

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

MONZEL, NIKOLAUS. *Die katholische Kirche in der Sozialgeschichte. Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart.* Hrsg. von Trude Herweg und Karl Heinz Grenner. Günter Olzog Verlag, München, Wien 1980. 351 pp. DM 48.00.

The present author was a West German Roman Catholic priest who lived from 1906 to 1960. His posthumously published book is essentially an exposition of the social doctrine of his Church past and present. As for social history Professor Monzel largely confines himself to the changing context of that doctrine, and its confrontation with such issues as capitalism, monopolies, the class struggle and strikes. Separate indices of persons and subjects are appended.

SPRINGBORG, PATRICIA. *The Problem of Human Needs and the Critique of Civilisation.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1981. viii, 293 pp. £ 18.00.

In this interesting historical-philosophical treatise the problem of human needs is discussed in terms of the dual notion nature/civilization. The evolution of the doctrine of natural and artificial needs is analyzed in depth, starting with the meaning attributed to these concepts by the Stoics and the Epicureans, and ending with the latest expositions of true and false needs by Ivan Illich and Agnes Heller. Landmarks in this development are the works of Locke, Rousseau, Marx, Freud, Marcuse and Fromm. It appears that the interpretation of true and false needs, as with Fromm and Marcuse, has nothing to do with Marx's reading of alienation, since the latter focuses on the exploitation of the worker, whereas the former deals with the manipulation of the consumer. Interesting is the thesis that this contradistinction of true and false needs is a part of revisionism, of Freudian inspiration and intended to account for the fact that the collapse of capitalism failed to materialize. The later ways of understanding true and false needs mean a big step forward in the cogitation on human needs, but still several objections can be raised against them in the author's view. These relate not only to the manner in which the Welfare State is supposed to be able to satisfy human needs, but also to the potential in this respect of a socialist society.

## OTHER BOOKS

BRAJOVIČ, S. M. Karl Kautskij — Evoljucija ego vozzrenij. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1982. 230 pp.

*SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

The Asiatic Mode of Production. Science and Politics. Ed. by Anne M. Bailey and Josep R. Llobera. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. xi, 363 pp. £ 7.95.

The present volume falls into four parts. An introduction by the editors (who are anthropologists) on the origins of the concept of the Asiatic mode of production and on its elaboration by Marx is followed by a selection of Russian and Soviet essays, from Plechanov to M. Godes (Pokrovskij has been left out). Next there is a compilation by the editors of essays concerning Wittfogel's concept of Oriental society, and one on the contemporary debate on the Asiatic mode of production. This last part includes a section from Lawrence Krader's study (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 446). The editorial introductions are quite adequate, and a useful bibliography is appended.

HODGES, DONALD C. The Bureaucratization of Socialism. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1981. xi, 210 pp. \$ 15.00.

"For a Marxist understanding of class antagonisms under socialism, his [Marx's] model has to be recast." Yet the author vigorously affirms that the Marxist method is adequate to explaining the various political and socio-economic forms assumed by Socialism and Communism, which are at variance with Marx's prospects. He pays a great deal of attention not only to the divergent theoretical systems developed under the banner of Marxism-Leninism (including Spanish Communism, which has formally abandoned Leninism), but also to the significance and the effects of, on the one hand, the tensions between the "Socialist States", and, on the other, the several bureaucracies themselves. For all his criticism the author does not hesitate, for instance, to accuse Karl Wittfogel of a "semihysterical depiction of the Soviet Union".

POOLE, MICHAEL. Theories of trade unionism: A sociology of industrial relations. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. xi, 265 pp. £ 12.50.

In this lucidly written book Dr Poole deals almost exclusively with Anglo-Saxon theories of trade unionism. He pays much attention to the work of Dunlop and the system models building on it, but yet the "Oxford School" (Flanders in particular) takes up the central place in the inquiry. In a concluding chapter the author proposes some ways of starting on a synthesis of the theories discussed, in which apart from objective data also subjective factors play a role.

WALLIMANN, ISIDOR. *Estrangement. Marx's Conception of Human Nature and the Division of Labor*. Foreword by Gunter W. Remmling. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1981. xxiv, 195 pp. \$ 29.95.

"Estrangement" as Marx saw it (and Dr Wallimann calls it) cannot be measured in quantitative terms, and "mainstream American sociology" can hardly turn his theory of alienation to account. If this is the most practical outcome of the present study, the author's statement that Marx's theory in question has its roots in his conception of human nature is certainly more important (though not new). In Marx's view, it is pointed out, alienation stems from the non-voluntary division of labour, which prevents the full development of human nature. Since the non-voluntary division of labour has not yet been abolished in Communist societies, alienation continues to exist there too. The author has carefully examined the relevant Marxian texts, but he has not made an attempt to relate these to the German philosophical tradition.

### HISTORY

BAKOUNINE, MICHEL. *L'Empire knouto-germanique et la révolution sociale 1870-1871*. Textes ét. et annotés par Arthur Lehning. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1981. lxii, 580 pp. Ill. D.fl. 280.00.

Between the autumn of 1870 and the early summer of 1871 Bakunin wrote what he called "my first and last book, my testament". Only one instalment of the manuscript (which remained a torso) was published during his lifetime under the title *L'Empire knouto-germanique et la Révolution sociale*, a curious interpretation of the German divergence. In 1882 Elisée Reclus edited another part of the manuscript under the telling title *Dieu et l'Etat*, Bakunin's best-known publication, and probably his best. The present Vol. VII of the *Archives Bakounine* comprises the variegated manuscript *in toto*, together with a number of related documents.

BILLINGTON, JAMES H. *Fire in the Minds of Men. Origins of the Revolutionary Faith*. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1980. viii, 677 pp. \$ 25.00.

If only because of the great number of subjects it touches upon this fascinating work is of an essay-like nature. It consists of *capita selecta*, studied in depth, and ranging widely over history and political science. The author deals with some phases in the French Revolution, but also with rising nationalism and the "evolutionary alternative". The Russian Revolution and its intellectual precursors have been incorporated, as well as eminent women like Rosa Luxemburg, who come in for a chapter of their own. The following quotation may serve as an example of the work's boldness (and of the inevitable generalizations, which are not irritating given its framework): "The deepest and most fundamental conflict among social revolutionaries is that which recurs between intellectuals who propose to speak for working

people and workers who attempt to use the language of intellectuals." The documentation is very substantial and the composite index has been prepared with care.

Catalogo dei periodici della biblioteca Basso. A cura di Lucia Zannino. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1981. 421 pp. L. 42000.

The library created by Lelio Basso is rich in periodicals pertaining to the history of the working-class movement. While the pre-1850 periodicals of this collection had already been analyzed in considerable detail seven years ago (*vide* IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 112), the above volume lists all the periodicals up to the present with the most important details only. The order is strictly alphabetical, but indices referring to separate categories (e.g., the periodicals of the IWMA) are appended.

DJORDJEVIC, DIMITRIJE and STEPHEN FISCHER-GALATI. *The Balkan Revolutionary Tradition*. Columbia University Press, New York 1981. xv, 271 pp. \$ 20.00.

The authors of this "comprehensive study of the Balkan revolutionary tradition" did not have the intention "to write an exhaustive factual account of the history of the Balkan Peninsula and of its revolutions", but rather to provide historical explanations. Their argument is directed against those views which, mistakenly, see present-day Communist rule as "a function of the fulfillment of the revolutionary aspirations of the peoples of the Balkans". Since it was conditioned by the backwardness of the region and its unfavourable location, the Balkan revolutionary tradition had an agrarian and nationalist character, and was heading for other goals than Socialism, which, of course, aims at social revolution. The authors base themselves, *inter alia*, on manuscript sources.

*The Emergence of the Welfare State in Britain and Germany. 1850-1950*. Ed. by W. J. Mommsen in collab. with Wolfgang Mock. Croom Helm, London 1981. xi, 443 pp. £ 12.95.

The present volume has its origin in a conference held in Berlin in December 1978. The contributions focus on four aspects of (the history of) the Welfare State, dealing with various Liberal schemes of poor relief (such as the New Poor Law), the rise of public social-insurance systems, the problem of unemployment during the inter-war years, and the emergence of comprehensive welfare facilities after 1945. Among the contributors we mention, at random, Karl W. Deutsch, Derek Fraser, Roy Hay, Frieder Naschold and Bernd Weisbrod. Peter Flora presents a model for sociometric analysis of the history of the Welfare State, which may be helpful to further investigations in the field.

*L'Expérience soviétique et le problème national dans le monde (1920-1939)*, Paris 6, 7, 8 décembre 1978. Actes. Publications Langues'O, Paris 1981. 2 vols. xiii, 641 pp.; xiii, 467 pp. F.fr. 177.00.

These two volumes contain the proceedings of a conference held in 1978, which, if it did not cover the world in its entirety (the Americas and Africa south of the Sahara are hardly taken into consideration), certainly dealt with a lot of problems arising from the way the Soviet Union and the Comintern tried to cope with nationalism. Consequently not only nationalism in the Soviet Union herself is discussed, but also nationalist and Communist movements in a number of countries, e.g., in South-East Asia (Sneevliet) and the Balkans. In general the discussions are very interesting. Among the participants we mention, more or less at random, H. Carrère d'Encausse, R. Gallissot, M. Ferro, R. Portal, M. Rodinson, P. Vilar and C. Weill.

**GSCHNITZER, FRITZ.** Griechische Sozialgeschichte von der mykenischen bis zum Ausgang der klassischen Zeit. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1981. vii, 189 pp. DM 20.00.

This is a pioneering and welcome outline of the social history of ancient Greece up to the death of Alexander the Great. The focus is on the component parts of society. Professor Gschnitzer shows that even in Periclean Athens those who mattered politically or otherwise were almost always men of wealth and/or noble descent. The account is elucidated and enlivened by numerous well-chosen quotations from the available source material.

**Hommage à Roland Mousnier.** Clientèles et fidélités en Europe à l'Epoque moderne. Publié sous la dir. de Yves Durand. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1981. xxiii, 388 pp. F.fr. 250.00.

The twenty-one studies that make up the present volume are a response to the programmatic "International Inquiry on Allegiances" published by Professor Mousnier in 1975 and reprinted here. The interrelated phenomena of allegiance, patronage and dependence are investigated in so far as they manifested themselves in early modern and pre-revolutionary Europe, France in particular. Although the society of orders so dear to Professor Mousnier is presupposed throughout, the contributions are in the field of political rather than social history.

**KATZ, FRIEDRICH.** The Secret War in Mexico. Europe, The United States and the Mexican Revolution. With portions transl. by Loren Goldner. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1981. xii, 659 pp. \$ 30.00.

In 1964 the present author got a book called *Deutschland, Diaz und die mexikanische Revolution* published in the German Democratic Republic (*vide* IRSH, X (1965), pp. 130f.). Having settled in the United States, he had the body of the book translated into English. The bulk of the text dealing with the nineteenth century has been dropped in the process, but on the other hand Professor Katz has paid much more attention to the parts played by France, Britain and (especially) the USA, both at the official and the entrepreneurial levels, in Mexico.

KNAPP, VINCENT J. *Austrian Social Democracy, 1889-1914*. University Press of America, Washington (D.C.) 1980. xii, 297 pp. \$ 16.50. (Paper: \$ 10.25.)

In this politico-historical account the Austrian Social Democrats are characterized as a party concentrating on bread-and-butter issues, "primarily concerned with the pragmatic, almost to the point of excluding the theoretical". The author provides a useful outline, but his factual groundwork is not always reliable, e.g., in the case of the debate on revisionism. In his opinion the Austrian Social Democrats should have cooperated after 1907 with the Young Czechs and the "Christian Socialists". The volume is partly based on unpublished source material.

*Labour and Social History Theses*. American, British and Irish university theses and dissertations in the field of British and Irish labour history, presented between 1900 and 1978. Compiled by Victor F. Gilbert. Mansell Publishing Ltd, London 1982. x, 194 pp. £ 15.00.

The present compiler has taken British and Irish labour history in a very broad sense indeed; thus, he has included no less than 55 titles on Bernard Shaw. The 2,626 titles are grouped into about 150 sections and subsections, and the access to them is greatly facilitated by separate indices of persons, geographical names, subjects and authors. In many cases the thesis in question has eventually appeared in print, but this does not form part of the information provided here.

MANN, REINHARD (Hrsg.) *Die Nationalsozialisten. Analysen faschistischer Bewegungen*. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1980. 224 pp. Maps. DM 39.00.

This volume consists of eight computerized studies of the Nazi movement in Germany, Austria, Denmark and Norway. The contributors (including Jürgen Genuneit, Michael H. Kater and Gerhard Botz) pay special attention to the social composition of the movement and to the methodological problems involved. Three of the studies are in English, and the others have a summary in that language.

ROTH, JACK J. *The Cult of Violence. Sorel and the Sorelians*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1980. xi, 359 pp. \$ 37.50.

Apart from the cult of violence initiated by Georges Sorel, the present volume highlights his sponsorship of very dissimilar social and political movements. Professor Roth also deals with the question of the impact which Sorel had on these movements. His treatment of "Sorelism" in Italy is of particular interest. A composite index is appended.

STE. CROIX, G. E. M. DE. *The Class Struggle in the Ancient Greek World from the Archaic Age to the Arab Conquests*. Duckworth, London 1981. xi, 732 pp. £ 38.00.

The present author had already made his mark as a classical scholar when he fell under the spell of Karl Marx. In *The Class Struggle in the Ancient Greek World* he attempts to demonstrate that Marx's method is extremely relevant to the study of the Graeco-Roman world (two of the eight chapters deal with the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire). By the class struggle the author just means the process of exploitation, whether those exploited perceived and opposed it or not. He of course subscribes to the theory of the ancient slave-owning society, arguing that the propertied classes derived the bulk of their surplus from chattel slavery. Other forms of exploitation are not ignored, however.

Who Were the Fascists. *Social Roots of European Fascism*. Ed. by Stein Ugelvik Larsen, Bernt Hagtvet [and] Jan Petter Myklebust, with the assistance of Gerhard Botz, Stephen Fischer-Galati, Reinhard Kühnl, Peter H. Merkl [and] Stanley G. Payne. Universitetsforlaget, Bergen, Oslo, Tromsø 1980. 816 pp. Maps. N.kr. 290.00.

"[This] book in its present form is an outgrowth of the proceedings of a conference on comparative European fascism, held in Bergen, Norway from June 19 to 21, 1974. The conference was called to make a survey of the state of research on the social bases of fascist movements in Europe and facilitate communication among scholars. [. . .] Since the papers presented at the conference did not cover all the countries we wished to analyze, nor were sufficiently broad in scope, we decided to solicit original contributions from other scholars in the field." The ultimate result is something like a handbook of the social history of the Fascist movements, provided with numerous tables as well as a name and subject index. Twenty-five of the forty-four contributions deal with the movements outside Italy, Germany and Austria.

WILLIAMS, GWYN A. *The Search for Beulah Land. The Welsh and the Atlantic Revolution*. Croom Helm, London n.d. [1979.] x, 190 pp. £ 8.95.

The present volume is a companion to *Madoc: The Making of a Myth* (London 1980) by the same author. Madoc was a Welshman alleged to have discovered America three centuries before Columbus, a myth that also in this book plays an important part. The account roughly covers the last decade of the eighteenth century and throws an interesting light upon the Welsh Jacobins. "To find the Welsh *Jacobins* of north and west Wales, you need to look to the Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York." In doing so Professor Williams traces the travels of John Evans and Morgan Jones Rhys through Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky in search of the Welsh Indians, and relates the history of Beula, a colony founded by Rhys. The author has used many primary sources, among which Rhys's diary takes a prominent place.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Eurocommunism. *The Ideological and Political-Theoretical Foundations*.

Ed. by George Schwab. Aldwych Press, London 1981. xxvi, 325 pp. £ 19.95.

This volume is based on the Third Conference on History and Politics held at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (1978). The papers read there are preceded by "In Memoriam, Peter Christian Ludz", by G. L. Ulmen. The contributions (apart from that of the editor, which is downright scanty) are on the whole useful summaries. They do not neglect the historical developments within the Communist parties in question (Ludz also takes the SPD into consideration). Bernard E. Brown calls the "ideology of the PCF [. . .] an *indicator*" of "a profound social and political movement within the French polity". In a contribution by Eusebio M. Mijal-Léon, one of the most important in the volume, on the Spanish variety of Euro-Communism it is said of Carrillo that "The search for an explanation of his behavior would probably have to focus more on personal rivalries than anything else." Among the papers, ten all told, there are also contributions by Rudi Supek, Juan J. Linz and Kenneth Maxwell.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

#### **Lesotho**

MURRAY, COLIN. *Families Divided. The impact of migrant labour in Lesotho.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xvi, 219 pp. £ 18.50.

"The present study of Lesotho confirms that a system in which large numbers of men spend long periods away at work, leaving their wives and children at home, generates economic insecurity, marital disharmony, material and emotional misery and problems relating to sexual morality and legitimacy of children irrespective of the cultural definition of these matters." The author links up Lesotho's migrant labour with the economy of South Africa, in order to clarify the transformation of Lesotho from a granary to a labour store and the implications thereof for the inhabitants. The volume is to a large extent based on anthropological field-work conducted in five villages during the years 1972-74.

### *AMERICA*

#### **United States of America**

FALER, PAUL G. *Mechanics and Manufacturers in the Early Industrial Revolution. Lynn Massachusetts 1780-1860.* State University of New York Press, Albany 1981. xvii, 267 pp. \$ 34.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)



This pioneering monograph charts social change at industrializing Lynn. The author, known for an article on this town (written together with Alan Dawley), focuses on a number of aspects, but his attention goes in particular to ideology. He analyzes the appeal of religion, especially Methodism, to the mechanics during a crucial phase in their emergence as a distinct group, viz., the years 1800-20. The belief that labour is the source of all value and wealth remained a formative element in the developing ideology of the mechanics, so it is argued, and as such constituted an important factor in the shoe workers' strike of 1860. Very interesting are the author's remarks on social mobility and property ownership having little bearing on the workers' response to industrialization at Lynn. The book is based on a variety of sources.

KERN, LOUIS J. *An Ordered Love. Sex Roles and Sexuality in Victorian Utopias – the Shakers, the Mormons, and the Oneida Community.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1981. xv, 430 pp. \$ 24.00. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

Utopian experiments of the groups mentioned in the subtitle of this interesting book are discussed with a special emphasis on the treatment of sexuality within their communities. Three kinds of relations between the sexes were practised: celibacy, polygamy and "pantagamy". The reason why each group lived according to one of these principles is discovered through a Freudian analysis of the psychological make-up of the founder of the community. But the reason why so many were willing to join up has much to do with a "normative alienation" from nineteenth-century American society. Dr Kern bases himself in part on manuscript sources.

MARCUS, JACOB R. *The American Jewish Woman, 1654-1980.* Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York; American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati 1981. xiv, 231 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

— *The American Jewish Woman: A Documentary History.* Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York; American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati 1981. xvii, 1047 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00.

"As early as 1902, Hannah Solomon denied that there would be a 'feminizing of the synagogue.'" Indeed, "Judaism is still a man's religion, even among the Reformers." Yet by 1920 "Jewesses had succeeded in gaining recognition for themselves in the performing arts, social work and welfare legislation, politics, and education." The second volume is no less interesting than the first; its documents, very broadly selected, tell their own story. Some, especially the older ones, evince rigid orthodoxy, but we also find a discussion of "The Female Homosexual" and a re-evaluation of women in the synagogue, while many items relate to the role Jewesses played in American social life. Mention is also made of their political activities.

MEYER, STEPHEN, III. *The Five Dollar Day. Labor Management and Social Control in the Ford Motor Company 1908-1921.* State University of New York Press, Albany 1981. x, 249 pp. \$ 34.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

The Highland Park plant, the object of the present study, was the theatre of Ford's paternalistic projects, of which the "Five Dollar Day" and a profit-sharing plan (both dating from January 1914) were the most conspicuous. The author investigates the new developments in technology as a result of a steeply rising consumer demand (T Ford) and the effects on labour management, skilled workers being more and more replaced by unskilled ones. The projects constituted "a formidable instrument for the social control of Ford workers". The volume concludes with a discussion of the question why Ford paternalism ultimately failed.

NELSON, STEVE, JAMES R. BARRETT [and] ROB RUCK. *Steve Nelson, American Radical.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1981. xxi, 452 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95.

These memoirs are slightly uneven in the way they cover the several aspects of the American Communist movement. Relatively little is said, for instance, on the recruitment of blacks, and also the years 1939-45 are treated rather scantily. On the other hand we are given a minute picture of Nelson's activities as a rank-and-file organizer, after he arrived as Stjepan Mesaroš from Croatia in America in 1920. In 1933 he served the Comintern as a courier, to Germany and China, and later he fought in the Spanish Civil War. There are some gaps in his account of these two episodes. In the 'fifties he fell a victim to repression, and later he sat on the National Committee of the CPUSA. What he has to say on the discussions held within this body in 1956 is interesting, though not altogether new. Messrs Barrett and Ruck have provided a rather lopsided annotation.

*Plutokraten und Sozialisten – Plutocrats and Socialists. Berichte deutscher Diplomaten und Agenten über die amerikanische Arbeiterbewegung / Reports by German Diplomats and Agents on the American Labor Movement 1878-1917.* Hrsg. von / Ed. by Dirk Hoerder. K. G. Saur, München, New York, London 1981. xxxv, 422 pp. DM 98.00.

The present volume contains diplomatic reports intended for the *Reich* Chancellor, the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Berlin Police Commissioner (notably on German Anarchists operating in America), supplemented with a wealth of data on German immigrants in America. It is striking that US "plutocracy" is condemned in an often sharp tone. Much of the information concerns the standard of living, the structure and the working methods of the American trade unions, and the course of strikes. The set-up of the volume is good. It has, for instance, a "glossary" of names of individuals and of organizations that are characteristic of the USA (e.g., the Pinkerton National Detective Agency).

TENTLER, LESLIE WOODCOCK. *Wage-Earning Women. Industrial Work and Family Life in the United States, 1900-1930*. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1979. xi, 266 pp. \$ 16.95.

This well-documented study gives a fairly detailed description of the growing number of wage-earning women, their generally meagre payment, the way their jobs affected family life, and the low rate of unionization. A separate chapter deals with the ways of life of single women, who paid relatively higher rents and lived on "habitually or intermittently inadequate diets". Female-headed families, by contrast, were often thriving. A general observation is that "The work behavior of most women reflected the high value they placed on personal relationships and group solidarity."

## *ASIA*

### **Israel**

MERHAV, PERETZ. *The Israeli Left. History, Problems, Documents*. A. S. Barnes & Co., Inc., San Diego, New York 1980; The Tantivy Press, London. 397 pp. \$ 15.00.

The German version of Peretz Mer(c)hav's history of the Zionist and Israeli labour movement was noticed in *IRSH*, XVII (1972), p. 750. Compared with the German one the present version has been slightly updated so as to include Begin's victory in 1977. The most important part of the new text is the chapter dealing with Israel's economic problems during the years 1966-76.

## *AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA*

### **Australia**

FARRELL, FRANK. *International Socialism & Australian Labour. The Left in Australia 1919-1939*. Hale & Iremonger, Sydney 1981. xx, 284 pp. Ill. A\$ 24.95. (Paper: A\$ 11.95.)

The present volume is not an exhaustive history of any single Australian party, but it "focuses instead on the influence on organised labour of the concepts and ideas that those on the far left professed". Special attention is paid to the trade unions; this part will sound familiar to readers of our periodical (cf. *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), pp. 34ff.). Although the odds were overwhelmingly against the Australian Left, it yet achieved quite a lot, Dr Farrell concludes. With regard to both the Comintern and the Profintern he argues that their policies were confusedly divergent. The volume is in part based on manuscript sources.

WANNA, JOHN. *Defence Not Defiance. The Development of Organised Labour in South Australia*. Adelaide College of the Arts and Education, Adelaide 1981. x, 166 pp. Ill. A\$ 6.00.

In this historical survey of South Australian trade unionism the author points to its defensive policies, which are at variance with trade-union attitudes in other Australian states, and investigates why this should be so. His conclusions indicate the methods of the State to neutralize industrial conflicts particularly by means of imposing arbitration. However, since the State gets more and more entangled in the contradictions of capitalism in crisis, so the argument runs, the prospects are not wholly unfavourable to those who wish for a more assertive trade-union movement. The booklet is richly illustrated.

#### OTHER BOOKS

SHERINGTON, GEOFFREY. *Australia's Immigrants 1788-1978*. George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, London, Boston 1980. viii, 189 pp. Ill. Maps.

#### *EUROPE*

GEARY, DICK. *European Labour Protest 1848-1939*. Croom Helm, London 1981. 191 pp. £ 11.95.

In the present volume labour protest is investigated at grass-roots level. Dr Geary compares primarily the workers' movements in England, France and Germany on this score, though he also pays some attention to Italy, Russia and Austria. The comparison itself does not really yield very much, since the author was hampered by the limitations of the available literature. In spite of an initially indiscriminate schematization of labour protest his argument is subtle, though not always much of an eye-opener. That, e.g., there is no immediate and clear-cut correlation between poverty and protest has been known for some time. But the attention Dr Geary pays to skilled workers is of real importance. He shows that after 1914 other workers apart from the skilled ones became increasingly active in the labour movement, with all the divisions ensuing from this. According to the author this fact constituted "a major factor in labour's almost universal inability to create the socialist society". He has based himself on a wide and well-chosen range of secondary sources, among which the investigations of Hartmut Zwahr are conspicuously absent.

#### **Belgium**

LAMBERT, SIMONE. *L'année sociale 1980*. Fondée par Guy Spitaels. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1982. ix, 227 pp. B.fr. 495.

For the general organization of this yearbook we refer to our notice of the previous volume, which appeared in *IRSH*, XXVI (1981), p. 233.

#### OTHER BOOKS

KLARIC, DANILO. *Les raisons de l'absence ou l'absence de raisons*. L'absen-

téisme dans l'industrie. Une étude d'économie sociale. Préface de Claude Javeau. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1982. ix, 270 pp.

### Czechoslovakia

MYANT, M. R. *Socialism and Democracy in Czechoslovakia 1945-1948*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. ix, 302 pp. £ 20.00.

Dealing also with the months immediately following the events of February 1948, and devoting a great deal of attention to the preliminary history from 1918 onwards, the author relates, not only as a peculiarity, how Šmeral was initially against the creation of a Czechoslovak State, as this would encroach on the German rights. It was not until the Nazi occupation that the conditions were ripe for a very broad opposition, and thus for a gradual take-over by the Communists, who, it goes without saying, had built themselves positions of strength, not only through the Action Committees. From there they were able to operate even when their popularity with workers and peasants (low prices) was on the wane.

RUPNIK, JACQUES. *Histoire du Parti communiste tchécoslovaque. Des origines à la prise du pouvoir*. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1981. 288 pp. F.fr. 98.00.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party (formally established in 1921) retained under Šmeral numerous idiosyncratic features, which can be explained from its combining Social Democratic notions with national Czech ideas. Among them there is also "a tradition of passivity", a predisposition accounting in part for the later submission to Moscow (leadership of Gottwald since 1925 and 1929). The present author has drawn extensively on the studies published after 1960, which, along with the new departure in politics, brought a reconsidering of the image of the past. The volume unites lucid description and valuable analysis.

SUDA, ZDENEK L. *Zealots and Rebels. A History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1980. xiii, 412 pp. \$ 8.95.

"Nations under Communist rule actually are vast sociological laboratories." For all that the author of this account deals only with the political development of the Czechoslovak CP. In favour of an open society, he makes his judgments from this *parti pris*. In some places his arguments are rather sound, but in other instances they fail to convince, as, for instance, in his treatment of the Communist conduct during the 'thirties, which was not as propagandistic as he would have it. Dr Suda bases himself mainly on printed sources.

### Denmark

“Fremad og aldrig glemme.” 10 års forskning i arbejderbevægelsens historie — Status og perspektiver. Red. af Gerd Callesen, Hanne Caspersen og Knud Knudsen. Selskabet til Forskning i Arbejderbevægelsens Historie, København 1981. 328 pp. Ill. D.kr. 130.00.

The present volume was published by the Danish Society for the Study of the History of the Labour Movement on the occasion of its tenth birthday. Apart from three introductory items it contains four chronological and nine thematical reports on what this branch of historical research has yielded during the 'seventies: five reports (including the one on the relationship between Social Democracy and trade unionism) are provided with a separate bibliography. The absence of any index or summary in a major language is to be regretted.

### France

KUISEL, RICHARD F. Capitalism and the state in modern France. Renovation and economic management in the twentieth century. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xv, 344 pp. £ 20.00.

Among the factors that generally favour the introduction of a “managed” economy (the need of economic stability, the desire for growth and social justice) the desire for growth seems to have been paramount, according to the present author. In many aspects his account runs parallel to Stanley Hoffmann’s *Decline or Renewal? France since the 1930s*, but Professor Kuisel argues that the “stalemate society” suffered shocks well before 1934. Indeed, the first of these can be found as early as the First World War. The State played a very important role in the process towards renovation, but the author also draws attention to the part of the neo-liberal and even Socialist-Syndicalist reformers. His study is to some extent based on manuscript sources.

LEGRAND, ROBERT. Babeuf et ses compagnons de route. Avant-propos d’Albert Soboul. Société des Etudes Robespierriistes, Paris 1981. viii, 455 pp. F.fr. 160.00.

Robert Legrand has brought together twenty-two loosely connected essays on Babeuf, his political career, his entourage and his family. Some of the items appeared in print before, though not in Paris, but at Abbeville. The volume contains many hitherto unpublished letters and other documents. Three separate indices (persons, places and authors) are appended.

LE ROY LADURIE, EMMANUEL. The Territory of the Historian. Transl. from the French by Ben and Siân Reynolds. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1979. viii, 345 pp. £ 15.50. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

—. The Mind and Method of the Historian. Transl. from the French by

Siân and Ben Reynolds. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1981. vi, 310 pp. £ 20.00.

The present books consist of translated selections from the two volumes which appeared under the title *Le territoire de l'historien*, and were noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 476, and XXIV (1979), pp. 141f., respectively.

Sozialgeschichte der Aufklärung in Frankreich. 12 Originalbeiträge. Hrsg. von Hans Ulrich Gumbrecht, Rolf Reichardt und Thomas Schleich. Teil I: Synthese und Theorie. Trägerschichten. Teil II: Medien. Wirkungen. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1981. xi, 167 pp.: xi, 236 pp. Maps. DM 56.00 (paper: DM 28.00) per vol.

These studies have in common, firstly, that their orientation is markedly sociological and, secondly, that they do not at all regard the Enlightenment as, logically, a prefiguration of the French Revolution. This becomes clear, for instance, in the discussion of ecclesiastical life. As far as possible the individual protagonists of the Enlightenment are interrelated, so that the phenomenon assumes a greater unity than is normally the case. The regional developments are not crowded out by those in Paris, which also appears from the ratio between the relevant maps and diagrams.

ZYLBERBERG-HOCQUARD, MARIE-HELENE. Femmes et féminisme dans le mouvement ouvrier français. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1981. 221 pp. F.fr. 54.00.

The present volume is a popular but useful outline of the history of female labour in French industry and of the part played by women in industrial disputes. The workers' movement is virtually restricted to trade unionism. Mrs Zylberberg, who has already a study called *Féminisme et Syndicalisme en France* (Paris 1978) to her name, also draws attention to the encumbrance of male prejudice in and outside the working class.

#### OTHER BOOKS

CHISICK, HARVEY. The Limits of Reform in the Enlightenment: Attitudes toward the Education of the Lower Classes in Eighteenth-Century France. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1981. xvi, 325 pp.

GEORGES, BERNARD et DENISE TINTANT, avec le concours de Marie-Anne Renauld. Léon Jouhaux. Cinquante ans de Syndicalisme. Tome I. Des origines à 1921. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1962. iv, 551 pp. Ill.

— Léon Jouhaux dans le mouvement syndical français. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1979. 486 pp. Ill.

#### Germany

ANDRÉAS, BERT. Ferdinand Lassalle — Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiterverein. Bibliographie ihrer Schriften und der Literatur über sie 1840 bis

1975. Mit einer Einl. von Cora Stephan. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1981. 312 pp. DM 40.00.

The first version of this bibliography was published in the *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* in 1963, and noticed in *IRSH*, IX (1964), p. 130. It has been expanded on the basis of extensive investigations into well over 250 archives and libraries in Europe, the United States, Israel and Japan. The bibliographical presentation of the entries is meticulous. Cora Stephan has provided an introduction on the Lassalle reception in the German labour movement and in German historiography.

BOLL, FRIEDHELM. *Frieden ohne Revolution? Friedensstrategien der deutschen Sozialdemokratie vom Erfurter Programm 1891 bis zur Revolution 1918*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1980. 296 pp. DM 64.00.

The peace strategies of German Social Democracy are analyzed here between the theoretical poles of a preventive strategy and a curative one, i.e., between trying to avoid war while preserving the existent social order and attempting to change that order. Dr Boll's attention largely goes to the First World War. His sympathies are with the ideas of the USPD, which are said to have been the most faithful to the strategy of the old Second International, for it was the USPD that tried to connect in a practicable way social change with the pursuit of peace. Besides many primary sources the author has worked up the most recent literature.

BREITMAN, RICHARD. *German Socialism and Weimar Democracy*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1981. xii, 283 pp. \$ 20.00.

Though not conspicuous for the boldness of its theses, this study is still a sound piece of work. Starting from the history of the Weimar Republic, the author investigates in detail how the SPD leadership fully endorsed parliamentary democracy. Even the failure of the social and economic reforms which had originally been planned did not make the party draw back. The volume, which is excellently documented, gives a lucid survey of the role of Social Democracy in the *Reich*, and also in a number of *Länder*, Prussia of course receiving the lion's share.

EMIG, BRIGITTE, MAX SCHWARZ [und] RÜDIGER ZIMMERMANN. *Literatur für eine neue Wirklichkeit. Bibliographie und Geschichte des Verlags J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. 1881 bis 1981 und der Verlage Buchhandlung Vorwärts, Volksbuchhandlung Hottingen/Zürich, German Cooperative Print. & Publ. Co., London, Berliner Arbeiterbibliothek, Arbeiterjugendverlag, Verlagsgenossenschaft "Freiheit", Der Bücherkreis. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1981. 512 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.*

The body of the present volume consists of annual bibliographies of the Social Democratic publishing houses mentioned in the subtitle. An index of



authors and anonymous publications is appended. The useful volume is richly illustrated.

HERZIG, ARNO. Abraham Jacobi. Die Entwicklung zum sozialistischen und revolutionären Demokraten. Briefe, Dokumente, Presseartikel (1848-1853). Mindener Geschichtsverein, Minden 1980. 154 pp. Ill. DM 19.00.

This book sheds a fresh light on the development and the political activities of the young Abraham Jacobi, who studied medicine, joined the Communist League in or about January 1851, and was tried in Cologne in 1852. Most of the space is taken up by hitherto unpublished documents, mainly police files, letters and articles.

HOCKERTS, HANS GÜNTER. Sozialpolitische Entscheidungen im Nachkriegsdeutschland. Alliierte und deutsche Sozialversicherungspolitik 1945 bis 1957. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1980. 463 pp. DM 68.00.

In dealing with the miscarriage of a new social-security set-up as it was promoted by the Allied Control Council the author heavily emphasizes the obstructing forces within the trade unions and Social Democracy, while he by no means denies the effects of the Cold War or the influence exerted by the non-Socialist parties. In 1949 the decision went, in accordance with the election results, in favour of a reconstruction of the traditional insurance system. However, under the Adenauer administration this system was considerably expanded (*Rentenreform*). The very substantial documentation includes, among other things, trade-union publications and drafts of law. The volume also gives a great deal of information on the levels of social-insurance benefits.

HUCK, GERHARD. Joseph Dietzgen (1828-1888). Ein Beitrag zur Ideengeschichte des Sozialismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 194 pp. DM 48.00.

The present biography is thematically concerned with the place of Dietzgen in the history of ideas against the background of the given social developments. The author also endeavours, in reconstituting Joseph Dietzgen's life, to investigate critically the "Dietzgen reception", controversial in the very circles which refer to Marxism. For an understanding of the diversity of this reception the impact of his son Eugen on especially German Social Democracy is also of great importance. To the left-wing Marxists in the Netherlands Dietzgen's epistemology was, so to speak, the crown of Marxist thought. Particularly interesting is the discussion of how Dietzgen related to Marx and Engels, notably in an ideological sense.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. Die Angestellten in der deutschen Geschichte 1850-1980. Vom Privatbeamten zum angestellten Arbeitnehmer. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 235 pp. DM 26.00.

Professor Kocka, who has important monographs on the history of white collar to his name (cf. *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 332, and XXIII (1978), p. 309), has now brought together six studies on the private white-collar workers in Germany. He pays special attention to the blue/white-collar antithesis and to the question why this was more strongly marked in Germany than in the West.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Geschichte des Alltags des deutschen Volkes. Studien*. 1. 1600-1650. Mit einem Abschnitt über Arbeit und Arbeitswerkzeuge von Wolfgang Jacobeit. 2. 1650-1810. Mit einem Abschnitt "Alltag und Übergangsepoche" von Gerhard Heitz. Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln 1981. 379 pp.; 379 pp. DM 29.80 per vol.

The present volumes are the first two in a projected series of five. The East German scholar bases himself almost entirely on (heavily quoted) secondary sources this time. He not only points to lacunae in German Marxist historiography with regard to the history of everyday life, but also proposes new directions of research and engages in current debates. One of these gets special attention in the first two chapters of Vol. 2: the already classic issue of the transition from feudalism to capitalism. The organization of the volumes is perhaps a bit strange. Food, clothing and housing are dealt with at the end of the account, while the author starts with an interesting treatment of the social consciousness of the (mainly agrarian) workers. What makes the volumes very lively is the discussion with critics of previous drafts. Thus, we find in Vol. 1 comments by Ingrid Mittenzwei, Hartmut Harnisch and others, and in Vol. 2 exchanges of views with Gerhard Heitz and Helmut Schnitter (on Kuczynski's extensive chapter on the soldiers).

LÖNNE, KARL-EGON. *Faschismus als Herausforderung. Die Auseinandersetzung der 'Roten Fahne' und des 'Vorwärts' mit dem italienischen Faschismus 1920-1933*. Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Wien 1981. xiv, 382 pp. DM 74.00.

The content of this book is not so much Italian Fascism as the attitudes of the organs of the SPD and the KPD towards it, although of course responses to changes within Fascism and its political shifts are discussed all right. While the Communists thought Fascism was a typical bourgeois movement, the tendency prevailed with Social Democrats to see it as a manifestation of degeneracy. In accordance with the party line of the SPD the *Vorwärts* advocated a co-operation of Socialist and bourgeois forces, consonant with the view that the parliamentary Republic, supported by Social Democracy and the republican bourgeois parties, was most conducive to the development of Socialism. The work is well-documented.

MARX, KARL. *The Letters of —. Sel. and Transl. with Explanatory Notes and an Introd.* by Saul K. Padover. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1979. xxvii, 576 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95.

— in seinen Briefen. Ausgewählt und komm. von Saul K. Padover. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1981. 611 pp. Ill. DM 58.00.

Dr Padover, author of an "intimate" Marx biography (cf. next notice), has selected 362 letters written by Marx, which are published here either *in toto* or with (marked) excisions. He has an obvious preference for letters that have a human touch about them and shed a special light on Marx's personality. Nearly half of the letters are addressed to Engels, and there is a separate section "to and about Ferdinand Lassalle". Seven letters by Marx's father (1835-37) and several chronologies are appended. In the American edition (which, unlike *Karl Marx in seinen Briefen*, has a subject index in addition to an index of names) the letter to Müller-Telling of March 12, 1850, is misdated 1859.

PADOVER, SAUL K. Karl Marx. An Intimate Biography. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Düsseldorf, London 1978. xix, 667 pp. Ill. \$ 18.95.

"In this book, which has been twelve years in the making, I have aimed at something not available in other biographies of Marx: an objective account of him as a human being — lover, husband, friend, fighter, father, foe — rather than as the philosophic symbol and revolutionary idol that he has become. My approach is not that of the usual Marxologist or anti-Marxologist. I am, indeed, not a Marxist but a Jeffersonian democrat." The result is a not unsympathetic story of Marx's life. It does not provide many new vistas, however, and the information which it contains is sometimes incorrect and outdated. A composite index is appended.

PEUKERT, DETLEV. Die KPD im Widerstand. Verfolgung und Untergrundarbeit an Rhein und Ruhr 1933 bis 1945. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1980. 460 pp. Maps. DM 38.00.

Unlike the cocksure SED historians, Detlev Peukert does not look at the history of the KPD from the vantage point of the *apparatchiki*. Still he is of the opinion that the party made an essential contribution to the German opposition to Hitler. In his new book, originally a doctorate thesis (Bochum 1979), he traces the history of the illegal KPD, its achievements and its failures, in the Rhine and Ruhr area. He pays special attention to the role played by the rank and file, and to the learning process the Communists had to go through. The account is to a considerable extent based on unpublished source material.

Die Protokolle der Reichstagsfraktion der Deutschen Zentrumspartei 1920-1925. Bearb. von Rudolf Morsey und Karsten Ruppert. Matthias-Grünewald-Verlag, Mainz 1981. xli, 714 pp. DM 124.00.

The present volume completes the publication of the minutes of the separate sessions of the *Zentrum* group in the *Reichstag* during the Weimar

Republic (cf. IRSH, XV (1970), pp. 334f.). In a number of cases the official minutes have been supplemented or (if not available) replaced with other materials. The volume is an important source on the political history of the early Weimar Republic. A composite index is appended.

RITTER, FRANZ. *Theorie und Praxis des Demokratischen Sozialismus in der Weimarer Republik*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 320 pp. DM 45.00.

This study deals with theory rather than with practice. The author concentrates on the development (between 1923 and 1933) of the Social Democratic views on three issues: capitalism, State and democracy, and the structure of society. His descriptive account, though not much of a revelation, is useful as an inventory. It is based on printed sources only.

RUBEL[, MAXIMILIEN]. — on Karl Marx. *Five Essays*. Ed. by Joseph O'Malley and Keith Algozin. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. ix, 309 pp. £ 15.00.

The present essays, published here for the first time in English, start with a slightly altered version of the controversial theses on Engels which the well-known French scholar contributed to the Engels conference held in Wuppertal in 1970. The other items deal with Marx and ethics, Marx's economic studies, and the view Marx and Engels held of Russia, seen in the light of the development of the Soviet Union. Together the essays are representative of Rubel's Marxology. The introduction, by the first editor, is a warm recommendation.

RUSSELL, JAMES. *Marx-Engels Dictionary*. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1981. xxv, 141 pp. £ 16.50.

This dictionary explains 450 terms used in the writings of Marx and Engels; there is a heavy emphasis on economics and politics. In many cases definitions or relevant statements by Marx or Engels are quoted. Although the American author does not seem to be proficient in German, the volume may be useful as a work of reference.

SCHÖNHOFEN, KLAUS. *Expansion und Konzentration. Studien zur Entwicklung der Freien Gewerkschaften im Wilhelminischen Deutschland 1890 bis 1914*. [Industrielle Welt, Band 30.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1980. 432 pp. DM 98.00.

Central in this important investigation into the trade unions of Wilhelmine Germany are their organizational development and the question in how far they were conditioned by society. Trade-union practice, and connected problems of strategy, tactics and organizational set-up, are not taken into consideration, a lacuna compensated for, though, by the good qualities of this study. The results may not always be much of a revelation, but they are

buttressed by impressive empirical and quantitative research. A searching examination shows in what branches of industry and in what units of production it was easy or hard for trade unions to entrench themselves. Highly skilled workers were the most liable to unionize. The author manages to prove very convincingly that there were "immense" fluctuations in the number of union members. It appears that in many cases membership was of short duration. Dr Schönhoven's argument leads up to a challenge of the concept of organized capitalism, which in his view is somewhat too much of a pure type. He has used printed sources only.

WAGNER, JOACHIM, unter Mitarbeit von Manfred Mendes. *Missionare der Gewalt. Lebensläufe deutscher Terroristen im Kaiserreich. Kriminalistik* Verlag, Heidelberg 1980. ix, 147 pp. DM 16.80.

—. *Politischer Terrorismus und Strafrecht im Deutschen Kaiserreich von 1871*. R. v. Decker's Verlag, G. Schenk, Heidelberg, Hamburg 1981. xiii, 448 pp. DM 148.00.

The second, larger, volume was commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Justice in the 'seventies. It is essentially a legal study of political terrorism in the German Empire, for which the author has drawn on unpublished materials in East German custody. The focus is on the 1880's, and the volume is in a sense an important (though unsympathetic) contribution to the history of Anarchism. Case-studies of nineteen terrorists (including Most and Peukert) are included, and these are separately available in the first-mentioned volume. In both volumes there are too many typographical and other errors.

WALDRICH, HANS-PETER. *Der Demokratiebegriff der SED. Ein Vergleich zwischen der älteren deutschen Sozialdemokratie und der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands*. Mit einer Einf. von Iring Fetscher. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1980. iv, 275 pp. DM 48.00.

The present author compares the two conceptions of democracy as held by the SED and the pre-1918 SPD, respectively, to develop a critique of the former. He arrives at some outspoken conclusions. To him the SED's "totalitarian" conception of democracy runs counter to the premisses of classic Social Democracy and to the emancipatory efforts of the labour movement. Indeed, SED thought on this score means a perpetuation of bourgeois-conservative and even reactionary traditions, the SPD extending the enlightened-progressive phase of the bourgeois emancipation movement.

WALTHER, RUDOLF. "... aber nach der Sündflut kommen wir und nur wir." "Zusammenbruchstheorie", Marxismus und politisches Defizit in der SPD 1890-1914. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1981. 383 pp. DM 24.80.

If Marx did not elaborate a theory of catastrophe, his orthodox followers certainly thought he had. Mr Walther analyzes the discussions in the SPD round the theory in question, especially after Bernstein's attack on it. These discussions, the author argues, show some inconsistencies and lacunae in the political and theoretical concepts of the SPD. Thus, the anti-revisionist camp did not criticize Bernstein for theoretical reasons, and it generally seems that the theory served to gloss over a lack of political strategy and of knowledge of Marxism. Though the author sets out to combine a structural socio-historical approach with a philological one, it is mainly the latter he puts into practice. He has used printed sources only.

WISSELL, RUDOLF. *Des alten Handwerks Recht und Gewohnheit*. 2., erw. und bearb. Ausgabe hrsg. von Ernst Schraepler. III. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1981. x, 476 pp. Ill. DM 138.00.

The first two volumes of the new edition of Wissell's history of the crafts were noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 138. In the present volume, whose publication has been subject to a considerable delay, the first half concentrates on journeymen's strikes during the eighteenth century. The second half deals with the old customs of the craftsmen in considerable detail (including numerous quotations).

Zur Aktualität von Karl Korsch. Hrsg. von Michael Buckmiller. Mit Beiträgen von G. Bammel, H. Brüggemann, M. Buckmiller [u.a.] Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1981. 171 pp. DM 24.00.

The articles collected here were read as papers at an international symposium held in June 1980 on the occasion of the appearance of the first two volumes of the *Gesamtausgabe* of Korsch's writings (cf. *IRSH*, XXVI (1981), pp. 394f.). Among the contributors one finds, apart from the editor (on the reception of Korsch's work), e.g., Heinz Brüggemann (on the relation between Brecht and Korsch), Götz Langkau (on the Korsch papers), Oskar Negt and Jürgen Seifert. The articles have been supplemented by the editor with a number of texts by Korsch and previously unknown documents on him, such as a poem by Heinz Langerhans and an introduction by Georg Bammel to one of the Russian editions of *Marxismus und Philosophie* (1924). The book is rounded off with a chronology of Korsch's life.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BUSCHMANN, WALTER. *Linden. Geschichte einer Industriestadt im 19. Jahrhundert*. August Lax Verlagsbuchhandlung, Hildesheim 1981. xv, 600 pp. Ill. Maps.

MALLMANN, KLAUS-MICHAEL. *Die Anfänge der Bergarbeiterbewegung an der Saar (1848-1904)*. Minerva-Verlag Thinner & Nolte OHG, Saarbrücken 1981. 368 pp.

MARX, KARL. *Misère de la philosophie. Réponse à la philosophie de la misère de M. Proudhon*. Fac-similé de l'exemplaire personnel de l'auteur annoté

- en particulier de sa main. Avec Notice, Transcription et Notes par Kikuji Tanaka. Aoki Shoten, Tokyo 1982. xix, 178, 43 pp. Ill.
- Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Literatur von 1918 bis zur Gegenwart. [Von] Jan Berg, Hartmut Böhme, Walter Fähnders [u.a.] Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1981. xi, 784 pp.

### Great Britain

- BRAYBON, GAIL. *Women Workers in the First World War. The British Experience.* Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1981. 240 pp. £ 11.95.

Gail Braybon presents her book as “a broad study”, which does not enter into every detail. Moreover, she concentrates almost completely on working-class women. Even if she is out to demonstrate “the remarkable consistency of male attitudes towards women’s work [. . .] and the way in which such attitudes affected the women themselves”, the volume has turned out descriptive rather than analytical. She traces how women came to be gainfully employed, proving that they were admitted to the world of labour with reluctance on the part of the employers instead of eagerly. However, the author does not wonder what need of female labour was created by the enlistment of male workers. It appears that the fate of the working women (low wages and dismissal whenever possible) was determined by a continually changing interaction of capitalism and sexism. The study is mainly based on newspapers.

- CAREW, ANTHONY. *The lower deck of the Royal Navy 1900-39. The Invergordon mutiny in perspective.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1981. xx, 269 pp. Ill. £ 19.50.

Quite a lot of material from Commander Harry Pursey is used in this study, which deals with the radical reform movement in the Navy culminating in the Invergordon mutiny of 1931. There had been a continuous drain of trained men, who signed off or deserted, and autocratic measures and general arbitrariness, together with the inferior nourishment, had been leading to festering discontent in the lower deck. The actual “mutiny” was triggered off by pay cuts, but, covering a forty-year period, the author also reveals the deeper-lying causes of the trouble.

- DUTTON, H. I. and J. E. KING. ‘Ten Per Cent and No Surrender’. *The Preston Strike, 1853-1854.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. viii, 274 pp. Ill. £ 18.50.

The ten-percent campaign at Preston, the present authors argue, had its origins in the commercial crisis of 1846-48, when wages were cut by ten per cent. It was the last in a series of industrial actions to recover the deducted pay which in other Lancashire towns had always ended in victory for the workers. The volume gives a detailed analysis of the 1853-54 lock-out at

Preston, which collapsed after holding out for nearly seven months. The authors draw attention to the various parties in the conflict and their tactics, and establish the role of Chartism in the action waged by the workers. The volume is based on press reports and on the scrap-books of two opponents in the conflict, viz., George Cowell and Henry Ashworth.

**EREIRA, ALAN.** *The People's England*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. xviii, 285 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 9.50.

In this account, which roughly covers the last hundred and fifty years, the author focuses on the experiences of authentic individuals in order to catch what industrial change actually meant to specific groups of people, such as agricultural workers, servants, factory hands and miners. He bases himself on evidence from trials, letters and articles in newspapers, as well as from interviews. The result is a very lively book, though with few surprises, except for the excellent illustrations.

**FOSH, PATRICIA.** *The Active Trade Unionist. A study of motivation and participation at branch level*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. ix, 155 pp. £ 10.50.

The present study rests upon the existing literature as well as on an investigation into a group of Sheffield steel-workers. "The contention that the actives possessed greater political and social skills — which enabled them to interpret their experiences or grasp principles — is significantly substantiated" by the survey findings. Among the theories that come up for discussion are also those on local activism in the USA. One of the appendices is the participation questionnaire survey.

**HUNT, E. H.** *British Labour History 1815-1914*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1981. xii, 428 pp. £ 18.50. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

This introductory textbook contains a comprehensive discussion of nineteenth-century British labour history. The author not only deals with trade unionism, but also treats of topics like the development of real wages very competently. To him one of the distinctive features of the British workers was their relative affluence as compared to the living conditions of their counterparts in the rest of the world, which was mainly due to the productivity of highly skilled British labour. Trade unions are supposed to have increasingly contributed to working-class welfare without this resulting in a serious reduction of labour output. Throughout his book Dr Hunt has a keen eye for the variegation in the experiences of the British workers, which is said partly to account for the slow development of their class-consciousness.

**McKENNA, FRANK.** *The Railway Workers 1840-1970*. Faber and Faber, London, Boston 1980. 278 pp. Ill. £ 10.00.

In this fascinating and comprehensive study various aspects are discussed



especially of the period which saw the rapid rise of the railways. The expansion of the companies, the competition among them and their final amalgamation are given a good deal of attention, and so is nascent unionism, which was speedily gathering momentum even if divided into different occupational groups. Equally interesting are the chapters on the individual groups with their established status traditions, like the engine drivers and cleaners, the firemen, the signalmen and the guards. Office workers are not left out. A harsh light is shed on certain social conditions, for instance in a chapter on the "double homers".

**MARSH, ARTHUR and VICTORIA RYAN.** *Historical Directory of Trade Unions.* Foreword by Lord Briggs. Vol. I. Non-manual Unions. Gower, Farnborough (Hants.) 1980. xxvi, 228 pp. £ 17.50.

The present volume is the first in a planned series of four. An introduction on the white-collar unions, their origin, development and importance precedes the directory proper. This consists of a very detailed survey of the non-manual unions past and present. Short descriptions are followed by references to the relevant sources. The number of unions mentioned is approximately one thousand.

**MUNSCHÉ, P. B.** *Gentlemen and Poachers. The English Game Laws 1671-1831.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. x, 255 pp. Ill. £ 18.50.

The subject of this study is the enforcement of, and opposition to, the laws by which the English landed proprietors monopolized the hunting of hares, partridges, pheasants and moor fowl. "The question, in their view, was less the preservation of game than the preservation of the social order, and on the latter they were unwilling to compromise." Largely drawing on unpublished source material, the author argues that the harsh picture presented by the Webbs and the Hammonds needs revision.

**PATTERSON, HENRY.** *Class Conflict and Sectarianism. The Protestant Working Class and the Belfast Labour Movement 1868-1920.* Blackstaff Press, Belfast 1980. xviii, 172 pp. £ 8.95.

The basic thesis of the present author is that the strong influence of populist Orangeism and the effects of this influence in the social sphere in the very part of Ireland that was most industrialized – for only in Ulster had a modern capitalism of any significance developed – impeded the growth of a modern labour movement. "The bourgeoisie was able to mobilise the other classes in the Protestant community because they could plausibly represent a victory for nationalism as leading to economic regression." The volume is based on many secondary sources and important primary ones, both manuscript and printed materials, including Parliamentary Papers.

**Peasants, Knights and Heretics. Studies in Medieval English Social**

History. Ed. by R. H. Hilton. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. vi, 330 pp. £ 4.95.

This is a paperback reprint of the fifteen *Past & Present* essays which were published in book form in 1976, and noticed in *IRSH*. XXII (1977), p. 292.

Popular Culture and Class Conflict 1590-1914: Explorations in the History of Labour and Leisure. Ed. by Eileen Yeo and Stephen Yeo. The Harvester Press, Brighton; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1981. xii, 315 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

The essays, by various authors, that make up the present volume shed a great deal of light on the ways especially the labouring classes spent their leisure time and the opposition they often met with, notably from the churches. There is a highly illuminating study (by Keith Wrightson) on the economic and social place of ale-houses (early "pubs"). Other contributions deal with street football, the church bands, and the role played in particular by the Methodist ministers. Remarkable is the inventiveness displayed by working people, which was often a way of ventilating their rebelliousness. The annotation is a real incentive to further research.

ROYLE, EDWARD. Chartism. Longman, London 1980. v, 142 pp. £ 1.75.

"My aim in this present work [is] to suggest that Chartism *was* a political movement, but that it was also *more* than just a political movement." In a thoughtful and thought-provoking essay the author often weighs obtaining interpretations. Short documents are appended, and the volume is rounded off with a useful chronology, a bibliography and an index of persons, subjects and places.

ROYLE, EDWARD. Radicals, Secularists and Republicans. Popular freethought in Britain, 1866-1915. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1980; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.). xii, 380 pp. £ 19.50.

The predecessor of this reliable book was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), pp. 142f. The present volume goes as far as 1915, the year in which G. W. Foote died. The (social and organizational) history of the National Secular Society, marked of course by the personality of Charles Bradlaugh, takes pride of place. From a thematical discussion of the freethought movement it becomes evident that its heyday was the decade between 1877 (Knowlton-pamphlet affair) and 1886 (Bradlaugh's admission to Parliament). The author shows that notably the urban better-skilled workers lined up behind freethought, which, by the way, was a supplement to religion, "dependent upon it for its rise and fall". He bases himself on freethought organs and on manuscript sources.

RUBINSTEIN, W. D. Men of Property. The Very Wealthy in Britain Since the Industrial Revolution. Croom Helm, London 1981. 263 pp. £ 12.50.

“This work is a study of the very wealthy in Britain since the Industrial Revolution. It is based on probate valuations”. The author, who is an expert in the field, deals with the period between 1809 and the 1970’s. He is mainly concerned with the (social and geographical) origin and the occupational composition of the highest property bracket, viz., the rich who were worth a fortune of over £500,000 at death. The most interesting outcome of his investigation, as he also thinks himself, is the fact that there are actually few industrials in this group. The most affluent of Britain, always still many times less rich than their American counterparts, were made up especially of the landed wealthy and of people from the commercial world. It would seem that the Industrial Revolution little affected the distribution of wealth. How far these characteristics of the British opulent upper ten bear upon British society as a whole is a question the author hopes to look into in his next study on elites and the British social structure.

**SCHWARTZ, HILLEL.** *The French Prophets. The History of a Millenarian Group in Eighteenth-Century England.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1980. xvi, 382 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 36.50.

How little social motives come to the fore in the present monograph, the work of a learned man, is very evident from the statement that “Whatever the social or theological context, there were latent in English society convictions that ran counter to one another, that might lead one person to follow the prophets and another, of the same social standing or general religious beliefs, to detest them.” The author demonstrates that the three “French Prophets” who in 1706 fled from religious persecution in their country and those who were their English followers (forever disputing over religious truths) or at least started as such had completely different backgrounds. Especially religious life among the many persuasions in the millenarism of the first half of the eighteenth century – “paradoxically, a way of looking back at the world from its end” – is shed light upon.

**A Social History of the Diocese of Newcastle 1882-1982.** Ed. by W. S. F. Pickering. Foreword by Alec Vidler. Oriol Press, Stocksfield, Boston, London 1981. xiv, 338 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

The Diocese of Newcastle was created by the Bishopric Act of 1878. Although the word social used in the title is not to the point in any significant sense, the above centenary volume contains some contributions that may be of interest to readers of our periodical. We mention “The Social and Economic Characteristics of Northumberland in the 1880s”, by D. J. Rowe, and “The Social Situation: Awareness and Response” and “Social Work in the Diocese”, both by Katharine Lloyd.

**WALLER, P. J.** *Democracy and Sectarianism. A political and social history of Liverpool 1868-1939.* Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1981. xix, 556 pp. Maps. £ 24.50.

In this well-written study the accent is definitely on politics. Charting its secularization, the author argues that the ascendancy of religion, initially "both a shibboleth and fundamentally inspirational", was waning after the First World War, though it remained a force to be reckoned with. Nationalist divisions between the groups that populated Liverpool were frequently bound up with religious questions. Social history comes up for discussion in the analysis of the ups and downs of Labour: the strikes of 1911 and 1926 are given quite some space. To a large extent the volume is based on manuscript sources.

### Italy

MARUCCO, DORA. *Mutualismo e sistema politico. Il caso italiano (1862-1904)*. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1981. 223 pp. L. 8000.

In this study the focus is on the mutual-aid societies as they were perceived and handled by the political authorities during the first decades after Unification. The newly established *Direzione Generale della Statistica* was particularly active in this field. Recourse to statistics as a means of solving the "social question" was not restricted to Italy, however.

*Storia del movimento operaio, del socialismo e delle lotte sociali in Piemonte*. Diretta da Aldo Agosti e Gian Mario Bravo. Vol. II. L'età giolittiana, la guerra e il dopoguerra. Saggi di P. Audenino, P. P. Bellomi, S. Soave [e.a.] Vol. III. Gli anni del fascismo, l'antifascismo e la resistenza. Saggi di A. Agosti, S. Soave, P. Bresso [e.a.] Vol. IV. Dalla ricostruzione ai giorni nostri. Saggi di A. Agosti, G. M. Bravo, G. Dellavalle [e.a.] De Donato, Bari 1979; 1980; 1981. 563 pp.; 510 pp.; 760 pp. L. 18000; 18000; 23000.

The opening volume of this history of the working-class movement in Piedmont was noticed in *IRSH*, XXVI (1981), p. 129. The present volumes deal with the first two decades of the twentieth century, the years of the Fascist regime and the post-war period, respectively, although Vol. IV includes a consecutive history of the *Alleanza Cooperativa Torinese*. In spite of the attention paid to agricultural labour a marked *torinocentrismo* is unmistakable throughout the work. Vol. III has two interesting contributions on the actual behaviour of the workers under Fascism. To each volume a separate index of names is appended.

### The Netherlands

FRIJHOFF, W. TH. M. *La société néerlandaise et ses gradués, 1575-1814. Une recherche sérielle sur le statut des intellectuels à partir des registres universitaires*. APA – Holland University Press, Amsterdam 1981. xvii, 423 pp. Ill. Maps. D.fl. 83.20.

The present volume is a pioneering monograph on the geographical and social characteristics of those Dutchmen who took a doctor's degree, whether in the Netherlands or abroad, during the Republic and during the years 1795-1814. The well-documented analysis, which is provided with numerous figures and diagrams, conveys many new insights, not only into the elite in question, but also into (changing) regional and professional contrasts. Separate indices of persons, geographical names and subjects are appended.

MEIJER, W. H. *Terugblik. Herinneringen van een sociaal-democraat. Verzorgd en geannoteerd door Mies Campfens. Van Genneep, Amsterdam 1981. 357 pp. Ill. D.fl. 32.50.*

Apart from providing a lot of personal details on a detested stepfather etc., these "Memoirs of a Social Democrat" shed a not uninteresting light on working and living conditions in the Dutch Navy round the turn of the century and on the SDAP during the inter-war years (the author died in 1951). *De Centrale*, the workers' insurance bank which Mr Meijer served as a leading functionary, is also dealt with at some length. A composite index is appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

- HARMSSEN, GER. *Nederlands kommunisme. Gebundelde opstellen. Socialistiese Uitgeverij Nijmegen, Nijmegen 1982. 388 pp.*
- LOO, L. FRANK VAN. "Den arme gegeven . . ." Een beschrijving van armoede, armenzorg en sociale zekerheid in Nederland, 1784-1965. Boom, Meppel, Amsterdam 1981. 277 pp.

#### Portugal

- MERTEN, PETER. *Anarchismus und Arbeiterkampf in Portugal. Libertäre Assoziation, Hamburg 1981. 276 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 18.00.*
- *Anarchismus und Arbeiterkampf in Portugal. Materialien, Bibliographien. Libertäre Assoziation, Hamburg 1981. 67 pp. Maps. DM 6.00.*

The present author gives a very interesting, though rather factual, account of the history of Portuguese Anarchism. He focuses on the years (1919-26) when the Anarchists were the strongest movement on the Left in Portugal. Some actions mounted during the Salazar dictatorship get special attention, such as the strike of January 18, 1934, and the attempt on the dictator in 1937. The author supports the claim of the Anarchists that what revolutionary moments there are in the history of Portuguese Communism must be accredited to the Anarchist element in the PCP. The second volume includes a very detailed and useful bibliography of the periodicals of the Portuguese labour movement, with an indication of the institutes where these may be consulted.

## OTHER BOOKS

RODRIGUES, EDGAR. *O despertar operário em Portugal 1834-1911*. Editora Sementeira, SCARL, Lisboa 1980. 309 pp.

**Rumania**

KING, ROBERT R. *A History of the Romanian Communist Party*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1980. xvi, 190 pp. \$ 8.95.

Until the publication of the present account histories of the Rumanian CP were intriguingly absent. In this respect it breaks new ground. Yet in the end it falls short, because its approach is rather too summary and superficial. Dr King gives a factual account of the institutional aspects of the party in its national context. Important elements in the party's history, such as the economic performance of Rumania, are not touched upon. Though the author is by no means a fellow-traveller, he says remarkably little on the lack of democratic procedures in Rumanian society.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia**

DAY, RICHARD B. *The 'Crisis' and the 'Crash'. Soviet Studies of the West (1917-1939)*. NLB, London 1981. x, 300 pp. £ 9.50.

This reliable study researches the development in the political and particularly the economic thought of Soviet leaders and specialists on the changes in, and the ineluctable fate of, Western capitalism, which faced serious crises in the period under discussion. It goes without saying that German National-Socialism and Roosevelt's New Deal come in for due attention. Where there had been at first a relatively large measure of freedom of discussion within the bounds of Marxism-Leninism, "The year 1931 saw the most dramatic political interference thus far in almost every field of Soviet academic life." The final disgrace of the capable Preobrazhenskij, who continued the Hilferding tradition in the Soviet Union, was easily the most spectacular indication of this development.

FRANKEL, JONATHAN. *Prophecy and Politics. Socialism, Nationalism, and the Russian Jews, 1862-1917*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xxii, 686 pp. Ill. £ 30.00.

The central theme of the present volume is that "the dilemmas of the intelligentsia working in the Jewish world were to a great extent qualitatively different from those facing the Russian intelligentsia in general. Psychologically, it found itself grappling with a double alienation – at once estranged from, and drawn to, the ways and problems of their own nationality, on the one hand, and a Russian or universalist political philosophy, on the other." An introduction on Moses Hess and Aron Liberman is followed by a very substantial discussion of the importance of the years

1881-82 (pogroms) for engendering the notion of exodus as well as Socialist ideas among the Russian Jews. The various Socialist movements, whether or not admixed with Zionism, and the consequences of Jewish immigration for American Socialism are described with subtle differentiation. The account ends with the year 1917, which marked off a period for Jewish Socialism in Russia as well as for Zionism. This profound and fully documented study can without any reservation be called a standard work.

KOENKER, DIANE. *Moscow Workers and the 1917 Revolution*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1981. xv, 420 pp. Ill. \$ 30.00.

This solid monograph presents a pioneering analysis of the Moscow workers in the Russian Revolution. The author argues that originally the working class in Moscow showed a lot of heterogeneity and discord. It certainly was not more backward than the workers in Petrograd, but organizationally it was more complex. Yet during the revolution the organization of the Moscow workers did not keep pace with the development of their political awareness, as is evident here. Throughout the revolution the workers' response to the economic and political pressures of the time was both "highly rational" and "extremely patient", and so the fact that the workers identified their interests with the aims of the Bolsheviks "was a product of rational, logical choices that corresponded to the changing political and economic nexus". But Dr Koenker cautions against a quite unwarranted confounding of support of Bolshevik stances and support of the party as such. In a number of appendices she concerns herself with statistical matters and presents further data. The volume is, among other things, based on sources from Soviet archives.

OWEN, THOMAS C. *Capitalism and politics in Russia. A social history of the Moscow merchants, 1855-1905*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xi, 295 pp. Ill. £ 20.00.

"Any discussion of the social basis of Russian liberalism must reckon with the vehement nationalism and hatred for constitutionalism that constituted the principal elements of the Moscow merchant ideology between 1855 and 1905." So concludes an account which is primarily concerned with the reactionary ideology of the Moscow merchants. The author gives a lucid analysis of the emergence of the "merchant-Slavophile alliance", as he calls it, which dates from the period of the Crimean War. He subsequently argues that before 1905 the Moscow merchants neither formed a class, nor were the bearers of Liberalism. The Marxist concept of a "Russian bourgeoisie" is therefore a *contradictio in terminis*, but on the other hand the modernization theory if applied to nineteenth-century Russia is not likely to yield very much either. The sources consulted include, apart from some archives, several diaries and memoirs.

Die russische Revolution 1917. Der Aufstand der Arbeiter, Bauern und Soldaten. Eine Dokumentation. Hrsg. von Richard Lorenz zus. mit

Manfred von Boetticher und Bianka Pietrow. *Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung*, München 1981. 376 pp. DM 34.00.

The present volume contains 204 documents, translated from Soviet publications, which highlight the role of the masses in the Russian Revolution. They are grouped into three parts, dealing with the workers, the peasants and the soldiers, and they provide information on mass actions as well as on events of rather local significance. The introduction and the comments are lucid and to the point. The bibliography, far from being exhaustive, concentrates on recent publications.

#### OTHER BOOKS

GLOECKNER, EDUARD. *Der sowjetische Ingenieur in der industriellen Arbeitswelt. Eine soziologische Analyse der wissenschaftlich-technischen Intelligenz in der UdSSR (1965 bis 1975)*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1981; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 295 pp.

VAS'KINA, L. I. *Rabočij klass SSSR nakanune socialističeskoj industrializacii (čislennost', sostav, razmeščenie)*. Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, Moskva 1981. 185 pp.

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