

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

SCHWARZ, REINHARD. Die apokalyptische Theologie Thomas Müntzers und der Taboriten. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1977. vii, 142 pp. DM 29.00.

The last three words of the above title, especially the word *der*, are rather misleading. All the author shows is that as for his "millenarian" theology Münzer had more in common with the Taborites than with the German mystics, though there were also differences. For the rest any connection with modern democracy and revolutionism is ignored.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BAUMAN, ZYGMUNT. Socialism. The Active Utopia. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1976. 150 pp. £ 7.00.

The author of the present volume is a sociologist venturing on social theory. He conceives of Socialism as a "counter-culture of capitalism", a "utopia of the underdog", and an unremitting critique of any existing social order. The Soviet system is severely criticized.

GALLIE, DUNCAN. In search of the new working class. Automation and social integration within the capitalist enterprise. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. x, 348 pp. £ 9.50. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

Dr Gallie has written an interesting and inspiring contribution to the dispute in the social sciences whether automation and advanced technology lead to social integration of the workers (Robert Blauner) or to new forms of class conflict (Serge Mallet), or whether they do not change the class structure of Western societies at all (the *Affluent Worker* studies). On the basis of interviews and documents he examines in detail four oil refineries, two in Great Britain and two in France. This results in an exposition of striking dissimilarities in the industrial relations in France and Britain. In his conclusion the author therefore denies a determining impact of technology on industrial relations. He suggests "that the advanced sector tends to become

to a considerable degree assimilated into the broader social-structural patterns of the particular society in which it emerges”.

HORKE, GERTRAUD[E]. *Soziologie der Gewerkschaften*. Europaverlag, Wien 1977. 448 pp. S 498.

In this ambitious book the author tries her hand at a general sociology of Western trade unionism, its internal organization and its place in society. She distinguishes four types: British, French, German and North American. In many respects the volume does not go beyond quoting or summarizing the international literature on the subject, but this may well enhance its informative value. There is a kind of appendix on trade unions in Austria, as well as an index of names.

HOWARD, DICK. *The Marxian Legacy*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1977. xv, 340 pp. £ 12.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

“The title of this book is deliberately ambiguous”, says Professor Howard in his preface, and it may well be that it is even deliberately misleading. At any rate we want to establish that the volume has very little to do with Marx. In point of fact it consists of a series of essays on what Wright Mills would have called “plain” Marxists, from Rosa Luxemburg to Merleau-Ponty and from Horkheimer to Castoriadis. However, the second chapter deals with the legacy of the New Left, and it is from the standpoint of this tradition, known from his personal experience, that the American author questions the above Marxists.

NAUMANN, DIETRICH. *Politik und Moral. Studien zur Utopie der deutschen Aufklärung*. Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1977. 379 pp. DM 96.00. (Paper: DM 72.00.)

Beginning with *Argenis* by the exiled Scotsman John Barclay (1582-1621), the present author examines a number of (German) political novels, not all of which can be classified Utopian. He pays special attention to the relationship of politics and morality, in which the latter increasingly served as a critical yardstick. The final chapter deals with the gradual substitution of philosophical history for Utopian thought, from Vico to Hegel. The author does not seem to be familiar with Karl Mannheim's *Ideology and Utopia*.

SHAW, WILLIAM H. *Marx's Theory of History*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1978. ix, 202 pp. \$ 12.50.

“The purpose of this essay [is] to explore, thoroughly and carefully, a central but neglected theme of historical materialism: the character and connection of the productive forces and the relations of production.” The author stresses Marx's belief in the primacy of the former over the latter, and even speaks of a technological determinism. Although he does not make Marx more dogmatic than his writings would warrant, he has no use for the rescue

operations of the Althusser, who try to save the classical theory by tempering and adapting it. The above-quoted theme has not of course been neglected by the “vulgar” Marxists, but some elements in Dr Shaw’s interpretation break new ground. We mention his argument that the very strength of the contrast between capitalism and its predecessors undermines the multi-stage model in which each stage is the necessary prerequisite of its sequel.

Theorien des Historischen Materialismus. Hrsg. von Urs Jaeggi und Axel Honneth. Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/M. 1977. 579 pp. DM 18.00.

Eight original contributions by West German authors are here published side by side with two reprints from the East German *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, two articles translated from the French, and one from the English. Four currents in contemporary Marxist theorizing are represented, viz., orthodox Communism, the “critical” New Left, the Althusser school and the Habermas school. Not least because of the lucid introduction and introductory headnotes the volume qualifies as a very useful reader.

Trade Unions under Capitalism. Ed. by Tom Clarke and Laurie Clements. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1978. 413 pp. £ 9.50.

In his introduction Mr Clarke states that “the purpose of this book is to survey the extent to which trade unions have presented, and are still capable of presenting, an effective challenge to capitalist control of society; and in contrast to examine the degree to which unions have been so subdued by capitalism, that they have now become a component part of that very system of domination”. Five selections from the “classical works” (from Marx to Trockij) are followed by twelve reprinted British texts (by James Hinton, J. H. Goldthorpe, Richard Hyman and others) and two original contributions by the editors. Concise but useful name and subject indices are appended.

WOLFSTETTER, ELMAR. Wert, Profitrate und Beschäftigung. Aspekte der Marxschen und der klassischen Wirtschaftstheorie. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1977. viii, 250 pp. DM 34.00.

Professor Wolfstetter (State University of New York, Buffalo) applies a lot of economic arithmetics in discussing three items of Marx’s economic theory. He arrives at the conclusion that Marx’s statements on the labour theory of value, if this is defined in a narrow way, and on capitalist accumulation are correct and useful for modern economic theory. In this connection P. A. Samuelson, C. C. von Weizsäcker and Ian Steedman are criticized. However, Marx’s version of the law of the falling tendency of the rate of profit is rejected for two reasons, one of them being that Marx failed to take into account the introduction of capital-absorbing innovations. Throughout the volume the relation between Marx and classical economic theory (especially Stuart Mill) is examined. A small but convenient bibliography is appended, while there is no index.

HISTORY

ABEL, WILHELM. *Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur. Eine Geschichte der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft Mitteleuropas seit dem hohen Mittelalter*. 3., neubearb. und erw. Aufl. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg, Berlin 1978. 323 pp. Maps. DM 98.00.

The second edition of this pioneering study on the secular trends of Central European agriculture appeared in 1966, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 287. In the third edition the author has worked up new findings on the subject, but compared with the expansions of thirteen years ago the changes made in the present version are not so conspicuous.

ALFÖLDY, GÉZA. *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht*. Rudolf Habelt Verlag GmbH, Bonn 1977. vii, 430 pp. DM 145.00. (Paper: DM 130.00.)

Professor Alföldy defines the senatorial governing group as the circle of the future and one-time consuls. It was this relatively small set which constituted the backbone of the administration of the Roman Empire, and its (slightly changing) composition during the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius is here carefully investigated, largely on the basis of epigraphic material. The second part of the volume consists of annotated *fasti* and other prosopographical data.

BRANCA, PATRICIA. *Women in Europe Since 1750*. Croom Helm, London 1978. 233 pp. £ 8.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The present author, who has a study on the Victorian middle-class woman to her name (cf. *IRSH*, XXI (1976), pp. 140f.), has now ventured on an ambitious account of more than two centuries of women's history. Granted that on the whole she restricts Europe to England and France, she may be said to have been successful in her attempt. The work role, the family role and the public role of women come up for discussion in separate chapters. It is argued that the modernization process has benefited women more than men.

BRUNNER, OTTO. *Sozialgeschichte Europas im Mittelalter*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 103 pp. DM 9.80.

Apart from a new bibliography by Werner Rösener, this booklet is a mere reprint, with a trendy title, of Brunner's contribution *Inneres Gefüge des Abendlandes* in Vol. VI of the ten-volume handbook *Historia Mundi* (1958).

GÜNSCHE, KARL-LUDWIG [und] KLAUS LANTERMANN. *Kleine Geschichte der Sozialistischen Internationale*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1977. 213 pp. DM 12.00.

The authors of this brief survey of the Socialist Internationals address themselves to the reader interested in history, especially the young one, not to the professional historian. Their account, covering the period from 1840 up to the present, is rather superficial and sometimes one-sided. They defend for instance the policies of the Labour and Socialist International concerning common action with the Comintern against Fascism, and Braunthal is criticized for his lack of understanding in this respect. German activities get relatively much attention. Twelve documents are appended, including rules and important resolutions such as the Stuttgart one concerning war (1907). Willy Brandt has contributed a foreword.

Histoire générale du socialisme. Publiée sous la dir. de Jacques Droz. Tome III: De 1919 à 1945. Tome IV: De 1945 à nos jours. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1977; 1978. 714 pp.; 707 pp. Ill. F.fr. 198.00; 220.00.

The first two volumes of this work on the history of Socialism were noticed at some length in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), pp. 451f. Originally rated a single volume, the post-1918 period has now been allotted two volumes. In Vol. III the treatment is still countrywise, but in Vol. IV the focus is on larger regions, so that countries like the Netherlands are hardly mentioned. Along with the Social Democrats, the Communists are treated as authentic members of the Socialist family; they are attributed similar and specific vices (bureaucratization and personality cult, respectively), but also specific virtues. In point of fact the contributors share a vantage point that is close to the New Left, and they are quite optimistic about the possibilities of common action in the future.

KLEIN, HERBERT S. *The Middle Passage. Comparative Studies in the Atlantic Slave Trade.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xxiii, 282 pp. \$ 20.00.

Professor Klein, who published a comparative study of slavery in Virginia and Cuba twelve years ago (*vide IRSH*, XII (1967), p. 490), has since turned to the trans-oceanic slave trade of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The present volume contains nine monographic studies on the subject, including one on the domestic slave trade in nineteenth-century Brazil. The author approaches the several aspects in terms of quantification (numerous tables are included), and in this manner he throws fresh light on questions such as mortality rates and on the striking uniformity of the trade.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. *Sozialgeschichte. Begriff — Entwicklung — Probleme.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 173 pp. DM 15.80.

This booklet is not a comprehensive or even a unified introduction to social history. It has its origin in previously published articles, e.g., the one mentioned in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), p. 451. The author argues that what he calls societal history should be the leading historical discipline, not social or political or structural or theoretical history, but the specific purpose

and method of that new-comer remain pretty vague. A somewhat older comparison of Marx and Weber is included.

LEVIN, NORA. *Jewish Socialist Movements, 1871-1917. While Messiah Tarried*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley 1978. xii, 554 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 9.00.

The present volume consists of the following four parts: "The Beginnings in Russia", "The American Jewish Labor Movement", "The Jewish Labor Bund in Russia", and "Socialist Zionism". Except as regards the *Bund* the choice of the year 1917 as a *terminus ad quem* makes an arbitrary impression. The volume is based on printed material and caters for a wide readership.

MOMMSEN, WOLFGANG J. [Hrsg.] *Imperialismus. Seine geistigen, politischen und wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen. Ein Quellen- und Arbeitsbuch*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1977. 279 pp. DM 28.00.

Professor Mommsen presents, under a challenging title, a source book on imperialism. It is his aim "to disengage the historical interpretation of imperialism from a preponderantly ideological view". He admits this to be difficult, because in contemporary sources the structural causes of imperialism seldom come to the surface. The documents presented cover the period up to 1918, but they do not deal with events in the colonial countries. Apart from this restriction, selection and presentation are in line with the editor's position concerning the subject (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 434). The volume is directed to teachers, pupils and university students. They should also read some works from the select bibliography, in which the classics of the debate on imperialism are not mentioned, however.

STEGMANN, DIRK, BERND-JÜRGEN WENDT [und] PETER-CHRISTIAN WITT (Hrsg.) *Industrielle Gesellschaft und politisches System. Beiträge zur politischen Sozialgeschichte. Festschrift für Fritz Fischer zum siebzigsten Geburtstag*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1978. xiv, 464 pp. DM 28.00.

In this second festschrift for Fritz Fischer the accent is on social rather than on international relations. We mention, more or less at random, the following contributions. Günter Moltmann compares the safety-valve functions of emigration in Germany and the "frontier" in the United States. Jürgen Kocka deals with the relation of social mobility and technical education in pre-1914 Germany, and Klaus Saul with the personnel policy of the Prussian State Railways. Bernd-Jürgen Wendt discusses Whitleyism, Francis Carsten the revolutionary situations in a number of European countries during the years 1917-20, Peter Borowsky the policy of the German Provisional Government with regard to Eastern Europe, and Jacques Droz the periodical *L'Atelier*. A survey of Professor Fischer's writings and the doctorate theses prepared under his supervision is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

- KALICKA, FELICJA. Międzynarodowa Federacja Związków Zawodowych. Międzynarodówka Amsterdamska 1919-1945. Struktura — rozwój — działalność. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1978. 616 pp. Ill.
- TEMKIN, JA. G. [i] B. M. TUPOLEV. Ot Vtorogo k Treťemu Internacionalu. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1978. 368 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

HEITER, HEINRICH. Vom friedlichen Weg zum Sozialismus zur Diktatur des Proletariats. Wandlungen der sowjetischen Konzeption der Volkdemokratie 1945-1949. Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1977. vii, 316 pp. DM 24.80.

The present volume opens with a lucid analysis of the viewpoints of Marx, Lenin and Mao on the "transitional society", the role of the peasants in buttressing the "dictatorship of the proletariat" being of course pivotal. The significance to be attached to the situation in the individual countries receives ample attention. Yet the author is fully alive to, on the one hand, the power-political ambitions of the Soviet regime, and, on the other hand, the impact of the deterioration of international relations. In this context his treatment of the failure of the Italian and French CPs to achieve power should be mentioned. The consulted literature comprises a considerable number of languages, both West and East European.

LINK, WERNER. Deutsche und amerikanische Gewerkschaften und Geschäftsleute 1945-1975. Eine Studie über transnationale Beziehungen. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1978. xii, 296 pp. DM 36.00.

From a non-revisionist vantage point with regard to the Cold War, Professor Link examines the impact of two types of "transnational" relations (international relations with governmental politics left out) on the totality of relations between the Federal Republic and the United States. He is most detailed on the years 1945-52. As the Cold War faded away, the relations between the trade unions in question became very loose, but those between businessmen remained so strong that, in spite of de Gaulle's efforts, they prevented Bonn and Washington from drifting apart (statements such as this are not convincingly proved, however). The impact of the relations on the domestic scene in Germany is discussed at some length, and the activities of the AFL are positively appreciated.

TARROW, SIDNEY. Between Center and Periphery. Grassroots Politicians in Italy and France. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1977. xv, 272 pp. \$ 15.00.

Professor Tarrow is an American political scientist; twelve years ago he published his *Peasant Communism in Southern Italy* (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968),

p. 131). In his new book he investigates an important aspect of local government in the “provinces” of France and Italy. The focus is on the role played by the mayors, many of whom he has interviewed, as political “brokers” between the centre and the periphery. The different contexts in which they have to work (*dirigisme* and “clientelism”, respectively) are elucidated in separate chapters.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Benin

PEUKERT, WERNER. *Der atlantische Sklavenhandel von Dahomey 1740-1797. Wirtschaftsanthropologie und Sozialgeschichte*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1978. xvi, 412 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 38.00.

It is generally thought that by the eighteenth century the economy, polity and society of Dahomey had come to be shaped by a general dependence on the Atlantic slave trade. The present author demonstrates that the domestic scene of Dahomey was far too substantive and varied to warrant such an anachronistic and Europe-centred view. Thus, the King did not rely on a “gun-slave cycle” for his position, nor was there a royal monopoly. Although the word *Sozialgeschichte* in the subtitle is too promising, the volume has many pioneering qualities of its own. A useful summary in English is appended.

South Africa

DU TOIT, M. A. *South African Trade Unions. History, Legislation, Policy*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Johannesburg, Düsseldorf, New York 1976. ix, 198 pp. R 8.95.

This is a useful outline of trade unionism in South Africa past and present. Lists of trade unions, industrial councils and employers’ organizations are appended; unfortunately there is no index. The author pays considerable attention to the specific circumstances under which the unions have to operate, but he does not venture upon criticism of those circumstances.

AMERICA

Canada

AVAKUMOVIC, IVAN. *Socialism in Canada. A Study of the CCF-NDP in Federal and Provincial Politics*. McClelland and Stewart, Toronto 1978. 316 pp. C\$ 6.95.

After a chapter called "Pioneering Days", the author deals with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (1932-61) and its successor, the New Democratic Party. Unlike his history of the Canadian CP (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), pp. 457f.), the present volume is a collection of *capita selecta* rather than a consecutive narrative. "The three main areas of investigation are the policies advocated by democratic socialists in Ottawa, Ontario and Western Canada; the reaction of party members and the Canadian electorate to the proposals put forward by the CCF-NDP leaders; and the extent to which the democratic socialists were able to impose their viewpoint in the areas of public policy of special concern to them."

United States of America

COCHRAN, BERT. *Labor and Communism. The Conflict that Shaped American Unions.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1977. xiv, 394 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

Using both printed and unprinted sources, Mr Cochran, senior fellow at the Research Institute on International Change, Columbia University, and a former CIO official, pictures in chronological order the influence of the Communists in the CIO until their expulsion in the years following 1946. The framework of the account is the Michels-Lipset thesis on organizations such as trade unions. Focusing on two unions, the automobile workers and the electricians, the author argues that even in the formative years of the CIO Communist influence was not dominant, owing to the inconsistent policies of the CPUSA and the Comintern, the power of Lewis and Murray, and the conservative and patriotic disposition of the Americans. The Cold War accentuated those factors and this coincided with the moment that the CIO reached maturity as an institutionalized organization. The volume contains a useful index, but there is no separate bibliography.

A Documentary History of the Indiana Decade of the Harmony Society 1814-1824. Compiled and ed. by Karl J. R. Arndt. Vol. I. 1814-1819. Vol. II. 1820-1824. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis 1975; 1978. xxv, 837 pp.; xv, 978 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 17.50 per vol. (Paper: \$ 8.00 per vol.)

In 1814 the Rappites, a Christian communitarian sect emigrated from Wurtemberg, founded a new settlement on the border of Illinois and Indiana, which was sold to Robert Owen in 1825. The documents here collected by Dr Arndt, many of them translated from the German, convey a wealth of information on the history of these ten years, though less on the religious than on the social and economic side. Each volume has a very detailed index.

DUBINSKY, DAVID and A. H. RASKIN. *David Dubinsky: A Life With Labor.* Simon and Schuster, New York 1977. 351 pp. Ill. \$ 9.95.

The present volume has been prepared by Mr Raskin on the basis of

tape-recordings of conversations with Dubinsky. The well-known protagonist of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union tells the story of his life in a vivid manner. He makes no secret of his unceasing fight against Communism; Charles Zimmerman, who was on the "other side" during the 'twenties and early 'thirties, is given the floor in a separate chapter (with interpolations by Dubinsky).

GLANZ, RUDOLF. *The Jewish Woman in America: Two Female Immigrant Generations 1820-1929*. Vol. I. *The Eastern European Jewish Woman*. Vol. II. *The German Jewish Woman*. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York; National Council of Jewish Women, New York 1976. vii, 209 pp.; xiii, 213 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00 per vol.

Since the Jewish emigration from Germany preceded that from Eastern Europe, Vol. II of this work should be read before Vol. I. A number of chapter headings are indicative of other contrasts between the contents of the two volumes, e.g., "Social Mores and Society Arts" and "Style, Fashion and Etiquette" over against "The Jewish Community Meets the Working Girl" and "Unionizing and Strikes: The Economic Struggle". However, in both volumes family life, the status of women and acculturation are among the principal subjects that come up for discussion.

GOODWYN, LAWRENCE. *Democratic Promise. The Populist Moment in America*. Oxford University Press, New York 1976. xxvii, 718 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95.

This new monograph on Populism, here presented as a "revealing moment" of the American experience, is well-documented and breaks new ground. The focus is on the Alliance movement and the People's Party, which were characterized by agrarian and at the same time anti-big-business concerns (the relations with the Knights of Labor are thrown into proper relief). "To describe the origins of Populism in one sentence, the cooperative movement recruited American farmers, and their subsequent experience within the cooperatives radically altered their political consciousness."

Protest, Direct Action, Repression. Dissent in American Society from Colonial Times to the Present. A Bibliography. Compiled and ed. by Dirk Hoerder. Verlag Dokumentation, München 1977. xxvi, 434 pp. DM 68.00.

It would be interesting to compare this bibliography (a shorter mimeographed version of which was published five years ago, cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 125) with that by Jarol Manheim and Melanie Wallace, which was noticed in IRSH, XXI, p. 287. The focus is here on social protest and minority resistance during more than two centuries; proportionally, more books and fewer articles are included (with the call numbers of those available in the John F. Kennedy Institute, Berlin). The section of "Strikes and Direct Labor Action vs. Industrial Violence and Repression" takes up over seventy pages. An author index is appended.

ROBERTSON, CONSTANCE NOYES. *Oneida Community Profiles*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1977. ix, 146 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

"Oneida" was a group of communities with a Christian mainspring, founded and led by John Humphrey Noyes. In her third book on the movement the leader's granddaughter gives a number of private details, partly based on her own experience. Apart from the text itself the supplementing, often curious, illustrations ought to be mentioned. The volume is not really a scholarly work, but it sheds light on personal details which were previously unknown.

WARNER, SAM BASS, JR, [and] SYLVIA FLEISCH. *Measurements for Social History*. Sage Publications, Inc., Beverly Hills, London 1977. 232 pp. Maps. \$ 6.95.

Under a quite misleading title the authors give a brief outline of the history of American metropolitan areas, in which they demonstrate the use they made of the BEA (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis) accounting system. The methodology they followed is elucidated. The BEA accounting system makes it possible to classify the metropolitan areas according to several characteristics. It is argued that in a significant way the history of America's metropolitan areas is a demographic history, which justifies placing the United States in the context of the Atlantic demographic transition.

We, the People. *American Character and Social Change*. Ed. by Gordon J. DiRenzo. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. xiv, 342 pp. \$ 22.50.

This collection of essays "inquires into the extent to which the extensive social changes of the post-World War II period have altered the American social character. More importantly, it inquires into the significance of a new, or changing, pattern of social character in America for the function and future development of our society as well as for other parts of the world." Needless to say that the former type of inquiry is the most likely to cater for readers of this periodical. The contributors are American social scientists, such as Gabriel Almond, George DeVos and Amitai Etzioni, and psychologists. Although they agree that there have been important changes, they tend to identify these in different ways. A consolidated bibliography and a composite index are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

DENNIS, PEGGY. *The Autobiography of an American Communist. A Personal View of a Political Life 1925-1975*. Lawrence Hill & Co., Westport (Conn.); Creative Arts Book Co., Berkeley 1977. 300 pp.

LIVESAY, HAROLD C. *Samuel Gompers and Organized Labor in America*. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, Toronto 1978. x, 195 pp.

ASIA

PORATH, Y. *The Palestinian Arab National Movement. Vol. II. 1929-1939. From Riots to Rebellion.* Frank Cass, London 1977. xii, 414 pp. £ 13.50.

The present volume links up with Dr Porath's work on the genesis of a Palestinian-Arab national consciousness, noticed in *IRSH*, XXI (1976), p. 126. During the decade now under discussion the movement went through a process of radicalization, which culminated in the mass strike and the revolt of 1936 and the following years. An annotated list of 281 leaders of the revolt is appended. The volume meets the same standards as its predecessor.

Cambodia

HILDEBRAND, GEORGE [and] GARETH PORTER. *Cambodia. Starvation and Revolution.* Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1976. 124 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.95.

According to the present authors, two young Cornell scholars, the Cambodian drama is just a matter of famine and food, the former being supplied by the United States, the latter by the National United Front. "Sooner or later Americans must attempt to understand what happened and what has been achieved in Cambodia": one wonders if, three years later, the authors are prepared to apply this moral to themselves.

China

CELL, CHARLES P. *Revolution at Work. Mobilization Campaigns in China.* Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1977. xxi, 221 pp. \$ 14.95.

Drawing his data from several types of material (including interviews) and analyzing these on a Guttman scaling programme, the author attempts to evaluate the net results of thirty-six Maoist mass-mobilization campaigns. Contrary to the accepted view in the West, the economic campaigns are found to score highest and the "struggle" campaigns lowest, while the ideological ones rate somewhere in between.

Viet Nam

SEMBDNER, FRIEDRICH. *Das kommunistische Regierungssystem in Vietnam.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1978. 292 pp. DM 45.00.

This is essentially an institutional study of the Democratic (now Socialist) Republic of Viet Nam. The author, a West German jurist, also attempts to establish whether constitutional and legal rules are really operative, or whether they are just window-dressing. Resemblances to the situation in other Communist countries are emphasized.

WOODSIDE, ALEXANDER B. *Community and Revolution in Modern Vietnam*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1976. xi, 351 pp. \$ 11.95.

The first word of the title is something of a keynote in this history of modern Viet Nam. "Communalism", a central value in the national tradition, was seriously threatened by French colonialism and American intervention, and the Communists successfully constituted themselves the champions of that national tradition. The author, who is familiar with several East Asiatic languages, has made a copious use of Vietnamese sources.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

STARGARDT, A. W. *Australia's Asian Policies. The History of a Debate 1839-1972*. The Institute of Asian Affairs, Hamburg; Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1977. xxii, 404 pp. DM 48.00.

Though during most of the years under discussion Australia was not able to conduct a foreign policy of its own, there has always been a good deal of concern with the big continent to the north. This is not to say that there was something like a consensus, and the present author distinguishes a "conservative" and a "radical" tradition, the latter finding expression in the policies of the ALP. There is a tendency to gloss over the racialist thinking to be found among the Australian workers.

EUROPE

BOLLENBECK, GEORG. *Zur Theorie und Geschichte der frühen Arbeiterlebenserinnerungen*. Scriptor Verlag, Kronberg/Ts. 1976. viii, 372 pp. DM 46.00.

Proceeding as a philologist, but strongly leaning on Lucien Sève and Frank Deppe in matters of theory, the author analyzes pre-1914 recollections written down by workers in the German language area, notably those by Franz Bergg, Moritz Bromme, Carl Fischer, Wenzel Holek, Adelheid Popp and Franz Rehbein. He is primarily interested in the personality development of the workers in question; participation in the Socialist movement appears to be beneficial to that development, and to raise consciousness as well. The value of the *Arbeiterlebenserinnerungen* as an historical source is not examined. The source material used includes the archives of Diederichs publishing house, which shed an interesting light on editorial policies (Paul Göhre!). There are some inaccuracies and there is no index, but a detailed and useful bibliography is appended. The author intends to write a sequel.

Austria

HÖRNER, HANS. Anton Menger, Recht und Sozialismus. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1977. xlviii, 217 pp. S.fr. 52.00.

Dr Hörner analyzes the juridical writings of Anton Menger in the hope that this will help to make a sound judgment of the thought of this student of law possible. He concedes already in his introduction that he will not give many new insights. According to him Menger's writings on the creation of a Socialist society had hardly any influence because of their weaknesses and his severe, but ill-founded, criticism of Marx's theories, which were dominant at the time. His most important achievement appears to be his enormous library of great value, which was destroyed during World War II. Best known nowadays are Menger's contributions to civil law, and rightly so.

Czechoslovakia

KAPLAN, FRANK L. Winter Into Spring. The Czechoslovak Press and the Reform Movement 1963-1968. East European Quarterly, Boulder (Colorado) 1977; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. viii, 208 pp. \$ 14.00.

The author wants to "help elucidate the status, function and effect of the press in a Communist society under various political conditions". He focuses on the actions of journalists and writers for a free expression of views from 1956 onwards. The various circumstances and influences which supported those actions are described. Abolition by Dubček of pre-censorship and the existing free and public exchange of opposing ideas were conditions for the democratization of Czechoslovakia, but proved also to be the cause of the Warsaw Pact invasion. The volume is a useful addition to the existing literature. In two appendices statistical information concerning the Czechoslovak press is given.

Denmark

Den danske arbejderbevægelses programatiske dokumenter og love (1871 til 1913). Udgivet og kommenteret af Gerd Callesen og Hans-Norbert Lahme. Odense Universitetsforlag, Odense 1978. iii, 148 pp. D.kr. 40.00.

This mineographed volume brings together, for the first time, the programmatic and organizational documents of the Danish working-class movement up to 1918. Each document or group of documents is preceded by an historical introduction. Two deliberately provocative essays, one by each editor, are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

Det danske Socialdemokratis Gimle-Kongres 1876. Udgivet og kommenteret af Hans-Norbert Lahme. Odense Universitetsforlag, Odense 1976. xx, 43 pp.

France

BABEF, GRAKCH. Sočinenija v četyrech tomach. Tom I. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1975. 391 pp. R. 1.97.

BABEUF[, GRACCHUS]. Œuvres. [Introd. etc. par] V. Daline, A. Saitta [et] A. Soboul. Tome I. Babeuf avant la Révolution. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1977. 410 pp. F.fr. 110.00.

The opening volumes of the Russian and French editions of Babeuf's writings both cover the years 1779-89. Their contents are not identical, however, in spite of the fact that Dalin and Soboul are also among the editors of the Russian edition. The "technical" (and perhaps embarrassing?) *Mémoire peut-être important pour les Propriétaires de Terres et de Seigneuries* is not to be found in the Russian volume, but on the other hand this has a slightly less abridged version of the *Cadastre perpétuel* and an index of names. All the same, letters are the main ingredient in both volumes.

CODACCIONI, FELIX-PAUL. De l'inégalité sociale dans une grande ville industrielle. Le drame de Lille de 1850 à 1914. Université de Lille III, Editions universitaires, Villeneuve d'Ascq 1976. 449 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

From 1855 to 1910 (the author's investigations cover only this period) the city of Lille quadrupled its wealth. This happened mainly in two "explosions": between 1855 and 1873, and between 1891 and 1908. Still the inequality which existed between the various classes in 1855 did not change: the "popular classes" (60% of the inhabitants of Lille) owned in 1908-10 0.26% of the total wealth. This continuity was caused by the way the "ruling classes" invested their money. A revolution failed to break out because the popular classes were scattered over all parts of the city. That is, in a very brief outline, the picture Dr Codaccioni presents on the basis of a very detailed and careful investigation of financial archives (mainly probate inventories). As Ernest Labrousse writes in his foreword, one can have objections to the author's classification of the inhabitants of Lille, yet this is an important book not only for its contents, but also for its methodological approach.

DALINE, VICTOR. Gracchus Babeuf à la veille et pendant la Grande Révolution française (1785-1794). Editions du Progrès, Moscou 1976. 582 pp. Ill. F.fr. 47.00.

Viktor Dalin's *Grakch Babeuf* is a detailed study of the genesis of Babeuf's social thought and of his record during the French Revolution up to July

1794. First published in 1963, it is now available in a French translation. The author, a foremost expert in the field, tends to incorporate even the pre-revolutionary Babeuf with modern Communism.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron. Tome XIV. Tome XV. Troisième partie: 1871-1914. De la Commune à la Grande Guerre. Mar à Ras. Ras à Z. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1976; 1977. 344 pp.; 357 pp. F.fr. 140.00; 160.00.

These two volumes complete the third series of the well-known biographical dictionary, which now provides detailed information on thousands of men and women who were active in or concerned with the French workers' movement well into the twentieth century. Four or more pages are here devoted to Edgard Milhaud, Millerand, Monatte, Albert Thomas, Edouard Vaillant (a mere reprint of the article in Vol. IX), and Zévaès.

Les fêtes de la Révolution. Colloque de Clermont-Ferrand (juin 1974). Actes rec. et prés. par Jean Ehrard et Paul Viallaneix. Société des Etudes Robespierristes, Paris 1977. vii, 645 pp. F.fr. 108.00.

The present volume contains the proceedings of a symposium devoted to the festivals organized during the French Revolution and their historical context, including their relation to traditional popular festivities. The problem of whether, when and where manipulation predominated over spontaneity is treated by several contributors, for instance by Mona Ozouf, who is lionized as "la Déesse Raison de notre colloque" in the animated discussions.

KREISER, B. ROBERT. Miracles, Convulsions, and Ecclesiastical Politics in Early Eighteenth-Century Paris. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xvii, 485 pp. \$ 27.50.

In 1727, a year before the Archbishop of Paris finally accepted the anti-Jansenistic bull *Unigenitus*, the death of the Jansenistic deacon François de Pâris was the beginning of a popular cult round his tomb, which soon passed into a contagious religious mania. The political and ecclesiastical authorities found it difficult to handle the affair, the more so as this caused all sorts of internal divisions to come into the open. Apart from telling the dramatic story on the basis of a wealth of source material, Professor Kreiser uses the cult and its complications as a key to the contradictions and weaknesses of French Absolutism.

LE ROY LADURIE, EMMANUEL. Le territoire de l'historien. II. Gallimard, Paris 1978. 451 pp. Maps. F.fr. 78.00.

A first collection of articles and studies by Professor Le Roy Ladurie was published under the same title six years ago. The number of items in the present volume is about half as many again, and the subjects dealt with are

mainly in the fields of historical demography and rural history. The essay on the part played by epidemics in the unification of the world is the only major one that does not have France for its principal scene.

MERRIMAN, JOHN M. *The Agony of the Republic. The Repression of the Left in Revolutionary France 1848-1851.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1978. xxxvi, 298 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 20.00.

The author examines the history of the Second Republic from a special angle, viz., the radical Left, here called the "montagnards", and its systematic harassment and repression by the public authorities. In his view the *coup d'état* of December 1851 was not an isolated event, but the "culmination of a long series of blows against the montagnards". The volume is not an exhaustive account; five systematic chapters are followed by a number of regional case-studies.

WARWICK, PAUL. *The French Popular Front. A Legislative Analysis.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1977. x, 211 pp. \$ 15.75.

The present volume is interesting for its methodological approach. Dr Warwick has undertaken a quantitative investigation into the nature of the French Popular Front and the reasons of its dissolution. He has used roll-call votes and electoral platforms of newly elected members of the Chamber of Deputies. The author sees the Popular Front as "a magnificent attempt to overcome existing divisions and to adapt practice and policy" of the Third Republic to a new social and economic situation, which arose after 1918. The Popular Front collapsed because of internal ideological divisions, which existed from its very beginning and were aggravated by failures in financial and economic policy. Due to the character of the source material foreign policy does not get its proper weight: only five per cent of the roll-call sample is concerned with foreign-policy issues. Three useful appendices are included, amongst them an introduction to the statistical techniques applied.

OTHER BOOKS

MONTALDO, JEAN. *Les finances du P.C.F.* Albin Michel, Paris 1977. 236 pp.

— *La France communiste.* Albin Michel, Paris 1978. 354 pp. Ill.

TILLON, CHARLES. *On chantait rouge.* Editions Robert Laffont, Paris 1977. 580 pp. Ill.

Germany

ABEL, WILHELM. *Geschichte der deutschen Landwirtschaft vom frühen Mittelalter bis zum 19. Jahrhundert.* 3., neubearb. Aufl. Verlag Eugen Ulmer, Stuttgart 1978. 370 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 88.00.

This history of German agriculture up to the Napoleonic era, first published in 1962, is Vol. II of the *Deutsche Agrargeschichte* (vide IRSH, XVIII (1973),

p. 311), and is no doubt the most valuable contribution to the series. The volume is organized as a handbook with numerous figures and graphs, yet well-chosen quotations and contemporary pictures go far to make it attractive. The present edition does not vary much from the second.

Arbeiterinitiative 1945. Antifaschistische Ausschüsse und Reorganisation der Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland. Autoren: Ulrich Borsdorf, Peter Brandt, Holger Christier [u.a.] Hrsg. von Lutz Niethammer, Ulrich Borsdorf und Peter Brandt. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1976. 782 pp. DM 48.00.

The body of the present volume consists of a number of well-documented monographs on "antifascist" committees which spontaneously sprang up in Western Germany and in Leipzig after the collapse of the Third *Reich*. The aims and functions of these short-lived bodies included elementary self-help, workers' self-management, de-Nazification and anti-capitalism. The opening section deals with the historical setting of the movement, the final section with its typology and the causes of its decline.

BECHER, URSULA A. J. Politische Gesellschaft. Studien zur Genese bürgerlicher Öffentlichkeit in Deutschland. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 230 pp. DM 52.00.

The political thought of seven so-called *Reichsjuristen* or *Reichspublizisten*, representatives of what might be called an educated middle class, is here examined for proto-liberal ideas. Three of them, the younger Moser, Pütter and Schlözer lived long enough to witness and comment upon the French Revolution. Although these men were certainly no revolutionaries, they did not shy away from criticism. The volume is No 59 of the *Veröffentlichungen des Max-Planck-Instituts für Geschichte*.

BEIER, GERHARD. Willi Richter. Ein Leben für die soziale Neuordnung. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1978. 708 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

Mr Beier modestly presents his main contribution to this large-size book on the one-time President of the German Trade Union Federation (1956-62) as a "biographical essay". The rest of the volume consists of speeches and other statements by Willi Richter. Mr Beier has provided both his own essay and Richter's texts with a copious annotation. The volume has an attractive get-up.

BRIEM, JÜRGEN. Der SDS. Die Geschichte des bedeutendsten Studentenverbandes der BRD seit 1945. Päd.extra Buchverlag, Frankfurt 1976. 483 pp. DM 49.00.

The present volume is the first of its kind to be based on unpublished sources. It covers the period from 1946 up to the SPD-enforced departure of the *Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund* from the Social Democratic

family in 1961. The author has used the archives of the Federal Committee of the SDS (1951-62) and private papers of former members of this body. As SPD archives were not made available, party views could only be deduced from official statements. The relationship between the loose federation of autonomous student groups and the bureaucratically organized mass party is described as one of structural antagonism. Initially this was covered by political consensus and partially neutralized by a Federal Committee whose members, aiming at a party career, tried to adapt SDS policies to party requirements. The antagonism came into the open when the left wing took over the Federal Committee in 1958, and tried to make the SDS a nucleus for left policies within organized labour. The conflict, propelled by the students' involvement in the campaign against nuclear armament (which the party wanted to give up), is lucidly described in its several stages up to the break. The SDS then became an independent organization and was to play a vital role in the extra-parliamentary opposition of the later 'sixties. The radicalization preceding the take-over of 1958 is less easy to follow. The issues in question are treated in a non-chronological way as factors of estrangement between SDS and SPD, with frequent overlappings and repetitions, so that the process is suggested to have been even more haphazard than the sources quoted would bear out.

CAMPBELL, JOAN. *The German Werkbund. The Politics of Reform in the Applied Arts*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xiii, 350 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

In spite of the destruction of its archives in 1944, Mrs Campbell has succeeded in tracing the history of the *Deutscher Werkbund* from its foundation in 1907 to its *Gleichschaltung* by the Nazis. She deals not only with its contributions to the applied arts and interior decoration, but also with the social and political attitudes of its leaders and members. These attitudes often smacked of opportunism, but then the very ideology of the association was a curious compound of traditionalism and modernism. The volume is aptly illustrated.

CARLEBACH, JULIUS. *Karl Marx and the Radical Critique of Judaism*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1978. xi, 466 pp. £ 8.00.

Starting with an outline of the Jewish emancipation process in Germany and tackling a host of related problems, Dr Carlebach attempts to solve the vexed question of Marx's relation to Judaism and Jewry. Being a sociologist and not a historian, he arrives at strange conclusions, such as the assertion that Marx is a logical and indispensable link between Luther and Hitler. The quotation from Hitler on pp. 355f. is misleading in more than one respect. This is not to say that the present volume is worthless. The author is a well-read man and a committed Jew, and the appended index may give useful hints.

DOGNIN, PAUL-DOMINIQUE. Les "sentiers escarpés" de Karl Marx. Le chapitre I du "Capital" traduit et commenté dans trois rédactions successives. Préface d'Henri Chambre. Tome I. Textes. Tome II. Notes explicatives et critiques. Les Editions du Cerf, Paris 1977. 228 pp.; 127 pp. F.fr. 90.00. Not singly obtainable.

The bulk of the above text volume comprises, side by side, the original opening section of *Capital* (1867, with the supplement on the form of value) and a French translation of this. The remainder is a translation of the corresponding text (ch. I) in the fourth edition of Vol. I (1890). The latter translation is provided with 196 references to the notes that make up the other volume. In these notes Professor Dognin elucidates Marx's theory of value, etc., on the basis of the various editions (including Roy's translation), and he does not refrain from criticizing, e.g., the manner in which Marx quotes Aristotle.

FARQUHARSON, J. E. *The Plough and the Swastika. The NSDAP and Agriculture in Germany 1928-45.* Sage Publications, London, Beverly Hills 1977. viii, 312 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 5.00.)

Basing himself principally on unpublished source material, Dr Farquharson describes and analyzes the policies of the Nazis with regard to (small-scale and medium-size) agriculture. The *Reichsnährstand*, the Entailment Law and its administration, and the abortive settlement programme are some of the main aspects dealt with. Economically the peasants benefited only until 1936.

GRAF, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. *Die Politisierung des religiösen Bewußtseins. Die bürgerlichen Religionsparteien im deutschen Vormärz: Das Beispiel des Deutschkatholizismus.* Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1978. 441 pp. DM 68.00.

The present volume consists of three parts: a case-study on the political relevance of the so-called "German Catholics", twenty texts by Johannes Ronge, Robert Blum and others, and a detailed bibliography. In the first-mentioned part the author tries to demonstrate that the *Deutschkatholische Gemeinden*, which seceded in protest against the Treves pilgrimage of 1844, made a vital contribution to the development of a democratic political consciousness.

Juden und jüdische Aspekte in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1848-1918. Internationales Symposium, Dezember 1976. Leitung: Shlomo Na'aman. Hrsg.: Walter Grab. [Jahrbuch des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte, Beiheft 2.] Universität Tel-Aviv, Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften, Forschungszentrum für Geschichte, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte, Tel-Aviv 1977. 260 pp. I£ 150.00.

There are three main themes in these proceedings of the symposium convened by the Tel Aviv Institute of German History in 1976. First, the part played by Jews in the German working-class movement, from Moses Hess (Na'aman) to Rosa Luxemburg (the late Peretz Merchav). Second, the immunization of Social Democracy against antisemitism, immunity being the result of a learning process rather than a foregone conclusion. Last but not least, there are two contributions on Social Democracy and Zionism in Germany. Edmund Silberner was not among the participants of the symposium.

KUHN, AXEL. *Linksrheinische deutsche Jakobiner. Aufrufe, Reden, Protokolle, Briefe und Schriften 1794-1801*. [Deutsche revolutionäre Demokraten, II.] J. B. Metzler, Stuttgart 1978. xii, 353 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

The present volume fills a gap in a series that was published more than five years ago, and noticed in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), pp. 303f. After an editorial introduction the German Jacobins who operated to the west of the Rhine are allowed to speak for themselves. The cause they stood for, but also their awkward position between the old regime and the French "liberators", are the ever recurring themes.

LORECK, JOCHEN. *Wie man früher Sozialdemokrat wurde. Das Kommunikationsverhalten in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung und die Konzeption der sozialistischen Parteipublizistik durch August Bebel*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1977. 290 pp. DM 36.00.

This slightly revised doctorate thesis (Münster 1976) deals with the influence of the various forms of communication – party press, books, pamphlets, meetings, private conversations, etc. – on the conversion of German workers to Socialism. Bebel's opinions and policy in question are investigated. On the basis of archive material and printed sources the author arrives at the conclusion that Bebel overestimated the influence of the party press. His quite dictatorial control of that press is elucidated, criticized, and presented as evidence for the integration thesis of Matthias, Roth, Groh and others. In an interesting and comprehensive analysis of the autobiographies of thirty-three Social Democrats from the period 1866-1914 Dr Loreck gives a picture of the autobiographers, the circumstances under which they became Socialists, and this process itself. Worsening living conditions proved conducive to the reception of Socialism. Private conversations as well as the impressions of meetings and speakers were most effective in the process. The secondary role of the party press as a mere source of information for the already interested worker is pointed out. The author pays attention to counter-influences, mainly from the side of parents and employers, which could lead to various forms of adaptation to bourgeois norms. He states that the picture he gives is fairly representative of the Social Democratic rank and file of the Bebel era. There is no index.

MCLELLAN, DAVID. Engels. The Harvester Press, Hassocks; Fontana/Collins, London 1977. 79 pp. £ 4.95; 0.75.

This booklet is a useful outline of Engels's life, his writings and his political record. With several books on Marx to his name the author is to be commended for representing Engels, not as a satellite or a "shadow prophet", but as a man who made substantial and specific contributions to Marxism and working-class history. There is a howler in the quotation on dialectics at the top of p. 62.

Marx-Engels-Jahrbuch. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion und vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. 1. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1978. 488 pp. M 38.00.

The publication of the new MEGA (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), pp. 127f.) has led the Moscow and Berlin IMLs to launch this yearbook as a kind of satellite. Special studies, addenda and epistolary references to Marx and Engels by third persons are directly related to the MEGA volumes already published or now in progress, and pre-publication of *hochaktuell* MEGA material is part of the editorial policy. However, the present opening volume also contains articles that have their origin in the centenary of Marx's critique of the Gotha Programme.

MEYER, THOMAS. Bernsteins konstruktiver Sozialismus. Eduard Bernsteins Beitrag zur Theorie des Sozialismus. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1977. xiii, 445 pp. DM 25.00.

The present volume is a very sympathetic analysis of Bernstein's brand of Socialism, including the underlying interpretation of history, society and economics. According to the author Bernstein developed a constructive gradualism, for which he could refer to the "reformist" as opposed to the "Blanquist" elements in Marx. At the same time he anticipated the later programmes of Western Socialism. Some Bernstein texts, statistics and a bibliography are appended, but there is no index at all.

PUMM, GÜNTER. Kandidatenauswahl und innerparteiliche Demokratie in der Hamburger SPD. Eine empirische Untersuchung der Kandidatennominierungen für die Bundestagswahl 1969, die Bürgerschaftswahl 1970, den Senat und die Deputationen. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1977. ii, 501 pp. S.fr. 80.00.

In this doctorate thesis (Hamburg 1975) Dr Pumm gives a detailed analysis of the sharing of the party members in the appointment of SPD candidates for various elections, as a component of intra-party democracy in the Hamburg section. His study is the first of its kind in Germany. Basing himself mainly on written sources, among them many from SPD archives,

and on interviews as a complement, the author argues that in the period 1968-73 radicalization among the Hamburg rank and file and their efforts for more democracy show to a very limited degree in the appointed candidates. The local leadership has much influence in this respect, especially in the case of important elections (e.g., for the *Bundestag*). There is an interesting description of the influence of Helmut Schmidt in this connection. The author expects that the existing oligarchy will end due to a democratization in the Hamburg section. Written by a political scientist, the volume lacks an historical approach. It is a deficiency of the work that Dr Pumm, who played an active role in the process he describes, does not pay attention to political issues and the impact of other parties. Some useful tables and documents are appended.

SCHULZE, HAGEN. *Otto Braun oder Preußens demokratische Sendung. Eine Biographie*. Propyläen, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1977. 1094 pp. Ill. DM 78.00.

The present volume is a very detailed political biography of the Social Democrat who was Prime Minister of Prussia for more than ten years. Praising Braun's political talents and contrasting the stability of the Prussian coalition governments with the short-lived *Reich* cabinets, the author speculates on what might have happened if Braun had become *Reich* Chancellor in 1928. The volume is based on any source material the author could get hold of, but unfortunately he was denied access to the relevant archives in East German custody.

The Shaping of the Nazi State. Ed. by Peter D. Stachura. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1978. 304 pp. £ 8.95.

Eight British historians and one German, all belonging to the post-war generation, deal with several aspects of the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime. The contributions have been specially written for this purpose, but are partly based on unpublished doctorate theses. Albrecht Tyrell deals with Gottfried Feder, the editor presents the post-1930 Gregor Strasser as a quasi-convert to parliamentary democracy, Conan J. Fischer sheds light on the occupational background of the SA rank and file during the depression years, and Jill Stephenson discusses the partial failure of the Nazi Women's Auxiliary after 1933.

Society and Politics in Wilhelmine Germany. Ed. by Richard J. Evans. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1978. 303 pp. £ 8.95.

Ten original essays by younger British historians have been collected in this volume, which "is not just about society, nor simply about politics, but concerns itself with the relationship between the two, from the politics of everyday life to the social foundations of political and administrative processes at the highest level". Included are, for instance, a detailed study

on the organization of the Ruhr miners, by Stephen Hickey, and one on the Socialist youth movement in the decade preceding the First World War, by Alex Hall. Internal tensions in the upper strata of society, and the relationships between these strata, receive ample attention as well.

STEINER, JOHN M. *Power Politics and Social Change in National Socialist Germany. A Process of Escalation into Mass Destruction.* Mouton, The Hague, Paris n.d. [1976]; distr. by Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York. xx, 466 pp. Ill. DM 62.00.

At least from a socio-historical point of view, the subtitle of this book is more informative about its contents than the main title. The author, who spent several years in Auschwitz and other concentration camps, focuses on the Nazi machinery of destruction and its social and psychological background. The often excessively long notes are printed on separate pages, and a number of short autobiographies by leading Nazis and facsimiles from the SS statistical yearbook are appended.

STEPHAN, CORA. "Genossen, wir dürfen uns nicht von der Geduld hinreißen lassen!" *Aus der Urgeschichte der Sozialdemokratie 1862-1878.* Syndikat, Frankfurt/M. 1977. 390 pp. DM 20.00.

Criticizing both SPD and SED inquiries, Dr Stephan investigates the genesis of the social ideas of German Social Democracy. Her main attention, however, goes to the relation between capitalism and revolution. The author's thesis, put in an overstated formulation, is "that the less revolutionary the party was, the more Marxist it became". In an at times penetrating analysis, restricted to ideological discussions and developments, she asserts that in the opinion of the pre-1866 Social Democrats, Marx and Engels included, the revolution was just around the corner. The author observes in the 'seventies a shift in the preoccupations of the Social Democrats from the revolution to the class struggle. A determinist economic interpretation of *Capital* supported a reformist attitude of the German Social Democrats, and the revolutionary concern disappeared from everyday politics. Lassalle, Schweitzer and the ADAV are presented as much more revolutionary than the Eisenachers such as Bebel and Liebknecht. Contrary to Steinberg and others the author states that quite a lot of Social Democrats, especially in the ADAV, had read Marx, although this fact is not seen as relevant to the process described; Hasselmann is even charged with plagiarism of some of Marx's early writings. A controversial interpretation such as Dr Stephan's would require a broader documentation and approach to be convincing.

ULLMANN, PETER. *Tarifverträge und Tarifpolitik in Deutschland bis 1914. Entstehung und Entwicklung, interessenpolitische Bedingungen und Bedeutung des Tarifvertragswesens für die sozialistischen Gewerkschaften.* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1977. 358 pp. Ill. S.fr. 59.00.

In Germany collective bargaining and collective-bargaining agreements first came about in the printing industry. The author tries to answer the question why this was so, and what were the reasons on the part of the employers as well as on that of the typographers. The legal aspects of the agreements are also gone into. The final chapter deals with the relation of collective bargaining to the reformist tendencies in the free trade unions. The volume is based on printed sources.

VIHKARI, MATTI. Die Krise der "historistischen" Geschichtsschreibung und die Geschichtsmethodologie Karl Lamprechts. Suomalainen Tiedekatemia, Helsinki 1977. 483 pp. FM 120.00.

The present volume is in a sense a counterpart to William Keylor's *Academy and Community*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 132. The author first deals with the accepted methods and opinions of the German historical establishment and its social position, and then with the ways in which those methods and opinions were challenged towards the end of the nineteenth century, notably by Karl Lamprecht. His sympathies are clearly with that social-psychological outsider, not with the "historicist" insiders, but he is not blind to the flaws in his work. He pays considerable attention to Lamprecht's dependence on Maurer's theory of the primitive mark constitution.

VOGEL, ANGELA. Der deutsche Anarcho-Syndikalismus. Genese und Theorie einer vergessenen Bewegung. Karin Kramer Verlag, Berlin 1977. 310 pp. DM 20.00.

Although this study has been provided with an historical survey, it is yet mainly concerned with a systematic analysis of Anarcho-Syndicalist ideas. The rejection — both implicitly and explicitly — of the "basis-superstructure" thesis makes it possible for the author to disregard the numerical insignificance of German Anarcho-Syndicalism to a considerable extent. The facts are given in great detail; they have been gathered from a hoard of rich source material, of which only relatively little use has been made up to now.

WINKLER, DÖRTE. Frauenarbeit im "Dritten Reich". Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1977. 253 pp. DM 36.00.

Drawing upon a wealth of hitherto untapped source material, the present author has written a pioneering monograph on female labour in Nazi Germany. In spite of the Nazi ideal of the *Hausfrau* the number of women employed in industry etc. did not diminish after 1933, which is not to say that their general situation improved. After 1939, however, Hitler's dogmatic dislike of female labour (not fear of popular discontent) prevented any mobilization of German women for "total" war. A short summary in English and an index of names are appended.

Zwischen Revolution und Kapp-Putsch. Militär und Innenpolitik 1918-1920. Bearb. von Heinz Hürten. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1977. lxxvii, 378 pp. DM 118.00.

Nearly all of the 183 documents collected here are published for the first time. Although aspects and episodes that have already been amply documented elsewhere do not stand out in full relief, the volume may be said to throw much light on the record of the military establishment during the sixteen months following the November Revolution. There are many documents by Groener and by v. Watter, the commander of Army Corps VII (later *Wehrkreis* VI), but there is also some material on the activities of the soldiers' councils. A composite index is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

FOCKE, FRANZ. Sozialismus aus christlicher Verantwortung. Die Idee eines christlichen Sozialismus in der katholisch-sozialen Bewegung und in der CDU. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1978. 399 pp.

KISSENKOETTER, UDO. Gregor Straßer und die NSDAP. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1978. 220 pp.

LUCK, MARGRET. Die Frau im Männerstaat. Die gesellschaftliche Stellung der Frau im Nationalsozialismus. Eine Analyse aus pädagogischer Sicht. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1979. 266 pp.

MOCKENHAUPT, HUBERT. Weg und Wirken des geistlichen Sozialpolitikers Heinrich Brauns. Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh, München, Paderborn, Wien 1977. 308 pp.

Great Britain

CAMPLIN, JAMIE. The Rise of the Plutocrats. Wealth and Power in Edwardian England. Constable, London 1978. 340 pp. Ill. £ 6.95.

The last decades of the nineteenth century witnessed the rise of a new type of entrepreneur: men who became millionaires by catering for mass consumption or availing themselves of other economic opportunities. The apogee of these *nouveaux riches* during the reign of Edward VII is the central subject of the present volume, which aims at a wide readership. Special attention is paid to their social position, their style of life (largely copied from the landed upper classes) and their public image.

The Conscript Army. A Study of Britain's Unemployed. Ed. by Frank Field. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1977. xii, 160 pp. £ 3.25.

The contributors to the present volume deal with various aspects of unemployment in Britain. In useful papers they discuss, e.g., the quality of official unemployment figures, current explanations of unemployment in Britain, and Government policy. The editor recommends a combination of

import controls (he denies the possibility of retaliation by Britain's trading partners) and an investment policy, a raising of the aggregate demand, and an incomes policy as proposed by Barbara Wootton. The impact of automation on unemployment is underestimated, nor does Mr Field pay sufficient attention to the possibilities of British export.

EASTWOOD, GRANVILLE. Harold Laski. Mowbrays, London, Oxford 1977. x, 173 pp. £ 7.50.

The author deals in a straightforward way with some aspects of Laski's life and work. It is striking how much attention is paid to Laski's relations abroad and to his contacts with (well-known) foreigners; many an interesting quotation from his large correspondence is cited here. James Callaghan has contributed a foreword with some personal recollections.

GIROUARD, MARK. Life in the English Country House. A Social and Architectural History. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1978. viii, 344 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 19.95.

In this well-written, aptly illustrated and attractively produced book the focus is on the way the English country house has been fitted up and lived in since the Middle Ages rather than on its construction. The life style of the upper classes and their relations with tenants and servants are discussed with expert knowledge. Among the sources which the author has used there are a considerable number of household regulations.

HARRISON, J. F. C. [and] DOROTHY THOMPSON. Bibliography of the Chartist Movement, 1837-1976. The Harvester Press, Hassocks; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1978. xvi, 214 pp. £ 12.50.

The present volume is a highly welcome guide for all who are somehow interested in Chartism. It consists of the following four parts: manuscript sources, contemporary printed sources (mainly pamphlets and periodicals), unpublished theses, and published secondary material. The manuscript sources are listed by collection and/or by person. Annotations have been restricted to an absolute minimum. A fairly comprehensive index is appended.

LEVINE, DAVID. Family Formation in an Age of Nascent Capitalism. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1977. xiv, 194 pp. \$ 14.50.

Basing himself on the parochial records of two communities in Leicestershire and one in Essex, and also using Wrigley's family-reconstitution study of Colyton, the author tries to relate demographic developments to the rise of capitalism and the concomitant proletarianization of peasants and artisans. A lower marrying age, a rising birth rate and, less important, a falling death rate made for a rapid growth of the population. The volume is provided with numerous tables and some graphs.

McLAREN, ANGUS. *Birth Control in Nineteenth-Century England.* Croom Helm, London 1978. 263 pp. £ 8.95.

This altogether sound, and also highly readable, study contains a wealth of information on how birth control (throughout the ages practised on a far larger scale than is at present the case in most of the Third World countries) developed during the century mentioned in the title. Moreover, it shows how opinions on the subject changed, with reference especially to the eighteenth century. The volume also offers a great many details on cultural patterns to be found in the several layers of the population. One important thesis is that of the widespread usage of birth control among the labourers as a consequence of their adoption of middle-class habits.

MACLEAN, JOHN. *In the Rapids of Revolution. Essays, articles and letters 1902-23.* Ed. with an introd. and commentaries by Nan Milton. Allison & Busby, London 1978. 256 pp. £ 6.50. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

Nan Milton, who published a popular biography of her father in 1973, has now made a selection from his writings. Most items are printed with numerous excisions. The editor's comment on the pamphlet *The Coming War with America* (1920) is that Maclean "did not foresee that America would become so strong that Britain would be beaten without a military struggle". Only three letters are included.

McSHANE, HARRY and JOAN SMITH. *Harry McShane. No Mean Fighter.* Pluto Press, London 1978. vi, 282 pp. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

The present volume is the life story, edited by Miss Smith, of a Scottish working-class activist, born in 1891, who played a distinguished part in the anti-war and unemployed workers' movements. His experiences in these movements and in the Communist Party (which he left in 1953) are related in a very readable manner. A composite index is appended.

SELLERS, IAN. *Nineteenth-Century Nonconformity.* Edward Arnold, London 1977. ix, 102 pp. £ 5.95. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

The author competently discusses the various groups of Protestant dissenters; he arrives at some arresting conclusions. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that in middle-class Victorian society dissenters attained to a position of respectability, which had systematically been denied them in earlier times. The author sheds light on, among other things, their influence in and on the temperance movement, the Sunday Schools, and their attitudes towards outlooks such as, e.g., Darwinism. The philanthropic concern which was a feature of most of the nonconformist groups receives particular attention.

SOLDON, NORBERT C. *Women in British Trade Unions 1874-1976.* Gill and Macmillan, Dublin; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1978. xiii, 226 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

Beginning with Emma Paterson and the Women's Protective and Provident League, the present author traces the history of female trade unionism and the part played by women in general unions. He pays considerable attention to the specific difficulties attending female unionization and to the contribution made by individual protagonists. Protective legislation — culminating in the Equal Pay Act of 1970 — has always been a main object.

Greece

LAIYOU-THOMADAKIS, ANGELIKI E. *Peasant Society in the Late Byzantine Empire. A Social and Demographic Study*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1977. xiv, 332 pp. \$ 20.00.

Mainly basing herself on fiscal inventories, the author attempts to reconstitute rural life in Southern Macedonia during the first half of the fourteenth century. It was a period of rapid feudalization, and both the welfare and the number of the dependent peasants were on the decline. Apart from social and demographic trends, the village structure as well as family and kinship groups are given special attention.

Hungary

HIDAS, PETER I. *The Metamorphosis of a Social Class in Hungary During the Reign of Young Franz Joseph*. *East European Quarterly*, Boulder (Colorado) 1977; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. xvi, 140 pp. \$ 12.00.

The years under discussion in the present volume are those of the Liberal Centralist period (1849-53). The focus is on the *rapprochement* between the gentry, which had sided with Kossuth in 1848-49, and the aristocracy, which had not. The author has largely drawn on little-used Hungarian source material.

Italy

ANDREUCCI, FRANCO [e] TOMMASO DETTI. *Il movimento operaio italiano. Dizionario biografico 1853-1943*. III. IV. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1977; 1978. x, 705 pp.; viii, 718 pp. Ill. L. 15000; 18000.

For an *aperçu* of this biographical encyclopaedia of the Italian workers' movement, which will now consist of five volumes, we may refer to our review of Vols I and II, in *IRSH*, XXI (1976), pp. 478f. The short biographies here under discussion follow the same lines. Garibaldi and Gobetti having been included in Vol. II, the reader will not be surprised to find more than eighteen pages devoted to Mazzini. Michels, Rossoni and even Mussolini are treated without the contributors resorting to strong language. There is an article on Malon, and a combined one on Sacco and Vanzetti.

OTHER BOOKS

MARTINELLI, RENZO. *Il Partito comunista d'Italia 1921-1926. Politica e organizzazione*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1977. xii, 384 pp. Maps.

Spain

BERNECKER, WALTHER L. *Anarchismus und Bürgerkrieg. Zur Geschichte der Sozialen Revolution in Spanien 1936-1939*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1978. 372 pp. DM 68.00.

Two years ago Dr Bernecker published a critical survey of the available literature on the Anarchist record during the Spanish Civil War, *vide* IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 463. The present volume is another book on that record, and one of which future research will have to take account. Although he speaks of a Social Revolution with capital initials, the author does not think highly of the experiments in collectivization, and he is even more critical of the political dilettantism of the Anarchists. While the rank and file showed a regrettable lack of "social discipline", the leaders proved not to be above the sins they had always stigmatized in the authoritarians. A short summary in English is appended.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

HARDY, DEBORAH. *Petr Tkachev, the Critic as Jacobin*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1977. xiii, 339 pp. \$ 12.50.

This is another American intellectual biography of Tkačev. It is more detailed than that by Albert Weeks (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 319), and pays considerable attention to Tkačev's ideas on man, society and history, Russia and the West, capitalism and the peasantry, etc. His relations with other radicals and revolutionaries are also gone into. According to the author Tkačev was a man who "anticipated history whether or not he left his personal mark upon it". There is a tendency to play down his political cynicism.

HELLER, KLAUS. *Revolutionärer Sozialismus und nationale Frage. Das Problem des Nationalismus bei russischen und jüdischen Sozialdemokraten und Sozialrevolutionären im Russischen Reich bis zur Revolution 1905-1907*. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1977. 326 pp. S.fr. 66.00.

In particular up to 1914 Socialism dealt with nationalism in a negative way only. The present author gives an ably written and thorough analysis of the role nationalism played (until 1908) in the relations between Russian and Polish Social Democrats, Social Revolutionaries and Jewish Socialist organizations, as well as in their policies. The author shows that Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, on the basis of a Marxist analysis that had hardly any

bearing on the Russian situation, declared nationalism part of bourgeois ideology and as such not compatible with Socialism. Jewish Socialists, especially those in the *Bund*, developed a more interesting view of nationalism, which was also based on a Marxist analysis, and inspired by Karl Renner. They incorporated this view in their ideology and ideas on party organization. There is an account of the policies of Lenin and the Mensheviks with regard to the *Bund* during the revolution of 1905-07. In the context of the discussions between the *Bund* and the Social Democrats Dr Heller presents an analysis of the opinions of the Social Revolutionaries and the Jewish Socialist Workers' Party concerning nationalism (and Zionism). He gives a good insight into the inability of the Russian Socialists (and to a certain degree the Second International in general) to cope with nationalism, but for an explanation he only points to the gap between their goals and the historical situation in Russia.

STITES, RICHARD. *The Women's Liberation Movement in Russia. Feminism, Nihilism, and Bolshevism 1860-1930*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xxi, 464 pp. Ill. \$ 37.50. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

Starting with a section on the gentry woman and her world, Dr Stites presents a broad and well-documented account of women and the women's movement in Russia. The specific setting of this movement is brought out in proper relief, for instance as it found expression in the participation of women in the revolutionary movement. At the same time the strained relations of the feminists and the suffragettes with the Bolsheviks and other champions of social revolution are given due attention. There is a separate chapter on the "sexual" revolutionists (Kollontaj etc.) and the subsequent reaction. The volume, on which the author has worked for more than ten years, is a pioneering contribution to social history.

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