

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### General Issues

#### SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

COLSON, DANIEL. *Petit lexique philosophique de l'anarchisme. De Proudhon à Deleuze.* [Biblio essais, 4315.] Le Livre de poche, [Paris] 2001. 379 pp. € 7.85.

This small lexicon comprises over 350 entries on anarchist thought and philosophy in all its conceptual breadth and complexity. From “action” to “volonté” [will], Mr Colson traces well-known and more obscure strains of anarchist ideas, covering the philosophical work of people as diverse as Spinoza, Nietzsche, Leibniz, Deleuze, Tarde, and Whitehead, in addition to more obvious individuals, such as Bakunin, Proudhon, and Stirner.

*Evolution and Path Dependence in Economic Ideas. Past and Present.* Ed. by Pierre Garrouste [and] Stavros Ioannides. [European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy.] Edward Elgar, Cheltenham [etc.] 2001. viii, 247 pp. £55.00.

The ten essays in this volume stem from papers read at an international conference of the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy held in Athens, November 1997. The contributors all criticize the timelessness and ahistorical theorizing of mainstream economics and advocate an evolutionary, historical perspective in economics. Included are, among others, contributions on the work of Schumpeter and the Austrian tradition in economic thought (Philippe Dulbecco and Veronique Dutraive, Francisco Louçã, and Richard Arena and Sandye Gloria-Palermo) and on path dependence in the evolution of economics and economic thought (Albert Jolink and Jack J. Vromen).

FLYVBJERG, BENT. *Making Social Science Matter. Why social inquiry fails and how it can succeed again.* Transl. by Steven Sampson. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2001. x, 204 pp. £37.50; \$54.95. (Paper: £13.95; \$19.95.)

As a reaction to the “science wars” recently waged between advocates of the natural sciences and the social and behavioural sciences about the scientific validity of the latter, in this study Professor Flyvbjerg argues that the strength of the social sciences lies in their reflexive analysis of values and power, which distinguishes them from the natural sciences. Basing himself on the Aristotelian concept of *phronesis*, he argues that conflict and power are phenomena constitutive of social and political inquiry, and that this should serve as the foundation for a new methodology for the social sciences, independent of the methodology of the natural sciences.

GERRING, JOHN. *Social Science Methodology. A Criterial Framework*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2001. xx, 300 pp. £40.00; \$59.95. (Paper: £14.95; \$21.95.)

This textbook aims to offer a concise introduction to social science methodology and a structure for organizing quantitative and qualitative research, relevant to the disciplines of anthropology, economics, history, political science, and sociology. Regarding the conceptualization of methodological problems, Professor Gerring argues that tasks and criteria, rather than fixed rules or procedures, best describe the search for methodological adequacy.

### HISTORY

ADIBEKOV, GRANT M. *Das Kominform und Stalins Neuordnung Europas*. Hrsg. von Bernhard H. Bayerlein und Jürgen Mothes, in Verb. mit Olaf Kirchner. Aus dem Russischen übers. von Beatrix Höhne, Ute Metzler und Wolf-Ulrich Pradel. Mit einem Vorw. von Jan Foitzik. [Zeitgeschichte – Kommunismus – Stalinismus. Materialien und Forschungen, Band 1.] Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. [etc.] 2002. 342 pp. € 42.50.

This is the first in-depth study (originally published in Russian, as *Kominform i poslevoennaia Evropa 1947–1956* (Moscow, 1994)) about the establishment, operation and dissolution of the Kominform, the organization that Stalin formed in 1947 to tighten his grip both on eastern Europe and on the Western communist parties, which may also be regarded as the start of Cold War. Adibekov, a researcher at the RGASPI in Moscow, has revealed many new facts following a thorough examination of material that was difficult to access in the state archives, although many aspects of this subject have yet to be explained adequately.

Aronowicz, Annette. Haim Sloves. *Jüdischer Kommunismus in Paris*. Aus dem Englischen von Christoph Noethlings. [Schriftenreihe Ha'Atelier Collegium Berlin, Nr. 1.] Philo, Berlin 2002. 44 pp. € 8.00.

In this essay, Professor Aronowicz focuses on the writings of Haim Sloves, an eastern European Jewish communist, and the group of kindred spirits around him, who lived in Paris in the 1950s and became disillusioned with the Soviet Union and Soviet communism. The author, who teaches comparative religious studies, argues that an old religious tradition is identifiable in the writings of Sloves and his group, when they express both a sense of responsibility to the Jewish people and the sense of hope remaining after the faith in communism has died.

*Child Welfare and Social Action in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: International Perspectives*. Ed. by Jon Lawrence and Pat Starkey. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 2001. vii, 294 pp. Ill. £37.95. (Paper: £16.95.)

Based on an international conference held at the University of Liverpool in July 1998, the

twelve contributions to this collection examine changing conceptions of childhood and children's rights during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Covering Britain, Canada, and the United States, the authors address a variety of issues, including: child migration; childhood delinquency and the role of gender; fostering and residential care; the physical and psychological traumas of children in care; changing opinions about the role of philanthropic efforts in child welfare between the late nineteenth century and World War II; and state intervention in family life and child welfare during the twentieth century.

FELICI, ISABELLE. *La Cecilia. Histoire d'une communauté anarchiste et de son fondateur Giovanni Rossi.* [Commune mémoire.] Atelier de Création Libertaire, Lyon 2001. 121 pp. Ill. € 9.15.

This study, based on a Ph.D. thesis (Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris III, 1994), explores the history of the anarchist "Cecilia Colony", founded in 1890 by the Italian anarchist Giovanni Rossi (1856–1943) in Palmeiras, Paraná, in Brazil, with about 300 members, primarily male. This experiment in anarchist communism and free love lasted until 1894, when, due to material problems, as well as emotional and sexual difficulties, the colony was dissolved.

INIKORI, JOSEPH E. *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England. A Study in International Trade and Economic Development.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2002. xxi, 576 pp. £55.00; \$75.00. (Paper: £19.95; \$29.00.)

In this detailed study of the role of overseas trade in the Industrial Revolution, Professor Inikori argues that the contribution of African slavery in large-scale commodity production in the Americas was pivotal in the successful start and completion of England's industrialization over the period 1650–1850. According to the author, the expansion of Atlantic commerce, made possible by the large-scale production of predominantly cotton by African slaves, fuelled the Industrial Revolution far more than the commonly accepted internal factors of, for instance, English technology. See also Eric Kimball's review in this volume, pp. 483–484.

Komintern: l'histoire et les hommes. Dictionnaire biographique de l'Internationale communiste en France, en Belgique, au Luxembourg, en Suisse et à Moscou (1919–1943). Sous la dir. de José Gotovitch et Mikhaïl Narinski. [Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier international.] Les Éditions de l'Atelier/Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 2001. 604 pp. Ill. € 45.50.

This biographical dictionary maps the lives of some 500 communist activists, mainly from France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Russia, who were active in the Comintern from its origins in March 1919 to its dissolution in 1943. As a follow-up to the *Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier international* (see *IRSH*, 17 (1972), p. 754), this dictionary includes biographical entries on both famous and obscure actors within the Comintern. In an extensive historical introduction, Serge Wolikow sketches the

rise of international communism in this period, which was primarily characterized by increasing Stalinization.

KORSCH, KARL. Briefe 1908–1939. Hrsg. von Michael Buckmiller, Michel Prat und Meike G. Werner. Briefe 1940–1958. Hrsg. von Michael Buckmiller und Michel Prat. [Karl Korsch Gesamtausgabe, Band 8, 9.] Stichting beheer IISG/Offizin, Amsterdam, Hamburg 2001. 1740 pp. Ill. € 149.00.

With these volumes, six of the projected nine in the series of the complete edition of the works of Karl Korsch have been published (see also *IRSH*, 26 (1981), p. 394f. and 42 (1997), p. 487). This correspondence with over sixty addressees offers an important source for Korsch's intellectual biography. The hitherto largely missing parts of the correspondence from the period before 1933 were recovered in part through newly discovered correspondence from Korsch's younger years from 1908 onward. An important part concerns the continuous correspondence with members of the Institut für Sozialforschung (Max Horkheimer, Leo Löwenthal, Friedrich Pollock, Felix Weil). See also Michael Krätke's review in this volume, pp. 489–492.

LANFRANCHI, PIERRE and MATTHEW TAYLOR. *Moving with the Ball. The Migration of Professional Footballers*. Berg, Oxford [etc.] 2001. viii, 273 pp. Ill. £42.99. (Paper: £14.99.)

In this study, Professor Lanfranchi and Dr Taylor examine the movement of football labour from the late nineteenth century to the present day from the broader perspective of international labour migration as a whole. They deal with the subject from the role of British football players in the early twentieth century, through the impact of the earliest South American and Yugoslav football migrants, to the position of African football players since World War II, along with the international market for coaches and managers. In the concluding chapter, the authors analyse the impact and implications of the Bosman ruling (1995), relating to the free movement of football players as regular employees.

LARIZZA, MIRELLA. *Fourier*. A cura di Manuela Ceretta. Introd. di Maria Moneti Codignola. [Studi e testi, 19.] Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 2002. xxxvii, 193 pp. € 23.00.

This anthology contains seven essays by this specialist on the life and ideas of Charles Fourier, previously published between 1968 and 1988. The work is organized according to four themes: two introductions to Italian editions of Fourier's political writings published by the author; two texts about the libertarian nature of Fourier's ideas; two essays on their interpretation by Marx, Engels, and a few Marxists. The seventh is a bibliographic essay on studies about Fourier published in Italy and elsewhere up to 1967.

MACÉ, JACQUES. *Paul et Laura Lafargue. Du droit à la paresse au droit de choisir sa mort*. L'Harmattan, Paris [etc.] 2001. 220 pp. € 18.30.

This is a concise biography for the general reader of Paul Lafargue (1842–1911), journalist,

participant in the Paris Commune of 1871 and active in the Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière (SFIO) alongside Jules Guesde, and Karl Marx's daughter Laura (1845–1911), who married Paul Lafargue in 1868. Basing himself predominantly on secondary sources and using fictionalized dialogues among key figures, Mr Macé gives a chronological overview of their lives, their political careers, Paul's work on his famous book *La Droit à la Paresse* [*The Right to Laziness*], their efforts to disseminate Marx's ideas, and their dramatic suicide in 1911.

MADDISON, ANGUS. *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*. [Development Centre Studies.] Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD, Paris 2001. 383 pp. € 72.00. (Paper: € 29.00.)

In this study, Professor Maddison provides a comprehensive account and reference work of the growth and levels of world population since the year 1000, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). By quantifying the economic performance of nations over the very long term, the author aims to identify the forces underlying the emergence and causes of global inequality, and to analyse the extent to which the relationship between the rich countries and others was exploitative.

Rebellion, Repression, Reinvention. *Mutiny in Comparative Perspective*. Ed. by Jane Hathaway. Foreword by Geoffrey Parker. Praeger, Westport (Conn.) [etc.] 2001. xix, 282 pp. Maps. £56.95.

The fourteen essays in this volume explore various forms of mutiny among several groups in a range of countries and periods, from the mercenaries in the late sixteenth-century Netherlands to officers in 1950s Egypt. The first two contributions deal with problems of defining mutiny; other themes include mutiny in empires, including British India; mutiny in emerging nation states; naval mutinies; and ways in which the memory and remembrance of mutinies become significant in popular culture and at times acquire a rebellious nature. See also Cornelis J. Lammers's review essay in this volume, pp. 473–482.

RILEY, JAMES C. *Rising Life Expectancy. A Global History*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2001. xii, 243 pp. £30.00; \$49.95. (Paper: £11.95; \$16.95.)

Between 1800 and 2000, worldwide life expectancy rose from thirty years to nearly sixty-seven. This dramatic change is commonly labelled the "health transition". In this global history of its causes, Professor Riley identifies six tactical areas – public health, medicine, wealth and income, nutrition, behaviour, and education – in which countries and regions have devised strategies for reducing mortality to achieve this health transition. He explores how and why these areas came to be recognized as such and considers the implications of choosing a specific type of strategy.

When Dad Died. Individuals and Families Coping with Family Stress in Past Societies. Ed. by Renzo Derosas [and Michel Oris]. Peter Lang, Bern [etc.] 2002. ix, 496 pp. € 50.90.

The sixteen contributions to this volume, based on a conference organized in Venice in May 1998, explore the effects of widowhood and orphanhood on families from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. Covering a dozen European and Asian countries, the work reviews mortality rates of men; succession and headship change within various types of societies and families; the impact on life courses of widows and orphans; and the influence of kin and the extended family in times of crisis. See also Jan Kok's review in this volume, pp. 484–486.

#### COMPARATIVE HISTORY

ALTHAMMER, BEATE. Herrschaft, Fürsorge, Protest. Eliten und Unterschichten in den Textilgewerbestädten Aachen und Barcelona, 1830–1870. [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Sozialgeschichte e.V., Braunschweig, Bonn.] Verlag J.H.W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Bonn 2002. 660 pp. € 66.00.

In the early 1830s the cities of Aachen and Barcelona experienced violent riots and uprisings of workers and poor people, as well as sanitary emergencies such as cholera epidemics, phenomena closely related to rapid urbanization as a result of the early industrialization of the textile industries in these cities. In this dissertation (University of Trier, 2002), Dr Althammer explores how the elites in these urban societies dealt with these social problems and contentious risks. She compares the repressive and preventive strategies deployed by the elites in the two cities and examines which means were available to the underlying classes to articulate their needs in both cities.

The American South and the Italian Mezzogiorno. Essays in Comparative History. Ed. by Enrico Dal Lago and Rick Halpern. Palgrave, Basingstoke [etc.] 2002. ix, 256 pp. £45.00.

The twelve essays in this volume explore the possibilities for comparison between the American South and the Italian *Mezzogiorno*, looking for both the similarities in the processes of modernization during the long nineteenth century and the striking social and cultural differences. Issues dealt with include: the stereotypes relating to these two southern regions; the ideology of the landed elites; the treatment of the labourers on the large landed estates; the importance of gender in the understanding of social relations; and the connections between progressive political forces and migratory movements on both sides of the Atlantic.

#### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Settlements, Social Change and Community Action. Good Neighbours. Ed. by Ruth Gilchrist and Tony Jeffs. Jessica Kingsley Publishers, London [etc.] 2001. 254 pp. £16.95.

The settlement movement in Britain and the United States originated at the end of the nineteenth century and has been influenced by an array of social idealist, Christian socialist, and social reformers. It aimed to encourage academics and privileged individuals to settle among the poor and needy. Reflecting the current emphasis in social care, social policy, and welfare on the ideas of community and active citizenship, the eleven contributions to this volume draw on the history of the movement to inform and contextualize contemporary social work and policy.

## Continents and countries

### AFRICA

*Class Struggle and Resistance in Africa*. Ed. by Leo Zeilig. New Clarion Press, Cheltenham 2002. xvi, 208 pp. £25.00. (Paper: £12.95.)

The eight contributions to this volume highlight the struggle of the African working class in the twentieth century. Besides two general contributions (of which one is an historical account of a century of class struggle in Africa) and the conclusion, they deal with Egypt, Nigeria, Zambia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. These contributions conclude with interviews with the prominent activists Ahmad Hussain, Femi Aborisade, Austin Muneku, Trevor Ngwane, and Tafadzwa Choto. The editor argues that, even though the Marxism of the first-generation liberation movements has fallen out of favour, Marxism is relevant for Africa when perceived as an instrument in the self-emancipation of the working class.

### Ghana

LI, ANSHAN. *British Rule and Rural Protest in Southern Ghana*. [Society and Politics in Africa, vol. 11.] Peter Lang, New York [etc.] 2002. xvi, 207 pp. € 49.30.

This study, a revised edition of a dissertation (University of Toronto, 1993), is based on research conducted in the archives in Ghana and London. The six cases presented in the book comprise four methods of protest: people against government, commoners against chiefs, religious leaders against secular authority, and lesser chiefs against paramount chiefs. Various methods of rural protest, including the hold-up (refusing to sell cacao) are addressed. The study deals extensively with the paradoxical position of the chief under indirect rule. Dr Li argues that the Asafo (see *IRSH*, 47 (2002), p. 517) became the only uncorrupted form of indigenous authority.

### South Africa

MCCULLOCH, JOCK. *Asbestos Blues. Labour, Capital, Physicians & the State in South Africa*. [African Issues.] James Currey, Oxford; Indiana University Press, Bloomington [etc.] 2002. xxvii, 223 pp. Ill. £40.00. (Paper: £12.95.)

This thematically-organized study analyses the South African asbestos industry and the

problems related to it. Each theme is covered from a historical perspective. This industry, which has been researched far less extensively than gold mining, was dominated by a few British companies. Most of the workers were blacks, who enjoyed relative freedom and the opportunity to have their families with them, but at the same time faced abysmal working conditions and serious health hazards. The South African government became aware of the threat that asbestos posed in 1963 but took no action. The environmental damage at the mines is discussed in this work as well.

### Zanzibar

FAIR, LAURA. *Pastimes and Politics. Culture, Community, and Identity in Post-Abolition Urban Zanzibar, 1890–1945.* [Eastern African Studies.] Ohio University Press, Athens; James Currey, Oxford 2001. xvi, 370 pp. Ill. Maps. \$59.95. (Paper: \$24.95.)

In the first decades of the twentieth century, Zanzibar saw dramatic changes: the abolition of slavery, the introduction of colonialism, and a tide of urban migration. In this study, Professor Fair explores how the urban poor, consisting mainly of freed slaves, employed a range of cultural and social practices that gave expression to their ideas of emancipation, and how these ideas and practices were gendered. The author argues that performance and leisure were central to the lives of the urban poor and were used to create a vibrant public sphere and to articulate visions of social, economic and political order that were at odds with the visions of the authorities and the elite.

### Zimbabwe

*Striking Back: The Labour Movement and the Post-Colonial State in Zimbabwe 1980–2000.* Ed. by Brian Raftopoulos and Lloyd Sachikonye. Weaver Press, Harare 2001. xxvii, 316 pp. £14.95; \$24.95.

The ten contributions to this volume analyse the role of the labour movement in the economic, social, and political transformation in postcolonial Zimbabwe, the changes in that labour movement in the past two decades and the structural and international context in which the labour movement operates. Focusing on the pivotal role of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), the contributors explore issues such as the labour movement's role in opposition politics; the institutional development of unions; the position of women; relations with the agricultural sector; and the heritage of colonialism. See also Teresa Barnes's review essay in this volume, p. 457–471.

### AMERICA

*Citizen Views of Democracy in Latin America.* Ed. by Roderic Ai Camp. [Pitt Latin American Series.] University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 2001. viii, 294 pp. \$50.00. (Paper: \$22.95.) [incl. CD-Rom]

Based on a 1998 survey, including polls among 1,200 respondents in Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico, this collection of twelve essays examines how Latin American citizens view and



appraise democracy. Issues dealt with include whether or not North American and Latin American views on democracy differ substantially; the role of culture and national tradition; and the relation between democratic vision and economic development. A CD-Rom with the data set from the survey is included.

KAMPWIRTH, KAREN. *Women & Guerrilla Movements. Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chiapas, Cuba.* The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park (Penn.) 2002. x, 194 pp. \$35.00; £29.50.

The first three revolutionary movements explored in this study had a particularly large share of women participants (ca. 30 per cent). In this study, the author examines the circumstances of this involvement by women through interviews with 200 women activists from the rank and file ("midprestige" women, according to Professor Kampwirth). In a concluding chapter, she compares the first three movements with Cuba in the 1950s, where remarkably few women participated in the struggle. The analysis focuses on the availability of the women for revolutionary mobilization, which the author attributes primarily to the changed role of the church (liberation theology), and the abandonment of the Cuban *Foco* strategy for one of mass mobilization.

ROCHLIN, JAMES F. *Vanguard Revolutionaries in Latin America. Peru, Colombia, Mexico.* Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder [etc.] 2003. vii, 293 pp. Maps. £45.00. (Paper: £18.50.)

This study explores the emergence, domestic and international context, support base, ideology, strategy and success of revolutionary insurgent movements in three Latin American countries at the end of the twentieth century: the Sendero Luminoso in Peru, the FARC and ELN in Colombia, and the EZLN in Mexico. Looking at the areas of common ground and the differences between the movements, Professor Rochlin considers what makes for a successful revolutionary movement at the beginning of the twenty-first century. See also Michiel Baud's review in this volume, pp. 502–504.

## Brazil

MARTIN, JEAN-YVES. *Les sans-terre du Brésil. Géographie d'un Mouvement socio-territorial.* Préf. de Bernardo Mançano Fernandes. [Horizons Amériques Latines.] L'Harmattan, Paris [etc.] 2001. Maps. 173 pp. € 14.50.

The Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (MST), the Brazilian Landless Workers Movement, is the largest social movement in Latin America and one of the most successful grassroots movements in the world. This book brings together ten essays written by the geographer Professor Martin between 1997 and 2001 on the origins of the MST at the end of the 1970s, its development and aims, and the social, political, and geographical context of rural Brazil in recent decades.

### Guatemala

Joseño. Another Mayan Voice Speaks from Guatemala. Narrated by Ignacio Bizarro Ujpán. Transl. and ed. by James D. Sexton. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 2001. vii, 312 pp. Ill. \$45.00. (Paper: \$21.95.)

This is the fourth and latest volume in a series of diaries by Ignacio Bizarro Ujpán, a Tzutuhil Indian who became a research assistant to the prominent anthropologist James Sexton in 1970 and has kept a detailed journal as requested and edited by Professor Sexton ever since. This volume covers the years 1978–1998, chronicling the war between guerrillas and the Guatemalan army in the 1980s and 1990s, the Mayan cultural revival in this period, and the fate of the Indian peoples in the country. In his introduction, Professor Sexton places Bizarro's diary in the context of the debates following the publication of the book by Rigoberta Menchú. (See also Michiel Baud, "History, Morality, and Politics: Latin American Intellectuals in a Global Context", *IRSH*, this volume, pp. 55–78).

### Haiti

KING, STEWART R. Blue Coat or Powdered Wig. Free People of Color in Pre-Revolutionary Saint Domingue. The University of Georgia Press, Athens [etc.] 2001. xxvi, 328 pp. Maps. £37.95.

The French Caribbean colony of Saint Domingue offered a high degree of social, economic, and physical mobility to free people of colour at the end of the eighteenth century, who made up half of the free population at the time. In this study, Professor King portrays free black elites on the eve of the colony's transformation into the republic of Haiti in 1791. Identifying two distinct groups within Saint Domingue's black upper stratum, he explores their rural and urban bases, their relationships with other groups, and their different strategies to pursue their common goal of economic and social advancement.

### Mexico

VINSON III, BEN. Bearing Arms for His Majesty. The Free-Colored Militia in Colonial Mexico. Stanford University Press, Stanford [Cal.] 2001. xvi, 304 pp. Maps. £40.00; \$60.00.

This study examines the participation and role of free coloured men in the militias in colonial Mexico in the eighteenth century. Exploring aspects of the lives of the tens of thousands of *pardo*, *moreno*, and mulatto soldiers who served as volunteers and drafted conscripts, both before and after the Bourbon reform era of the 1760s, Professor Vinson sets out to analyse race relations, racial identity, racial categorization, and issues of social mobility from the perspective of the military, an institution central to colonial society.

### United States of America

BRATTAIN, MICHELLE. *The Politics of Whiteness. Race, Workers, and Culture in the Modern South.* [Politics and Society in Twentieth-Century America.] Princeton University Press, Princeton [etc.] 2001. xi, 301 pp. Ill. £24.95.

In this analysis of white racial identity among textile workers in the American South from the Great Depression to the 1970s, Professor Brattain uses the case study of Rome, Georgia and the surrounding county to explore the white working-class political influence and activism. Contrary to standard interpretations of Southern politics as dominated by elites and marked by passivity among workers, she argues that the white working class actively participated in defending Southern racial difference and paved the way for resistance to the civil rights movement.

DAVIS, DAVID BRION. *In the Image of God. Religion, Moral Values, and Our Heritage of Slavery.* Yale University Press, New Haven [etc.] 2001. viii, 392 pp. \$35.00; £25.00.

Professor Davis, a prominent historian of slavery, author of *The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture* (Ithaca, NY, 1966) (see *IRSH*, 11 (1966), p. 470) and *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770–1823* (Ithaca, NY, 1975), brings together in this volume twenty-six of his essays, published between 1986 and 2000, most as review essays in *The New York Review of Books*. Included are interlocking essays covering slave resistance, the historical construction of race, and the connection between the abolitionist movement and the women's rights movement, as well as biographical essays on Reinhold Niebuhr, Martin Luther King Jr, and the historians C. Vann Woodward and Eugene D. Genovese.

EREM, SUZAN. *Labor Pains. Inside America's New Union Movement.* Monthly Review Press, New York 2001. x, 213 pp. \$48.00.

Relating her experiences as a staff member of a union local in Chicago, in this book Mrs Erem sketches the state of labour, the labour movement, and the everyday experiences of ordinary workers in the United States during the 1990s. Through a series of journalistic impressions, the author aims to show how, during the decade that was generally described in the media as the strongest economy in a very long time, the position of the average worker and of the labour movement only worsened.

GUTERL, MATTHEW PRATT. *The Color of Race in America 1900–1940.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) [etc.] 2001. ix, 234 pp. Ill. £27.50.

With the Great Migration of African Americans into the urban northeast after World War I, the United States experienced the surge of a biracial sensibility: a shift from the multiplicity of white races to the arrival of biracialism. Professor Guterl focuses on four representative spokesmen for this transformative age (the Irish-American nationalist

Daniel Cohalan; the eugenicist and white supremacist Madison Grant; the African-American social scientist and advocate W.E.B. Du Bois; and the novelist and American pluralist Jean Toomer) to explore how white and black people viewed race and attempted to understand and control the demographic transformation.

MACMANUS, EDGAR J. *A History of Negro Slavery in New York*. Foreword by Richard B. Morris. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 2001. xii, 219 pp. \$19.95.

This is a paperback edition of a study that was originally published in 1966 and was annotated in *IRSH*, 11 (1966), p. 300. The volume still provides, according to the author in his preface to this otherwise unaltered edition, the only general coverage of the subject of the origins and development of New York's slave system from its Dutch beginnings in New Netherland to its demise and legal extinction in the late eighteenth century.

#### ASIA

*Community, Empire and Migration. South Asians in Diaspora*. Ed. by Crispin Bates. Palgrave, Basingstoke [etc.] 2001. xiv, 319 pp. Maps. £47.50.

The eleven contributions in this volume, resulting from a conference held in Edinburgh in the summer of 1997, examine issues of identity and imperial legacy, community and communalism amongst various groups of South Asian migrants, both on the South Asian sub-continent and elsewhere in the diaspora. Historians and anthropologists address the meanings of "community", and the contentious issue of the connections between migration, problems of identity, and ethnic conflict from a comparative perspective, looking both at the formation of identity in the colonial period and at new forms of "postcolonial" identity.

#### China

*China's Communist Revolutions. Fifty Years of The People's Republic of China*. Ed. by Werner Draguhn and David S.G. Goodman. Routledge-Curzon, London [etc.] 2002. vii, 279 pp. £55.00.

This volume contains ten contributions based on papers presented at a conference held in Hamburg in 1999 in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The first three articles deal chronologically with the situation prior to the founding of the PRC; the four articles in the second part investigate the importance of both national and local changes made after the communist revolution; the last four articles cover the post-1978 period and the emergence of what is tentatively called the postcommunist period of the PRC. See also Arif Dirlik's review in this volume, pp. 493-494.

The Chinese Revolution in the 1920s. Between triumph and disaster. Ed. by Mechthild Leutner, Roland Felber, Mikhail L. Titarenko and Alexander M. Grigoriev. RoutledgeCurzon, London [etc.] 2002. xv, 323 pp. £55.00.

The nineteen contributions to this volume stem from a conference on new perspectives on the Chinese Revolution of the 1920s, organized in Berlin in October 1998, with participating scholars from three different research traditions: European-American, Chinese, and Russian. Included are essays on the United Front policy, covering, among others, nationalist and Bolshevist concepts of the Chinese Revolution; on the role and importance of Chiang Kaishek and the Guomintang; on institutional issues; and on social movements. In the concluding chapter, Mikhail L. Titarenko offers a description of the international research project on the Comintern's involvement in 1920s China. See also Arif Dirlik's review in this volume, pp. 493–494.

### Japan

HAREVEN, TAMARA K. *The Silk Weavers of Kyoto. Family and Work in a Changing Traditional Industry.* University of California Press, Berkeley [etc.] 2002. xxvii, 347 pp. Ill. Maps. \$55.00; £36.95. (Paper: \$21.95; £14.95.)

Between 1981 and 1994, Professor Hareven conducted extensive research and interviews among traditional silk weavers and manufacturers in the Nishijin district, a trade and world in rapid decline and on the verge of disappearance. In this study, she combines this historical research with life-history interviews to explore the relationships with family, work, and community among these highly specialized and skilled textile workers, comparing their situation with the textile workers' lives in the United States and western Europe. See also E. Patricia Tsurumi's review in this volume, pp. 500–502.

### Vietnam

ZINOMAN, PETER. *The Colonial Bastille. A History of Imprisonment in Vietnam, 1862–1940.* University of California Press, Berkeley [etc.] 2001. xix, 351 pp. \$48.00.

Using prison memoirs, newspaper articles, and archival records, Professor Zinoman explores the colonial prison system in French Indochina and its role in fostering modern political consciousness among the Vietnamese. Showing how the colonial prison management, architecture, forced labour regimes, surveillance, and provisioning were shaped by the combination of colonialism, racism, and precolonial Sino-Vietnamese penal traditions, he argues that these factors gave rise to a complex prison society that helped shape a Vietnamese political identity vital to the success of the anticolonial movement.

## AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

**Australia**

Gold. *Forgotten Histories and Lost Objects of Australia*. Ed. by Iain McCalman, Alexander Cook and Andrew Reeves. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2001. xiv, 344 pp. Ill. £45.00; \$64.95.

This richly illustrated volume aims to provide a comprehensive cultural and social history of gold and its impact on the development of Australian society since its discovery some 150 years ago. The 20 contributions cover the impact of the gold rushes on the development of the Australian colonies in the second half of the nineteenth and the early decades of the twentieth centuries; the effects on immigration and ethnic relations; the profound and lasting impact on both the environment and the indigenous Aboriginal people; the working and living conditions in the gold fields; and the cultural and artistic legacy.

## EUROPE

Class and Other Identities. *Gender, Religion and Ethnicity in the Writing of European Labour History*. Ed. by Lex Heerma van Voss and Marcel van der Linden. [International Studies in Social History, vol. 2.] Berghahn Books, New York [etc.] 2002. vi, 250 pp. £17.00.

In this volume, four contributors explore the role of class (Mike Savage), gender (Eileen Yeo), ethnicity (John Belchem), and religion (Patrick Pasture) in European labour and working-class history and its historiography of the past decades, preceded by a general, extensive introduction (by the editors) on west European labour historiography, and an essay by Jürgen Kocka on new trends in labour movement historiography from a German perspective. These essays are followed by commentaries from two non-European scholars: Alice Kessler-Harris from an American and Janaka Nair from an Indian perspective. The second part of the volume offers useful overviews of west European labour history periodicals, bibliographies, biographical dictionaries, a bibliographic essay, and a selected and annotated bibliography.

Gleichschaltung unter Stalin? Die Entwicklung der Parteien im östlichen Europa 1944–1949. Hrsg. von Stefan Kreuzberger [und] Manfred Görtemaker. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn [etc.] 2002. 468 pp. € 55.00.

This study aims to offer a systematic, comparative exploration of the extent to which the formation of people's democracies in eastern Europe after World War II meant that political parties were forced into line, Sovietized, and made to conform to the uniform pattern imposed by the Soviet Union. Contributors also review the influence of party executives not trained in Moscow, and noncommunist organizations, on the establishment of the party system in the different countries. In ten articles, each devoted to a specific country, these issues are addressed, based in part on recently accessible archival material from the countries concerned. Finland and Austria are covered in separate articles as well.

Two introductory articles and one concluding one provide a general comparative framework.

PETERSEN, ROGER D. *Resistance and Rebellion. Lessons from Eastern Europe.* [Studies in Rationality and Social Change.] Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2001. xv, 321 pp. £40.00; \$60.00.

Focusing on case studies of Lithuanian anti-Soviet resistance in the 1940s and the 1987–1991 period and comparing these with several other eastern European countries, in this study Dr Petersen analyses how ordinary people become involved in resistance and rebellion against powerful regimes. According to the author, a sequence of causal forces – social norms, focal points, rational calculation – drive individuals into roles of passive resistance and, at a second stage, to participate in community-based rebel organizations. Dr Petersen contends that linking the operation of these mechanisms to identifiable social structures enables us to predict which types of community and society are most likely to form and sustain resistance and rebellion.

Op weg naar een consumptiemaatschappij. Over het gebruik van voeding, kleding en luxegoederen in België en Nederland (19e–20e eeuw). Red.: Yves Segers, Reginald Loyen, Guy Dejongh en Erik Buyst. Aksant, Amsterdam 2002. 206 pp. Ill. € 17.90.

Based on a colloquium organized by the Workshop on Quantitative Economic History in Louvain, Belgium in May 2000, the six papers in this volume cover a variety of issues in consumer history in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Belgium and the Netherlands. Included are essays on Colin Campbell's theory of modern hedonism (Donald Weber); the relation between buying clothes and identity (Peter Scholliers); food consumption in Brussels (Yves Segers and Guy Dejongh); the dissemination of the automobile (Gijs Mom and Peter Staal; and the transistor radio in the Netherlands (Onno de Wit).

SARTI, RAFFAELLA. *Europe at Home. Family and Material Culture 1500–1800.* Transl. by Allan Cameron. Yale University Press, New Haven [etc.] 2002. xi, 324 pp. Ill. £19.95.

This English edition of *Vita di casa. Abitare, mangiare, vestire nell'Europa moderna* (Rome, 1999) aims to provide a comprehensive account of material culture at home in Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Exploring homes, families, and material possessions of people at every economic level and considering the composition of families, housing, clothing, and food, Professor Sarti presents a detailed picture of daily family life and its material foundation, based largely on secondary sources. An extensive, thirty-plus page list of errata in this English edition can be found on [http://www.uniurb.it/scipol/drs\\_europeathome.htm](http://www.uniurb.it/scipol/drs_europeathome.htm).

### Austria

BERTELSEN, JOHN og/und GERD CALLESEN. Otto Felix Kanitz. Den socialistiske pædagog Otto Felix Kanitz' værker fra "Det Røde Wien" 1919–1934/Die Schriften des sozialistischen Pädagogen Otto Felix Kanitz aus dem "Roten Wien" 1919–1934. [ABAs bibliografiske serie, 11.] Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv, København 2001. 70 pp. Ill. D.kr. 100.00.

This bilingual publication of the Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv, [the Danish Labour Movement Library and Archive], features a bibliography of the writings of the Austrian socialist pedagogue Otto Felix Kanitz (1894–1940). Originally part of the Danish monograph by John Bertelsen, *En proletar slår ikke sine børn. Otto Felix Kanitz' pædagogik i "Det Røde Wien" 1918–1934* (Copenhagen, 2001), the bibliography was extended and revised to include an almost complete listing of the writings of one of the leading socialist theorists on upbringing and education. The bibliography is available on CD-Rom on request.

### Eire – Ireland

SILVERMAN, MARILYN. An Irish Working Class. Explorations in Political Economy and Hegemony, 1800–1950. [Anthropological Horizons, vol. 19.] University of Toronto Press, Toronto [etc.] 2001. xiii, 566 pp. C\$85.00; £50.00.

In this study of working-class life in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Professor Silverman focuses on the small town of Thomastown in southeast Ireland to explore the political economy and everyday experience and culture of workers. Using a broad range of source materials, combining perspectives from political anthropology, Thompsonian social history, and Gramscian concepts of hegemony, the author aims to give an ethnography and history of the working class from below. See also Mats Greiff's review in this volume, pp. 487–489.

### France

Bildgedächtnis eines welthistorischen Ereignisses. Die *Tableaux historiques de la Révolution française*. Hrsg. von Christoph Danelzik-Brüggemann und Rolf Reichardt. Mit 85 Abbildungen. [Formen der Erinnerung, Band 10.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 2001. 334 pp. Ill. € 46.00.

The nine contributions to this volume deal with the historical metaphors of the French Revolution derived from an exploration of the graphic work in the *Tableaux historiques*, a collection of engravings depicting highlights of the Revolution and first published between 1791 and 1794. The contributors reinterpret the imagery of the *Tableaux*, examine its artistic, editorial, and social context, and explore its immense influence both in France and in neighbouring countries. Two essays deal with the German and Dutch editions published of the *Tableaux*.



BUISSON, VIRGINIE. *Lettres retenues. Correspondance confisquée des déportés de la Commune en Nouvelle-Calédonie.* [Documents.] Le cherche midi éditeur, Paris 2001. 177 pp. Ill. € 14.94.

After the end of the Commune de Paris in 1871, 4,000 *communards* and suspects were deported to New Caledonia. In this volume, Mrs Buisson has gathered selected correspondence from the deportees, confiscated by the penitentiary censorship. Included are letters asking about the situation at home, requests to grant family members *billets de passage* to visit deportees, pleas for pardon, and more personal messages.

Chrétiens et ouvriers en France 1937–1970. Sous la dir. de Bruno Duriez, Étienne Fouilloux, Alain-René Michel [e.a.] Les Éditions de l'Atelier/Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 2001. 352 pp. € 24.50.

The twenty-one contributions in this volume are the proceedings of a colloquium organized in Roubaix in October 1999 on the relationship between the Catholic and Protestant churches and French workers from the period immediately after the Popular Front (1937) until the 1970s. Included are contributions on the historiography of this relationship (Étienne Fouilloux); Catholic missionary activities among the working class; the rise of the worker-priests; the origins and rise of Christian trade-union organizations, including international role models of Catholic working-class activity (Patrick Pasture); and various Christian views on the working class.

CHENAUVIER, ROBERT. *Simone Weil. Une philosophie du travail.* [La nuit surveillée.] Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 2001. 723 pp. € 45.00.

This study analyses the philosophy of work as elaborated by the French radical philosopher Simone Weil (1909–1943), especially in her writings of the early 1930s. Based on her articles in militant labour periodicals, her correspondence, and the *Journal d'usine*, Dr Chenavier explores how Weil used her own experiences as a factory worker and a critique of Marx to devise a philosophy of work that called for the recognition of its spirituality.

Le coup d'état du 2 décembre 1851 dans l'Yonne. Résistance et répression. Actes du colloque historique organisé à Auxerre le 17 novembre 2001. Textes recueillis et mis en ordre sous la responsabilité de Michel Cordillot. [Adiamos-89.] Société des Sciences Historiques et Naturelles de l'Yonne, Auxerre 2001. 177 pp. € 18.00.

This volume encompasses the proceedings of a colloquium, held in Auxerre in November 2001, on the resistance against the coup d'état of 2 December 1851 in the Department of Yonne and the severe repression the republicans in Yonne suffered. In nine contributions, the participants explore the reasons for the particularly strong republican resistance in this department and examine why the resistance proved so ineffective and the subsequent repression so harsh.

EISENZWEIG, URI. *Fictions de l'anarchisme*. Christian Bourgois Éditeur, [Paris] 2001. 358 pp. € 22.87.

Between 1892 and 1894 France experienced a wave of violent terrorist bomb attacks by anarchist perpetrators. This study explores the development, background, and logic of the campaign, the impact of these attacks on public opinion and the reaction of the authorities, and the mythical image of violent anarchism that evolved in literature and the press in the course of the 1890s.

*L'émigration-immigration italienne et les métiers du bâtiment en France et en Normandie*. Actes du colloque de Caen (24–26 novembre 2000). Sous la dir. de Mariella Colin. [Cahier des Annales de Normandie, N° 31.] Annales de Normandie, Caen 2001. 304 pp. Ill. € 25.00.

The twenty-three contributions in this volume are the proceedings of a colloquium held at the University of Caen in November 2000 on Italian labour migration and the building trade in France and Normandy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Included are essays on migration before the nineteenth century; the share of Italian labour in public works in various French regions; antifascism and militancy among Italian migrant workers; and the influence of Italian migrant building workers and entrepreneurs in the Normandy building trades.

FARMER, SHARON. *Surviving Poverty in Medieval Paris. Gender, Ideology, and the Daily Lives of the Poor*. [Conjunctions of Religion and Power in the Medieval Past.] Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 2002. xiii, 198 pp. Ill. \$35.00; £22.95.

"This book is about poor men and women in thirteenth and early fourteenth-century Paris: their daily struggles for survival, the forms of charity that were made available to them, and the cultural values and stereotypes that shaped their experiences." Exploring the ways in which the cultural elites thought about the poor, Professor Farmer shows that the elite's attitude toward an individual's social role and moral capacity depended both on gender and on the person's social status, and that these perceptions in turn influenced the kind of care provided by charitable organizations and the informal self-help networks among the poor.

GORDON, FELICIA and P.N. FURBANK. *Marie Madeleine Jodin 1741–1790. Actress, philosophe and feminist*. [Women and Gender in the Early Modern World.] Ashgate, Aldershot [etc.] 2001. xii, 224 pp. Ill. £40.00.

This study offers a series of biographical portraits of the pioneering French feminist Marie Madeleine Jodin (1741–1790) in the context of her work as an actress and her intellectual life and work, notably from 1790 her treatise *Vues législatives pour les femmes*, the first female-authored feminist manifesto of the Revolutionary period. Known hitherto to historians only for her correspondence with Diderot, Dr Gordon and Professor Furbank contextualize the turbulent life and feminist thought of Jodin, based on extensive newly

discovered documentation. An English translation of both the full text of her treatise and the complete correspondence with Diderot are included.

HESSE, CARLA. *The Other Enlightenment. How French Women Became Modern*. Princeton University Press, Princeton [etc.] 2001. xix, 233 pp. Ill. \$35.00; £24.95.

This book is a history of how the French Revolution enabled French women to participate in the great political, ethical and aesthetic debates that gave rise to the modern concept of the individual as a self-creating, self-determining agent. Portraying the work and mentalities of well-known writers and more obscure pamphleteers, Professor Hesse aims to show how the unequal terms on which women entered these debates shaped common moral perspectives and representational strategies, despite the variations in their social and political positions, rendering them more sceptical and less universalist than their male peers.

Jaurès, Jean. *Les temps de l'affaire Dreyfus (1897–1899)*. I. Novembre 1897 – septembre 1898. II. Octobre 1898 – septembre 1899. Textes rass. et prés. par Eric Cahm, avec la collab. de Madeleine Rebérioux. Avant-propos de Madeleine Rebérioux. [Œuvres de Jean Jaurès, tome 6 et 7.] Fayard, Paris 2001. viii, 758 pp.; viii, 890 pp. € 27.50; 28.00.

These volumes 6 and 7 of the new series *Œuvres de Jean Jaurès*, which are among the first to be published of the eighteen volumes planned (see *IRSH*, 47 (2002), p. 155), cover the period between November 1897 and September 1899, when the Dreyfus Affair came to dominate French public life as well as Jaurès's work. Volume 6 encompasses his articles in *Les Preuves* (originally published in September 1898); volume 7 features the texts that follow chronologically after Dreyfus's pardon, up to September 1899. Biographical notes on persons involved in the Affair, as well as a bibliography for both volumes, are appended to volume 7.

LANDES, JOAN B. *Visualizing the Nation. Gender, Representation, and Revolution in Eighteenth-Century France*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 2001. xiii, 254 pp. Ill. \$35.00; £23.50.

Contrary to the very limited political importance of women in the French Revolution, female allegories of liberty, justice, and the nation were crucial in it. In this study, Professor Landes explores the revolutionary visual culture and the interaction between pictorial and textual political arguments, and stresses the role of visual cognition in fashioning ideas of nationalism and citizenship. She argues that the depiction of the nation as a desirable female body worked to eroticize patriotism and thus to bind male subjects to the nation state, while at the same time women were also invited to identify with the project of nationalism.

LIVESEY, JAMES. *Making Democracy in the French Revolution*. [Harvard Historical Studies, vol. 140.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) [etc.] 2001. vii, 326 pp. £34.50.

“This book seeks to reassert the importance of the French Revolution to an understanding of the nature of modern European politics and social life.” Opposing the new consensus around the interpretation of François Furet, who denies the paradigmatic nature of the Revolution, Professor Livesey argues that the European model of democracy, explicitly different from the Anglo-American model of liberal democracy, was created in the Revolution by identifiable actors seeking to answer political, economic, and social problems between 1792 and 1799. The study traces the emergence of this democratic idea within the structures of the French Revolution, using an explanatory strategy centred on agency.

THUILLIER, GUY. *La mendicité en Nivernais: débats et pratiques (1840–1860)*. [Comité d’histoire de la Sécurité sociale.] Association pour l’étude de l’histoire de la Sécurité sociale, Paris 2001. Diff.: La Documentation française. vi, 725 pp. € 36.59.

THUILLIER, GUY. *Préfets et mendiants: le dépôt de mendicité de la Nièvre (1808–1820)*. [Comité d’histoire de la Sécurité sociale.] Association pour l’étude de l’histoire de la Sécurité sociale, Paris 2002. Diff.: La Documentation française. viii, 517 pp. € 43.00.

These two volumes offer selected sources about mendacity and its prevention and regulation in the French department of La Nièvre and the Nivernais region in the nineteenth century. In the first volume, *La mendicité en Nivernais: débats et pratiques (1840–1860)*, Dr Thuillier has gathered documents from the middle of the nineteenth century on everyday prevention of mendacity in this region, where the practice has always been commonplace, and debates among the Catholic and radical elites on the desirability of state regulations on the issue. The second volume focuses on the *dépôt de mendicité* in the first decades of the nineteenth century, founded at the instigation of Napoleon as a presumed “final” solution to the problem.

## Germany

BAJOHR, STEFAN. *Lass dich nicht mit den Bengeln ein! Sexualität, Geburtenregelung und Geschlechtsmoral im Braunschweiger Arbeitermilieu 1900 bis 1933*. [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für soziale Bewegungen: Schriftenreihe A: Darstellungen, Band 15.] Klartext, Essen 2001. 173 pp. Ill. € 18.40.

The sexual morality of the German working class has been regarded historically as free and “laissez-faire” but at the same time as repressed and increasingly modelled after the middle-class sexual morale. In this study of the sexual morality in the working-class milieu in the social-democratic centre of Braunschweig between 1900 and 1933, Dr Bajohr

explores this contradictory combination of sexual freedom and repression in the context of sexual relations, sexual education, birth control, and family building.

Caritas in der SBZ/DDR 1945–1989. Erinnerungen, Berichte, Forschungen. Hrsg. von Christoph Kösters. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn [etc.] 2001. 257 pp. € 15.80.

Charity organizations in the GDR were among the few entities that were relatively independent of the SED regime. Simultaneously with a monograph on the history of the relationship between ecclesiastical charitable organizations and state security offices in the GDR (see below), Dr Kösters has edited a volume, based on colloquium at which those involved in political or ecclesiastical charitable organizations at the time spoke with historians about the operational leeway available to the charitable organizations. In twelve contributions, both the organizational issues and the everyday experience of charitable organizations and its members are addressed. In a concluding contribution, the editor and Wolfgang Tischner present the outcome of the discussions.

Eingreifendes Denken. Wolfgang Fritz Haug zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Christoph Kniest, Susanne Lettow [und] Teresa Orozco. Westfälisches Dampfboot, Münster 2001. 381 pp. Ill. € 24.80.

This *Festschrift* for the German Marxist scholar Wolfgang Fritz Haug (editor of the *Historisch-kritisches Wörterbuch des Marxismus*) in honour of his sixty-fifth birthday comprises twenty-one essays reflecting the various aspects of his scholarship. The title of the volume, a term from Berthold Brecht, reflects, according to the editors, the essence of Haug's Marxist ideas and scholarship. Included are contributions on cultural theory and politics (among others by Frederic Jameson), Marxist social theory, and philosophy.

ENGELN, RALF. Uransklaven oder Sonnensucher? Die Sowjetische AG Wismut in der SBZ/DDR 1946–1953. [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für soziale Bewegungen, Schriftenreihe A: Darstellungen, Band 19.] Klartext Verlag, Essen 2001. 297 pp. Ill. € 37.90.

From 1946 onward, the Soviet occupation forces mined the rich uranium reserves in the Wismut region in the south of Saxony, founding the Soviet state enterprise AG Wismut to this end. This dissertation (University of Bochum, 1998) explores the history of this enterprise and aims to explore to what extent the contemporary reputation of the mining enterprise in the West – a Gulag Archipelago in the middle of Central Europe, where people were forced to work in an environment poisoned by radioactivity – corresponded with reality.

ETZEMÜLLER, THOMAS. *Sozialgeschichte als politische Geschichte. Werner Conze und die Neuorientierung der westdeutschen Geschichtswissenschaft nach 1945*. [Ordnungssysteme, Band 9.] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 2001. vii, 445 pp. € 49.80.

Social history has become a leading and possibly even the chief subdiscipline within German historiography since the 1960s. This dissertation (University of Tübingen, 2000) explores the pivotal role of the historian Werner Conze in the rise of social history since the 1950s. Dr Etzemüller examines Conze's intellectual and academic background, sketches the political and scholarly strategies deployed by Conze, and analyses the political and ideological goals Conze aimed to achieve with his project.

GRAU, BERNHARD. *Kurt Eisner 1867–1919. Eine Biographie*. Verlag C.H. Beck, München 2001. 651 pp. Ill. € 49.90.

This biography offers a comprehensive account of the life and extended and varied political career of Kurt Eisner (1867–1919), the socialist journalist and politician who was the leader and Prime Minister of the short-lived Bavarian socialist government from November 1918 until his assassination on 21 February 1919. Dr Grau explores how the relatively unknown politician from Berlin became the leader of the revolutionary events in November 1918 in Munich, and aims to explain why Eisner's memory still evokes such strong emotions among both supporters and opponents of his political views.

HAURY, THOMAS. *Antisemitismus von links. Kommunistische Ideologie, Nationalismus und Antizionismus in der frühen DDR*. Hamburger Edition, Hamburg 2002. 527 pp. € 35.00.

This dissertation (University of Freiburg, 2001) explores the historical roots of the anti-Semitic purges of the SED in the GDR in 1952 and 1953 within the context of communist attitudes towards Jews from the end of the nineteenth century until the early 1950s. After a general introduction to the basic structures of anti-Semitism, Dr Haury analyses Marx's attitude towards the Jewish Question, anti-Semitism within the SPD during the Imperial period, in Leninism, in the KPD, and in the early years of the GDR. See also Mario Kessler's review in this volume, pp. 497–499.

HERBERT, ULRICH. *Geschichte der Ausländerpolitik in Deutschland. Saisonarbeiter, Zwangsarbeiter, Gastarbeiter, Flüchtlinge*. Verlag C.H. Beck, München 2001. 442 pp. € 29.90.

In this monograph, Professor Herbert gives a comprehensive historical account of German policies towards foreigners and immigration from the 1880s to the present day. In chronological order, he deals with foreign migrant workers in Imperial Germany; seasonal and forced labour in the interwar period; the National Socialist system of forced labour; the role of foreigners and migrant workers in the postwar recovery and economic growth; and immigration policies after 1973. Throughout the German policies, the author perceives an ongoing contradiction between a tradition of xenophobia, racism, and forced labour on

the one hand and the historical importance of migrant labour in German economic growth and relatively extensive integration of immigrants on the other.

KÖSTERS, CHRISTOPH. *Staatssicherheit und Caritas 1950–1989. Zur politischen Geschichte der katholischen Kirche in der DDR.* Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn [etc.] 2001. 225 pp. € 15.80.

This study examines the frequently strained relationship between the ecclesiastical charitable organizations and state security in the GDR between 1950 and 1989. As some of the most influential organizations that remained ideologically independent from the SED regime, the ecclesiastical charities were one of the main targets of the state security offices from the beginning of the GDR state onward. Dr Kösters examines the rise of and changes in this area of tension and reveals how ecclesiastical charity became increasingly important in the mediation between East and West Germany in humanitarian matters, such as family reunification. Simultaneously with this study, Dr Kösters has edited a volume in which historians and direct participants discuss this subject (see above).

LEMKE, GRIT. *Wir waren hier, wir waren dort. Zur Kulturgeschichte des modernen Gesellenwanderns.* PapyRossa Verlag, Köln 2002. 303 pp. € 18.00.

Journeymen wandering around the country for work are not merely a phenomenon of the past but exist to this day (albeit in very small numbers) and have elicited increasing interest in recent decades. In this study, Mrs Lemke, herself a construction worker, sketches the cultural and social history of journeymen in twentieth-century Germany. Based on interviews with six men and one woman from three generations of journeymen, she reconstructs the changing social and cultural context in which journeymen lived and worked, and examines the often-mythical traditions and the invention and reinvention of traditions among journeymen.

MCGREEVY, LINDA F. *Bitter Witness. Otto Dix and the Great War.* [German Life and Civilization, vol. 27.] Peter Lang, New York [etc.] 2001. xxi, 467 pp. Ill. Maps. S.fr. 113.00.

This is a biographical and iconographical study of the German painter Otto Dix (1891–1969) and his war-related imagery, notably his famous etching cycle, *Der Krieg*. Professor McGreevy places Dix's origination of his artwork and his personal history as a critical realist painter and antiwar activist in the context of the horrors of the trench warfare of World War I (when Dix served on the Somme front), the Weimar Republic's social and political turmoil, and his "interior exile" during the Nazi period.

THOLANDER, CHRISTA. *Fremdarbeiter 1939 bis 1945. Ausländische Arbeitskräfte in der Zeppelin-Stadt Friedrichshafen.* Klartext, Essen 2001. 559 pp. Ill. Maps. € 24.90.

This dissertation (University of Konstanz, 2000) offers a detailed description of the everyday experiences of forced labourers in the German city of Friedrichshafen during

World War II, when the city was a centre for the Nazi war economy and was known as Zeppelin-Stadt. Dr Tholander explores conditions in the agricultural economy of the region and in the arms industry in the city, as well as the role of forced labour, offering a detailed description of labour and living conditions, including housing, food supply, sanitation etc. She argues that daily life was permeated by lawlessness, discrimination, and alienation.

### Great Britain

BENTHAM, JEREMY. *The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham. Writings on the Poor Laws. Vol. I.* Ed. by Michael Quinn. Clarendon Press, Oxford 2001. lvi, 359 pp. £55.00.

This volume, part of the series of *Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832)*, presents five essays written by the utilitarianist legal scholar, philosopher, and social scientist, in which he elaborates his proposals for reform of the English Poor Laws in response to the perceived crisis in poor relief in the mid-1790s. The ideas proposed in these essays deeply influenced the Poor Law Amendment Act. The essays are based almost entirely on manuscript sources.

Chartist Fiction. Vol. 2. Ernest Jones, *Woman's Wrongs*. Ed. by Ian Haywood. [Nineteenth Century Series.] Ashgate, Aldershot [etc.] 2001. liii, 177 pp. £ 42.50.

This volume offers a reprint, for the first time since the 1850s, of one of the most influential Chartist novels, Ernest Jones's *Woman's Wrongs*. In a series of five tales, the Chartist leader Jones (1819–1869) explores women's oppression at every level of society from the working class to the aristocracy, comprising a strong indictment of Victorian patriarchal attitudes and sexual inequalities, but also showing women's refusal to accept this subjugated role. In his introduction, the editor places the novel in the context of Jones's career as a Chartist author and editor and in the broader context of the "woman's question".

Consensus or Coercion? The State, the People and Social Cohesion in Post-war Britain. [By] Lawrence Black, Michael Dawswell, Zoë Doye [a.o.] New Clarion Press, Cheltenham 2001. x, 214 pp. £25.00. (Paper: £12.95.)

The nine contributors to this volume examine the relationship between the postwar British welfare state and "the people" in various areas, from the general perspective of social cohesion. Included are essays on race relations, housing, social services, political activism, television, and the family. The contributors argue that the ability of the British state to represent itself as the crucial factor in maintaining social cohesion has been important for state stability.



COSTER, WILL. *Family and Kinship in England 1450–1800*. [Seminar Studies in History.] Longman, Harlow [etc.] 2001. x, 155 pp. Ill. £16.95.

This textbook aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the various areas of interest in the field of family history in England, covering the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Dr Coster deals with the development of and changes in and around the family from the late medieval period to the beginnings of industrialization, and synthesizes the varied and often contradictory research in the field. A glossary of technical terms within family history is included, as well as a selection of contemporary documents and illustrations.

GRIFFITHS, TREVOR. *The Lancashire Working Classes c.1880–1930*. [Oxford Historical Monographs.] Clarendon Press, Oxford [etc.] 2001. xi, 390 pp. £55.00.

Focusing on two towns in Lancashire, this study examines the experiences and values that shaped working-class life and identities in Britain in the decades around the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Dr Griffiths explores changes in both work and in the dynamics of neighbourhood and family life, and the political impact of these influences on contemporary electoral politics. Challenging the notions of working-class identity that prevailed in this period, the author argues that the working class remained far more divided about religious, ethnic, and occupational issues and far more individualistic than is commonly believed.

HALL, DUNCAN. "A Pleasant Change from Politics". *Music and the British Labour Movement between the Wars*. New Clarion Press, Cheltenham 2001. ix, 209 pp. £25.00. (Paper: £12.95.)

This study of the role of music in the interwar British labour movement explores the practical use that labour activists made of music in entertaining fellow socialists, propagating the socialist message and raising funds, and examines the formation of socialist musical organizations and societies. Dr Hall also analyses to what extent the use of music as a "weapon" in specific struggles changed the nature of labour music and influenced the intellectual development of labour theories of music.

HEATH, ANTHONY F., ROGER M. JOWELL [and] JOHN K. CURTICE. *The Rise of New Labour. Party Policies and Voter Choices*. Oxford University Press, Oxford [etc.] 2001. xiii, 183 pp. £40.00.

Based on the British Election Surveys in the period 1979 to 1997, this study explores the social and political factors that decided the outcomes of recent British elections, focusing on the reasons behind the failure of previous Labour attempts to win the electorate's backing for left-wing policies and the electoral success of Tony Blair's abandonment of socialism. According to the authors, actual party policies are far less significant in electoral change than is generally assumed. They present a new model of electoral behaviour based on the idea that, on average, voters assess the utility of a given policy according to the likelihood that it will be implemented.

POTTS, ARCHIE. *Zilliacus. A Life for Peace and Socialism*. The Merlin Press, London 2002. xii, 227 pp. Ill. £14.95.

This is a biography of Konni Zilliacus (1894–1967), a leading left-wing British socialist and Labour Member of Parliament, who was a devoted internationalist throughout his political career. Born in Japan as the son of a Swedish-Finnish nationalist and an American-German mother, he was active in the struggle against fascism in the 1930s and worked for the League of Nations. After World War II, he was one of the few who worked actively against the Cold War hysteria through contacts with Stalin, Tito, and Castro. He was expelled from the Labour Party and readmitted again in 1955.

### Italy

BALSAMINI, LUIGI. *Gli arditi del popolo. Dalla guerra alla difesa del popolo contro le violenze fasciste*. [Atti e memorie del popolo.] Galzerano Editore, Casalvelino Scalo (Salerno) 2002. 280 pp. Ill. € 15.00.

This book is a detailed reconstruction of the Arditi del popolo movement, which consisted of former soldiers from World War I. The movement was established in 1921 following a rift within the national organization of the Arditi arising from differences of opinion about the position to be adopted with respect to the fascists. The Arditi del popolo provided the leftist organizations with armed defence against fascist attacks. The author deals with the relationship between the Arditi del popolo and the communists, anarchists, socialists, and republicans.

*Le Camere del lavoro italiane: esperienze storiche a confronto*. A cura di Isabella Milanese. [Contemporanea, Studi e testi, 21.] Longo Editore, Ravenna 2001. 306 pp. € 20.50.

This book comprises the twelve contributions to a colloquium held in Ravenna in November 2000. The Camere del lavoro were established from the late nineteenth century, and started as labour arbitration bureaux where conflicts were resolved according to the principles of social harmony. Only later did they figure in the class struggle. Following an introductory essay by Renato Zangheri, the contributions cover the history of the Camere in Ravenna and elsewhere, selected subjects from the history of the labour movement in Ravenna, the cultural role of the Camere, and pacifism and internationalism in the Italian labour movement. David Bidussa has written a bibliographic essay about the sources for the historiography of the Camere.

CHIARAMONTE, UMBERTO. *Arturo Vella e il socialismo massimalista*. [Società e Cultura, 25.] Piero Lacaita Editore, Manduria [etc.] 2002. viii, 418 pp. € 15.00.

This is the political biography of the prominent leftist socialist Arturo Vella (1896–1943), a long-time deputy party secretary, coordinator of the socialist parliament faction, and executive editor of the *Federazione Giovanile Socialista Italiana* (FGSI) periodical *L'Avanguardia*. In addition to his literature and archival research, the author has used

the memoirs of Vella's sister from 1952 and his diary from 1902–1904 and 1916–1917. Because of Vella's prominent position in the party, this biography is also a study about the stand of the party leadership during the critical period before and after World War I. The appendix quantifies the FGSI membership by place in 1909–1910.

DE ANGELIS, ALESSANDRO. *I comunisti e il partito. Dal "partito nuovo" alla svolta dell'89*. Pref. di Mariuccia Salvati. [Studi Storici Carroci, 25.] Carocci editore, Roma 2002. xvi, 357 pp. € 25.00.

This is a study about the internal debate in the PCI regarding the party as an ideal type. As such, this is a study of the political culture of the communist elite from Gramsci to Occhetto, based on a detailed analysis of speeches, congresses, newspapers, and magazines. The author discusses the theoretical reflections about the party by Gramsci and Togliatti and the reconstruction of the party after the war. He briefly analyses the political culture in the 1960s and provides a more extended analysis of the party in the last two decades.

ELAZAR, DAHLIA S. *The Making of Fascism. Class, State, and Counter-Revolution, Italy 1919–1922*. Praeger, Westport (Conn.) [etc.] 2001. xii, 173 pp. £46.95.

This study explores the causes of the fascist seizure of state power in Italy, focusing on how the political strategy of the Italian fascist organization determined its seizure first of provincial power and then of national power in the years 1919–1922. In her analysis, Professor Elazar explicitly elaborates on the work of Tim Mason on National Socialism, and on the contemporary communist analysis that the political struggles between Italian fascists and socialists were formative battles that determined not only the fascists' political fate but also their specific social and political significance.

Filippo Turati e i corrispondenti italiani. Vol. I (1876–1892). A cura di Maurizio Punzo. [Strumenti e Fonti, 23.] Piero Lacaita Editore, Manduria 2002. 605 pp. € 20.00.

This edition of the correspondence between Turati and Italian correspondents is part of the project of the Fondazione di Studi Storici "Filippo Turati" to publish Turati's correspondence. The volumes published previously contain letters to and from foreign correspondents (see *IRSH*, 42 (1997), p. 114), with Italians in exile (44 (1999), p. 347), and the correspondence with Ghisleri (46 (2001), pp. 313f.). This book covers the period from his final years as a university student to the establishment of the socialist party. The 365 letters published from and to Turati are with all his other Italian correspondents. Both previously published and unknown letters appear here in their entirety and are annotated where necessary to enhance understanding.

ROMANI, CARLO. *Oreste Ristori. Uma aventura anarquista*. Annablume, São Paulo 2002. 307 pp. Ill. R\$25.00.

Oreste Ristori (1871–1943) became an anarchist during his youth in Italy. His actions

following the hunger revolt of 1898 took him on an odyssey of many years, first to France and subsequently to Argentina and Uruguay from 1902 to 1905. He then settled in Brazil, where he founded the newspaper *La Battaglia*, which became one of the main anarchist periodicals there. In 1936 he had to leave Brazil. He spent some time in Spain and ultimately returned to Italy, where he was imprisoned and executed as a hostage. This biography is based on archives and libraries in all the countries concerned, as well as on oral testimonies.

### Kazakhstan

NAZPARY, JOMA. *Post-Soviet Chaos. Violence and Dispossession in Kazakhstan*. Pluto Press, London [etc.] 2002. ix, 217 pp. £50.00; \$69.95. (Paper: £18.99; \$24.95.)

This book describes and analyses post-Soviet change in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The dispossession of the majority by tiny elites as a result of neoliberal reforms is seen as the main aspect of these changes and cause of the resulting chaos. Based on extensive fieldwork in Almaty in 1995 and 1996, the author covers the subject from the perspective of the dispossessed and their responses, and places the problem in the broader theoretical perspective of comparison of the Soviet economic system and capitalist globalization.

### The Netherlands

ARNOLDUS, DOREEN. *Family, Family Firm, and Strategy. Six Dutch family firms in the food industry 1880–1970*. [NEHA-Series III.] Aksant, Amsterdam 2002. 448 pp. € 36.25.

This Ph.D. thesis (Free University of Amsterdam, 2002) analyses the entrepreneurial strategies of six Dutch family firms in the period between 1880 and 1970. Dr Arnoldus reconstructs the succession strategies, and the strategies in the capital and labour markets, as well as the firms' strategies regarding the supply of raw materials and marketing. Comparing two distinct groups of firms – one group from the Zaan region and the other a group of Jewish family firms – she considers the role of social networks and other factors.

OLINK, HANS. *De koeriers van Moskou. Over communisten, spionnen en saboteurs tijdens de Koude Oorlog*. Aksant, Amsterdam 2002. x, 111 pp. III. € 16.25.

Based on a series of radio documentaries, in this book Mr Olink relates six case studies of espionage affairs in the twentieth-century Netherlands that all concern the Soviet Union and Dutch counterespionage. Included are essays on the activities of the Dutch communist Sebald Rutgers in the late 1910s to propagate world communism; the close collaboration of Dutch counterespionage with the Gestapo; the communist espionage and sabotage organizations Wollweber and the "Rote Kapelle"; and the Paddel affair, which was the first postwar Dutch incident of a double agent.

### Poland

ENGELKING, BARBARA. *Holocaust and Memory. The Experience of the Holocaust and Its Consequences: An Investigation Based on Personal Narratives*. Ed. by Gunnar S. Paulsson. Transl. by Emma Harris. Leicester University Press, London [etc.] 2001, in assoc. with the European Jewish Publication Society, London. xx, 348 pp. £25.00; \$35.00.

Originally published in Polish in 1994 as *Zagłada i pamięć*, this study investigates the experience of Jewish Holocaust survivors still living in Poland. Based on interviews, Professor Engelking opens with the experiences of Jewish survivors in the ghettos and the camps and of those who escaped the camps and lived under assumed identities or in hiding. She then explores the survivors' personal interpretations of the Holocaust and the psychological impact of these experiences on the survivors. She concludes with a chapter on the legacy in Polish history and culture.

### Russia – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

BRESLAUER, GEORGE W. *Gorbachev and Yeltsin as Leaders*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2002. xv, 331 pp. £45.00; \$65.00. (Paper: £15.95; \$23.00.)

Breslauer's aim is to document the leadership strategies of these two presidents. His theoretical approach emphasizes the establishment and perpetuation of their political authority and the reasons for and consequences of their political strategies and policy programmes. As sources, he uses their public statements – speeches, press conferences, and the like – and the voluminous memoir literature about and by them.

FILTZER, DONALD. *Soviet Workers and Late Stalinism. Labour and the Restoration of the Stalinist System after World War II*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2002. xviii, 276 pp. £45.00; \$60.00.

In this study of labour and labour policy during the decade of the Soviet Union's postwar recovery and the final years of Stalin, Professor Filtzer explores the everyday hardships faced by workers and their families; conditions in housing and healthcare; specific problems of young workers; and working conditions within industry. Drawing on the thesis elaborated by Elena Zubkova, he attributes the postwar developments in labour relations and policies to the desire of the Stalinist regime to restore the system of power relations and control, which had become disrupted in the wake of the Nazi invasion. See also Gijs Kessler's review in this volume, pp. 494–497.

HUMPHREY, CAROLINE. *The Unmaking of Soviet Life. Everyday Economies After Socialism*. [Culture & Society After Socialism.] Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 2001. xxviii, 265 pp. Ill. \$45.00. (Paper: \$18.95.)

This first volume in the series "Culture and Society after Socialism" is a collection of ten essays by anthropologist, Caroline Humphrey. They cover, geographically, Central

Russia, Siberia, and Mongolia. Based on the results of fieldwork during the last ten years of the twentieth century, they describe and analyse the economic struggle, and efforts to cope with the effects of the disintegration of the Soviet structures and the emergence of the postsocialist quasi-market situation. The settings vary from the villas of the new Russian rich to pilgrimage sites on the steppe outside Ulaanbaatar.

The Legacy of State Socialism and the Future of Transformation. Ed. by David Lane. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Lanham [etc.] 2002. viii, 247 pp. \$72.00.

The publication addresses the influence of the communist legacy on the transition process in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe. Twelve authors have each contributed articles on this subject, focusing on different institutions in transition: the welfare state, the defence and space industries, the political system, and different social groups – nationalities, workers, women. The book is part of a series of projects by the Gorbachev Foundation of North America.

MCKENNA, KEVIN J. All the Views Fit to Print. Changing Images of the US in *Pravda* Political Cartoons, 1917–1991. Peter Lang, New York [etc.] 2001. xxvii, 226 pp. Ill. S.fr. 59.00.

Based on quantitative as well as qualitative content analysis of editorial caricatures that appeared in *Pravda* from its founding in 1912 through its final days as the official news organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1991, Dr McKenna explores the changing images of the United States in the official Soviet Press. Illustrated with many political cartoons, the study analyses the newspaper's agitational and propaganda mission to define and reflect the "American way of life" for its readers over the years.

MARCH, LUKE. The Communist Party in post-Soviet Russia. Manchester University Press, Manchester [etc.] 2002; distr. excl. in the USA by Palgrave, New York. xxi, 296 pp. Maps. £45.00; \$74.95 (Paper: £16.99; \$29.95).

This book studies the resurrection of the communists as a serious political force and the role they have played in the Russian political system. Its main focus is the political, organizational, and ideological development of the CPRF, the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, from 1990 until the aftermath of Putin's victory in the presidential elections of March 2000. It also deals with the party's relationship with the Russian polity and postcommunist politics as a whole, and its contribution (or lack thereof) to democratization and transformation in Russia. Main sources include the Russian press (procommunist, patriotic, and noncommunist) and several extended interviews with senior figures in the CPRF.

Rural Reform in Post-Soviet Russia. Ed. by David J. O'Brien and Stephen K. Wegren. Woodrow Wilson Center Press, Washington, D.C.; The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore [etc.] 2002. xvi, 430 pp. Maps. \$60.00.

This study aims to present the complexity of the implementation of reform efforts in Russian agriculture during the 1990s through historical, political, sociological, and anthropological investigation of Russia's agricultural and rural life. In sixteen chapters, some twenty American and Russian scholars describe the nascent land market, the growth in family-based enterprise, the changing roles of large-scale farm managers, and the creation of new networks of help and exchange. Both adaptation and opposition to these changes are reviewed.

STEINBERG, MARK D. Proletarian Imagination. Self, Modernity, and the Sacred in Russia, 1910–1925. Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 2002. xiii, 335 pp. \$49.95. (Paper: \$24.95.)

This book is a history of ideas, as expressed by Russian worker writers. This “worker intelligentsia” was a rapidly growing category at the beginning of the twentieth century. Tracing the experiences and ideas of a cohesive group of people over time, the author focuses on workers who began writing before 1917, lived in the central regions of Russia, and wrote in Russian. He managed to find data on about 150 people who meet these criteria, including only 7 women. The book features biographies of some 15 worker writers.

## Spain

Asalto a la fábrica. Luchas autónomas y reestructuración capitalista 1960–90. Coord.: Francisco Quintana. [Disidencias, 7.] Alikornio ediciones, Barcelona 2002. 238 pp. € 14.00.

This anthology comprises three articles written from the perspective of the autonomous labour movement in Spain with no party or trade-union affiliation. The first article, by Nexio Autonomía, describes the antagonism of the urban working class during the transition from dictatorship to democracy in the 1970s. The next two articles, by Francisco Quintana, concern the transformation of the Spanish economy and society in the 1980s, when Spain joined the EC and the labour resistance disintegrated. Three examples of strikes in the 1970s and 1980s are described in the appendices.

BRAVO VEGA, JULIÁN. Eduardo Barriobero y Herrán (1875–1939). Una nota sobre su vida y escritos. [Cuadernos libertarios, 9.] Fundación de Estudios Anelmo Lorenzo, Madrid 2002. 74 pp. € 3.00.

Eduardo Barriobero y Herán (1875–1939): Sociedad y cultura radical. 1932: los sucesos de Arnedo. Ed. de Julián Bravo Vega. [Actas del Congreso Internacional.] Universidad de La Rioja, Logroño 2002. 238 pp. € 9.00.

Eduardo Barriobero is a forgotten lawyer, leftist-republican politician, prolific journalist

and author, and translator of Hegel, Rabelais, and other works. He defended members of the CNT, which he joined in 1912. In 1936 he became a prosecutor at the Revolutionary Tribunal of Barcelona. The first of these two works features a biographical account and the complete bibliography of Barriobero: correspondence and manuscripts, books, and articles. The second comprises thirteen contributions to an International Congress organized with support from the University of La Rioja and the Fundación Anselmo Lorenzo in 2002. The themes revolve around Barriobero as a lawyer and a writer, and around the anarchism in his native region of La Rioja. This publication also contains autobiographical writings remaining from his period as a prisoner during the Republic.

CÁRDABA, MARCIANO. *Campesinos y revolución en Cataluña. Colectividades agrarias en las comarcas de Girona, 1936–1939*. Fundación de Estudios Libertarios Anselmo Lorenzo, Madrid 2002. 312 pp. Maps. € 14.00.

This study describes in detail the agrarian collectivization in five districts around the city of Gerona during the Spanish Civil War. The author bases his work largely on the documentation he has found in most of the 214 municipal archives concerned. His objective is to determine the global scope of the collectivization and to try to describe local particularities as much as possible. The author deals consecutively with the formation of the collectives, their typology, size, local economic, political, and social aspects, and the containment of the collectivizations. One municipality is described as a case study. Various annexes feature statistical, bibliographic, and other data.

Construyendo la modernidad. *Obra y pensamiento de Pablo Iglesias*. Pres. de Alfonso Guerra. Coords: Enrique Moral Sandoval [y] Santiago Castillo. [Por] Santos Juliá, Pedro Ribas, Michel Ralle [y o.]. Editorial Pablo Iglesias, Madrid 2002. xxi, 359 pp. € 21.00.

This anthology comprises fourteen contributions from Spanish historians to the conference in Madrid in November 2000 that the Fundación Pablo Iglesias and the Asociación de Historia Social devoted to the founder of the Spanish Socialist Party. The contributions concern several facets of Pablo Iglesias: his relation to intellectuals, communists, anarchists, and trade unions; his Marxism; his party leadership; the parliamentarianism of the socialists; political campaigns against Iglesias; his cultural background; his nationalism; his views on Spanish society; and his relationship with various Spanish cities and towns, including Madrid, where he served as an alderman.

LAFUENTE, ISAÍAS. *Esclavos por la patria. La explotación de los presos bajo el franquismo*. [Historia viva.] Temas de Hoy, Madrid 2002. 343 pp. € 15.75.

This book about the exploitation of political prisoners is based on oral testimonies gathered by the author and written ones derived from memoirs and press publications. An annexe at the end of the book lists waterworks, rebuilt villages and towns, mines, infrastructural works, factories, monuments, and buildings where the Franco regime employed republican prisoners as forced labour, as well as the companies and prison workplaces that used such labour.



LATORRE PALLARES, PATRICIA. *Der Kumpel – “Held der Arbeit” und “geborener Rebell”? Kultureller Machtkampf um die Arbeit im asturischen Kohlrevier.* [Europäische Hochschulschriften: Reihe XIX, Volkskunde/Ethnologie, Abt. B: Ethnologie, Band 59.] Peter Lang, Frankfurt am Main [etc.] 2001. 192 pp. € 33.00.

This dissertation (Frankfurt am Main, 2000) is a cultural-anthropological study of the struggle for power over mining labour and its cultural identity in a coal-mining area in Asturia during the twentieth century. Based on English sociological models of mining communities, Dr Latorre examines everyday experiences of the miners, and the development of their self-image in the area of tension between the image of “working-class heroes” and “born rebels”, in the context of the development of the mining industry through the century. A separate chapter is devoted to the oral history of the mining region in a period of decline.

MARTÍN RAMOS, JOSÉ LUIS. *Rojos contra Franco. Prólogo de Francesc Bonamusa.* Edhasa, Barcelona 2002. 421 pp. Ill. € 18.27.

This book describes the history of the Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya, the Catalan Communist Party, in exile and underground, based on archival research in civil and military archives in Barcelona, Madrid, and Moscow. This is the first study covering the period 1939–1947. The author reviews the relationship with the PCE (the Spanish Communist Party), the accession to the Komintern as a full-fledged member in June 1939, party activities in France and South America, and the role of the organization in Spain in the resistance to the Franco regime. Three annexes provide the names of imprisoned party members in Spain and convey the scope of the clandestine organization from 1944–1949.

MASSOT I MUNTANER, JOSEP. *Aspectes de la guerra civil a les Illes Balears.* Publicacions de l'Abadia de Montserrat, Barcelona 2002. 355 pp. € 12.30.

This anthology comprises ten hitherto unpublished or edited versions of articles in Catalan about various aspects of the Civil War on the Balearic Isles. The author, who has published about the Civil War on the Balearic Isles since 1973, has added extensive notes to his articles. He covers the military aspects of the war, the Italian intervention, the role of the Church, the Nationalist repression scrutinized by George Bernanos, the position of the intellectuals on Mallorca, and the response to the war in Mallorcan literature.

MORALES MUÑOZ, MANUEL. *Cultura e ideología en el anarquismo español (1870–1910).* Prólogo de Pere Gabriel. [Monografías, no 17.] Centro de Ediciones de la Diputación de Málaga (CEDMA), Málaga 2002. 230 pp. Ill. € 7.50.

This book comprises several studies about the original nature of Spanish anarchist culture in the early days of the movement. Following an introductory chapter about the position of culture within the labour movement, the author discusses the propagandist function of drawings and caricatures in the newspaper *El Condenado*. He then devotes two chapters to

the First and Second Certamen Socialista (1885 and 1889), competitions in lectures about anarchism that were central in the formation of the anarchist ideology. The final chapter covers the effort to devise a separate aesthetic through art critique in various social-cultural journals. Selected illustrations and texts support the studies.

Morir, matar, sobrevivir. La violencia en la dictadura de Franco. [Por] Julián Casanova, Francisco Espinosa, Conxita Mir [y] Francisco Moreno Gómez. Coord.: Julián Casanova. [Contrastes.] Crítica, Barcelona 2002. xi, 364 pp. € 20.50.

Terror, repression, and intimidation were, according to the contributors to this volume, the be-all-and-end-all of the Franco dictatorship. This book by four specialists about repression in Spain under Franco is intended to convey the close relationship between political repression and social control over the republicans. Following a global review by Julián Casanova of the role of terror in the regime, Francisco Espinosa devotes his contribution to the plan of the military insurgents to wipe out the adversary in order to destroy the social foundations of the trade unions and leftist parties. Conxita Mir demonstrates the power of the repression on the Catalan countryside, and Francisco Gómez deals with armed resistance.

NAVARRO NAVARRO, FRANCISCO JAVIER. *Ateneos y Grupos Ácratas. Vida y Actividad cultural de las Asociaciones Anarquistas Valencianas durante la Segunda República y la Guerra Civil.* [Historia /Estudios.] Biblioteca Valenciana, Valencia n.d. [2002] 610 pp. € 15.00.

This is the commercial edition of the first volume of the Ph.D. thesis “La cultura libertaria en el país Valenciano (1931–1939): sociabilidad y prácticas culturales”, which was defended at the University of Valencia in 2000. This volume is about the network of *Ateneos* and anarchist organizations (trade union, youth movement, and women’s movement) and their involvement in the cultural edification of their members. The six annexes contain the lists of anarchist clubs in Valencia during the Republic and the Civil War, the places in the Valencia region where the FAI and the youth and women’s movement had chapters, and the anarchist *Ateneos*. The author published previously about the Valencian anarchist journal *Estudios* (*IRSH*, 43 (1998), p. 345).

El nivel de vida en la España rural, siglos XVIII–XX. Ed.: José Miguel Martínez Carrión. Universidad de Alicante, San Vicente del Raspeig 2002. 734 pp. Maps. € 30.00.

This anthology, comprising eleven contributions and a general introduction by the editor, is the outcome of the most recent research on standards of living across the Spanish countryside. New approaches and the use of indicators that are not merely social-economic (e.g. those current in biomedical sciences) have increased our understanding of this field considerably. The contributions are grouped around the themes: wages and cost of living; consumption and economic reproduction; health and height; and labour and

education. Five of the contributions were presented previously at the Eighth Spanish Congress on Agrarian History in 1997.

RIBEIRO DE MENESES, FILIPE. *Franco and the Spanish Civil War*. [Introductions to History.] Routledge, London [etc.] 2001. xvii, 149 pp. Maps. £9.99.

This textbook, aimed at undergraduate students, offers a concise introduction to the origins, course, and consequences of the Spanish Civil War, with an emphasis on Franco's role in it. Dr Ribeiro places the Civil War in its national and global context, surveying its social, political, military, and cultural ramifications and tracing Franco's meteoric rise to power, his conduct of the war, and his long subsequent rule.

SALOMÓN CHÉLIZ, PILAR. *Anticlericalismo en Aragón. Protesta popular y movilización política (1900–1939)*. Prensas Universitarias de Zaragoza, Zaragoza 2002. 455 pp. € 30.00.

This study, based on a dissertation (University of Zaragoza, 2002), analyses anticlericalism in Aragón in the two periods that were significant in its development: the first decade of the twentieth century and the years of the Second Republic. The author focuses on supporters and opponents of the movement, its ideological positions and protest campaigns, and the measures taken when its representatives obtained political power. The author agrees with Alvarez Junco, who argues that anticlericalism needs to be examined according to theories about social movements.

WILLEMSE, HANNEKE. *Pasado Compartido. Memorias de anarcosindicalistas de Albalate de Cinca, 1928–1938*. Trad. y pres. de Francisco Carrasquer. [Ciencias sociales, 46.] Prensas Universitarias de Zaragoza, Zaragoza 2002. 450 pp. € 36.00.

This is the Spanish translation of the Dutch Ph.D. thesis *Gedeeld verleden. Herinneringen van anarcho-syndicalisten aan Albalate de Cinca, 1928–1938* (University of Amsterdam, 1996). Dr Willemse uses oral-history research to compare the memories of the social revolution of the villagers who remained in Albalate de Cinca after the Republic with the memories of those who went into exile. The group consists of 100 people, men and women, eyewitnesses and their children. The research reveals that the memories of those who remained differs from those who went into exile, as do the memories of men from those of women.

### Switzerland

La Suisse et l'Espagne de la République à Franco (1936–1946). Relations officielles, solidarités de gauche, rapports économiques. Ed. par Mauro Cerutti, Sébastien Guex et Peter Huber. [Histoire.] Éditions Antipodes, Lausanne 2001. 603 pp. S.fr. 49.00; € 34.00.

The nineteen contributions to this volume, based on papers presented at a colloquium

organized in Lausanne in December 1998, cover various aspects of the relationship between Switzerland and Spain from the nationalist uprising and the beginning of the Civil War in 1936 through World War II to 1946. Essays are included on diplomatic relations; the Swiss leftist solidarity movement; the position of the Swiss churches; the origins and development of the Swiss-based right-wing Entente international anticommuniste; and the stand of intellectuals. An extended bibliography on the subject is appended.