
In this doctoral thesis (Amsterdam, 1990), parts of which were published before as articles, it is argued “that far more facts about revolutions and collective violence exist on file than we can cogently explain, and that this predicament owes to fallacies of concept, theory, and method – namely, essentialism in defining ‘revolution’, reliance on the volcanic model to explain it, and resort to ‘if I were a horse’ when the evidence runs out – which fallacies they diagnose and attempt to excise”.


The twenty-six contributions to this volume deal with the life and work of Karl Polanyi (1886–1964), author of The Great Transformation. Among the essays included are: “Karl Polanyi’s Influence on the Budapest School” (Doug Brown), “Karl Polanyi on Socialist Accounting” (Peter Rosner), “Karl Polanyi’s Contribution to Economic Anthropology” (Mihály Sárkány) and “The Japanese Counterpart to Karl Polanyi: The Power and Limitations of Kozo Uno’s Perspective” (Colin Duncan and Makoto Maruyama).


The fifteen essays in this collection consider Machiavelli’s political thought in the larger context of the European republican tradition and the image of Machiavelli held by other republicans. Among the topics dealt with are: “Machiavelli and Florentine republican experience” (Nicolai Rubinstein), “Machiavelli’s Discorsi and the pre-humanist origins of republican ideas” (the second editor), “The Machiavellian moment and the Dutch Revolt: the rise of neostoicism and Dutch republicanism” (Martin van Gelderen) and “Montesquieu and the new republicanism” (Judith Shklar).


“The purpose of this book is simple indeed. It is intended as an introduction to theories of the development of global society giving particular attention to Marxist
and neo-Marxist theories.” The first chapters of the book discuss various theories, like environmental determinism, structural functionalism, modernization theory, dependency and world-systems theories, while the later ones make use of historical materialism in sketching the broad outline of global development since pre-capitalist times.


The main purpose of this book is “to outline the complex interlacing of events and ideas which constitute the historical and cultural background and the theoretical premises of Plekhanov’s theory of knowledge”. The author pays much attention to the philosophical and scientific “referents” of Plekhanov’s epistemology and concludes that it forms an original synthesis of Western European and Russian cultural trends.

HISTORY


This book analyzes the fate of three Marxist political formations in Egypt and Israel from 1948 to the mid-1960s: the communist movement in Egypt (primarily its three major tendencies), the Communist Party of Israel (MAKI) and the United Workers' Party of Israel (MAPAM). By studying the politics of these organizations the author attempts to explain how the proposal to partition Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state – a solution endorsed by international consensus in 1947-49 – became an obscure and even unthinkable option by the mid-1960s.


See Rudolf de Jong’s review in this volume, pp. 281f.


Law during World War II” (Judy Fudge), “Labour Relations in the NSW Railways before 1914: Some Canadian Comparisons” (the second editor) and “Family Decisions, the Labour Market and Girls’ Contributions to the Family Economy” (Bettina Bradbury).


The eighteen essays in this collection deal with widely varied subjects, from the introduction of Hegelianism in Italy (Luciano Aguzzi) and Donizetti’s opera Ugo, conte di Parigi (Marie-Bernadette Bruguière) to the rise of feudal absolutism in pre-Meiji Japan (Makoto Takahashi) and George Orwell (Jacques Georgel).


This monograph reconstructs the way in which the image of the Soviet Union as it was created in Western Europe and North America during Stalin’s rule (1927–1956) developed. The author chiefly makes use of literature in English, French and Italian. An extensive bibliography has been appended.


See Jonathan Zeitlin’s review in this volume, pp. 275ff.


Lewis Mumford (1895–1990) undoubtedly belongs to the most important historical sociologists of technological “progress” and urban development. His books Technics and Civilization (1934), The Culture of Cities (1938) and the two-volume The Myth of the Machine: I. Technics and Human Development (1967) and II. The Pentagon of Power (1970) are widely known. The present collection of sixteen essays deals with various aspects of Mumford’s scholarly and political development.

Il mito dell’URSS. La cultura occidentale e l’Unione Sovietica. Scritti di: Ewa Béard, John Barber, Alexis Berelowitch [e.a.] A cura di Marcello Flores e Francesca Gori. Franco Angeli, Milano 1990. 446 pp. L. 40.000.

The almost thirty essays in the present collection (in Italian, English or French) deal with aspects of myth making about the Soviet Union as a socialist ideal state or as the ultimate form of oppression and exploitation. Among the authors are: John Barber, Robert V. Daniels, François Fejtő, Sheila Fitzpatrick, Len Karpinskij, Moshe Lewin, Alec Nove, Andrea Panaccione and Victor Zaslavsky.

This small book contains two extensively annotated essays about radical-democratic and early-socialist European thinkers in the first half of the nineteenth century and about the political thought of Filippo Buonarroti.


These are the German and English versions of a theoretical historical essay about the development of the “world market for labour” from 1492. Dr Potts outlines the Spaniards’ initial enslavement of the Indian populations of Central and South America and their replenishment by African slaves by means of the transatlantic slave trade. She traces the subsequent transportation, after Abolition, of Indian and Chinese indentured labourers, and examines forced labour and migrant labour. Throughout, the dual exploitation of women is an integral part of the study.


The role of the working class in bourgeois revolutions from 1830 to 1920 is the focal point in the fourteen essays collected in the present volume. Alongside some more or less theoretical contributions by the first editor and Hartmut Zwahr case studies have been included about, inter al., the revolutions in France 1830 (Kurt Holzapfel), Spain 1854–1856 and 1868–1874 (the first editor and Mauricio Pérez), Paris 1871 (Birgit Assmann), Cuba 1895–1898 (Max Zeuske), Russia 1905–1917 (Lutz-Dieter Behrendt and Wolfgang Küttler), Portugal 1910–1911 (Hans Bach), China 1911–1913 (Roland Felber) and Mexico (Friedrich Katz).


This collection of essays by American specialists in British history examines the life and work of eight leading scholars: G. R. Elton (Barrett L. Beer), Joel Hurstfield (M. J. Tucker), Christopher Hill (Cynthia Herrup), Lawrence Stone (Joel Berlatsky), J. H. Plumb (Robert C. Braddock), E. P. Thompson (Thomas William Heyck), Norman Gash (the editor) and F. S. L. Lyons (Alan O’Day).

WEBER, PETRA. Sozialismus als Kulturbewegung? Frühsocialistische Arbeiterbewegung und das Entstehen zweier feindlicher Brüder Marxismus
and Anarchismus. [Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Band 86.] Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1989. 545 pp. DM 98.00.

See Ahlrich Meyer’s review in this volume, pp. 261ff.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA


Burkina Faso


In the present book Dr Kabeya Muase narrates the history of the trade-union movement in Burkina Faso (consisting predominantly of state employees) from its beginnings in the 1930s until the present. The author pays attention to the French influences on the development and to the sweeping changes in the political situation that occurred several times (especially national independence in 1966 and the coup d’état of 1966).

Egypt


On the basis of interviews with local communists and of the records and publications of the various communist organizations this book examines the origins, evolution and role of the Communist Party in Egypt. The authors, one of whom played a leading role in the Egyptian communist movement of the 1950s and 1960s, react against the “conspiracy theory” and argue that, although the origins of the communist movement in Egypt are European, “the movement was from the beginning an Egyptian social movement”.

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South Africa


The present monograph traces the history of tuberculosis against the background of changing political and economic forces that have shaped South African society from the end of the nineteenth century to the present. It shows how these forces have generated a growing backlog of disease among black workers and their families and prevented the development of effective public health measures for its control.


This collection of thirteen essays discusses the position of women in southern Africa from the early nineteenth century to the Second World War. Much of the book is concerned with the interaction between two patriarchal systems, "the one broadly characteristic of the precapitalist Bantu-speaking societies of the region, the other of the colonial states established by the European settlers". Special attention is paid to the "collision of these two systems and the domination, under the unifying forces of colonialism and capitalism, of the settler over the indigenous".

Tanzania


In this work based on ethnographic and historical sources, Mr Koponen examines the working of Tanzanian societies and the material welfare they provided in the late precolonial period. He argues that these societies must be seen as a result of structural continuity combined with the effects of changes caused by long-distance trade. It is suggested that surpluses were produced but not accumulated in a material sense; instead, they were used to create new and stronger relations between human beings, thus laying a social rather than a material basis for the future.

AMERICA

Barbados


The present book explores the role of black women in the development of the plantation form of capitalist production in Barbados, and by extension, the Caribbean and plantation America. The author reconstructs "how and why slave traders extracted women from West African labour markets for Caribbean production, and...
the manner in which sugar producers [...] organized this enslaved labour". It is
contended that black females constituted the main labour source of capital accumu-
lation in the plantation economy of Barbados.

Chile

FERNANDEZ, MANUEL A. Proletariao y salitre en Chile, 1890–1910. Nueva

This is a short outline of the lives, work and struggles of Chilean nitre workers in the
period 1890–1910. Dealt with are, among other things, the origins of the nitre works
and the formation of their labour force, housing and working conditions, wages and
cost of living, the emergence of class consciousness and the Great Strike of 1907.

Mexico

SOTO, SHIRLENE. Emergence of the Modern Mexican Woman: Her Participa-
tion in Revolution and Struggle for Equality, 1910–1940. [Women and
Ill. $ 26.50. (Paper: $ 16.95.)

This work focuses upon women’s participation in the Mexican Revolution (1910–
1940) and in the Mexican women’s rights movement during this thirty-year period.
The author distinguishes three phases: in the first period (1910–1920) women suc-
cceeded in acquiring some legal rights (divorce, for instance); in the second period
(1920–1934) successes were very limited; and in the third period (1934–1940) new
steps forward were made, especially in the field of the suffrage. Much attention is
paid to Yucatán, where in the years 1915–1924 the most intense struggle for women’s
rights took place.

Peru

STAPFELDT, GERHARD. Verelendung und Urbanisierung in der Dritten
Welt. Der Fall Lima/Peru. [Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien zu internatio-
nalen Problemen, Band 147.] Verlag Breitenbach Publishers, Saarbrücken

This is a detailed reconstruction of the origins of the extensive shanty towns (barria-
das) in Lima since about 1940. The author sets this development, which he describes
in detail, in a wide international and comparative context.

United States of America

Agriculture and National Development. Views on the Nineteenth Century.
Ed. by Lou Ferleger. [The Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural Histo-
ry and Rural Studies.] Iowa State University Press, Ames 1990. xxiii, 363
pp. $ 39.95.

This volume contains twelve essays surveying the significant changes in American
agriculture and their impacts on the whole of society from the antebellum period to
1900. Dealt with are: the development of agriculture in the North, the Midwest and
the South. In addition, two contributions on special topics have been included: "Women in Agriculture during the Nineteenth Century" (Elizabeth Fox-Genovese) and "Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Agricultural History" (Kathleen Neils Conzen).


The complete correspondence of Eugene V. Debs (1853–1926) was made available on microfilm some time ago (The Papers of Eugene V. Debs 1834–1945, 1983). Now a selection of these letters has been published in book-form provided with a careful annotation. The present three volumes contain over 1500 of the 10,000 letters to and from Debs, chronicling his "journey from the Hoosier conservatism of his youth to the committed radicalism for which he is best remembered". The first volume includes a biography.


This portrayal of female Jewish immigrant wage earners in the United States begins with an exploration of women's lives in the Shtetlekh of Russia and Poland at the turn of the century, analyzing the transatlantic connections in women's changing work and sex roles as they moved from eastern Europe to America. Examining the significance of these changes for young Jewish women garment workers in the first two decades of this century, the author shows that these young women turned the garment industry upside down with a wave of militant strikes and shopfloor activism and helped build the two major clothing workers' unions.


This is the second monograph about the Chicano Movement written by an active participant, published within a short period (see IRSH, XXXV (1990), p. 305). Professor Gómez-Quinones examines the leaders and organizations of the movimien-to, beginning in the 1940s. He shows how Mexican Americans first "viewed the advocacy process in party politics coupled with the selected use of the courts as effective means to redress problems. But by the mid-1960s, the persistence of discrimination, inequality, and poverty led many to question the so-called gains made through piecemeal reform. A new style of politics, based on wide mobilization and an insistence upon democratic rights, coalesced into an ethnic populism known as the Chicano Movement."

In this informative and concise biography of the well known American revolutionary writer John Reed (1887–1920) the author does not hide his deep admiration for his subject. "To see him as a potential Stalinist, or as a cynical, self-seeking defender of the totalitarian system which was established in the Soviet Union, and imposed upon Communist Parties throughout the world, is profoundly to misunderstand Reed."


The eleven essays in this collection provide an interdisciplinary perspective on immigration to the United States. Among the contributions are: a survey of the sociology and historiography of immigration (Eva Morawska), European and Asian Immigration in a comparative perspective (Sucheng Chan), "Transplanted Networks" (Charles Tilly), Irish-American ethnicity (Kerby A. Miller), Hispanic minorities (Alejandro Portes), "Subjectivity, Oral Narrative, and Immigration Studies" (the editor), and "The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 in Historical Perspective" (Aristide R. Zolberg).


In the early twentieth century telephone operators protested against their working conditions by organizing the first national labour union led by women. This revised doctoral thesis describes the development from the establishment of the first commercial telephone exchange in 1878 to the collapse of the Telephone Operators' Union in 1923, comparing the operators' "woman-centred" organizing strategies to those methods employed by male trade unionists.


This narrative history examines draft resistance during the Civil War era in Schuylkill, Luzerne and Carbon counties, Pennsylvania. After three sketches of the development of the mining industry and the working class in the coal regions in the 1840s and 1850s respectively, the author describes the forms of opposition to conscription and of labour organization in the early 1860s and the enforcement of the draft and the suppression of labour unrest by federal troops.


This is a social history of the life and labour of Afro-American miners in nine counties of the south-central section of West Virginia from 1915–1932. The author establishes the prewar parameters of proletarianization; analyzes wartime and postwar patterns
of migration, work and industrial change; explores the impact of proletarianization on race relations, social welfare services and the educational system; and traces the complex interaction between the black working class and middle class of black institutions.


This book examines the social characteristics and values of people who participated in the formation of corporate bureaucracies around the turn of the century, focusing on “the corporate middle-level managers who made decisions, devised standardized ways of working, and adopted new living patterns that weakened the significance of geographical boundaries within regions and reduced the de facto cultural autonomy that had characterized many communities”.

ASIA

Afghanistan


This is a social and political history of Afghanistan 1709–1980. The central themes are “the non-compatibility of the establishment of a centralised state with the social segmentation which had existed since the 18th century and the policies of modernisation attempted by the centralized state which resulted in the uprising occurring since 1919”. The author stresses the traditions of segmentary powers, the autonomy of rural collectives and patron-client relationships. An English summary is appended.

China


“This volume presents important documents from the Beijing spring. Together they illuminate several questions: First, how did the populace occupying the public spaces and the political leaders ensconced in state buildings justify their actions? [..] Second, since no political rupture of this magnitude occurs suddenly, what were the long-term causes and origins of the demonstrations and protests? [..] Third, what social, economic, and political forces drove the confrontation toward its tragic end of military suppression and a massacre of several hundred, if not thousands of, Beijing residents?”


This is a comprehensive history of banditry in Republican China, describing the cycles whereby banditry spread from the impoverished margins, both geographical and social, of late Qing society to encompass whole provinces by the 1920s. The book
BIBLIOGRAPHY

considers many elements of bandit gangs, among them: the various forms they could take, the kinds of people who joined them; their formation, structure and operation; and their impact in the 1930s and 1940s on the strategies of the Communists and the Japanese.


The present collection of seven essays tries to set the Beijing people's movement of 1989 in a broader perspective. Among the subjects dealt with are: "Student Protests and the Chinese Tradition, 1919–1989" (Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom), "The Political Economy Behind Beijing Spring" (Kathleen Hartford), the 1989 Chinese democratic movement (Woei Lien Chong) and "The Changing Role of the Chinese Media" (Seth Faison). Appended are a chronology of the 1989 student demonstrations (Stefan R. Lansberger) and a bibliographical note.


In this volume the twelve authors document the social consequences of the post-Mao economic reforms in case studies. They show that there was a great diversity of social and political outcomes, which altered popular expectations. Among the contributions are "The Fate of the Collective after the Commune" (Jean C. Oi), "Micropolitics and the Factory Director Responsibility System, 1984–1987" (Yves Chevrier), "Urban Private Business and Social Change" (Thomas B. Gold), "The Spiritual Crisis of China's Intellectuals" (Richard Madsen) and "The Impact of Reform Policies on Youth Attitudes" (Stanley Rosen).


This festschrift to honour the sinologist Professor Benjamin I. Schwartz contains ten essays on widely differing subjects like "Yan Fu's Utilitarianism in Chinese Perspective" (Hoyt Cleveland Tillman), "The Moral World of Hebei Village Opera" (David Arkush), "Socialist Revolution and Spiritual Regeneration in Chinese and Japanese Marxism" (Germaine A. Hoston), "Constitutional Alternatives and Democracy in the Revolution of 1911" (Don C. Price) and "The Place of Values in Cross-Cultural Studies: the Example of Democracy and China" (Andrew J. Nathan).


By examining the origins and influence of anarchism in Chinese political culture, the
present book attempts to demonstrate that anarchism was not an insignificant, marginalized movement, but rather, an important part of mainstream political discourse leading from the dissolution of Imperial Confucianism to new ideologies such as Marxism. "Anarchists stood at the forefront of the radical intelligentsia at the beginning of the twentieth century in China, and their particular concern with dismantling the old culture and the old society made them the first group of Chinese to realize the futility of political reform alone."

India


Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945) and his brother Sarat (1889–1950) were among the most important and controversial leaders of the Indian struggle for independence from the British and were active from the 1920s through the 1940s. The present book is a comprehensive biography of the Boses, setting them in the context of the Indian struggle for freedom and international politics of the period. Professor Gordon not only uses archival material, but also numerous unpublished letters and 150 interviews with the brothers' political contemporaries and family members.


This monograph on the industrial relations in the Bombay textile industry 1918–1939, describes migration and recruitment of labour, the emerging trade unions, Communist influences in these unions and the growing government interference in the field of labour.

Indonesia


This volume brings together eight of Professor Anderson's previously published essays exploring the cultural and political contradictions that have arisen from two critical facts in Indonesian history – that while the Indonesian nation is young, the Indonesian state is ancient, originating in the early seventeenth-century Dutch conquests; and that contemporary politics are conducted in a new language, Bahasa Indonesia, by peoples whose cultures are rooted in medieval times. Analyzing a spectrum of examples from classical poetry to public monuments and cartoons, the author addresses the interaction between tradition and modernity, the mediation of power by language and the development of national consciousness.
IRAN

AMID, MOHAMMAD JAVAD. Agriculture, poverty and reform in Iran. Routledge, London [etc.] 1990. xii, 177 pp. £ 30.00.

The major purpose of the present study is to provide a detailed economic analysis of the Iranian land reform programme started in 1962 and its economic effects upon the standard of living of the rural poor. The author sketches the pre-reform situation, the three different stages of the reform, the subsequent development of a "bimodal agrarian system" and the reasons why small peasants failed to improve their situation.


This is an account of the origins and history of the Liberation Movement of Iran, founded in 1961 and led throughout most of its history by Mehdi Bazargan. The author discusses the political and religious activities of the founders of the party, their relations with both the secular opposition and the pro-Khomeini fundamentalists before the Islamic Revolution of 1978–1979, the party's role in the revolution and during the brief period in 1979 when Bazargan served as the first prime minister of the Islamic republic.


Combining a structural theory of the state with the resource mobilization theory of collective action, the present book analyzes the factors and conflicts leading up to the overthrow of the Iranian monarchy in 1979 and the establishment of a theocracy in 1981. As the author demonstrates, "the stage was set for conflict by the high level of state intervention in capital accumulation, the undermining of the market mechanism, and the adverse impact of these factors on major social groups and classes. A revolutionary situation was generated by the mobilization and disruption of the social structure by bazaaris, industrial workers, and white-collar employees".

SINGAPORE


This reinterpretation of the history of Singapore focuses on opium and the economic role of the group of institutions known as kongsis, or secret societies. The author maintains that the British empire east of the Suez Canal was first and foremost a drug cartel and that British influence was spread by the opium trade. While Dr Trocki makes clear that the kongsis were inextricably linked to the opium trade, he disputes the widely accepted depiction of the kongsis as criminal rings. Rather, he emphasizes their aspirations to brotherhood and mutual profit.
Sri Lanka


"This book is an attempt to shed fresh light on the sources of the political tragedy that has engulfed Sri Lanka in the past decade." It brings up for discussion the dominating idea that the conflict between the majority of the Sinhala population and the minority Tamil population should be the inevitable outcome of centuries of hostility. Among the ten contributions are "The generation of communal identities" (Elizabeth Nissan and R. L. Stirrat), "A compound of many histories: the many pasts of an east coast Tamil community" (Mark P. Whitaker) and "Newspaper nationalism: Sinhala identity as historical discourse" (Serena Tennekoon).

EUROPE


The five essays in this volume deal with work and family in preindustrial Italy and France. Their subjects are: "Social relations and control of resources in an area of transit: eastern Liguria, sixteenth to seventeenth centuries" (Osvaldo Raggio), "Family cycles, peddling and society in upper Alpine valleys in the eighteenth century" (Laurence Fontaine), "Three guilds in the same line of production in early modern Bologna" (Carlo Poni), "The Turin tailors' guild in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries" (Simona Cerutti) and "Conceptions of poverty and poor-relief in Turin in the second half of the eighteenth century" (Sandra Cavallo).


The "pronounced lurch to the right" in Western society since the late 1970s is the central topic of this monograph. The author examines the social and political origins of the New Conservatism and defends the thesis that the first and most profound effect of this development is "Brazilianisation", that is "the formation of a large, permanent, underemployed and welfare-dependent 'residuum' at one end of the spectrum, and an increasing concentration of wealth at the other, with the bulk of the employed situated more or less precariously in between".


The revolutionary situations in Germany and Austria at the end of the First World War are the subject of the ten essays in this collection. In addition to national surveys (Klaus Tenfelde and the second editor) it contains contributions about, inter al., the developments in Berlin (Detlef Lehnerl), Munich (Martin H. Geyer), Vienna (Hans Hautmann) and the Tirol (Elisabeth Dietrich).
Austria


The activities of women during the revolution of 1848 in Vienna and the male perception of these activities are the subject of this doctoral thesis (Linz, 1990). The author sketches the situation of bourgeois and “other” women during the Vormärz and their actions during the “stormy year” and demonstrates that in spite of the socially differentiated behaviour patterns among women the ideas, pretentions and phantasies existing among male commentators were often concerned with their “common gender”.


Partly on the basis of a large number of interviews with people who participated, the present monograph describes the (re)establishment of the Social Democratic Party in Salzburg and surroundings in the years 1945–1950. The author sketches the social composition of the electorate, of members and officials, their political consciousness and the struggle for acknowledgement in a provincial region dominated by small enterprises.


This doctoral thesis (Vienna, 1990) has as its subject the politico-economic ideas of the Austrian Free Trade Unions 1918–1933. Dr Weber-Felder analyzes the development of these ideas and the discussion inside the organizations that accompanied this process. She also demonstrates how from 1931 the unions’ aim of “active economic policies” came into conflict with the ideas defended by the Social Democratic Party and how this antagonism could not even be overcome in the face of the national Socialist danger.

Denmark


Ninety-one letters from the years 1918–1941 from and to Marie Nielsen (1875–1951), who started as a social democrat and later became a (dissident) communist teacher, and Martin Anderson Nexøs (1869–1954), a prominent socialist author, are the pièce de résistance of this course publication.
Eire – Ireland


This is a reprint of the classic biography of James Larkin, first published in 1965 (see IRSH, X (1965), p. 330).


The essays in this volume on the Irish Famine stress “how unlucky the Irish poor were in 1845–1849 and suggests that had the potato famine been delayed for a few decades the economy would have been in a much better position to cope”. Without neglecting the poverty and injustice of the pre-Famine economic regime, this book points to demographic adjustment, economic integration, emigration and improvements in agriculture and communications as features which were already changing Ireland and “would have gradually lifted it out of the morass”.

France


This collection focuses on the migration from Central Europe to France during the interbellum. The over thirty contributions pay special attention to the arrival and acclimatization in France in the years 1933–1939, the internment camps during the Second World War and the share of the immigrants in the Résistance against the German occupying forces.


In this sequel to his The Logic of Solidarity (IRSH, XXVII (1982), pp. 107f.) Dr Hanagan explores the relationship between industrialization, the growth of consciousness and the origins of popular politics in the area around Saint-Etienne (the “Stephanois”), employing a broad conception of class formation. The author shows that “a well-rounded portrait of class formation requires an understanding of migration, fertility behavior, and household employment patterns as well as of political ideology and the logic of class coalitions”.

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This volume contains thirteen essays about economic thought during the French Revolution. Among the topics dealt with are: Condorcet and the political economy of black slavery (Pierre Dockès), “Fiscal Reform, Physiocracy and Statistics: The Case of Lavoisier” (Gérald Klotz), the loi Le Chapelier (Jean-Pierre Potier), poverty and social laws 1789–1794 (Thierry Vissol), “Economy and Politics in Saint-Just. The Example of Inflation” (Charles-Albert Michalet), “Necker and social inequality” (Henri Grange) and “Charles-Alexandre de Calonne, Paper Money and Taxes” (Bruno Collin).


The author, who formerly developed a Marxist-inspired theory of nationalism together with Günther Minnerup in Citizens and Comrades (London, 1984), now makes use of this theory for an interpretation of the post-revolutionary period in France. Dr Jenkins argues that French nationalism can be understood only in the context of class antagonism, and that the nationalisms of left and right have profoundly different social and ideological foundations.


See Nicholas Papayanis’s review in this volume, pp. 282ff.


The present book focuses on nineteenth-century French historiographers like Cabet, Madame de Staël, Quinet, Taine, Lamartine, Michelet and Louis Blanc and addresses the major social and historical issues raised by the French Revolution. Dr Orr shows how textual strategies mirror many features of democratic society in post-revolutionary France: they are “headless”, reflecting a society creating coherence from the collective social body instead of the symbolic person of the king.


Since the founding of the French Communist party in 1920 the inhabitants of the Paris suburb of Bobigny voted heavily and consistently for the French Communist party. The present study tries to explain this, focusing on the period before World War II, during which the bases of the PCF’s local political hegemony were laid. The author explores working-class life and politicization and concludes that the process of urban development in metropolitan Paris and the suburbs provided the most important opportunities for the local establishment of communist influence.

This is a structural analysis of the history of working-class migration from the Maghreb to France from the beginning of French colonialism in North Africa, paying special attention to the developments in the period 1962–1982.


“Following the Great War there appeared in France a self-described movement of independent craftsmen. The Artisanat, as it was called, proposed to unite all those who joined manual skill with petty property and to organize their defense against the depredations of plutocracy, collective socialism, and industrial concentration.” In general, the author argues, the class politics of the Artisanat emerged from the insecurity of petty production in an industrializing economy, yet the particulars suggest the critical role of ideology (praising the virtues of “smallness” etc.).

Germany


The present volume contains the proceedings of a colloquy held in Munich in March 1988 about the rise of Socialist workers’ organizations in the German Kaiserreich. The contributions focus on organizational and electoral aspects. Among the more extensive studies are: “The franchise and the electorate of Social Democracy in the Kingdom of Saxony 1867–1914” (the editor), “Party organization and election struggles of Social Democracy in Berlin 1871–1918” (Dieter Hertz-Eichenrode) and “The rise of a ‘Social Democratic’ City: Harburg between Prussian annexation 1866–67 and First World War” (Peter-Christian Witt).


This is the English translation of La politica agraria del nazionalsocialismo 1930–1939 (Milan, 1989). The book gives a full account of the decisive rural support for the NSDAP between 1930 and 1933 and the partial translation of its ruralist ideology into new land legislation and new marketing arrangements after 1933. It stresses the strong economic constraints which governed Nazi policies.

This is one-volume biographical dictionary of German Socialist and labour militants. An introductory sketch of the history of the German labour movement by the editor is followed by over four-hundred biographies, starting with Wolfgang Abendroth and ending with Arnold Zweig. An index of names is appended.


This book is a case study of the everyday operations of the Gestapo in Würzburg and the surrounding district of Lower Franconia, stressing the three-way interaction between the police, the German people and the enforcement of policy. The first part of the book deals with the evolution of the Gestapo; the second sketches the actual social context in which policing took place; and the third studies the enforcement of racial policy on the basis of Gestapo case-files.


See Dieter Eichholtz’s review in this volume, pp. 287ff.


Among the women who took part in the struggle for the interests and rights of women in the Republic of Weimar were relatively many working-class women. The present voluminous monograph investigates the motives of predominantly social-democratic women, their working and living conditions and the social restrictions hampering their activities. Making use of extensive archival research and of interviews the author presents a detailed picture of the daily lives, including housing, housework, birth control, wage labour, activities in trade unions, consumer cooperatives, the SPD and the women’s movement, mainly concentrating on the city of Hamburg.


The present volume contains statistical results of a large research project concerning life expectancies in Germany from 1690 to 1850. The researchers have collected
material about six regions, “each different in terms of geography, economy, confession, culture and inheritance patterns, each with its own characteristic historical development”: two in the north (East Frisia and Hartum), two in the middle (Schwalm in Hesse and the Saar region) and two in the south (Herrenberg and Ortenau). About 135,000 individuals have been registered.


The author of this revised doctoral thesis (Hamburg, 1989) reconstructs the history of the KZ Neuengamme, the largest national-socialist concentration camp in northern Germany, chiefly on the basis of interviews. In a probing way Dr Kaienburg describes how the food, clothing and housing of the prisoners continually deteriorated and how the background of this development was the political aim to destroy the Häftlinge both physically and mentally.

ORTH-PEINE, HANNELORE. Identitätsbildung im sozialgeschichtlichen Wandel. [Forschungsberichte des Instituts für Bevölkerungsforschung und Sozialpolitik (IBS), Universität Bielefeld, Band 16.] Campus Verlag, Frankfurt [etc.] 1990. 376 pp. DM 75.00.

Largely on the basis of Habermas’ theory of socialization and the use of autobiographical material the present revised doctoral thesis (Bielefeld, 1985) tries to reconstruct how – against the background of important social changes – the acquisition and formation of a personal identity developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

OSERTAG, HEIGER. Bildung, Ausbildung und Erziehung des Offizierkorps im deutschen Kaiserreich 1871 bis 1918. Eliteideal, Anspruch und Wirklichkeit. [Europäische Hochschulschriften, Reihe III, Band 416.] Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. [etc.] 1990. DM 97.00; S.fr. 88.00; $ 70.80.

The social position, composition and the self-image of the officers’ corps during the Kaiserreich are the subject of this doctoral thesis (Freiburg, 1989). The book focuses on the sociology (everyday life, career patterns etc.), the politico-social socialization of officers, their military training and their collective mentality.


This is a scholarly biography of Heinrich Imbusch (1878–1945), one of the most prominent christian labour leaders of the Weimar Republic. Before the first world war he was already one of the spokesmen of the christian trade unions and during the fourteen years of the Republic he was a member of the Reichstag, representing the Zentrum. After having gone into exile in 1933 and returned to his wife and family in Essen illegally in 1942, he died a few weeks before the end of the war.

The subject of this beautifully illustrated monograph is the life and work of the socialist art-collector and editor of the Illustrierte Sittengeschichte, Eduard Fuchs (1870–1940). The author focuses on the period up to 1920 and pays attention to the influence of Fuchs on the labour movement and on artists who were not organized in it.


The working class offered much less resistance to National Socialist dominance than was expected by many people (including the Nazis themselves). In the present monograph (doctoral thesis, Freiburg/Br., 1986) the causes of this passivity are examined on the basis of case studies of four enterprises and branches: IG Farben, Krupp, Siemens and mining in the Ruhr area. The author demonstrates that the experiences with the economic crisis from 1929–1930 were the crucial factor.

Great Britain


See Neville Kirk’s review in this volume, pp. 277ff.


“Between the Second Reform Act and the First World War, the patterns and codes of political behaviour in Britain changed decisively. The nature of these changes, however, is hotly debated. Historians are widely at odds in their interpretations of electoral sociology and party performance between 1867 and 1914. This short study is designed to introduce students to some of the more complex and controversial issues in the political history of late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain and seeks to elucidate the impact of class and the role of party in local, constituency, Westminster and national politics.”

CANNADINE, DAVID. The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy. Yale University Press, New Haven [etc.] 1990. xvi, 814 pp. Ill. $ 35.00; £ 19.95.

This voluminous study reconstructs the fragmentation and decay of “the interlocking, interrelated, and interacting élites of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which had come into being as a supra-national territorial entity during the period from the 1780s to the 1830s, which had survived and prospered during the half-century that followed”. Recreating the vanishing world of the aristocracy Professor Cannadine recounts the process by which the notables and nobles lost their wealth,
power and prestige, and describes the breakup of large landed estates and the erosion of the traditional system of titles and honours.


The present monograph challenges the orthodox interpretation of the changing nature of the relief and administration of poverty, from the seventeenth century to the reform of the poor law in England in the mid-nineteenth century. The author locates "constitution of poverty" in the debates on pauperism which took place at the end of the eighteenth century, arguing that this event marks a transformation in modes of government: the police of the poor, of which the Tudor poor laws are a unique English version, is displaced by a liberal governance of poverty.


Through a close study of seafarers' attitudes and behaviour in the Second World War Dr Lane shows that few seamen understood or had any interest in the politics of war and that the British, far from becoming united in a "people's war", actually became more divided. "As key workers in the front-line, merchant seamen suffered proportionately greater losses than any of the armed services. But officers and crews were as much at odds as they had always been and ratings were fined and imprisoned on a scale without peacetime parallel. Indian and Chinese seamen, who made up one quarter of crews, engaged in unprecedented strikes and mass desertions."


This volume contains fourteen texts on Socialism published in the years spanning the period from 1880 to the outbreak of the First World War. The selection has been made in order to present a cross-section of views and styles as well as to cover the whole of the period. Included are texts by the Social Democratic Federation, James Leigh Joynes, Annie Besant. Sidney James Webb, George Bernard Shaw, William Morris, Tom Mann, Robert Blatchford, the Socialist Group of the London Society of Compositors, Henry Mayers Hyndman, Isabella Ford, H. G. Wells and James Connolly.


Shapurji Saklatvala (1874–1936) was Labour's first black MP, elected in Battersea, South London, in 1922. He represented the area, with one short interlude, until 1929, standing as a Communist after 1924. Born into the wealthy Tata dynasty, Saklatvala spent the first half of his life in India, working for the family firm, and the second half in Britain as a full-time revolutionary. The present book is his political biography.

This book deals with changes in the influences on the policing of strikes from the Trade Disputes Act 1906, through the prewar strikes 1910–1912, the industrial unrest during the First World War, the strikes of 1919, up to and including the General Strike “at which point the narrative and police involvement with industrial disputes ends, in the latter case for nearly fifty years”.


The way in which Lloyd George’s post-war coalition government handled the upsurge of labour unrest after the end of the First World War is the subject of this book. Dr Wrigley shows how the former leading radical in British politics became associated with reactionary forces, both in industrial relations and in such matters as intervention in Russia and Irish policy. The author demonstrates how skilful Lloyd George was in defusing situations – such as the miners’ unrest – which disturbed the social order.

**Greece**


These memoirs of Agis Stinas, a Greek communist who developed into a Trotskyist in the 1930s and subsequently into an adherent of *Socialisme ou Barbarie* are concerned with the years 1912–1950 and describe the eventful history of the Greek revolutionary movements in this period marked by war and oppression.

**Hungary**


This is a concise narrative history of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyarországi Szociáldemokrata Párt, MSZDP) and the trade unions associated with this party from the first MSZDP-congress in 1890 to the end of fascist rule. Dr Sipos sketches the structural relations, the complicated links of memberships and the leading organs of the two wings of the labour movement. The author pays much attention to the advantages and disadvantages of the organic unity of party and trade union movement.

**Italy**

Giuseppe E. Modigliani (1872–1947) is usually considered a “minor” personality compared to other Italian reformists from the same period (Turati, Treves, Bissolati, Bonomi). The present part-biography (until 1912), however, tries to demonstrate that Modigliani made a very original contribution to the development of the Socialist Party.

### Spain


This study focuses on the role of Marxist theory in the Partido Socialista Obrero Español prior to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936. The author stresses the intellectual poverty of this aspect of left-wing politics in Spain and argues that it was this poverty which set the parameters within which the PSOE formulated its strategy for socialism. “Based on mistaken analyses of Spanish society and socio-economic development, the PSOE’s Marxism was a vital factor leading to political confusion within the party and ultimately contributing to its defeat during the Civil War.”

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia


This study of the textile industry of Russia’s Central Industrial Region between February 1917 and the end of 1920 holds that the workers and their representatives “displayed strong support as a group for the revolution as they perceived it but a much lower degree of class solidarity than is presently attributed to the workers’ movements of Petrograd and Moscow, particularly prior to the October Revolution. While class unity coalesced in 1917 and then disintegrated after October in the capitals, it never significantly transcended localism in the outlying regions of the Central Industrial Region, where the unskilled and less politically conscious predominated”.

**Katzer, Nikolaus.** Maksim Gofkijs Weg in die russische Sozialdemokratie. [Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Institutes München, Reihe: Ge-
This revised doctoral thesis (Frankfurt/M., 1983) reconstructs the literary and political development of Maksim Gorkij (Peshkov) during the years 1883–1907. Unlike the standard opinion the author concludes that Gorkij did not experience a straightforward political and ideological development, which “logically” led him to Social Democracy. Rather, one might speak of “jumps” and “breaks”, which “did not necessarily depend on newly acquired convictions. Whatever he brought forward as ideological thought during the revolution of 1905 had not ‘grown’ but was ‘selected’”.


See Leo van Rossum’s review in this volume, pp. 284ff.


In this volume six essays about Bukharin (1888–1938) have been collected: about Bukharin’s contribution to the analysis of the world economy (Marc W. Herold), his theory of the state (John Willoughby), his theory of the transition to socialism (the first editor), “Bukharin, Eugen Varga, and the Comintern Debate on the Stabilization of Capitalism” (the first editor), “Bukharin and ‘Bukharinism’ in the Comintern, 1919–1929” (the second editor) and “The Bukharin Delegation on Science and Society: Action and Reaction in British Studies of Science” (Val Dusek).


To a certain extent the present monograph is a sequel to the author’s The Social Prelude to Stalinism, noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), pp. 483f. Relating local problems directly to changing ideological views during the crucial early years of the Soviet state, Professor Pethybridge examines four Russian and minority localities in 1922, near the outset of the NEP, and again at its height in 1926 and analyzes the workings of Bolshevik control mechanisms and the means of communication between the centre and the periphery in this period.

READ, CHRISTOPHER. Culture and Power in Revolutionary Russia. The Intelligentsia and the Transition from Tsarism to Communism. Macmillan, Basingstoke 1990. xii, 266 pp. £ 45.00.

This book is largely devoted to demonstrating that, “contrary to impressions derived from examining military/political and economic processes in the civil war, party policy on culture moved towards greater organisation and control as the civil war ended”. Consequently, the author thinks that in these years “certain foundations of ‘Stalinism’ were laid”.
The fifteen essays in the present volume deal with a variety of aspects of the history of Russia/the USSR in the period from the middle of the nineteenth century up to the Second World War. Included are contributions about, among other subjects, the evaluation of Russian agriculture after 1861 by the Valuev Commission (Sergio Bertolissi), agrarian statistics in the first few years after the Revolution (Alessandro Stanziani), V. V. Lesivich and the reception of Empirio-Criticism in Russia (Daniela Steila), new directions in the historiography of the Old Believers (Pia Pera) and the movement of workers’ correspondents in the 1920s (Maria Ferretti).


This social and institutional history of the Red Army from 1917 until the collectivization drive of 1929–1930, focuses on soldiers as a social group and on an important aspect of the soldiers’ political culture which the author refers to as “militarized socialism”. Particular attention is paid to the regime’s attempt to use the army as a “school of socialism”.

**Yugoslavia**

**SCHIERUP, CARL-ULRIK. Migration, Socialism and the International Division of Labour. The Yugoslavian experience. [Research in Ethnic Relations Series.] Avebury, Aldershot [etc.] 1990. xii, 339 pp. £ 35.00.**

“The central aim of this book is [...] to investigate the concrete historical conditions circumscribing the development of unique systems of labour relations in Yugoslavia and their specific forms of articulation with a changing international division of labour.” The author pays special attention to the problem of labour migration, describing the backgrounds to emigration and the development of modern Yugoslavian migration policy.