

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

DITTBERNER, JOB L. *The End of Ideology and American Social Thought: 1930-1960*. UMI Research Press, Ann Arbor (Michigan) n.d.; distr. by Bowker Publishing Company Ltd, Epping (Essex). vii, 361 pp. \$ 27.95.

Daniel Bell and Seymour Martin Lipset are the scholars analyzed in the present volume. As conciseness is not the author's forte, we are given a lengthy discussion of the emergence of the concept of ideology in American sociology. Much is also told about the Congress for Cultural Freedom, in particular about its conferences in Berlin and Milan. In three appendices the author provides the texts of interviews with Professor Bell and Professor Lipset, and a summary of an interview with Sidney Hook.

LUDES, PETER. *Der Begriff der klassenlosen Gesellschaft bei Marx*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. 253 pp. DM 34.00.

Mr Ludes has analyzed the *Werke* edition in order to recover Marx's ideas concerning a classless society by means of putting together statements from different periods. However, he fails to give the development of Marx's thought due weight. In the second part of this doctorate thesis (Treves 1978) elements are collected for a sociology of societal alternatives. Three appendices compile Marx's references to conditions for, and obstacles to, a classless society. Of interest are the tables in the last appendix, which list places in the *Werke* edition dealing with a classless society.

MOORE, BARRINGTON, JR. *Injustice. The Social Bases of Obedience and Revolt*. M. E. Sharpe Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1978. xviii, 540 pp. \$ 17.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

In this new book of the well-known American sociologist the second part, the more interesting, contains an analysis of the question why the German workers failed to revolt successfully against injustice between 1848 and 1920. It is to a large extent based on secondary sources, and discusses such topics as the workers in the revolution of 1848, ideas and mentality of the workers, and the revolutionary events after the First World War. The first part of the book consists of a deliberately ahistorical theoretical discussion, alternately penetrating and needlessly obfuscating. The last part works up

results from the preceding pages in a comparison of the German and Russian revolutions, and in chapters on moral relativism and "Inevitability and the Sense of Injustice".

RADER, MELVIN. *Marx's Interpretation of History*. Oxford University Press, New York 1979. xxiii, 242 pp. \$ 12.95. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

Of the four recent books in English that have the words Marx and history in their title (cf. IRSH, XXIV (1979), pp. 127f., and XXV, pp. 107f., 272) the present one is the most likely to disappoint professional historians. According to the American author, a one-time professor of philosophy, Marx was a humanist, an organicist and a social pathologist rolled into one, and certainly not a determinist. It is granted that he used contradictory models, but this is excused as a gift of genius.

SIEFERLE, ROLF PETER. *Die Revolution in der Theorie von Karl Marx*. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1979. 256 pp. DM 19.80.

To Marx the prospect of revolution was a corollary of his general theory of bourgeois society, but he never elaborated it into an explicit or consistent statement. The present author wants to find out whether the general theory is affected by the prospect's failure to materialize. He concentrates on a "reconstruction of the critique of political economy in so far as it has implications of a revolution-theoretical nature". To this purpose he has scrutinized the works of Marx and Engels up to 1883 in a body (including the third volume of *Capital* and the *Theories of Surplus Value*). He finds that Marx's revolutionary expectations are too speculative to involve historical materialism in any significant sense. He draws special attention to lacunae in Marx's theory of consciousness.

HISTORY

ABEL, WILHELM. *Strukturen und Krisen der spätmittelalterlichen Wirtschaft*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, New York 1980. vi, 134 pp. DM 36.00.

In his new book the well-known historian of Central European agriculture analyzes its ups and downs, both short-term and long-term, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The contemporary diet is dealt with in a number of separate chapters. The main finding is that, with a shrinkage in population and periodical attacks of dearth and famine, pro capita incomes did not tend to fall.

Aufbruch und Empörung? Studien zum bäuerlichen Widerstand im Alten Reich. Von Peter Blickle, Peter Bierbrauer, Renate Blickle und Claudia Ulbrich. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1980. xii, 320 pp. Maps. DM 98.00.

According to the contributors to the present volume the peasants' revolt of 1525 was no more a failure than a mere incident. Nor do they agree with the

stereotyped ideas of the peasantry as a mere object of history and of the "idiocy of rural life". Apart from an outline of recent research (Peter Bierbrauer) the volume contains case-studies of agrarian outrage and resistance in the Black Forest (Claudia Ulbrich), Southern Bavaria (Renate Blickle) and Eastern Switzerland (Peter Blickle).

BLÄNSDORF, AGNES. *Die Zweite Internationale und der Krieg. Die Diskussion über die internationale Zusammenarbeit der sozialistischen Parteien 1914-1917.* Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 402 pp. DM 96.00.

The main part of this study is a detailed reconstruction of the activities of the members of the International Socialist Bureau of the Second International, based on sources in the archive of the ISB. Data from this archive have been very well supplemented with data from several other archives in, for example, Amsterdam, Berne, Bonn, London, Stockholm and Vienna. With regard to the Zimmerwald movement the author essentially bases herself on the documents edited by Lademacher. Many new facts are brought to light and on the whole the volume is a very valuable contribution, but the focus is rather exclusively on the activities of the ISB and the Zimmerwald movement. One can argue about the adequacy of ending the account in 1917. The treatment of the Stockholm Conference is meagre as compared with the detailed sections on previous conferences; the author more or less confines herself to referring to the essay by Hildamarie Meynell in *IRSH*, V (1960), pp. 1ff. and 202ff.

Geschichte der Arbeit. Vom Alten Ägypten bis zur Gegenwart. [Von] Arne Eggebrecht, Jens Flemming, Gert Meyer, Achatz v. Müller, Alfred Oppolzer, Akos Paulinyi [und] Helmuth Schneider. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1980. 464 pp. Ill. DM 58.00.

The present volume is made up of seven *capita selecta* from the history of manual labour: ancient Egypt, the Roman Empire, Central Europe in the Middle Ages, the Industrial Revolution, the Prussian countryside, the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. With the exception of this last, the authors treat labour mainly in terms of exploitation, and Dr Schneider is even of the opinion that seldom has technical progress led to an improvement in working conditions.

KERNIG, CLAUS D. *Sozialismus. Ein Handbuch. Band 1. Von den Anfängen bis zum Kommunistischen Manifest.* Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1979. 262 pp. DM 44.00.

The opening volume of this new history of Socialism deals with the so-called Utopian Socialists and with Marx and Engels up to 1848. These are represented as the ideologists of a new subculture which originated within the culture of rampant and hard-hearted capitalism. Professor Kernig has studied a wealth of primary and secondary materials, but the result is a series of essays rather than a handbook in any significant sense.

MERCHAV, PERETZ. *Linkssozialismus in Europa zwischen den Weltkriegen*. Mit einer Einl. von Helmut Konrad. Europaverlag, Wien 1979. xxvi, 129 pp. S 98.

The Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, Linz, presents parts from an unfinished study by Peretz Merchav on left-Socialist groups in Europe during the inter-war period, viz., in Austria, Germany, France and Italy. These chapters are supplemented by two essays which appear in German for the first time. One of the essays is the concluding chapter of the author's two-volume study on the international labour movement which was published in 1954 and 1959. The introduction by Dr Konrad is conspicuous for its extensive quotations. A biography of Merchav by Professor Stadler concludes the volume.

Socialism and Nationalism. Ed. by Eric Cahm and Vladimir Claude Fišera. Vol. I. Vol. II. Vol. III. Spokesman, Nottingham 1978; 1979; 1980. vi, 116 pp.; viii, 132 pp.; vii, 129 pp. £ 2.50 per vol.

The present three volumes, reprinted from Nos 35, 36 and 37 of *The Spokesman*, have their origin in a symposium convened by the British Research Group on Socialism and Nationalism in 1977. The common subject of the twenty-four contributions is the relation of the working-class movement to such issues as national identity, the nationalities question and nationalism; Vols II and III have got the more specific title *Socialism and Nationalism in Contemporary Europe (1848-1945)*. While the problems deriving from the German unification and German nationalism are oddly underrepresented, the Romanic countries have been given pride of place. Vol. I includes contributions on Bakunin and Kropotkin, by Jean Caroline Cahm.

Stadtbürgertum und Adel in der Reformation. Studien zur Sozialgeschichte der Reformation in England und Deutschland. — The Urban Classes, the Nobility and the Reformation. Studies on the Social History of the Reformation in England and Germany. Hrsg. von Wolfgang J. Mommsen in Verb. mit Peter Alter und Robert W. Scribner. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 392 pp. DM 48.00.

In so far as these studies of the Protestantization processes in Germany and England are printed in German they are provided with a summary in English, and *vice versa*. The specific propensity or reluctance to reform in the various strata of the population is a central subject in most of the contributions. The longest of these are that on Kitzingen by Ingrid Batori (with numerous tables), that on the North-West German towns by Heinz Schilling and that on the lower nobility of the Empire by Volker Press. An index of persons and places is appended.

STUKE, HORST. *Sozialgeschichte — Begriffsgeschichte — Ideengeschichte*. Gesammelte Aufsätze. Hrsg. von Werner Conze und Heilwig Schomerus. [Industrielle Welt, Band 27.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 293 pp. DM 48.00.

Horst Stuke, who died in 1976 at the age of forty-eight, was equally at home in the history of (leftist) ideas and in social history. The bulk of the present volume consists of facsimile reprints of his minor writings and his major book reviews. Outwardly a typographical hodge-podge, these sixteen contributions contain a wealth of insights and information. We draw special attention to the detailed article on the Enlightenment (from the *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe* handbook) and the treatise on the class concept (cf. IRSH. XXII (1977), p. 264).

TAWNEY, R. H. *The American Labour Movement and Other Essays*. Ed. by J. M. Winter. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1979. xxiv, 258 pp. £ 20.00.

This is a second volume of historical contributions by Tawney, whose *History and Society* was noticed in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 426. The hitherto unpublished essay mentioned in the title (1942) takes up almost half the space. The other items are "Poverty as an Industrial Problem", "The Assessment of Wages in England by the Justices of the Peace", "The Condition of China", and "An Occupational Census of the Seventeenth Century".

Women, War, and Revolution. Ed. by Carol R. Berkin and Clara M. Lovett. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1980. xiii, 310 pp. Ill. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 9.75.)

The eleven studies brought together in the present volume deal with the impact of war and revolution on women and their status, not the other way round. The scene ranges from revolutionary America and revolutionary France to contemporary Cuba. Each contribution contains suggestions for further reading, and a general annotated bibliography is appended at the back of the volume.

OTHER BOOKS

McLELLAN, DAVID. *Marxism After Marx. An Introduction*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. xiii, 355 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Nigeria

PEACE, ADRIAN J. *Choice, Class and Conflict. A Study of Southern Nigerian Factory Workers*. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1979. xv, 204 pp. £ 16.00.

The social organization of the factory workers living in the town of Agege is analyzed in this well-written study. Most of them work in the industries of

the Ikeja Estate, which was founded in 1960. The author focuses on experiences and aspirations of these workers once they had migrated to Agege. An important characteristic is that they generally started to work in factories in order to gain the little money which would enable them to become entrepreneurs. Much attention is paid to their trade unions, because the book is written "partly to account for the course of the 1971 disputes". These are discussed in the last chapter. Most of the material worked up in this study was collected during a research stay in Nigeria in 1970-71.

South Africa

DAVIES, ROBERT H. *Capital, State and White Labour in South Africa 1900-1960. An Historical Materialist Analysis of Class Formation and Class Relations.* The Harvester Press, Brighton 1979. ix, 414 pp. £ 20.00.

This valuable study shows that the pro-white labour policy of the South African Government was not dictated by irrational racial prejudice. Rather it represented "the typical interventions of a *bourgeois* state acting to preserve the coherence of a *capitalist* social formation under particular conditions of class struggle". The author applies Poulantzas's theoretical framework in his analysis of the role of the South African State, and of the class system in South Africa as well. Though the deliberate use of the State made of racialist feelings is demonstrated, the question remains why these feelings could be used for the purpose. Because of its style the book is hard to read.

Essays in Southern African Labour History. Ed. by Eddie Webster. Ravan Press, Johannesburg 1978. vii, 248 pp. R 6.50.

The present volume reprints fourteen articles from the *South African Labour Bulletin*, which started publication seven years ago. Apart from an essay on African-worker consciousness in Rhodesia the focus is on the Republic of South Africa, especially on the (black) workforce, trade unionism and the colour bar. The approach of the average contributor might be termed Marxist rather than liberal.

Zambia

DANIEL, PHILIP. *Africanisation, Nationalisation and Inequality. Mining Labour and the Copperbelt in Zambian Development.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xx, 202 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

This important investigation examines "employment and wage changes in the copper mines and Copperbelt of the Republic of Zambia, during the approach to Zambian independence and the following decade to 1975". While racial inequality, the author argues, has diminished to some extent, new inequalities have arisen, mostly on the score of lack of a skill or a job.

Continued dependence on the production of copper will probably aggravate these and other inequalities. The inquiry has a wide range, which will make it of value for the study of other developing countries as well. With regard to changes in wage patterns Dr Daniel uses data hitherto not analyzed.

AMERICA

SCHWANTES, CARLOS A. *Radical Heritage. Labor, Socialism, and Reform in Washington and British Columbia, 1885-1917.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1979. xviii, 288 pp. Maps. \$ 14.95.

On the basis of many primary sources, including a substantial number of newspapers, the present author compares the labour movements in British Columbia and Washington. After tracing the special character of the immigrants into these regions, he shows that since the 1890's a labour movement developed differently from that in the USA in general. A central question posed is why after World War I the Socialist labour movement disappeared in Washington, whereas it helped establish a successful "labor-socialist-reform party" in British Columbia. The answer is found in a greater open-mindedness in British Columbia as regards individualism, and in different governmental structures.

Mexico

HART, JOHN M. *Anarchism & the Mexican Working Class, 1860-1931.* University of Texas Press, Austin, London 1978. x, 249 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95.

The value of this study lies in its detailed analysis of the thought and policies of Mexican Anarchist leaders between 1861 (when Rhodakanaty arrived in Mexico) and 1916. The author estimates that the impact of their actions on the urban and agrarian working classes was considerable, though he does not play down the influence of other leftist movements. His argument is not conclusive: for this to be the case the opinions of the workers should have been examined on a less hypothetical basis. The sway of the Anarchists owed not a little, according to the author, to factors such as industrialization, traditions already existing among the Mexican peasantry, governmental corruption and socio-political instability. The volume is essentially based on primary sources, including some interviews.

United States of America

BARRERA, MARIO. *Race and Class in the Southwest. A Theory of Racial Inequality.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, London 1979. x, 261 pp. Ill. \$ 13.95.

This well-arranged analysis of the history of the Chicanos in the South-Western part of the United States aims at refining existing theories of racial

inequality. The author covers the period from the nineteenth century up to the present, and focuses primarily on economic affairs. The model he elaborates is a class-differentiated version of the internal-colonialism theories. Mr Barrera contends "that Chicanos have been incorporated into the United States' political economy as subordinate ascriptive class segments", i.e., as parts of the various classes. Characteristics of the Chicanos themselves are responsible for their subordination. An appendix contains a case-study, published previously, of International Harvester. The volume is based on statistical data and secondary materials.

BERGER, MICHAEL L. *The Devil Wagon in God's Country. The Automobile and Social Change in Rural America, 1893-1929.* Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1979 [*recte* 1980]. 269 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

With the help of a host of telling quotations Professor Berger investigates the ways in which motorization contributed to the alterations in rural social structure. He focuses on changes in family life, the breakdown of isolation, "citification" of rural America and other aspects. The volume is very well illustrated with many photographs.

DIEDRICH, MARIA. *Kommunismus im afroamerikanischen Roman. Das Verhältnis afroamerikanischer Schriftsteller zur Kommunistischen Partei der USA zwischen den Weltkriegen.* J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1979. x, 415 pp. DM 52.00.

Claude McKay, Richard Wright and Ralph Ellison are central among the writers analyzed in the present volume, Wright receiving the greater part of attention. In an account which stretches from 1919 to 1957 the author shows how the Afro-American writers set their hopes on the Communist Party in the 'twenties (though many kept a certain distance) and gives the reasons why they left the party again. She argues that the ups and downs of the CPUSA and the expectations of the writers are reflected in their novels. Her treatment of the CPUSA is not in every respect satisfactory. The post-1928 shift in the party line towards a policy of self-determination of the blacks could have profitably been discussed in the light of Harry Haywood's autobiography, but this must have come too late to be worked up here.

FONER, PHILIP S. *History of the Labor Movement in the United States. Vol. V: The AFL in the Progressive Era, 1910-1915.* International Publishers, New York 1980. vi, 293 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

The previous volumes of this series by the well-known American scholar were noticed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History*, V (1950), p. 92, IRSH, II (1957), pp. 471f., X (1965), p. 491, and XI, pp. 298f. The author has changed his original plan somewhat, so that the present volume covers the history of the AFL during a more limited period. This is not to say, however, that Professor Foner does not deal with events which happened before 1910. Yet his principal attention goes to the co-operation

of the AFL leadership with the Wilson administration. As various important strikes show, this co-operation failed to prevent industrial unrest on the part of the rank and file. The author has based himself once again on a host of primary sources, notably on many newspapers, but also on correspondence in the custody of the AFL.

GLABERMAN, MARTIN. *Wartime Strikes. The Struggle Against the No-Strike Pledge In the UAW During World War II.* Bewick Editions, Detroit 1980. vi, 158 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

Mr Glaberman analyzes wildcat strikes in the automobile industry during the Second World War. There are signs of considerable self-organization among the workers, and Southern white immigrants tended to be among the most militant. A review of the attitudes of the CPUSA and the two Trotskyist parties reveals a declining influence on the part of the Communists. The author bases himself on, *inter alia*, interviews in oral-history collections and on the Addes papers. His own reminiscences are the source for the part dealing with the Rank and File Caucus in the UAW.

HOROWITZ, RUTH L. *Political Ideologies of Organized Labor.* Transaction Books, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1978. 260 pp. \$ 19.95.

Professor Horowitz investigates the change in the AFL's "voluntarism" during the New Deal period, describing the attitudes of both the AFL and the CIO towards the major legislative measures of those years. The most interesting part of the book seeks to prove that the skilled craftsmen constituted the social basis of the support of the voluntarist AFL policies. This identification is not in all respects convincing, however. The author succeeds to a large extent in explaining the shift away from voluntarism, but she fails to analyze the reactions of the members of the AFL. Her book is entirely based on printed sources.

KENNEDY, SUSAN ESTABROOK. *If All We Did Was to Weep at Home: A History of White Working-Class Women in America.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1979. xx, 331 pp. \$ 17.50.

In this well-researched study the history of women employed in agriculture is a bit underrepresented, but the more attention is paid to the experiences of female factory workers. Black women are not taken into consideration for research-technical reasons. Yet the author has written a very informative study, which contains, *inter alia*, an interesting chapter on the nineteenth-century female immigrants belonging to the working class. She relies in part on manuscript sources.

MONTGOMERY, DAVID. *Workers' control in America. Studies in the history of work, technology, and labor struggles.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. x, 189 pp. £ 10.00.

The essays collected in the present volume show that "American workers

share an opaque but potent heritage of on-the-job struggles to control terms under which they labor for a living — a heritage which has evolved in conjunction with the development of industrial capitalism itself.” The author ably reviews attempts by workers to curb the power of the employers in the workplace. He focuses on various aspects, such as the experiences of immigrant workers, the roles of the IWW and the National Civic Federation, and the problem of lay-offs. An important theme running through the essays, which cover the period from the second half of the nineteenth century to the New Deal years, is the resistance to the introduction of scientific management. Most of the essays have already been published previously in the same or in a slightly different version.

ASIA

BUDEIRI, MUSA. *The Palestine Communist Party 1919-1948. Arab & Jew in the struggle for Internationalism.* Ithaca Press, London 1979. vi, 289 pp. £ 8.50.

Like Alain Greilsammer in his study noticed in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 411, the present author analyzes the Palestinian Communist Party in terms of nationalism and internationalism. Mr Budeiri covers a more limited period, but he goes into greater detail. He has searched both Israeli and British archives, and he has conducted interviews with former leaders of the PCP (e.g., Joseph Berger-Barzalai) as well. Our review copy has a very poor rubber back binding, and the printing does not meet the standards which might be expected considering the price.

MIGDAL, JOEL S. *Palestinian Society and Politics. With Contr. by Gabriel Baer, Donna Robinson Divine, Mark Heller [a.o.]* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1980. xv, 290 pp. Maps. \$ 20.00. (Paper: \$ 6.95.)

This collection of essays is an important contribution to the understanding of social developments in Palestine. It focuses more particularly on phenomena like fragmentation and social cohesion. Of central concern is the impact different political regimes had on changes in villages, on changes among the political leadership, and on the relation between these leaders and the Palestinian population. The period under review stretches from the second half of the nineteenth century to the present. We like to call attention to the appendix to the essay by the editor, the longest in the volume (“Field Research in an Occupied Territory”).

OTHER BOOKS

The Sociology of the Palestinians. Ed. by Khalil Nakhleh and Elia Zureik. Croom Helm, London 1980. 238 pp. Maps.

China

FROLIC, B. MICHAEL. *Mao's People. Sixteen Portraits of Life in Revolutionary China*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1980. xiii, 278 pp. \$ 15.00.

These stories are based on interviews, conducted in Hong Kong, with refugees from various walks of life in the People's Republic. The general tone is not one of bitterness, and the accounts give an authentic impression of an ostensibly revolutionary society in which the old pre-Communist Adam is peeping out everywhere. A number of gripping episodes from the Cultural Revolution are included.

EUROPE

Austria

FISCHER-KOWALSKI, MARINA [und] JOSEF BUČEK (Hg.) *Lebensverhältnisse in Österreich. Klassen und Schichten im Sozialstaat*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. ix, 530 pp. DM 58.00.

The present volume is a *Sozialbericht* commissioned by the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research. Although there is from cover to cover a strong emphasis on social inequality determined by one's place in the production process, the economy proper and the labour market come up for discussion towards the end only, after health, education, consumption etc. have been treated in considerable detail. The volume is provided with a wealth of tables and diagrams, but there is no index whatever.

KULEMANN, PETER. *Am Beispiel des Austromarxismus. Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterbewegung in Österreich von Hainfeld bis zur Dolfuß-Diktatur*. Junius, Hamburg 1979. 507 pp. DM 28.00.

This doctorate thesis (Hamburg 1978) provides a detailed and penetrating analysis of the Austrian Social Democratic party before 1934. The author has selected this party for a case-study of the conditions and causes of a reformist policy, and of the possibilities for a revolutionary policy as well. The isolated position in which the Socialists found themselves in Austrian society dominated the specific development of their party, according to Dr Kulemann. He concentrates on a discussion of the political and theoretical ideas of leading Social Democrats (Victor, Friedrich and Max Adler, Otto Bauer and Karl Renner), which makes up the strength and value of his book. The attitudes of the rank and file are discussed more marginally.

OBERKOFER, GERHARD. *Die Tiroler Arbeiterbewegung. Von den Anfängen bis zum 2. Weltkrieg. Mit einem Vorwort von Karl R. Stadler*. Europaverlag, Wien 1979. xii, 313 pp. S 168.

The present author tries his hand at the history of the labour movement in the Tyrol from the start until the Second World War. For the period up to 1918 he gives us what is more or less organizational history, remaining very much on the surface. But Dr Oberkofler vindicates himself in his discussion of the period after 1918, with which he is obviously more familiar. He bases his account primarily on materials in the *Landesarchiv Tirol* (the archive of the Austrian Social Democratic party has not been used). An appendix contains twenty-two documents.

POLLAK, WALTER. *Sozialismus in Österreich. Von der Donaumonarchie bis zur Ära Kreisky*. Econ Verlag, Wien, Düsseldorf 1979. 319 pp. DM 36.00.

In this posthumous publication Professor Pollak attempts to explain the electoral successes of the Austrian Socialists since 1869. He argues that these successes mainly stem from the fact that the Socialists have always anticipated the future. This thesis is not fully borne out in his book, which nevertheless contains several interesting analyses. But there are also factual errors and some weak parts, e.g., those discussing Austro-Marxism and the years 1934-45. These and the composition of the book show that the author was not able to give his draft a final revision. Dr Michael Pollak, a son of the author, has provided the last chapter covering the years 1975-79. There are no references as to sources.

France

BERGERON, LOUIS [et] GUY CHAUSSINAND-NOGARET. *Les "masses de granit". Cent mille notables du Premier Empire*. Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris 1979. 121 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The authors of this book present results of their quantitative (only "pre-statistic", as they call it) analysis of the lists of the six hundred most highly taxed individuals in each Department during the First Empire. These lists contain details on civil status, wealth and professional career. It is demonstrated that the core of the group consisted of men with large landed properties, but persons of more modest riches were included as well. Some Departments are not analyzed, either because there were no data available or because too few lists had been returned to Paris. In two appendices the data on wealth are listed by *arrondissement*. They are presented in the form of frequency distributions and histograms.

COURTOIS, STEPHANE. *Le PCF dans la guerre. De Gaulle, la Résistance, Staline. . .* Editions Ramsay, Paris 1980. 585 pp. F.fr. 83.00.

The present study of the French Communist Party during the Second World War is mainly based on printed sources. The author provides a wealth of details in an account which emphasizes the Communist pursuit of (dictatorial) power in France. The attitudes of the party towards the Socialists and towards the working class in general are seen in the same light.

These attitudes are supposed not to have changed ever since. Though this approach leads to interesting assessments, it generally overaccentuates the offensive side of Communist policy (cf. the interpretation of the party's popular-front policy in the 'thirties). The author's view of international affairs prior to and during the war is rather one-sided.

HYMAN, PAULA. *From Dreyfus to Vichy. The Remaking of French Jewry, 1906-1939*. Columbia University Press, New York 1979. xii, 338 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

Although only a small part of the East European Jews who moved west in the first decades of the twentieth century settled in France, their influx spelt new problems to the autochthonous Jewish community. "Native Jewry was largely middle class; the immigrants were overwhelmingly working class and generally impoverished." Moreover, the latter did not easily accommodate themselves to the French matrix. Dr Hyman has written a well-documented monograph on these problems, which includes a separate chapter on the Jewish labour movement.

LJUBLINSKI, VLADIMIR SERGUEEVITCH. *La Guerre des Farines. Contribution à l'histoire de la lutte des classes en France, à la veille de la Révolution*. Trad. du russe par Françoise Adiba et Jacques Radiguet. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1979. 372 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

This is a translation of a monograph which was completed by the Soviet historian one year before his death (1968). The author gives a penetrating analysis of documents held in Soviet custody. Though his account is sometimes a bit long-winded, it proposes a new interpretation: the participation of the Parisian lower classes in the *guerre des farines* of 1775 was greater than has hitherto been thought. The "war" is seen as the dress rehearsal of what happened in 1789, and as such it marks a transition from spontaneous to organized, from economic to political revolt. The translators do not account for their policy. Apparently they have translated everything, including titles of books and periodicals. The transliteration is not consistent.

Scienza, industria e società. Saint-Simon e i suoi primi seguaci. A cura di Mirella Larizza Lolli. Il Saggiatore, Milano 1980. 275 pp. L. 12000.

In the present volume more than half the space is taken up by selections from the writings of Saint-Simon and, in particular, from the *Producteur* and the *Doctrine de Saint-Simon*. The introductory essay stresses the relevance of Saint-Simonianism to modern sociology. In both respects the volume may be seen as a supplement to Mrs Larizza Lolli's study noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 155.

THOMAS, EDMOND. *Voix d'en bas. La poésie ouvrière du XIXe siècle*. Trad. des poèmes occitans par Jean-Marie Petit. François Maspero, Paris 1979. 462 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

This book contains poems by a great many poets of working-class origin. The compiler has collected the poems regardless of the political convictions of their authors, and has included female poets as well. Most poets are represented by a single poem, and all are introduced in a short biography. The general introduction gives a detailed review of the nineteenth-century working-class poets in France. The compiler expects to publish a bio-bibliographical dictionary on the subject in the near future.

VAUGHAN, MICHALINA, MARTIN KOLINSKY [and] PETA SHERIFF. *Social Change in France*. Martin Robertson, Oxford 1980. viii, 216 pp. £ 9.95.

When assessing the development of inequality in modern France, the present volume does not significantly differ from the analysis offered by Jane Marceau noticed in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 270. It pays more attention to the role of education, though, and it is especially concerned with problems of modernization in industry, commerce and agriculture. These problems are seen in an historical perspective. The studies that make up the volume (including one on trade unions) all show the omnipresence of the State and its bureaucracy in French society. The authors conclude with regard to social change that under the Fourth and Fifth Republics this "has been planned rather than crisis-induced".

OTHER BOOKS

BRUNET, JEAN-PAUL. *Saint-Denis la ville rouge. Socialisme et communisme en banlieue ouvrière 1890-1939*. Hachette, Paris 1980. 460 pp. Ill.

LOTTIN, ALAIN. *Chavatte, ouvrier lillois. Un contemporain de Louis XIV*. Flammarion, Paris 1979. 451 pp.

Germany

Arbeiter im Industrialisierungsprozeß. Herkunft, Lage und Verhalten. Hrsg. von Werner Conze und Ulrich Engelhardt. [Industrielle Welt, Band 28.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 513 pp. DM 98.00.

This important and rich collection of papers read at a conference held in 1978 deals with four themes: mobility (both geographical and social), living conditions, working conditions, and social behaviour. The period under review stretches roughly from the start of industrialization in Germany until the First World War. The essays show, on a qualitatively high level, what has already been achieved by present-day German historiography, and they also point to lacunae still to be filled. Some of the contributions stand out because of their pioneering qualities. We mention Wolfgang von Hippel's paper on social and geographical mobility among the inhabitants of Ludwigshafen between 1867 and 1914, the essay on housing shortage and urban growth by Clemens Wischermann, and Alf Lüdtké's reflections on the experience of industrial workers. As striking as the quality of the essays is the lack of attention paid to the political activities of the workers.

Arbeiterbewegung und industrieller Wandel. Studien zu gewerkschaftlichen Organisationsproblemen im Reich und an der Ruhr. Hrsg. von Hans Mommsen. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1980. 159 pp. DM 22.80.

The present volume contains papers read in the "History of the Labour Movement" section of the *Historikertag* in Hamburg, 1978. They deal with the impact of industrial modernization on the workers, their consciousness and their organizations. The focus is almost exclusively on the Ruhr area, and the period under survey stretches from 1890 to *circa* 1925. Besides the papers read in Hamburg, including essays by Klaus Schönhoven, Klaus Tenfelde and Heinrich Potthoff, the volume contains a new and enlightening essay by the editor, who gives a penetrating analysis of conflicts and strikes in the mining districts of the Ruhr between 1905 and 1924.

BEBEL, AUGUST. *Ausgewählte Reden und Schriften.* Band 2. 1878 bis 1890. 1. Halbband. 2. Halbband. Bearb. von Ursula Herrmann und Heinrich Gemkow unter Mitarbeit von Anneliese Beske, Marga Beyer, Wilfried Henze [u.a.] Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1978. 101*, 829 pp.; 666 pp. Ill. M 25.00.

For the general plan of this Bebel edition we refer to our notice of the opening volume in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 505. The first part of the present volume reprints speeches and various kinds of public writings dating from the difficult years of the Anti-Socialist Law, while the second contains a modest selection from Bebel's letters, very detailed notes, biographical data and bibliographies, and an index of names.

BERNDT, HELGA. *Eine Dokumentation zum 100. Jahrestag des Sozialistengesetzes (1878-1890). Biographische Skizzen von Leipziger Arbeiterfunktionären.* Topos Verlag AG, Vaduz (Liechtenstein) 1979. 301 pp. S.fr. 60.00.

This "documentation" consists of two parts, the second of which is by far the most interesting: biographical and prosopographical data on 156 Socialists who were expelled from Leipzig at the time of the Anti-Socialist Law. The data admit of a detailed analysis, which the author fails to give, however, because of her narrow conceptual framework. From her introduction we only learn that most of the expelled activists came from the ranks of the skilled workers and craftsmen. Unskilled workers joined the party relatively late, as a comparison with Robert Michels's inquiry of 1906 shows. At the basis of this study lie police files to be found in various archives in the GDR.

BLEUEL, HANS PETER. *Ferdinand Lassalle oder der Kampf wider die verdammte Bedürfnislosigkeit.* C. Bertelsmann Verlag, München 1979. 302 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The present volume is a very readable account of Lassalle's eventful life. The focus is on his magnanimous personality rather than on his political record, and his pioneering leadership of the German working-class move-

ment is not thrown into full relief. There are no specified references, nor is there a bibliography.

CUMMINS, IAN. *Marx, Engels and National Movements*. Croom Helm, London 1980. 207 pp. £ 11.50.

The title of this book is extremely misleading, for the real subject is the attitudes of Marx and Engels towards what we should call underdeveloped countries. By far the longest of the seven chapters deals with the problem of Russia. Stagnation and revolutionary potential, a fundamental "Eurocentrism" and an occasional willingness to depart from the canons of historical materialism, such were the poles between which both Marx and Engels moved.

DITTRICH, ECKHARD. *Arbeiterbewegung und Arbeiterbildung im 19. Jahrhundert*. Mit einer Einf. von Michael Vester. Päd.extra Buchverlag, Bensheim 1980. xxvi, 418 pp. DM 58.00.

Dr Dittrich focuses on "learning processes" inside the German labour movement from 1840 until 1872, the year in which Liebknecht delivered his famous speech in Dresden. The author argues that this speech only confirmed the existing situation with regard to education in the labour movement, if it did not further separate learning processes in the economic from those in the political field. His analysis explicitly omits the ADAV, and another shortcoming is that the study relies to a large extent on secondary sources only. The author finished his manuscript as early as 1977, but even then he might have consulted important publications like *Der Bund der Kommunisten* (cf. IRSH, XV (1970), p. 330). In his self-centred introduction Professor Vester aggrandizes Gareth Stedman Jones by taking him for no less than three different historians.

EISFELD, GERHARD [und] KURT KOSZYK. *Die Presse der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Eine Bibliographie*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1980. x, 433 pp. DM 58.00.

The first edition of this bibliography was published in 1966, and noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 340. The present volume is a thoroughly revised and expanded version. The bibliography proper has now been provided with data about locations and a special index of persons, while the list of publications has been increased by more than six hundred titles.

FERENCZ, BENJAMIN B. *Less Than Slaves. Jewish Forced Labor and the Quest for Compensation*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1979. xxv, 249 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present author has been heavily involved in the events he describes, viz., the attempts to make German firms such as Krupp and Flick, which had employed concentration-camp labour, indemnify surviving Jewish victims. The well-documented volume is a sad account of hard-hearted

business and corporate impenitence. Telford Taylor has provided a foreword.

HEIMANN, HORST [und] THOMAS MEYER (Hrsg.) *Bernstein und der Demokratische Sozialismus. Bericht über den wissenschaftlichen Kongreß "Die historische Leistung und aktuelle Bedeutung Eduard Bernsteins"*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1978. 578 pp. DM 35.00.

The present volume contains the proceedings, both papers and discussions, of the Bernstein symposium held at Freudenberg/Siegen in 1977. His place in history and his relevance to our own time are the two foci of the transactions. Although the contributors represent the whole spectrum of the present-day West German Left, attempts either to anathemize or to canonize Bernstein are conspicuously absent. The longest paper, by Hans-Christoph Schröder, deals with Bernstein and pre-1914 imperialism.

KONTOS, SILVIA. *Die Partei kämpft wie ein Mann. Frauenpolitik der KPD in der Weimarer Republik*. Stroemfeld, Basel; Roter Stern, Frankfurt/M. 1979. 283 pp. Ill. DM 25.00.

Miss Kontos criticizes from a feminist vantage point the KPD policy towards women during the Weimar period. She shows that the party had no fruitful ideas whatever about household work, and also failed to take the subjective feelings of housewives seriously. She argues that these shortcomings of the KPD stem from its exclusive focus on the class struggle in society at large. Yet she concedes that the party provided an *Emanzipationsmilieu* for women at the time. The present split between the feminist and the labour movements has her approval. The account is based on official KPD publications.

KOOPMANN, KLAUS. *Gewerkschaftliche Vertrauensleute. Darstellung und kritische Analyse ihrer Entwicklung und Bedeutung von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Deutschen Metallarbeiter-Verbandes (DMV) und der Industriegewerkschaft Metall (IGM)*. Minerva Publikation, München 1979. xiii, 1136 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 125.00.

This voluminous doctorate thesis (Bremen 1978) falls into two parts. The first, some three hundred pages, reviews the history of the German shop-stewards and other kinds of *Vertrauensleute* up to 1945. The second part deals with many aspects of the history and place of the shop-stewards in the German Metal Workers' Union after 1945. The author shows how and why the policy of the union concerning the shop-stewards was contradictory: on the one hand it gave them power in order to get more workers unionized, on the other it prevented them from becoming dangerous to the leadership. Dr Koopmann has drawn to some extent on primary sources in the central archive of the Metal Workers' Union and in the archive of its Bremen branch.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Ich umarme Sie in grosser Sehnsucht. Briefe aus dem Gefängnis 1915-1918*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1980. 328 pp. Ill. DM 16.00.

The present volume is an edited and briefly annotated re-edition, at a non-prohibitive price, of the *Briefe an Mathilde Jacob* noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 482f. Charles Schüddekopf has managed to arrange an unpublished manuscript by Miss Jacob into a posthumous interview with her.

OFFERMANN, TONI. *Arbeiterbewegung und liberales Bürgertum in Deutschland 1850-1863*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1979. 623 pp. DM 108.00.

This investigation is an important contribution to our knowledge of the German workers' movement between 1848 and 1863. Examining a huge mass of unpublished sources with analytical skill, the author traces various workers' organizations in considerable detail. He shows that, though most of the workers were employed in early-capitalist enterprises, many still adhered to the ideology of the craftsmen. This not only permeated their view of organization (their labour organizations had nothing to do with actions such as strikes), but provided a fertile ground for the self-help theories of liberal reformers like Schulze-Delitzsch as well. Moreover, organizational, biographical and ideological data are proof of a continuity between the workers' organizations of 1848 and those of the period after 1863. The author convincingly argues that loss of influence on the side of the liberal reformers and the establishment of the ADAV were inevitable, because of the experiences of the workers in the struggle for their interests. To him the years 1868-71 form a major dividing line in the history of the German labour movement.

PRIAMUS, HEINZ-JÜRGEN. *Angestellte und Demokratie. Die national-liberale Angestelltenbewegung in der Weimarer Republik*. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. xii, 284 pp. DM 78.00.

The present doctorate thesis (Bochum 1978) is a very interesting case-study of the *Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten*, the "liberal" organization of white-collar workers that was founded in 1920. The author provides not only an organizational history, but also a detailed analysis of the socio-economic position and the (changing) political attitudes of the GDA membership. The volume contains a considerable number of tables and an appendix of twenty-one documents.

RITTER, GERHARD A., unter Mitarbeit von Merith Niehuss. *Wahlgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch. Materialien zur Statistik des Kaiserreichs 1871-1918*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1980. 204 pp. DM 29.50.

This volume supplements the volumes on the same period noticed in IRSH,

XX (1975), pp. 132 and 468f. It lists the main results of the elections for the *Reichstag* and for the *Landtage* of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony. The introductions to the figures are very informative, while the figures themselves provide a good insight into the particulars of local results. The compilers have provided additional tables and maps which relate these data to the geographical, economic, social and religious characteristics of the separate areas.

SCHMID, CARLO. *Erinnerungen*. Scherz, Bern, München, Wien 1980. 868 pp. S.fr. 45.00.

The South German Carlo Schmid, who did not join organized Socialism until he was almost fifty years old, made his mark as a parliamentarian, a gifted writer and a good European. His memoirs are the work of a participant observer rather than a maker of history. They do not contain many facts that were unknown before, but they make pleasant and interesting reading, not in the last place because of the author's worldly wisdom. Relatively much space is devoted to his travels in and outside Europe.

THEWELEIT, KLAUS. *Männerphantasien*. Band 1. Band 2. Verlag Roter Stern, Frankfurt/M. 1977; 1978. 611 pp.; 564 pp. Ill. DM 48.00 (paper: DM 25.00) per vol.

—. *Männerphantasien*. 1. *Frauen, Fluten, Körper, Geschichte*. 2. *Männerkörper – zur Psychoanalyse des weißen Terrors*. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1980. 510 pp.; 480 pp. Ill. DM 12.80 per vol.

Although it was accepted as a doctorate thesis by the University of Freiburg/B. in 1977, this contribution to the psychopathology of Fascism is a moral treatise rather than a work of science. The author attempts to analyze the attitudes of free-corps fighters and early Nazis towards women, who were either idealized as "pure" asexual beings or demonized as agents of communist promiscuity; in point of fact the men in question were afraid of their own subconscious and their own anima. In spite of having been sponsored by Erhard Lucas, Dr Theweleit is not a historian and he has missed some important studies in the field (e.g., Peter Merkl's *Political Violence under the Swastika*, cf. *IRSH*, XXI (1976), p. 137). His philosophy of history is based on an alternative, leftist, idealization of women, which does not allow for a Catherine the Great or a Lady Macbeth. Both editions are abundantly illustrated.

THÜMLER, HEINZPETER. *Sozialistengesetz § 28. Ausweisungen und Ausgewiesene 1878-1890*. Topos Verlag AG, Vaduz 1979. 307 pp. S.fr. 70.00.

This is essentially an analysis of the 797 Socialists who were expelled in virtue of the Anti-Socialist Law. The author gives a detailed review of the provisions and the enforcement of the law, nationally and regionally. Special attention is paid to the regions which had come under martial law.

Dr Thümmler lists all the persons who were expelled, but does not give all the biographical and prosopographical details which Helga Berndt (*vide* above) provides. On the other hand his analysis of the data on these expelled Socialists is much more penetrating. He focuses on age, geographical origins, social composition of the group and places of refuge. He argues that the majority came from the ranks of the handicrafts; only a quarter or a third consisted of industrial workers. His sources are of the same type as those analyzed by Helga Berndt.

WELLER, ARNOLD. Sozialgeschichte Südwestdeutschlands unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der sozialen und karitativen Arbeit vom späten Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart. Konrad Theiss Verlag, Stuttgart 1979. 391 pp. Ill. DM 68.00.

The present volume is about the history of various types of charity and social work in Baden and Wurtemberg rather than about the history of social classes or society as a whole. However, the author pays relatively much attention to the pre-1914 working-class movement. The volume is richly illustrated, and separate indices of places, persons and subjects are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

- KLÖNNE, ARNO,** unter Mitarbeit von Barbara Klaus und Karl Theodor Stiller. Die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. Geschichte – Ziele – Wirkungen. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf, Köln 1980. 383 pp. Ill.
- KRAMME, MONIKA.** Franz Mehring – Theorie und Alltagsarbeit. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. 376 pp.
- SCHNEIDER, MICHAEL.** Aussperrung. Ihre Geschichte und Funktion vom Kaiserreich bis heute. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1980. 275 pp.

Great Britain

BARNSBY, G. J. Social Conditions in the Black Country 1800-1900. Integrated Publishing Services, Wolverhampton 1980. iv, 265 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

The present volume contains a wealth of detailed information on nearly every aspect of the nineteenth-century social conditions in the Black Country (the labour movement in this area is discussed by the author in a study noticed in *IRSH*, XXIII (1978), p. 455). Except for education, which showed a slight improvement, Mr Barnsby concludes that conditions remained bad until the 1890's, most likely owing to an uneven distribution of the total product of the Black Country industry. Here the employers are to blame, especially for not abolishing the pernicious butty system.

Biographical Dictionary of Modern British Radicals. Ed. by Joseph O. Baylen and Norbert J. Gossman. Vol. 1: 1770-1830. Harvester Press,

Hassocks; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1979. v, 565 pp. £ 42.50.

“This biographical dictionary was planned as a reference work to supplement and in some cases to correct the biographical sketches in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. [...] John Saville’s and Joyce Bellamy’s very excellent *Dictionary of Labour Biography* is in some respects closer to what we have attempted to accomplish.” The term radical is taken wide enough to include, in the present opening volume, not only Wilkes, Paine, Bentham, Cobbett and Place, but also Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, William Blake, Ricardo, Owen, Southey, Lord Althorp, Hodgskin and Shelley.

CUNNINGHAM, HUGH. *Leisure in the Industrial Revolution c. 1780 – c. 1880*. Croom Helm, London 1980. 222 pp. £ 11.95. (Paper: £ 6.50.)

The author of the present volume, which is based on many printed sources, shows that between 1780 and 1880 leisure activities of the working class changed only gradually and piecemeal. He joins Peter Bailey (cf. IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 133f.) in the argument that this class kept to a large extent to its own style of leisure in the nineteenth century. In his assessment “the experience of leisure, like that of work, served to reinforce class distinctions”. On the other hand he proposes that the impact of urbanization on leisure-time activities should not be overestimated (cf. next notice).

ELBOURNE, ROGER. *Music and Tradition in Early Industrial Lancashire 1780-1840*. With a foreword by David Martin. D. S. Brewer, Woodbridge (Suffolk); Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1980. xii, 177 pp. £ 10.00.

Mr Elbourne approaches his subject from a sociological point of view. He focuses on the relation between industrialization, urbanization and traditional folklore, and argues that “Musical life in both the pre-industrial weaving communities and the new industrial towns was far more rich, varied and complex than has generally been assumed.” He denies a break with the past even when urbanization was already well on its way. In two appendices he presents selections from articles by Samuel Compston and the text of a number of ballads analyzed in the text.

GILBERT, ALAN D. *The Making of Post-Christian Britain. A history of the secularization of modern society*. Longman, London, New York 1980. xv, 173 pp. £ 8.95. (Paper: £ 4.50.)

In this interesting essay Dr Gilbert, who has already made two contributions to the subject (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), pp. 429, 461), relates the decline of Christianity or supernaturalism since the eighteenth century to the modernization process (“The great discontinuity”). He deals with the attitudes and reactions of churchmen in two separate chapters.

GRIFFITHS, RICHARD. *Fellow Travellers of the Right. British Enthusiasts for Nazi Germany 1933-9*. Constable, London 1980. ix, 406 pp. Ill. £ 12.50.

Apart from the so-called appeasers there were not a few British men and women who had a pronounced sympathy with Nazi Germany and acted as her apologists in public. Contrary to what the title of the present volume might suggest, not all of them were Tories or reactionaries. Mr Griffiths sheds an interesting light on the (variegated) motives of these people who, oddly enough, had their heyday after Hitler had remilitarized the Rhineland in 1936.

HAYES, T. WILSON. *Winstanley the Digger. A Literary Analysis of Radical Ideas in the English Revolution.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1979. xi, 258 pp. \$ 16.50.

The present author, an associate professor of English, sets out to reconstruct the ideas of Gerrard Winstanley, the "True Leveller", on the basis of his various pamphlets. He rightly pays much attention to Winstanley's imagery. However, his exposition is disfigured by an almost German display of learning, which ranges from Plato to Panofsky and from Marx to McLuhan.

HOPKINS, ERIC. *A Social History of the English Working Classes 1815-1945.* Edward Arnold, London 1979. xi, 282 pp. £ 5.25.

Dr Hopkins has written an advanced-level textbook on a controversial subject. He has succeeded in providing a matter-of-fact account which centres upon working and living conditions, but does not neglect the political and cultural aspects. The text is enlivened by many well-chosen quotations from contemporary sources. However, there are no notes, and the appended bibliography is a very short one.

JOHN, ANGELA V. *By the Sweat of Their Brow. Women Workers at Victorian Coal Mines.* Croom Helm, London 1980. 245 pp. Ill. £ 11.95.

The present volume examines very thoroughly the working conditions for "pit brow women" until the 1880's. Arthur Munby's observations (cf. *IRSH*, XXV (1980), p. 423) take a central place here, but are not uncritically handled by the author. The outlook of the women themselves also comes up for discussion. The last part of this study is a detailed account of the debate of the 1880's round the exclusion of women from the pits, advocated not only on altruistic grounds, as the author shows. She bases herself on a wide variety of primary sources, including interviews with former pit women.

MCCORD, NORMAN. *North East England. An economic and social history.* Batsford Academic, London 1979. 267 pp. Maps. £ 12.50.

This is a very welcome handbook of the socio-economic history of Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland since *circa* 1760. As many readers of our periodical will remember, the author has done a great deal of pioneering work on the subject, and his new book is a well-balanced account. His general approach may be described as anti-anachronistic, undogmatic and even nominalistic: "it is better to avoid the misleading precision of class

terminology and to accept that diversity and complexity of behaviour at all social levels have been the norm and any high level of class cohesion and uniformity distinctly unusual.”

MACINTYRE, STUART. *A proletarian science. Marxism in Britain 1917-1933.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. xiii, 286 pp. £ 12.00.

One of the interesting aspects of the present volume is its inquiry into the social origins of Marxists in the British labour movement. The author concentrates on the evolution of Marxism in its Communist version because “there was no alternative understanding” in the period under survey apart, perhaps, from that developed in the labour colleges (which get proper attention). Minor groups like the Pankhurstites and the SLP or the Socialist Party of Great Britain after 1920 are not taken into consideration because they are seen as irrelevant. The author gives quite a good picture of the shift in the study and propagation of Marxism from self-taught scholars of working-class origin to university-trained intellectuals. The role of state education in the falling-off in working-class autodidacts is made clear very convincingly. Dr Macintyre’s analysis offers many additional insights, like his view of the Communist secession from the SLP as a generation conflict, and his argument that Lenin knew British politics far better than, e.g., Raymond Challinor (cf. *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 280) would have it.

MARENGO, FRANCO DAMASO. *The Code of British Trade Union Behaviour.* Saxon House, Farnborough (Hants.) 1979. x, 200 pp. £ 9.50.

“The purpose of this study is to identify the main patterns of British trade union behaviour since the end of World War II, and to formulate the underlying attitudes, sentiments, and beliefs.” The focus is on structures, not on processes. The author’s overall impression is that there was hardly any change in the period under survey. He bases himself first and foremost on the annual reports of the TUC and secondly on some case-studies like *The Social Organization of Strikes* (cf. *IRSH*, XXV (1980), p. 297), which is frequently misquoted, however (its second author has his name throughout spelled Boratson). In general the present author seems to lack sufficient affinity to the British trade unions for his study to be a valuable addition to the existing literature.

PIERSON, STANLEY. *British Socialists. The Journey from Fantasy to Politics.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1979. x, 403 pp. \$ 17.50.

Professor Pierson tries to explain what he sees as a decline in the appeal of Socialism in Britain. Arguing that in the 1880’s many became Socialists because of their problematic adjustment to modernization, he distinguishes between three kinds of Socialists: the Ethical Socialists (Socialist League and later, e.g., ILP), the Fabians, and the Marxist Socialists (SDF, BSP,

SLP). After the First World War Socialism disappeared, in his view, because the Socialists accepted British society as it was and were satisfied with just minor reforms. Only a very few persisted in their impracticable millenarism and became Communists. Interesting though this analysis may be, it is not overall convincing, if only because of the author's too exclusive attention to the intellectual development of a few selected leaders.

PORTER, BERNARD. *The refugee question in mid-Victorian Politics*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xi, 242 pp. Ill. £ 15.00.

Although it is more in the field of the history of international relations than in that of social history, the present volume may well be of interest to our readers. The author gives a good insight into the question of what kind of refugees came to England and into the freedom they enjoyed during the 1850's. He concentrates on measures of the British Government intended to restrict the right of asylum. He shows, on the basis of many private and public manuscript sources, that the attachment of the English people to this right blocked any such restriction. The volume is nicely illustrated.

PRICE, RICHARD. *Masters, unions and men. Work control in building and the rise of labour 1830-1914*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. xii, 355 pp. £ 18.50.

The present volume, a pioneering study, is an instance of the growing tendency in British historiography to distinguish between the history of labour and the history of the labour movement. The author, whose previous study on labour's reactions to the Boer War was noticed in *IRSH*, XVIII (1973), p. 160, focuses on the workplace and the struggle there for work control, a key, as he says, to understanding the rise of the workers' movement in the nineteenth century. He analyzes only the building industry (and to a less extent also the shipbuilding industry), but argues that his conclusions are pertinent to labour in general. This statement might have gained by a more thorough discussion of the peculiarities of the building industry. Dr Price bases himself in part on unpublished manuscript sources.

TREBLE, JAMES H. *Urban Poverty in Britain 1830-1914*. Batsford Academic, London 1979. 216 pp. £ 12.50.

This admirably documented study presents a striking picture of the nature and the extent of urban poverty in nineteenth-century Britain. Searching for causes, the author analyzes in great detail the urban labour market, in many areas of which low pay, underemployment and unemployment were characteristic features. But other causes come up for discussion as well: old age, sickness and examples of what Seebohm Rowntree labelled secondary poverty. Chapters dealing with various measures taken to alleviate poverty and describing some specific aspects of urban poverty, like housing and nourishing, strengthen the impression that the observations of Booth and

Rowntree are on the whole more representative than their critics have sometimes argued. But, as Dr Treble shows, for the urban poor conditions were significantly worse in the first half of the nineteenth century than at the time when Booth and Rowntree made their inquiries.

The Women of England. From Anglo-Saxon Times to the Present. Interpretive Bibliographical Essays. Ed. with an Introd. by Barbara Kanner. Mansell, London 1980. 429 pp. £ 12.50.

The present volume collects twelve original essays discussing the historiography on English women. As guides to the (secondary) sources these essays are very useful, but some areas are poorly covered. The latter applies, for instance, to the political activities of women in the nineteenth century. On the other hand there are some essays which delve into primary sources; we mention the illuminating essay by Sheila Ryan Johansson on Victorian demography, and "A Survey of Primary Sources and Archives for the History of Early Twentieth-Century English Women", by Jeffrey Weeks.

OTHER BOOKS

DINGLE, A. E. *The Campaign For Prohibition in Victorian England. The United Kingdom Alliance 1872-1895.* Croom Helm, London 1980. 235 pp.
WILLIAMS, PHILIP M. *Hugh Gaitskell. A Political Biography.* Jonathan Cape, London 1979. xx, 1007 pp. Ill.

Italy

ANDREUCCI, FRANCO [e] TOMMASO DETTI. *Il movimento operaio italiano. Dizionario biografico 1853-1943. V. Indici.* A cura di Gianni Isola. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1978; 1979. viii, 331 pp.; 306 pp. Ill. L. 12000 per vol.

The present volumes complete the biographical encyclopaedia of the Italian workers' movement, to which more than a hundred scholars have contributed and which constitutes a most useful work of reference. Angelo Tasca, Togliatti and Turati have got more than ten pages each, followed at some distance by Claudio Treves. The *Indici* volume consists of separate indices of persons, geographical names and periodicals, as well as a general bibliography of 150 pages.

Bibliografia del Socialismo e del Movimento Operaio Italiano. II. Libri, opuscoli, articoli, almanacchi, numeri unici. Supplemento 1953-1967. Tomo III. Indici. Edizioni E.S.S.M.O.I., Roma 1980. 257 pp. L. 22000.

This is the index to the supplementary volumes noticed in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 294. Apart from some addenda and rectifications, there are separate indices of 1) authors of the books and articles listed, and 2) subjects and other individuals.

Storia del movimento operaio, del socialismo e delle lotte sociali in Piemonte. Diretta da Aldo Agosti e Gian Mario Bravo. Vol. I. Dall'età preindustriale alla fine dell'Ottocento. Saggi di A. Agosti, G. M. Bravo, E. De Fort [e.a.] De Donato, Bari 1979. 556 pp. L. 13500.

Several individual and even corporate authors have contributed to this opening volume of a work which eventually will comprise four. For about two thirds the volume consists of a chronologically arranged history of social conditions and the rise of the working-class movement in Piedmont from the sixteenth up to and including the nineteenth centuries. The rest of the space is taken up by essays on such subjects as the working-class press and the intellectuals and the "social question". An index of names is appended.

Spain

Kollektivismus und Freiheit. Quellen zur Sozialen Revolution im Spanischen Bürgerkrieg 1936-1939. Hrsg. von Walther L. Bernecker. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1980. 502 pp. DM 16.80.

Dr Bernecker, who has already two studies on the subject to his name (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 463, and XXIV, p. 155), has now brought together 115 contemporary documents on the "Social Revolution" during the Spanish Civil War. Almost all of these were already available in print. The social, economic and political aspects are evenly covered, and counter-revolutionary statements from, e.g., the Comintern *Rundschau* and the Nazi German *Wirtschaftsdienst* are also included.

Sweden

GAMBY, ERIK. Per Götrek och 1800-talets svenska arbetarrörelse. Tidens Förlag, Stockholm n.d. [1979.] 305 pp. Ill. S.kr. 80.00.

The present volume is the first scholarly biography of the Socialist pioneer Per Götrek (1798-1876). Drawing on extensive investigations of his own, the author elucidates the career of this slightly eccentric bookseller and activist. The curious first Swedish translation of the *Communist Manifesto* is dealt with at some length.

OTHER BOOKS

SAINSBURY, DIANE. Swedish Social Democratic Ideology and Electoral Politics 1944-1948. A Study of the Functions of Party Ideology. Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm 1980. 192 pp.

Switzerland

Schweizerische Arbeiterbewegung. Ergänzungsband 1968-79. Dokumente zu Lage, Organisation und Kämpfen der Arbeiter. Hrsg. und eingel. von

der Arbeitsgruppe für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung Zürich. Limmat Verlag, Zürich 1980. 139 pp. Ill. S.fr. 10.00.

The first edition of *Schweizerische Arbeiterbewegung* appeared in 1975, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XXI (1976), p. 307. "Entgegen der Usancen [sic] des bürgerlichen Verlagswesens" Limmat has published pp. 385-513 of the updated third edition (1980) as a separate volume for the benefit of those already in possession of the first or the second edition.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

CLEMENTS, BARBARA EVANS. *Bolshevik Feminist. The Life of Aleksandra Kollontai*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1979. xiii, 352 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

Though this is primarily an intellectual and political biography, the author also shows that Kollontaj's personal need of freedom and independence affected many of her convictions and actions. The context in which she worked remains sketchy at times, but the book gives much information on the *Zenoidel*, and a good picture of Kollontaj's part in the Workers' Opposition as well. In the final chapter we are granted a glimpse of her private emotions in the 1930's. Moreover, this chapter offers many facts on her diplomatic activities between 1938 and 1945. The author bases herself mainly on printed sources.

LENINE, V. Œuvres. [Tome 46.] Index. [Tome 47.] Index thématique. Editions Sociales, Paris; Editions du Progrès, Moscou 1972; 1976. 351 pp.; 728 pp. F.fr. 30.00 per vol.

As well as containing an index of names, the first index volume to the French edition of Lenin's works lists the writings by their title, and the letters by their addressee. The second volume is a pretty detailed subject index.

MEDVEDEV, ROY. *The October Revolution*. Transl. by George Saunders. Foreword by Harrison E. Salisbury. Constable, London 1979. xxi, 240 pp. Ill. £ 6.50.

The most interesting part of the present volume is a penetrating and daring analysis of the economic policies during the first year of Bolshevik rule. After stating his disagreement with the view that the October Revolution was either inevitable or premature, Dr Medvedev argues that the Bolsheviks proceeded too fast in their urge to nationalization and control. "Neither the objective nor the subjective conditions existed." Indeed, it would have been much better, as it would be in the present too, if some kind of NEP had been adopted in 1918. That would have countered effectively the decline of Bolshevik popularity and the destructiveness of the Civil War. The author of course bases himself in the first place on printed secondary sources.

but he also cites unpublished Soviet dissertations, manuscript sources and, favourably, controversial authors like Kondrat'ev. The translator has provided an extensive glossary, which even includes an elucidation of the October Revolution. Salisbury's foreword is as superfluous as Medvedev's account is important.

TATUR, MELANIE. "Wissenschaftliche Arbeitsorganisation". *Arbeitswissenschaften und Arbeitsorganisation in der Sowjetunion 1921-1935*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1979; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. x, 187 pp. DM 52.00.

The present author examines very lucidly the development in the Soviet Union of scientific theories of labour and their application during the 'twenties and the first half of the 'thirties. She shows that this development was by no means the result of a unified effort, and that there were quite a few discussions in and between the institutes concerned with the scientific organization of labour (of which the Central Institute of Labour and its head A. K. Gastev receive most attention). Through all these discussions, and particularly after 1928, a decline in long-term preoccupations can be observed, but then, as the author points out and a discussion of Lenin's reception of Taylorism shows, Western theories of scientific management had never been studied thoroughly. Printed sources form the basis of this important study.

VOSLENSKY, MICHAEL. *Nomenklatura. Die herrschende Klasse der Sowjetunion*. Verlag Fritz Molden, Wien, München, Zürich 1980. 550 pp. S 360. (Paper: S 220.)

Michail Voslenskij, who got a book called *Tajnye svjazi SŠA i Germanii* published in Moscow in 1968, prepared the present volume on the secrets of the Soviet power elite even before he defected four years later. In his opinion the new "ruling class", called *nomenklatura* after unofficial usage, is by no means identical with the membership of the CPSU. He draws a vivid picture of the attitudes and behaviour of the *apparatčiki*, stressing their parasitism and their corruption. One should not look for sensational disclosures, though, nor for scholarly insights, even if the author is a one-time professor at Lumumba University. He is particularly good at conveying an atmosphere of which he has first-hand experience. Unfortunately the volume contains many typographical and other errors; a number of these are rectified in a list of errata.

ZIEMKE, THIES. *Marxismus und Narodničestvo. Entstehung und Wirken der Gruppe "Befreiung der Arbeit"*. Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Cirencester 1980. xxiv, 552 pp. S.fr. 79.00.

This study analyzes the origins of the *Osvoboždenie Truda* group and its subsequent conflict with the populist movements in Russia during the 1880's and 1890's. Attention is paid in the first place to Plechanov, his study

of Marxism, his analysis of Russian society, his revolutionary strategies and his critique of populism. The author is not always fully aware of the importance of the populists to the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia, and more particularly to the beginnings of Russian Social Democracy. For his sympathy is unreservedly with the winners in the conflict, and his style and approach are akin to Communist party historiography. However, Dr Ziemke has consulted a huge amount of sources, including unpublished materials from the Plechanov archive in Leningrad. Summaries in English and in French are appended.

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