

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Austromarxismus. Texte zu »Ideologie und Klassenkampf« von Otto Bauer, Max Adler, Karl Renner, Sigmund Kunfi, Béla Fogarasi und Julius Lengyel. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans-Jörg Sandkühler und Rafael de la Vega. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt 1970; Europa Verlag, Wien. 410 pp. DM 30.00. (Paper: DM 23.00.)

The editors, criticizing Soviet policy as being conservative, claim taking a truly Marxist-Leninist position from which they deal, in their introduction, with "Austro-Marxism" (scarcely a unity) as a chain of philosophical and political errors, a deviation from Marxism, caused not only by the adoption of Kantianism, but by the influence of the ideas emanating from Lassalle and Louis Blanc. This documentation is meant to serve the purpose of attacking the Austro-Marxist variety of "Revisionism". Thus one of the last pronouncements of Max Adler, in which he recognized the "dictatorship of the proletariat" after the Leninist fashion, is included as a refutation of Austro-Marxism in general. Similarly, in order to offer some more counterpoise, texts by the acknowledged Marxist B. Fogarasi as well as by S. Kunfi and J. Lengyel have been included.

BESNARD, PHILIPPE. Protestantisme et Capitalisme. La controverse post-wébérienne. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 427 pp. F.fr. 13.80.

The body of this paperback consists of sixteen contributions, from Sombart to Lüthy, to the debate on the relationship of Protestantism and capitalism. Most items are critiques of the Weber thesis proper (Tawney, Hauser, Robertson, etc.), but Lenski and McClelland are also represented. Besnard's lengthy introduction reads like an updated version of Weber's *Antikritisches Schlusswort*, but is no doubt very useful, as is the appended bibliography of 169 titles.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Les grands socialistes et l'éducation: de Platon à Lénine. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 470 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

This work is essentially descriptive: neither analyses in depth nor comparisons between the authors dealt with are conspicuous. The common denominator under which, for instance, Thomas More, Babeuf, Saint-Simon, Owen, Cabet (and Considerant), Proudhon, Marx, Francisco Ferrer and Lenin can be brought ("great Socialists") seems indeed to be too vague to allow for a thorough comparative treatment. On each of the authors

discussed (further names are, among others, Sylvain Maréchal and Philippe Buonarroti, Albert Thierry and Jean Jaurès) Mr Dommanget provides much information; his book, though of special interest to the layman, presents the specialist, too, with valuable details, notably on the French Socialists.

GERMIDIS, DIMITRIOS A. *Stratégie syndicale et inflation dans les sociétés modernes*. Préface de Jean Marchal. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1969. xiii, 227 pp. F.fr. 37.60.

Economic growth and social amelioration are, in the developed countries of the West, accompanied by inflation; one of the forces which help to keep inflation going on are the powerful trade unions. But the author contends that they are not really responsible, functioning as they are within a system that itself stimulates consumption to the extreme. He argues, on the other hand, that the trade unions have themselves become "silent" allies of the system. This critical evaluation sets the tone for the recommendations offered: the trade unions should refuse all responsibility for this system and struggle for "a new modern society".

HEINEMANN, KLAUS. *Grundzüge einer Soziologie des Geldes*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. xiv, 160 pp. DM 25.00.

Money is a social variable, and its functions are closely connected with the organization of a given society. Dr Heinemann's principal distinction is one between societies in which economic decisions are somehow centralized, and societies with a market system. The volume includes an interesting chapter on (galloping) inflations and their social consequences.

Marxism and Sociology. Views from Eastern Europe. Ed. by Peter L. Berger. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corporation, New York 1969. xv, 246 pp. \$ 3.95.

Most of the papers collected in this volume were specially written for, and originally published in, the autumn 1967 issue of *Social Research*. Ten sociologists from Eastern Europe (I. S. Kon representing the Soviet Union) expound what, in their view, sociology is and should be. Several contributors take exception to "dogmatism, sectarianism, and formalism in contemporary Marxist thought".

Marx-Lexikon zur politischen Ökonomie (mit japanischer Übersetzung). Hrsg. von Samezo Kuruma. 1. Konkurrenz. 2. Methode I. 3. Methode II. Otsuki Verlag, Tokyo 1968; 1969. xlii, 371 pp.; xxi, 465 pp.; xxi, 436 pp. Y 1500; 1700; 1700.

The saying *Augustinus eget Augustino interprete* applies with even greater force to Marx. One need only think of his dislike for precise definitions, which compels the reader to a careful study of the context as well as to comparisons with the author's earlier and later usage. Professor Kuruma has done a fine job by assembling extensive quotations from Marx's (and also Engels's) writings which may shed light on some central concepts of *Capital*. If the opening volume is still a verbal concordance of the word

competition, Vols 2 and 3 constitute a real concordance, or even a reader, in which the relevant statements on Marx's method (including analysis, abstraction, dialectics, etc.) have been collected. The scope of this work, which will consist of at least six volumes, is of course limited, but until the publication of the East German *Marx-Engels-Wörterbuch* Professor Kuruma's *Marx-Lexikon* will be a most useful tool.

MIETHKE, JÜRGEN. *Ockhams Weg zur Sozialphilosophie*. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1969. xxii, 585 pp. DM 86.00.

About half consisting of footnotes, the present volume is a real monument of German learning. The treatment of the subject proper, the genesis of Ockham's social ideas, is preceded by a detailed discussion of his life and writings as well as of his general philosophy and his ethics. On p. 348 the story begins of the debate, during the pontificate of John XXII, on the nature of evangelical poverty, which led to a first statement of Ockham's social philosophy in his *Opus XC Dierum*. Dr Miethke then confines himself to an analysis of this statement.

Military Profession and Military Regimes. Commitments and Conflicts. Ed. by Jacques van Doorn. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1969. 304 pp. \$ 12.60.

This volume is a sequel to *Armed Forces and Society* (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 109f.); at the Sixth World Congress of the International Sociological Association the Soviet delegation requested the working group to hold an interim meeting of the Association before its next congress. The outcome is this series of papers, which is ably introduced by the editor. From the vantage point of social history the following contributions appear to be the most relevant: J. Graczyk's on social promotion in the Polish army, O. Frändén's on mobility into and out of the Swedish officer corps, and A. Bopegamage's on the social origins of Indian army personnel (questions of caste and class). There are also studies on the role of the military in under-developed countries (B. J. Dudley's on Nigeria, for instance).

NATAF, ANDRÉ. *Le Marxisme et son Ombre (Rosa Luxembourg)*. André Balland, Paris 1970. 204 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

The author gives a series of comments on Marxism and the place of "Rosa" therein. His approaches are rather surprising; not only psychoanalysis, but natural science and even "alchemy" are among them. The result is a great many aphorisms, interspersed with more systematic sections. The number of excursions into other subjects (Hitlerism, for instance) contributes to the difficulty the reader may feel if he attempts an evaluation.

PRELLER, LUDWIG. *Praxis und Probleme der Sozialpolitik*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen; Polygraphischer Verlag A.G., Zürich 1970. 2 vols. xxviii, 310 pp.; xxiv, 444 pp. DM 75.00.

Eight years ago Professor Preller published his theory of social policy, which was noticed in IRSH, VIII (1963), pp. 291f. Now the practice gets its turn,

and here the author's conception of *Sozialpolitik* as *soziale Politik* leads to the implication of all kinds of policy; for instance, the population explosion has been allotted more space than social work. There is a heavy emphasis on the German Federal Republic, but the situation in other Western countries is also dealt with.

RENS, IVO. *Anthologie socialiste colinsienne*. La Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1970. 358 pp. Ill. S.fr. 33.00.

For the conception of "Rational Socialism" and for its *auctor intellectualis* we refer to the notice of Mr Rens's previous work in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 113. The anthology contains extracts from the writings of the Baron de Colins (among them his *Science sociale* and *L'Economie politique, source des révolutions et des utopies prétendues socialistes*), and from those of two of his disciples. They are Louis and his son Agathon De Potter (Belgians); from the former's writings, parts of which have been reproduced here, his *Catéchisme social* should be mentioned, from the latter's, the *Economie sociale*.

SCHWÄGLER, GEORG. *Soziologie der Familie. Ursprung und Entwicklung. Mit einem einleitenden Essay: Die Bevölkerungsexplosion und die Zukunft der Familie*, von W. E. Mühlmann. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1970. xix, 208 pp. DM 34.50.

Dr Schwäglér is to be commended for providing a comprehensive history of family sociology which really fills a gap. He has confined himself to the research of the contemporary Western family; thus, he pays attention to Engels's book on the English working class, not to *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*. Frédéric Le Play is rightly hailed as a real pioneer, but questions of social psychology also come up for discussion. A detailed bibliography and indices of names and subjects are appended.

SKLAIR, LESLIE. *The sociology of progress*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. xvi, 272 pp. 65/-.

Neither in organization nor in style the present volume, which has its origin in a London doctorate thesis, is the ripe work of a great sociologist. Yet it contains a few ideas that may prove useful, notably the distinction between progress based on the institutionalization of science and technology, and "non-innovational" progress. In this connection the author goes into some problems of "the sociological ethic".

Sociologie de la littérature. Recherches récentes et discussions. [Études de sociologie de la littérature.] Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1970. 240 pp. B.fr. 200.

With the exception of a curious critique translated from *Voprosy Literatury*, the studies which make up the present volume have their origin in the "sociological" school of the late Lucien Goldmann. The majority of the contributions are in the field of French literature (La Fayette, Marivaux,

Baudelaire, Saint-John Perse, Genet), but there are also papers on the novel in French Canada and Mexico.

VALTICOS, NICOLAS. *Droit international du travail*. [Traité de Droit du Travail, VIII.] Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1970. vi, 638 pp. F.fr. 85.00.

This very informative and well-arranged exposé of international labour law is up to date: it takes into account the first three months of 1970. The book opens with an illuminating section on the history of the efforts undertaken in the field prior to and since the creation of the International Labour Office (1919, as part of the International Labour Organization). This section is followed by a systematically arranged treatment of the problems involved. Thus, the "rights of man" are dealt with (freedom to organize in unions), as are questions such as social services, wages, maximum hours, housing of workers, protection of children, and family allowance schemes. Special attention has been reserved for the theory and (modest) practice of more or less generally recognized international norms.

Witchcraft Confessions & Accusations. Ed. by Mary Douglas. Tavistock Publications, London, New York, Sydney 1970. xxxviii, 387 pp. Maps. 63/-.

Most of the nineteen contributions to the present volume, which is dedicated to Professor Evans-Pritchard, are in the field of social and cultural anthropology, and deal with witchcraft and sorcery outside Europe. Four historical essays constitute the first part of the book, entitled "The Context of Witchcraft in Europe", and the editor has provided a useful introduction, "Thirty Years after *Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic*".

HISTORY

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. IX. Band, 1969. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschichte GmbH, Hannover 1969. 548 pp. DM 32.00.

Vol. IX of the *Archiv* contains important contributions to social history, mainly of Germany. The opening study, by E. Silberner, modestly entitled "On the Youth Biography of Johann Jacoby", is not only interesting for the information it provides on the subject proper (until 1841-42), but also for the impression it conveys of the intellectual climate among political liberals and radicals, in particular in East Prussia. W. Grab deals with the revolutionary propaganda by the German Jacobins, the late R. Rosdolsky with the conflict over the Polish-Russian boundary in and after 1863, and Z. Šolle with "Czech Social Democracy between Nationalism and Internationalism". Of the "Documents and Miscellanies" we mention letters by G. Johannsen and W. Liebknecht on the Germanization policy in Northern Sleswick, presented by G. Callesen, and materials about the Engels family. Under the same heading there is a long contribution by Agnes Blänsdorf on "Friedrich Ebert and the International".

Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz. I. Origines et débuts des partis communistes des pays latins (1919-1923). Textes établis et annotés par Siegfried Bahne. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1970. xliii, 655 pp. Hfl. 145.60; F.fr. 214.25.

The present first volume of the Humbert-Droz archives, published under the auspices of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, contains 161 documents which shed light on the origins and early history of various Communist parties, notably in France, Italy and Spain. Mr Humbert-Droz, in his capacity of a Comintern emissary, corresponded with scores of people both in the countries concerned and in Moscow. The decisive role played by a relatively restricted number of individuals (mostly intellectuals) in the formation of Communist parties and in the struggles within the traditional Socialist parties is apparent. Of the correspondents we mention, only in order to give a few examples, N. Bucharin, G. Zinov'ev, G. M. Serrati and B. Souvarine. This perfectly edited and fully annotated publication is of fundamental importance for the history of the Comintern and the affiliated Latin parties.

COBBAN, ALFRED. France Since the Revolution and Other Aspects of Modern History. Jonathan Cape, London 1970. 251 pp. 60/-.

Chronologically, this collection of previously published papers links up with the same author's *Aspects of the French Revolution* (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 474), but a little over halfway the frontiers of France are crossed and the reader finds articles on Palmer and Popper, essays on the New Imperialism and the decline of political theory, and a selection from the editorial notes which Professor Cobban used to publish in *History*. From the former group of papers we mention "The 'Middle Class' in France, 1815-48", two studies of the elections in 1848, and "Laval and the Third Republic".

Des victoires de Hitler au triomphe de la démocratie et du socialisme. Origines et bilan de la deuxième guerre mondiale (1939-1945). Compte rendu des travaux du Colloque scientifique organisé par l'Institut Maurice Thorez (Paris - 17, 18, 19 octobre 1969). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 446 pp. F.fr. 37.10.

The present papers on the history of the Second World War have their origin in an international symposium convened by the Thorez Institute. They do nothing beyond reproducing the current Communist views on the subject. Apart from the paper by the Japanese Hidesato Numata, which is critically commented upon in the preface, all contributions follow the Moscow line.

DESANTI, DOMINIQUE. L'Internationale communiste. Payot, Paris 1970. 395 pp. F.fr. 25.75.

In this popular history the Communist International is the central theme, but the latter is broadly conceived and encompasses the main events in the national Communist parties (Hungarian Revolution of 1919, Germany in the post-war years, the Spanish Civil War, the Popular Front episode, etc.).

Interesting is the discussion of how people such as Togliatti, notwithstanding secret reservations, could become unscrupulous Stalinists. The titles in the short bibliography contain some errors.

Entstehung und Wandel der modernen Gesellschaft. Festschrift für Hans Rosenberg zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Gerhard A. Ritter. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1970. xii, 384 pp. DM 68.00.

Apart from three studies in German economic history (by Helen P. Liebel, Hans-Ulrich Wehler, and Wolfram Fischer and Peter Czada), the present volume consists almost entirely of contributions in the field of social history. The most important of these are in English: "Some notes on Bureaucracy, Aristocracy, and Autocracy, in Russia, 1500-1800", by Jesse D. Clarkson, "The Prussian *Volksschule* in the Nineteenth Century", by Eugene N. Anderson, and "German Business Between War and Revolution: The Origins of the Stinnes-Legien Agreement", by Gerald D. Feldman. There is also a study of foreign labour in German economic policy during the First World War, by Friedrich Zunkel.

FANFANI, AMINTORE. Storia economica. Parte I. Antichità – Medioevo – Età moderna. 3a ed. accr. e ill. Parte II. Età contemporanea. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, Torino 1968; 1970. xv, 735 pp.; xvi, 528 pp. Ill. Maps. L. 8000; 10000.

Professor Fanfani has found time to contribute, in the framework of the twenty-volume *Trattato Italiano di Economia*, a substantial handbook which covers the economic history of the Mediterranean area and the West up to the nineteenth century. The focus is on the productive forces and trade, but there are also sections on income distribution, working and living conditions, etc. Hundreds of graphs, maps and illustrations add to the value of this very useful work.

HUMBERT-DROZ, JULES. Mémoires. Mon évolution du tolstoïsme au communisme 1891-1921. A la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1969. 441 pp. Ill. S.fr. 36.00.

The first part of these highly interesting memoirs is very relevant for an understanding of the motives which could inspire men of a rather middle-class background (the author's father was a skilled craftsman working in the Neuchâtel Jura watch industry) to become Communists. Mr Humbert-Droz became a Protestant minister, was attracted by Tolstoyan ideas, and was converted to a Socialism that soon was to surpass that of Ragaz in radicalism. Roughly half the book deals with the years after the outbreak of the October Revolution. Here the story is no longer that of a man whose field of action remained by and large his native country. The author, having taken part in the Second Congress of the Comintern, became one of Moscow's "eyes" – not only in Paris, but in Tours and Leghorn as well.

LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Beiträge zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Gesammelte Abhandlungen. Aus dem Nachlaß hrsg. von Eckart

Schremmer. [Forschungen zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Band 14.] Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1970. vii, 305 pp. DM 48.00.

The present collection, which links up with the same author's *Studien zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* (cf. IRSH, VIII (1963), pp. 506f.), was prepared and in part rewritten by the late Professor Lütge himself. The majority of the fourteen studies are concerned with the economic history of Central Europe, notably housing and foreign trade. We draw attention to the essays on the social policies of Bismarck and Schmoller, and to those on the emancipation of the peasants in Austria.

MASON, PHILIP. *Patterns of Dominance*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1970. xii, 377 pp. 70/-.

This study, which is of an impressively broad scope, is based not only on the author's own research and field work (he studied Africa in particular, and notably what was then the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), but also on studies made by J. Pitt-Rivers, D. Lowenthal, the late G. Wint, and others. Thus the book constitutes "a picture of the whole" as well as analyses of various situations separately. The standard of the work is high; the judgments arrived at are careful and balanced. In the first part the patterns of (increasing) inequality and the revolt against it (both in Europe and in – roughly speaking – the colonial world) are discussed. The second part goes into such questions as the nature of the conquered society and that of the dominant society. The third part is devoted to a number of "systems of inequality" (we mention the caste system in India, the history of the whites in Southern Africa and colonialism in the Caribbean). The fourth part contains thought-provoking conclusions.

NAGY-TALAVERA, NICHOLAS M. *The Green Shirts and the Others. A History of Fascism in Hungary and Rumania*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1970. xii, 427 pp. \$ 9.95.

This is a comparative study of the two East European countries where Fascism was able to command mass support. In both Hungary and Rumania the conservative Right was challenged by the radical "Green Shirts", who filled the void left by the ineffective Socialists and Communists. The author, a Hungarian refugee, pays due attention to the national characteristics, and to what the two countries have in common vis-a-vis Western and Central Europe; it is to his credit that he is more critical of the Hungarian Fascists than of their Rumanian counterparts.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. IV. *The Decline of Spain and the Thirty Years War 1609-48/59*. Ed. by J. P. Cooper. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xxi, 832 pp. 80/-.

With the publication of the present volume the New Cambridge Modern History is complete but for what may be regarded as appendices (a "companion" and an atlas). Eight chapters on general topics (including an excellent introduction by the editor) are followed by studies of separate countries, international conflicts, and the expansion of Europe. The level of the contributions is in keeping with that of the preceding volumes.

Soviet Relations with Latin America 1918-1968. A Documentary Survey. Ed. by Stephen Clissold. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1970. xx, 313 pp. 75/-.

The introduction (65 pages) contains a systematic survey, with many interesting details, of the Soviet Union's and the Comintern's-Cominform's relations with Latin America. The documents and extracts have been selected from various kinds of sources: diplomatic papers, newspaper articles, texts from (often illegal) Communist parties in the countries concerned, etc. A special section contains documents on Cuba under Castro; some among them, which are related to the missile crisis and Soviet withdrawal, are of particular interest. The volume as a whole constitutes a very important publication both for students of Latin America and for those interested in Soviet affairs and Communist tactics.

STEINBERG, LUCIEN. *La Révolte des Justes. Les Juifs contre Hitler 1933-1945*. Fayard, Paris 1970. 605 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The historian Steinberg has carried out a systematic investigation into Jewish resistance against the Nazis in Germany, Italy, the occupied countries and the extermination camps. He has not made it his object to write an epic; the carefully scrutinized facts are allowed to speak for themselves. A survey of the available sources is appended, but unfortunately an index is lacking.

OTHER BOOKS

Bibliography on Women Workers / Bibliographie sur le travail des femmes (1861-1965). [Bibliographical Contributions / Contributions Bibliographiques, No. 26.] International Labour Office, Central Library and Documentation Branch, Geneva / Bureau International du Travail, Service Central de Bibliothèque et de Documentation, Genève 1970. vii, 252 pp.

Lenin v bor'be za revoljucionnyj Internacional. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1970. 671 pp.

V.I. Lenin i Kommunističeskij Internacional. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1970. 562 pp. Ill.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

CARRÈRE D'ENCAUSSE, HÉLÈNE [et] STUART R. SCHRAM. *L'U.R.S.S. et la Chine devant les révolutions dans les sociétés pré-industrielles*. Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 108 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

A very matter-of-fact analysis of the general nature of the revolutions in Russia and China precedes the discussion of the progressive divergence between the Soviet and Chinese interpretations of evolutions and revolutions in the Third World, and of their open confrontation up to 1969. The aims as well as the tactics employed are clearly set forth. To the Chinese belongs the advantage of an experience analogous to what can easily be considered attractive ideologically, to the Russians that of their ability to provide

massive material support. In their conclusion the authors point out the relevance of a renewed version of an approach along the dividing lines East-West.

JUPPENLATZ, MORRIS. *Cities in Transformation. The Urban Squatter Problem of the Developing World.* University of Queensland Press, St. Lucia 1970; International Scholarly Book Services, Inc., London. xvii, 257 pp. Ill. Maps. A\$ 5.95; 56/-.

The author, an experienced town-planner and former Housing and Planning Adviser with the United Nations (in this capacity he travelled widely and worked especially in Manila and Rio de Janeiro), stresses by way of strong arguments the importance of the ever-growing problem of urban squatting, itself at least in part a consequence of the population explosion, in the underdeveloped countries. He provides the reader with an impressive amount of figures and data both on the problem itself and on the projects carried out or planned to resettle squatters in decent houses (preponderantly, high apartment houses). Mention should be made of the many excellent photographs that illustrate the book.

Klassen und Klassenkampf in den Entwicklungsländern in drei Bänden. 1. Die Klassenstruktur. 2. Probleme der ökonomischen Unabhängigkeit. 3. Die Wahl des Weges. Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin 1969; 1970. 327 pp.; 330 pp.; 360 pp. M. 18.50 per vol.

The original Russian edition of this collective undertaking appeared in 1967-68; a postface for the German edition concludes the third volume. As much as possible the problems of the Third World have been brought under a common denominator, although it is not denied that there are great differences in, e.g., the social and political systems prevailing in different countries and regions. Moreover, the many figures on the economies (production, national income, productivity) suggest diversity rather than homogeneity. As a matter of fact, the Communist objectives strongly colour the interpretation of such issues as the classes on which "Socialist" regimes should be based. The work as a whole, besides offering much material (often derived from Western sources), is important as an indication of the (rather flexible) attitude adopted by Soviet spokesmen; it is remarkable that the role played by the Chinese is not mentioned.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Colonialism in Africa 1870-1960. Vol. 2. The History and Politics of Colonialism 1914-1960. Ed. by L. H. Gann and Peter Duignan. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. x, 563 pp. Maps. 100/-.

The opening volume of this monumental work was favourably reviewed in the previous issue, on p. 311. The present Vol. 2 deals, as did Vol. 1, with history and politics. It contains masterly contributions; the whole is characterized by the excellent balance struck between "Eurocentric" and "Afrocentric" approaches to Europe's record in Africa. The editors have contributed, apart from an excellent introduction which summarizes the essentials of the era since the First World War, a study on "Changing Patterns of a White Elite" (Rhodesian and other settlers). We mention, moreover, the studies by G. Bennett ("British Settlers North of the Zambezi, 1920 to 1960"), H. Deschamps ("France in Black Africa and Madagascar between 1920 and 1945"), M. Kilson ("The Emergent Elites of Black Africa, 1900 to 1960"), and C. Young ("Decolonization in Africa"). The concluding chapter, written by A. Adu Boahen, surveys the colonial era from "conquest to independence".

Algeria

Der algerische Sozialismus. Eine Dokumentation. Zusammengest. und eingel. von Ursel Clausen. C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen 1969. 463 pp. DM 36.00.

This mimeographed book contains the most important ideological texts (speeches, legal and other documents) from the years 1962-66, i.e., the time of the Ben Bella administration and the first years of the Boumedienne rule. Various documents – in French, the careful annotation is in German – are reproduced in extract form; they include the fundamental "Programme of Tripolis". The excellent introduction offers the reader an overall view of what this particular brand of Socialism (if a definition of what is Socialism and what is not were still possible, its use in the present case would be debatable) means in theory and practice. A good survey is given of economic and social policies. A systematic bibliography is appended.

QUANDT, WILLIAM B. *Revolution and Political Leadership: Algeria, 1954-1968*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1969. xvii, 313 pp. \$ 8.95.

Approximately forty interviews with members of the political elite provided the basic material for this book. It is argued that during the revolution existing tensions and diversity of opinion were reinforced; intra-elite conflicts have characterized the period since independence. One of the consequences is that till now "few irreversible choices as to the nature of the political system have been made". Neither a gradual development toward "a relatively open system" nor one toward a rigid, authoritarian state is precluded by Algeria's "present political current".

Tanzania

TETZLAFF, RAINER. *Koloniale Entwicklung und Ausbeutung. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Deutsch-Ostafrikas 1885-1914*. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, 17.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1970. 311 pp. DM 58.60.

This is an important contribution to social as well as economic history, and to an understanding of the impact of colonization both on the colonized and on the colonizers. Many quotations from contemporary reports evoke a spirit on the part of colonial administrators which helps to explain such reactions as the Maji-Maji rebellion. Whereas the first two parts focus on economic developments, the third is devoted to typically social problems: the colonists' mentality, treatment of, and attitudes towards, the natives, attempts at a social welfare policy and the effects of colonialism on social change.

AMERICA

GOTT, RICHARD. *Guerrilla Movements in Latin America*. Nelson, London 1970. xi, 452 pp. Ill. Maps. 100/-.

The author, who was the first correspondent (of the *Guardian*) to witness Guevara's death, deals in this volume with guerrilla movements in Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, but in more general chapters he also discusses similar movements in other parts of the continent and, notably, the nature of the impact of the Cuban Revolution. Notwithstanding his obvious sympathy with the aims of the guerrillas, he evaluates their failures with much objectivity. The underrating of the forces of the "establishment", the quarrels (and often inactivity) among Communists (orthodox, "Chinese" and Trotskyite), the lack of understanding which "urban" revolutionaries usually find among the rural population are dealt with in detail. Yet the book ends in fairly optimistic tones: the guerrilla movements "are already laying the groundwork for future changes", though they have proved too weak to give reason to expect any victory in the near future. The appendix contains some relevant documents, which are illustrative of the materials used in writing the book: left-wing periodicals, newspapers, but also articles in *Le Monde*.

GRIFFIN, KEITH. *Underdevelopment in Spanish America. An Interpretation*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 288 pp. 63/-.

Written from a "structuralist" point of view, this thought-stimulating "interpretation" concentrates on the obstacles to institutional reform, which is said to be the essence of development. Various case studies are included; they serve the purpose of establishing general patterns. It is argued that the disparity between all Spanish American countries and the industrial West is "quickly becoming larger". The roots of the inability to reverse this tendency are mainly to be found in the colonial times, when very tenacious traditions and attitudes were moulded. A solution would become feasible only if a thorough agrarian reform were carried out, and existing trade arrangements and policies of the industrialized nations were incisively modified.

Latin American Affairs. Ed. by Raymond Carr. [St. Antony's Papers, Number 22.] Oxford University Press, London 1970. 158 pp. 35/-.

The monographs collected in this volume (seminar papers read at St Antony's College and others) are of a high standard. O. Cornblit writes on "Society and

Mass Rebellion in Eighteenth-Century Peru and Bolivia" (the Tupac Amará rebellion, as a series of outbreaks in 1780 is commonly called). The agrarian expansion and the development of industrialization in Argentina from 1880 to 1930 are treated by E. Gallo. P. Flynn gives a precise account of the Brazilian "revolution" of 1930 and the role therein of the Revolutionary Legion. A. Angell discusses the relationships between trade union activities and party politics in Chile (the unions can flourish only if partisan differences are not, or not directly, transferred to the former). The last contribution is on "The Peasantry and the Cuban Revolution from the Spring of 1959 to the End of 1960"; its author is J. Martínez-Alier.

MÖRNER, MAGNUS, Ed. *Race and Class in Latin America*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1970. x, 309 pp. \$ 10.00.

A joint collaboration between Columbia and Cornell Universities made it possible to hold a conference on race and class in Latin America, under the direction of the editor, in December 1965. The contributions represent a wide diversity of areas and subjects. The volume is divided into four parts. The first is devoted to the abolition of slavery and its aftermath. Here, for instance, is published an essay by C. M. Rama on the passing of Afro-Uruguayans from caste society into class society. The second part deals with "Immigration, Stratification, and Race Relations" (of three contributions, we mention that by H. Hoetink on the Dominican Republic in the nineteenth century). Part III is entitled "Change in Indo-America During the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries" (here is a study on official *Indigenismo* in Peru, 1920, by Fr. Chevalier), Part IV deals with the present state of knowledge and the interdisciplinary tasks ahead. The editor's contribution here is especially relevant: "Historical Research on Race Relations in Latin America During the National Period".

Brazil

PILATTI BALHANA, ALTIVA [e] BRASIL PINHEIRO MACHADO. *Campos Gerais. Estruturas agrárias*. Pref. de Bento Munhoz da Rocha Netto. Faculdade de Filosofia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, [Curitiba] 1968. xx, 268 pp. US\$ 2.00.

The present volume is a sociological study of the area of Campos Gerais in the province of Paraná, and notably of the Mennonite colony of Witmarsum. This colony, which was founded by refugees from the Soviet Union, has given rise to a modernizing middle class in a stagnant society. Summaries in English, German and French are appended.

Canada

French-Canadian Nationalism. An Anthology. Ed. by Ramsay Cook. Macmillan of Canada, Toronto 1969. 336 pp. C\$ 8.95.

Past and present are reflected in this anthology, which comprises essays and (often polemical) articles of different standards. We mention the contributions by F. Ouellet (on the historical background of separatism in Quebec), E. Parent (on the necessity, and impact, of industrialization in French

Canada), and H. Bourassa (on French-Canadian patriotism, a subject treated in many other contributions as well). A revolutionary tone is struck by J.-M. Piotte ("Once our collective being is freed" – which appears to be an ideal far from being realized – "we can unite with the English-Canadian proletariat").

Cuba

O'CONNOR, JAMES. *The Origins of Socialism in Cuba*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1970. ix, 338 pp. \$ 10.00.

This book is based on research carried out during the years 1960-64. For later years the author had to rely on writings and reports by people who had occasion to visit Cuba. The author, starting from a definition of two contending schools of thought about Cuban Socialism (the first: Castro betrayed the revolution, his Communism was imposed on a country which was not ripe for it; the second: Castro was driven towards Communism because of US failures and opposition), posits and argues the thesis that Socialism in Cuba developed organically out of the conditions of the country. From this vantage points he surveys the country's (mismanaged) economy before the revolution, the position of labour, and agricultural and industrial planning since 1959.

United States of America

BERNSTEIN, IRVING. *Turbulent Years. A History of the American Worker 1933-1941*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1970. xiv, 873 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95.

This is the second volume of Irving Bernstein's *History of the American Worker*, covering the era between the two World Wars. The first volume, entitled *The Lean Years*, dealt with both the worker and the trade union. The present volume, which is concerned only with the trade union, is to be followed by a third on the worker in the years under consideration. Dr Bernstein's study is very lively, full of interesting details and – though in the form of general references – well documented. His sympathy with the struggle of the unions does not make him overlook their weaknesses and failures, such as a sometimes dangerous inclination to "fratricide". The story is given relief by the attention duly paid to government policies, management actions and reactions (e.g., the Ford Company), the question of the unorganized, etc. As a matter of fact, the origins and growth of the CIO and the emergence of the UAW are dealt with extensively.

CANTOR, MILTON, Ed. *Black Labor in America*. Introd. by Herbert G. Gutman. Negro Universities Press, Westport (Conn.) n.d. [1970.] xii, 170 pp. \$ 10.00.

The articles collected in this volume previously appeared in the summer 1969 issue of *Labor History*; some have been slightly revised. The period they cover stretches from the Reconstruction ("Call your old master – 'Master'") to the Second World War. In his short, but thought-stimulating introduction the editor stresses the fact that the behaviour of black workers "can be

fully understood only by a careful delineation of the external and internal context that helped shape" it. The condition of black labour in the South after the Civil War is ably discussed by Th. Wagstaff. The black cowboys in the West during the last third of the nineteenth century are dealt with by K. W. Porter. P. B. Worthman and W. M. Tuttle, Jr, explore labour and racial issues in Birmingham and Chicago, respectively, for the years around 1900. J. L. Schreiber and H. N. Schreiber illuminate the mobilization of Negroes in World War I. R. Wolters and J. S. Olson discuss general issues for the years 1933-35 (the Negro response to collective bargaining) and 1936-45, respectively.

HARPER, ALAN D. *The Politics of Loyalty. The White House and the Communist Issue, 1946-1952.* Greenwood Publishing Corporation, Westport (Conn.) 1969. xiii, 318 pp. \$ 13.00.

In the main basing himself on books and newspaper articles, the author gives a solid exposé of the years during which the Truman administration was faced with an earlier heavily underrated Communist danger, and the USA with the McCarthyite crisis of confidence. In a critical vein the attitudes of Senators and members of the House are discussed. Their waverings and often their lack of courage are held responsible for several of the administration's shortcomings.

NEALE, A. D. *The Antitrust Laws of the United States of America. A Study of Competition Enforced by Law.* With a foreword by Abe Fortas. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xiv, 527 pp. 80/- (Paper: 28/-).

With the assistance of Mr Dan G. Goyder the author has thoroughly revised and updated this useful book, the original edition of which was published in 1960, and noticed in IRSH, VI (1961), p. 154.

Nineteenth-Century Cities. Essays in the New Urban History. Ed. by Stephan Thernstrom and Richard Sennett. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1969. xiii, 430 pp. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

The majority of these papers from the conference on nineteenth-century cities held at Yale University in November, 1968, is eminently relevant to, or part of, social history. Most contributions deal with aspects of the history of cities in the USA, but there are also studies on the glassworkers of the French community of Carmaux (by J. W. Scott), on social structure in Hamilton, Ontario (by M. B. Katz), on social structure, status and civil-military conflict in urban Colombia from independence to 1858 (by A. P. Maingot), and on Irish slums in London (by L. H. Lees). The diversity of subjects is also to be found in the other valuable studies. There are, for instance, contributions on the effect of craft and ethnic differences in Poughkeepsie (C. Griffen), on urban residential patterns in ante-bellum Boston (P. R. Knights), the emergence of urban politics and the position of the community elite therein in Springfield, Mass. (M. H. Frisch), and on the eruption of violence in a traditionally quiet middle-class district of Chicago, 1886 and 1888 (R. Sennett).

SENNETT, RICHARD. *Families against the City. Middle Class Homes of Industrial Chicago 1872-1890.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. x, 258 pp. \$ 8.50.

The author examines "the conditions of family life" of a middle-class urban community in Chicago. Union Park had been an upper-class district, and has degenerated since the time under discussion. Interesting sources have been worked up into a vivid account of the history of family life. Personal census records on 12,000 people have been analyzed for the year 1880. Special attention is paid to problems of interaction (e.g., between the family and the city).

SMITH, RUSSELL E. [and] DOROTHY ZIETZ. *American Social Welfare Institutions.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1970. xiii, 363 pp. \$ 9.95.

The authors give a well-balanced exposé of social welfare and social work in the past and the present as well as developmental trends pointing to the future. The subjects have been systematically arranged: Part I is devoted to the development of social welfare institutions, Part II to that of social work as a profession. A separate chapter deals with American involvement in international social work. Excellent bibliographies are appended to all chapters.

STAROBIN, ROBERT S. *Industrial Slavery in the Old South.* Oxford University Press, New York 1970. xiii, 320 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95; 69/-.

In this pioneer study, which covers the period from 1790 up to the Civil War, the author describes in detail the conditions of the industrial slaves, a category which, though it made up no more than five per cent of all slaves in the 1850's, became important as a result of slave-owners' determination to industrialize the South. The issues involved (challenges of poor whites, conflicts with Northern industrialists about protection) are discussed with acumen.

STOVER, JOHN F. *The Life and Decline of the American Railroad.* Oxford University Press, New York 1970. xi, 324 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50; 63/-.

Professor Stover, who is a specialist on the subject, has written a popular book on the history of the railway system in the United States. The emphasis is on the epochal role which this industry once played in the making of God's own country, but a modicum of labour history has been worked in.

OTHER BOOKS

- EHRMANN, HERBERT B. *The Case That Will Not Die. Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti.* W. H. Allen, London 1970. xxix, 576 pp. Ill. Maps.
- RICHARDS, LEONARD L. "Gentlemen of Property and Standing". *Anti-Abolition Mobs in Jacksonian America.* Oxford University Press, New York 1970. xi, 196 pp.

ASIA

ABDEL-MALEK, ANOUAR. *La pensée politique arabe contemporaine*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1970. 382 pp. F.fr. 9.50.

With two exceptions all the texts presented here (57, most in extract form) have been translated from the Arabic. They cover the whole of the Arab world and, although the focus is on the most recent history and the present, they represent currents of thought developing as early as the middle of the nineteenth century. In his somewhat unsystematic introduction Dr Abdel-Malek attempts to stress universal aspects in Arab political and social theories and to explain the function of Marxism in recent ideological developments. The texts illustrate the diversity of the various currents, and also the variety within several of them (notably within Socialism and Communism).

ASHTOR, ELIYAHU. *Histoire des prix et des salaires dans l'Orient médiéval*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1969. 575 pp. F.fr. 98.00.

Given the relative scarcity of non-literary sources, a monetary history of the Middle East is no easy undertaking, and at any rate Dr Ashtor may be said to have done real spadework in this difficult field. By piecing together scattered evidence he has managed to shed new light on the relationship of prices (food, but also clothes and houses) and wages in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Syria up to the fifteenth century.

Man, State, and Society in Contemporary Southeast Asia. Ed. by Robert O. Tilman. Pall Mall Press, London 1969. xvii, 637 pp. Maps. 115/-.

Assisted by students of Yale University, the editor has brought together forty readings which shed light on various aspects and problems of contemporary society in South-East Asia. Most of them are (reprinted) contributions by historians and social scientists, but there are also items that have the value of primary sources; thus Professor Benda's paper "Reflections on Asian Communism" is followed by an abbreviated version of Sukarno's first speech on the *Pantja Sila*. A useful collection, to which a bibliographical guide and an index are appended.

ULE, WOLFGANG. *Der arabische Sozialismus und der zeitgenössische Islam*. Dargestellt am Beispiel Ägyptens und des Iraks. C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen 1969. 263 pp. DM 29.00.

In this learned (mimeographed) study the author demonstrates that Islam as a religion leaves room both for "capitalist" and "Socialist" modes of production and social organization. The question is rather whether the people can change as much as theological re-appraisal can. Arab Socialism, as it is embraced by Egypt and Iraq, is defined as a union of "scientific Socialism" with "democracy" – a democracy with a one-party system, because plurality would mean infiltration from abroad. Here as well as on other points analysis gives way to conformity with, or pure description

of, the official ideology. Interesting extracts from original documents are appended.

China

DUTT, GARGI [and] V. P. DUTT. *China's Cultural Revolution*. Asia Publishing House, London 1970. ix, 260 pp. 65/-.

Quoting wall posters and other contemporary documents, the authors give a very full picture of the events called the Cultural Revolution. They analyze the forces contending for power, and also deal with the aftermath when the Red Guards were by and large suppressed – partly on Mao's instructions. The deep fissures among the party leadership and the centrifugal forces in the army are treated with acumen. The utter failure of the essence of the Cultural Revolution is demonstrated convincingly.

PARSONS, JAMES BUNYAN. *The Peasant Rebellions of the Late Ming Dynasty*. The University of Arizona Press, Tuscon 1970. xv, 292 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

In 1628 a series of peasant rebellions started; they collapsed in the years 1644-46. Primary and secondary sources have enabled the author to write this incisive and learned account. Political instability in Shensi, where the movement began (at first on a modest scale, but in the early 1640's taking on dangerous proportions since the rebels by then possessed considerable military strength), explains the outbreak; political unripeness, the eventual break-down, apart from Manchu military superiority. The study is a valuable contribution not only to the history of China, but to an understanding of essential traits of most peasant rebellions.

India

AGARWALA, S. N. *A Demographic Study of Six Urbanising Villages*. Asia Publishing House, London 1970. xi, 195 pp. 55/-.

Towards the end of the 'fifties the Demographic Research Centre of the Indian Institute of Economic Growth conducted a series of inquiries into village fertility. The present volume reports the inquiry conducted in the immediate environment of Delhi City. The topics covered include differential fertility by caste and occupation, age at marriage, incidence of widowhood, age at widowhood, infant and child mortality, and registration of births and deaths. The report is illustrated with many tables and graphs.

CHAKRABORTY, P. *Strikes and Morale in Industry in India and her principal states*. [Eastern Law House Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta] 1969. xiv, 475 pp. Rs 20.00.

Mrs Chakraborty, a psychologist by education and Deputy Labour Commissioner in the Government of West Bengal, deals with a broad variety of factors relevant for an understanding of the causes and intensity of social unrest, and describes patterns of strike activity and strike behaviour. Thus, the history and objectives of the trade unions, the Government's role in

settling disputes, morale in industry and job satisfaction are among the subjects coming up for scrutiny.

Elites in South Asia. Ed. by Edmund Leach and S. N. Mukherjee. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xiv, 267 pp. Maps. 75/-.

The papers in this collection were originally prepared for a seminar held in Cambridge under the auspices of the University Centre of South Asian Studies. A definition of the term "elite" was left to the participants. The elites described "are simply samples drawn from different Indian localities at different historical periods" (editors' introduction). Of the eleven papers we mention, choosing more or less at random, S. N. Mukherjee's study on class, caste and politics in Calcutta from 1815 to 1835, that by E. Shills on the academic profession in India, and that by E. Stokes on the rural revolt in the Upper and Central Doab (1857).

PODDAR, ARABINDA. Renaissance in Bengal. Quests and Confrontations. 1800-1860. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla 1970. ix, 254 pp. Rs 24.00.

Calcutta with its heterogeneous population and relative wealth was the centre of the intellectual movement described as the "renaissance" of parts of the Hindu elite, some of whom went to great lengths in repudiating traditional religion. The impact of European ideas was an important factor; the disintegration of traditional society as a consequence of the British conquest another. Portraits are drawn of several people such as Rammohan Roy, a nonconformist intellectual, but also Radhakanta Dev, who tried to prevent Hindu customs from being changed and at the same time adopted Western science. In Dakshine Rajan, to give another example, a pronounced Anglophile attitude was combined with a tendency toward a (vague) Socialism. Thus the diversity is clearly set out, as well as some general problems posited by new realities.

Indonesia

WIDJOJO NITISASTRO. Population Trends in Indonesia. Prepared under the auspices of the Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1970. xxi, 266 pp. \$ 12.50.

The central theme of this study, which is of a very high standard of excellence, is the analysis of the 1961 census. But the author also discusses the demographic history of the country in detail, and provides a wealth of material on the factors responsible for population growth and its consequences. Very interesting are the forecasts of probable growth rates for the 1970's and 1980's. In 1991 Java alone would have (without out-migration, which never can have decisive importance) at least 125 millions. It is no wonder that the author, whose account of the impact of the age-group structure on the country's economy and its social policy should be mentioned, strongly advocates birth control.

Japan

BALLON, ROBERT J., Ed. *The Japanese Employee*. Sophia University, Tokyo; The Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vt.), Tokyo 1969. xvii, 317 pp. \$ 8.00.

The editor, who is an expert on Japanese labour-management relations, remarks in his preface that "the primary difference" with the West "is revealed in the social and human aspects of the growth" of the economy. A matter of central significance is the mentality of the employee. The editor's contributions to the volume consist of a study of the Japanese dimensions of industrial enterprise, which can be considered a general introduction to the subject, another on participative employment, and a third one on the lifelong remuneration system. Of the other contributions we mention those most relevant from the viewpoint of social history: "The Japanese Executive" (H. Glazer), "Labor Cost Accounting" (Iwao Tomita), "The Labor Movement" (P. T. Chang), "Enterprise Unionism and Wage Increases" (Makoto Sakurabayashi), and "Labor Disputes and Their Settlement" (Tadashi Hanami).

SCHEINER, IRWIN. *Christian Converts and Social Protest in Meiji Japan*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1970. x, 268 pp. \$ 6.50.

Remarkably enough, it was often *samurai* who, having lost their position of feudal lords, were converted to Christianity and eventually played important roles in social reform movements. Interesting is the way in which insights, developed by Max Weber and Talcott Parsons on the influence of religious thought and a religiously inspired style of life, are here applied to a section of the Japanese elite. Light is shed on the social and cultural climate as well, in which rapid economic growth was possible.

Syria

HILAN, RIZKALLAH. *Culture et développement en Syrie et dans les pays retardés*. Préface de Maxime Rodinson. Éditions Anthropos, Paris n.d. [1970.] xv, 388 pp. F.fr. 37.00.

The first section of this doctorate thesis (Geneva) contains an overall picture of Syrian history. An account of the productive forces and of the impediments to economic growth follows, in which many data are communicated. A special section is devoted to an evaluation of "modern education and culture" as the main force of development, and the last one to issues of demography; the advantages of rapid population growth are considered to be, at least for the time being, greater than the disadvantages. Apart from the historical introduction, the author, who sometimes adopts a moralizing tone, discusses general problems confronting the underdeveloped ("retarded") countries at length.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***New Caledonia**

DOUSSET, ROSELÈNE. *Colonialisme et contradictions. Étude sur les causes socio-historiques de l'Insurrection de 1878 en Nouvelle-Calédonie.* Préface de Roger Bastide. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1970. 208 pp. Ill. F.fr. 36.00.

Mrs Dousset's study is in the field of "ethno-history" and throws light on various questions of "cultural alternatives". Her account of the New Caledonian civilization is precise and clear, as is the analysis of the tensions caused by the confrontation with the whites. The book, dealing with a very specific case, leads to some general conclusions on the impact of colonialism.

New Zealand

ORAM, C. A. *Social Policy and Administration in New Zealand.* New Zealand University Press Price Milburn, Wellington 1969. 268 pp. NZ\$ 5.00.

In a clearly arranged form the author gives an exposé of social policy and administration (central and other government as well as voluntary organizations are discussed) in New Zealand. The book also deals with social research, and contains detailed accounts of income maintenance, education, housing and welfare. Precise information is provided on government expenditure on social services and the methods of financing them. Interesting is the chapter in which, for comparison's sake, "world trends in co-ordination of welfare" are treated; among the countries mentioned here are not only Britain, the USA or the Scandinavian countries, but also the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

EUROPE

BOHMANN, ALFRED. *Menschen und Grenzen. Band 2. Bevölkerung und Nationalitäten in Südosteuropa.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1969. 397 pp. DM 64.00.

The first volume in this series was noticed in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), p. 517. The second one has a broader scope: it deals with the different national composition of the populations of Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and the European part of Turkey before, during, and after the Second World War. Special chapters are devoted in each case, except Turkey, to the Germans (and their fate); in describing the history of German colonization in the countries concerned the author goes far back in history. Many tables, based on censuses, are included.

Nationalism in Eastern Europe. Ed. by Peter F. Sugar and Ivo J. Lederer. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1969. ix, 468 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present volume contains a wealth of information on the genesis and the specific nature of East European nationalism. After a general essay on "external and domestic roots" by the first editor, the several countries (with the exception of the Soviet Union) are dealt with one by one. The survival of nationalism in the "people's democracies" receives a fair share of the attention.

Austria

MIERSCH, KLAUSJÜRGEN. Die Arbeiterpresse der Jahre 1869 bis 1889 als Kampfmittel der österreichischen Sozialdemokratie. Europa-Verlag, Wien 1969. ix, 203 pp. S 240.

After the March revolution it was not until 1867 that freedom of the press was re-introduced to a considerable extent; in 1869 the *Konstitutionelle Vorstadtzeitung* appeared, the first press organ in the service of the working class. The author describes the vicissitudes of the early labour and Socialist press which reflect, among other things, the intra-party conflicts. Though the focus is on the central (Viennese) organs, a special chapter presents details on a number of provincial, German-language, newspapers, such as, e.g., the *Arbeiterfreund* (Reichenberg). Portraits are drawn of the editors and some contributors, and the difficulties (also in their relations with the authorities) they had to cope with are related at length.

Belgium

DE VROEDE, MAURITS. Van schoolmeester tot onderwijzer. De opleiding van de leerkrachten in België en Luxemburg, van het eind van de 18de eeuw tot omstreeks 1842. Universiteitsbibliotheek, Universitaire Uitgaven, Leuven 1970. lii, 563 pp. B.fr. 675.

Dr De Vroede has worked up an enormous quantity of published and unpublished materials on the genesis of specific training for primary school teachers in Belgium, and also in Luxemburg and the Netherlands. Much attention is paid to organizational questions and to the impact of the Church (which increased when Belgium became independent), less to the teachers' living conditions and social status. The volume includes a full list of the sources used as well as indices of names and subjects.

Czechoslovakia

SHAWCROSS, WILLIAM. Dubcek. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1970. xvii, 317 pp. Ill. 65/-.

Many interviews with, e.g., Dubcek's relatives, and research in various parts of Czechoslovakia, have enabled the author to write this political biography, which does credit to his journalistic capacities. A lively picture is drawn of a fundamentally ingenuous man, notwithstanding his education in Moscow,

with "a certain capacity for self-delusion", who, in 1968, miscalculated the relative strength of "hawks" and "doves" among the Soviet leaders. The invasion is said to have been possibly the result of Brežnev's "senility".

Winter in Prague. Documents on Czechoslovak Communism in Crisis. Ed. by Robin Alison Remington, with an introd. by William E. Griffith. Czech and Slovak transl. rev. by Michael Berman. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1969. xxviii, 473 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

Various texts, pro and contra, several of them being indirectly relevant (e.g., Soviet or Hungarian statements with only vague allusions to Czechoslovak internal affairs), are produced here in an English translation. They offer very commendable documentary evidence of the issues at stake before, during and after the heyday of the reform movement symbolized by the Dubcek leadership. Ably written introductions considerably enhance the value of this publication.

France

BERNARD, LEON. The emerging city. Paris in the age of Louis XIV. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1970. ix, 326 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The subject of this popular but well-documented book is the modernization of Paris during the second half of the seventeenth century, which the author puts on a level with the better-known performance by Napoleon III and Baron Haussmann. The problems of population growth, administration, traffic, sanitary conditions, etc., are discussed at great length. At the same time the volume is a contribution to social history in a wider sense.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL. Blanqui. Traduit de l'anglais par Jean Vaché. François Maspero, Paris 1970. 351 pp. F.fr. 24.65.

Parochialism and a lack of understanding of the laws of social and political change are the main negative characteristics of Blanqui's way of thought, according to the Marxist author who has made a penetrating study of the sources, and in this political biography discusses a wide range of issues. It is to be noted that he often makes comparisons, e.g., with Proudhon (whom he treats with no sympathy at all). The current view of Blanqui the master insurrectionist is fully endorsed.

CAPDEVIELLE, JACQUES et RENÉ MOURIAUX. Les syndicats ouvriers en France. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 126 pp. F.fr. 5.80.

Within a small compass these extracts from various writings (Proudhon, Marx, representatives of various currents among French politicians, syndicalists and trade unionists), together with explanatory comments by the editors, present an account of the subject which concentrates on post-war developments up to 1968. Many figures are given, e.g., on the regional distribution of membership in the rival trade-union federations.

COBB, RICHARD. *The Police and the People. French Popular Protest 1789-1820*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1970. xxi, 393 pp. 80/-.

The author has worked up a wealth of sources in this fascinating study. The first part is of eminent importance: it deals methodologically and paradigmatically with the available sources on popular movements, and with their motives and inspirations. These sources, their value and trustworthiness are meticulously evaluated. A number of cases of popular violence, urban and rural riots and their repression constitute the second part; the third is entitled "Dearth, Famine and the Common People".

Le communisme en France et en Italie. Tome I. Le communisme en France. [Par] Frédéric Bon, Monique Fichelet, Raymond Fichelet [e.a.] [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 175.] Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 336 pp. Maps. F.fr. 67.00.

The papers read at a conference organized by the *Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* in March, 1968, are presented here in a revised form; a second volume will contain the papers on Communism in Italy. G. Lavau discusses the place the PCF occupies in the political system of France. J. Touchard deals lucidly with its ideology; other contributions on the subject (including the debates provoked by international events such as the suppression of the Hungarian revolution) are written by Fr. Bon and N. Racine. The latter author also contributes a very useful survey on the state of research. G. Rossi-Landi treats of organizational issues, and J. Ranger analyzes the electoral fluctuations and trends since 1945. Several authors have co-operated in presenting a picture of the party's "image" based on public opinion polls.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *Auguste Blanqui. Des origines à la révolution de 1848. Premiers combats et premières prisons*. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1969. 352 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

"The filiation of Babouvism to Marxism passes through the Blanquism of the July Monarchy"; six of the eight chapters of this volume, according to the author, make that point. Much unpublished material has been used by the expert author in writing this very full biography which, if continued for the years 1848-81, would constitute the most detailed one till now. Blanqui's writings and speeches are extensively quoted. This contributes to the vividness of the account, which stresses both the ideological eclecticism characteristic of Blanqui's thought and the man's unbreakable revolutionary ardour.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. *La Commune de Paris à l'assaut du ciel*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 343 pp. Ill. F.fr. 19.70.

On the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the Commune Duclos's book "*A l'assaut du ciel*" was published for the first time (cf. IRSH, VI (1961), p. 327). Apart from the title, there are some slight revisions in this new edition, which, however, contains a new preface of 47 pages, in which the author polemizes against some recent works on the Commune.

FRÉVILLE, JEAN. *La nuit finit à Tours. Naissance du Parti communiste français. Édition du cinquantenaire.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 239 pp. Ill. F.fr. 15.75.

The present volume is a somewhat expanded and illustrated edition of the same author's *Né du feu*, which was noticed in IRSH, VI (1961), p. 167.

GOMBIN, RICHARD. *Les socialistes et la guerre. La S.F.I.O. et la politique étrangère française entre les deux guerres mondiales.* Préface de C. A. Colliard. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1970. viii, 271 pp. Ill. F.fr. 38.00.

As early as 1920, when, after Tours, the SFIO seemed united as regards issues of foreign policy (condemnation of the Ruhr occupation, etc.), the elements of disunity which became dramatically evident in 1940 (the majority voting for Pétain) were already in existence. This is the main thesis of the present well-documented and thoroughgoing study, which concentrates on divergent trends of opinion within the party. The approach is that of political sociology rather than that of history, in spite of the chronological order of the account. The opposition to Poincaré, the attitudes towards the League of Nations, the tenacity of pacifist (war-weary) inclinations after Hitler's rise to power and the controversies over the Civil War in Spain are among the most interesting themes.

Jaurès, JEAN. *Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française.* Éd. revue et annotée par Albert Soboul. Tome I. *La Constituante (1789-1791)*. Tome II. *La Législative (1791-1792)*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1968; 1970. 1127 pp.; 760 pp. Ill. Not singly obtainable; price of Vols I-VI F.fr. 560.00.

Professor Soboul's new edition of Jaurès's famous work on the French Revolution will be published in six volumes. Whereas the revision only consists in the text being purged of minor errors, the new annotation includes extensive *Notes complémentaires* with updated bibliographies. Vol. I contains a foreword by Ernest Labrousse as well as an introduction by Madeleine Rebérioux. The production of the richly illustrated volumes is beyond praise.

LAFARGUE, PAUL. *Textes choisis. Introd. et notes par Jacques Girault.* [Les Classiques du Peuple.] Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 261 pp. F.fr. 14.65.

These selections from the writings of Lafargue do not go beyond 1891. An extensive introduction is followed by *Le Droit à la Paresse*, *La Religion du Capital*, and a number of shorter articles.

LATOUR, ANNY. *La Résistance juive en France (1940-1944)*. Stock, Paris 1970. 301 pp. Ill. F.fr. 28.00.

Although in many cases a clear division cannot be made, this book is not on the Jewish participation in the French Resistance, but rather on resistance

by Jews motivated by their Jewishness. The author, who took an active part herself in the actions she describes, presents a popularly written, moving account. There is a bibliography, but references to sources in the text are lacking.

MAZAURIC, CLAUDE. *Sur la Révolution française. Contributions à l'histoire de la révolution bourgeoise. Avant-propos d'Albert Soboul.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 238 pp. F.fr. 20.35.

The critiques and studies collected in the present volume have been written from a definitely Communist vantage point. The motto of the critiques, one of Lenin's denunciations of the "seeking" Marxists, is rather ominous, but the subsequent studies of the "classical bourgeois revolution" contain solid bits of information. We mention the contribution to the semantics of *régime féodal* and *féodalité* towards the end of the eighteenth century, "Babouvism and Class Consciousness", the studies of Rouen during the Revolution, and the essay on the counter-revolution in the West of France.

MESLIER, JEAN. *Œuvres complètes. Préfaces et notes par Jean Deprun, Roland Desné [et] Albert Soboul.* Tome I. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1970. clxvi, 540 pp. Ill. F.fr. 70.00.

Three volumes will contain a critical edition of the famous *Mémoire*. The first one gives evidence of the high standard of scholarly accuracy applied to the edition. In the introductory sections R. Desné gives a short biography of Meslier and a general evaluation of his work, J. Deprun an analysis of Meslier's atheist-materialist philosophy, and A. Soboul an appraisal of Meslier as a social theorist whose criticism anticipated later Socialist approaches. The annotation is a useful tool.

MOCH, JULES. *Rencontres avec . . . Léon Blum.* Plon, Paris 1970. 363 pp. Ill. F.fr. 27.50.

The title expresses exactly the essential character of this book, which presents a number of portraits of Blum and of episodes in French politics in which Blum (and often the author) played an important role. Blum is described as a superior personality who modelled his party according to his measure – a fact which helps to explain its decline after his death. Many interesting details are provided.

ROBIN, RÉGINE. *La société française en 1789: Semur-en-Auxois.* Plon, Paris 1970. 522 pp. Maps. F.fr. 51.00.

"The French Revolution has made possible the generalization of the capitalist mode of production, not in the short run, but in the long run" – by eliminating economic, juridical and political obstacles. In line with this statement is the very precise discussion of the classes and sub-classes (e.g., what layers were comprised in "the bourgeoisie"?). The treatment of the questions involved, which precedes the excellent and detailed study of one *bailliage*, is illuminating.

ROUX, JACQUES. *Scripta et Acta. Textes présentés par Walter Markov.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1969. vii, 686 pp. M 98.00.

Professor Markov, who is probably the most authoritative specialist on Jacques Roux, has collected in this volume the 44 extant items by the best-known *Enragé*: a poem, various speeches, pamphlets, and 29 issues of *Le Publiciste de la République française*. Moreover, 235 texts which are of interest for an understanding of Roux's ideas and actions (trial reports, for instance, but also the *Manifeste des Enragés*) have been included. Together, they form a very valuable documentation on the priest who styled himself the "Apostle and Martyr of the Revolution".

SCHMITT, EBERHARD. *Repräsentation und Revolution. Eine Untersuchung zur Genesis der kontinentalen Theorie und Praxis parlamentarischer Repräsentation aus der Herrschaftspraxis des Ancien régime in Frankreich (1760-1789).* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1969. xii, 334 pp. DM 46.00.

"An exceptional surprise in the course of the research performed was [...] the discovery that the development of constitutional-parliamentary representation in revolutionary France had a strong component of a genuine, centuries old, continuity." This continuity is borne out by the very careful and well-documented account of theory and practice of the idea of representation. Of the latter, various conceptions came to be developed at the end of the *ancien régime*. The one which was adopted in 1789 had been prepared and intellectually largely adopted long before. Interesting comments are made on the deeper causes of the Revolution.

OTHER BOOKS

WILLIAMS, ROGER L. *The French Revolution of 1870-1871.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1969. xxii, 232 pp. Maps.

Germany

BEBEL, AUGUST. *Ausgewählte Reden und Schriften. Band 1. 1863 bis 1878.* Barb. von Rolf Dlubek und Ursula Herrmann, unter Mitarb. von Dieter Malik. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 68*, 766 pp. Ill. M 12.50.

This is the first in a series of six volumes, of which four are chronologically arranged; *Die Frau und der Sozialismus* as well as the memoirs will each constitute a separate volume. The present volume contains a very broad and apparently representative selection of speeches (in parliament, in political meetings, etc.), pamphlets, articles, and letters. Bebel's attitude towards the Christian churches, his defense of the Paris Commune and his views on the unification of Germany under Prussian leadership are among the subjects on which he took a position typical of the man and his outlook.

Die bürgerlichen Parteien in Deutschland. Handbuch der Geschichte der bürgerlichen Parteien und anderer bürgerlicher Interessenorganisationen vom Vormärz bis zum Jahre 1945. Band II. Fraktion Augsburger Hof – Zentrum. VEB Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig 1970. xi, 974 pp. M 52.00.

The first volume of this handbook was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 301. The present second (and last) volume betrays at least as much as the first the object of including organizations other than parties. There is, for instance, a long article on the *Kyffhäuser-Bund der Deutschen Landeskriegerverbände* and one on the *Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie*. In the article on the NSDAP Hitler is portrayed as the representative of the “most aggressive monopoly-capitalist forces” (within the context of a discussion of the conflict with Gregor Strasser).

Eduard Bernsteins Briefwechsel mit Friedrich Engels. Hrsg. von Helmut Hirsch. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1970. xxxvi, 452 pp. Ill. Hfl. 59.50.

In this carefully edited correspondence a great many letters by Bernstein are published for the first time. They are of eminent importance, though the comments by Engels on questions of tactics and theory remain, as the editor posits, “the gems in this collection of letters”; the young Bernstein had to play the role of a pupil in matters of theory. But his letters to Engels throw much light on, e.g., Engels’s position towards the *Sozialdemokrat*. Although a broad variety of themes is discussed (Irish question, Balkan tensions, etc., etc.) the accent is on German issues.

GAGLIARDO, JOHN G. From Pariah to Patriot. The Changing Image of the German Peasant 1770-1840. The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington 1969. xiii, 338 pp. \$ 8.25.

Marx’s and Engels’s dictum of the “idiocy of rural life” would have been endorsed by the educated German public in 1748, but by 1848 it was no longer the fashionable view. In the mean time a thorough re-appraisal of the peasant had taken place – not so much on account of his emancipation, which was at the most a by-product, but as a result of a rather complicated ideological process in which he came to be hailed by very divergent social groups as the backbone of the social fabric. This is the essence of Dr Gagliardo’s original and thought-provoking interpretation, which is based on a wealth of contemporary sources.

KÄNDLER, KLAUS. Drama und Klassenkampf. Beziehungen zwischen Epochenproblematik und dramatischem Konflikt in der sozialistischen Dramatik der Weimarer Republik. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1970. 466 pp. M 18.00.

In this study of Socialist literature and art, and their relation with political agitation, the focus is on the dramaturgists and political cabaret artists who, during the Weimar Republic, were Communists or friendly towards

the Communist standpoint. A chapter on the years from 1910 onward precedes a detailed and fully documented exposé of the period from roughly 1920 to 1933. Catchwords are: *Proletkult*, proletarian theatre, Berta Lask, Erwin Piscator, Ernst Toller (*Hoppla, wir leben!*), Brecht. What was achieved then and there (Berlin) is interpreted as steps "on the road to Socialist Realism".

KISCH, GUIDO. *Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte der Juden in Halle. 1686-1730*. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1970. xi, 244 pp. DM 54.00.

Professor Kisch is to be commended for having completed, after many years, an inquiry which was rudely interrupted in 1933. His legal and social history of the Jews at Halle during the first decades after their come-back is largely based on materials which are now difficult of access, or even no longer available; about ninety of them are printed *in toto*.

MCLELLAN, DAVID. *The Young Hegelians and Karl Marx*. Macmillan, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1969. ix, 170 pp. 55/-.

"The demonstration of these influences [by Bruno Bauer, Feuerbach, Stirner and Hess], and even borrowings, does not imply any diminution of Marx's intellectual stature." Those influences are traced in this scholarly study with precision. Interesting, too, is the picture drawn of the intellectual relationships of the authors discussed among themselves. Bauer's influence on Hess, for instance, is argued convincingly.

Marxismus und deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. Studien zur sozialistischen Bewegung im letzten Drittel des 19. Jahrhunderts. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 671 pp. M 17.80.

"All differences in details notwithstanding, bourgeois discussions on the party question with Marx and Engels show a series of common ground-lines of falsification." Thus H. Bartel and W. Schmidt in their essay on the evolution of Marx's and Engels's views on the proletarian party, which vindicates the fundamental unity of Leninism and Marxism. Other contributions are, *inter al.*, that by W. Schröder on the views on trade unionism in German Social Democracy up to the end of the Anti-Socialist Law, and that by G. Seeber on the place given to parliamentary activities in revolutionary policy. W. Wittwer publishes a few letters by Eleanor Marx-Aveling.

MATTHIAS, ERICH. *Zwischen Räten und Geheimräten. Die deutsche Revolutionsregierung 1918/19*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1970. 178 pp. DM 15.80.

The present volume is a separate edition of the excellent introduction to the publication *Die Regierung der Volksbeauftragten 1918/19*, which was reviewed in the previous issue, on p. 335. Among the appendices are a list of persons who took part in cabinet sessions, a chronology, and an index of names.

MOSEN, WIDO. *Bundeswehr – Elite der Nation? Determinanten und Funktionen elitärer Selbsteinschätzungen von Bundeswehrsoldaten.* Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1970. 467 pp. DM 28.00.

This discussion-provoking study is not based on interviews or other "field work" by the author, but on a wealth of printed (often secondary) sources. It is argued that the lack of an elite position since the last war has not been followed by the disappearance of an elite consciousness. On the contrary, frustrations over the actual position stimulate such a consciousness, of which the author stresses the negative-to-fatal aspects. Politically dangerous is, according to him, the refusal on the part of the military to recognize the authority of the civilian institutions as regards the problem of reunification. The argument is put forward very intelligently.

NA'AMAN, SHLOMO. *Lassalle.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1970. xvi, 890 pp. DM 68.00.

Dr Na'aman's political biography of Lassalle is clearly inspired, not by any wish to contribute to a Lassalle Renaissance along the lines of a Marx Renaissance, but by the will to re-vivify the origins of the German labour movement. The author's sympathy for his subject is strongly mixed with criticism of the man's character. The book is of value also because many sources are quoted at (unusual) length. The documentation is full, but references are given in a general form (notes to chapters). As compared with earlier Lassalle biographies there is, apart from the positing of some problems, a difference in the view of Lassalle's death: not "timely", but causing a serious discontinuity for the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiter-Verein*, whose "Lassallean" organization was not fit to be led by others.

Sachwörterbuch der Geschichte Deutschlands und der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Band 1. A-K. Band 2. L-Z. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969; 1970. 1055 pp.; 877 pp. Ill. Maps. M 28.00 per vol.

More than 200 authors have contributed to this collective work; the articles are not signed. The two volumes present a wealth of information, which is, however, coloured in the extreme to meet ideological prerequisites. "The basis of the items are the works of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and V. I. Lenin as well as the documents of the SED and the international Communist labour movement, especially the CPSU." Maoism is conspicuously omitted. Current stereotypes return time and again (imperialism, revanchism, etc.); the article on the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 does not refer to the secret protocol on the partition of Poland and the Baltic states. As compared with other recent publications from the GDR the information itself appears to be more selected.

SCHMIERER, WOLFGANG. *Von der Arbeiterbildung zur Arbeiterpolitik. Die Anfänge der Arbeiterbewegung in Württemberg 1862/63-1878.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1970. 311 pp. Maps. DM 32.00.

This doctorate thesis presents the fullest account so far of the early period

of the labour movement in Württemberg. A survey of the state of economic development and the social composition of the population precedes a concise treatment of the history of the labour movement up to 1862. Regional particularities come to the fore in the account of the rejection of Lassalle's leadership. The growing impact of nationally relevant questions and trends is evident; the Swabian reactions to them, especially within Social Democracy (the study does, however, justice to the relatively strong Liberal labour movement), are related in detail.

SCHREMMER, ECKART. *Die Wirtschaft Bayerns. Vom hohen Mittelalter bis zum Beginn der Industrialisierung. Bergbau – Gewerbe – Handel.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1970. xxiv, 780 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps. DM 116.00.

Professor Schremmer has produced a history of the Bavarian economy up to the early nineteenth century which is no mere handbook, let alone a compilation, but a pioneering study largely based on primary sources. The focus is on extractive industries such as saltpetre and mining, manufacturing industries such as fabrics and glass, and trade. The author presents new insights into the spreading of the manufacturing industries over the countryside since the Thirty Years' War, which in his view constitutes a major caesura. We draw special attention to the table of wages opposite p. 136.

SCHWEITZER, ARTHUR. *Die Nazifizierung des Mittelstandes. Mit einem Vorwort von G. Eisermann.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1970. xv, 208 pp. DM 35.00.

The body of this book on the abortive attempt at establishing "artisan socialism" in 1933 and the following years consists of a translation of Chapters II, III, IV and V of *Big Business in the Third Reich*, which was noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 342. The author has added a chapter on the conflict between small business and the German Labour Front, which even dragged on after 1936.

STEINBERG, HANS-JOSEF. *Widerstand und Verfolgung in Essen 1933-1945.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1969. 422 pp. Ill. DM 24.80.

The present volume is a well-documented monograph on the political and religious opposition to the Nazi regime in Essen; the focus is on Socialist and Communist organizations, Otto Strasser's "Black Front", and Jehovah's Witnesses. It is the sad but in a sense heroic story of small groups, almost all of which were soon hunted down by the Gestapo. The author has appended over a hundred pages of documents (most of them printed in facsimile) and a full list of persons tried for high treason etc.

OTHER BOOKS

KLOTZBACH, KURT. *Gegen den Nationalsozialismus. Widerstand und Verfolgung in Dortmund 1930-1945. Eine historisch-politische Studie.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1969. 311 pp.

Great Britain

The Age of Affluence 1951-1964. Ed. by Vernon Bogdanor and Robert Skidelsky. Macmillan, London 1970. 352 pp. 50/-. (Paper: 15/-)

The well-written and expert essays collected in this timely publication constitute a very commendable pioneer effort to understand trends and problems in a most recent past, much of which can easily be projected into the present and the future. We mention the erudite study, by L. A. Siedentop, of Mr Macmillan (who "postponed the crisis of confidence in post-imperial Britain" – an achievement which certainly contributed to keep that crisis eventually within less dangerous limits than would otherwise have been the case). The first-named editor deals with changes in the social structure and their effects (weakening ones, on the whole) on the Labour Party. W. Wallace discusses Britain's new "World Status without Fears", and P. Rock and S. Cohen the "Teddy Boy" – a model of critical appraisal. The other contributions are on a comparable level. A useful bibliography is appended.

ALTHOLZ, JOSEF L. Victorian England 1837-1901. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xi, 100 pp. 35/-.

The present third volume in the series of *Bibliographical Handbooks* contains about 2,500 partly annotated titles of books and articles on Victorian England. The section on social history occupies ten pages, while Chartism is placed under political, and trade unionism under economic, history.

DIVINE, DAVID. Mutiny at Invergordon. Macdonald, London 1970. 259 pp. 45/-.

The release of the papers of the Board of Admiralty covering the mutiny of the Atlantic Fleet at Invergordon, the first to occur in the British Navy in about 130 years, has enabled the author to write the history of that "forgotten mutiny". This is done in a popular way. Scores of papers (Board minutes, private letters, etc.) are quoted at length; a critical apparatus is lacking. The causes of the mutiny, superficially a question of pay-cuts, are sought in gaps in the communication between Admiralty and officers, both rather incompetent; and between officers and men. Contemporary explanations (Communist influences) are refuted.

DUCKHAM, BARON F. A History of the Scottish Coal Industry. Vol. I. 1700-1815. A Social and Industrial History. David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1970. 387 pp. Ill. 105/-.

In this important and fundamental study a very good balance is struck between the discussions of technological change, economic developments, and the social position of the workers as well as the changes it underwent. Precise are also the details on the way in which the mines were managed and operated, and the relationship between landowners and "leasing" coal producers. Equally, the evolution from small firms to larger companies is described in detail. Illuminating is the account of the conditions of "serfdom" under which the workers used to live.

FLANDERS, ALLAN. *Management and Unions. The Theory and Reform of Industrial Relations.* Faber and Faber, London 1970. 317 pp. 70/-.

Mr Flanders, who until recently taught at Oxford and is now a member of the Commission on Industrial Relations, has brought together a number of shorter contributions which he originally produced during the 'sixties. After three lectures on trade unions and three papers on management he enters into the wide field of industrial relations and collective bargaining, notably in Britain. He analyzes the shortcomings of the existing system and makes some recommendations for its improvement.

FRANKEL, H. *Capitalist Society and Modern Sociology.* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1970. 295 pp. 65/-.

The author has brought together, over against the position of A. Crosland or the late J. Strachey, "the sociological arguments [...] from a Marxist viewpoint" for the thesis that notwithstanding changes Britain has remained a capitalist country. Many figures are presented to prove the existence of a capitalist class of profiteers, although the much-stressed differences in income do not seem to be more characteristic of Britain than of countries considered Socialist by the author. He also discusses the issues involved in the discrepancy between "private affluence and public squalor". The last chapter contains very interesting comments on Stalinism, the "New Left", and the revolutionary potential of middle-class rebels, peasants and workers.

HADFIELD, ALICE MARY. *The Chartist Land Company.* David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1970. 248 pp. Ill. Maps. 60/-.

Feargus O'Connor founded the (Chartist) National Land Company in 1845; it was closed by Act of Parliament in 1851, but during its short existence several co-operative estates were organized. The history of the latter is here written in detail. The book is preponderantly descriptive, but provides ample material for a more analytical or interpretative approach.

HUNT, C. J. *The Lead Miners of the Northern Pennines in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1970. ix, 282 pp. Maps. 60/-.

Several thousands of people worked in the lead mines in the Northern Pennines. Their industry "passed through a social as well as an industrial revolution" roughly between 1750 and 1850. That social revolution was characterized by a steadily tightening control of the employees by the companies, a control which involved leisure time and private life. The author gives a fully documented and detailed account of the emergence of a new management ethos, the effects of population increase, the rise of Methodism as a religion appropriate to a change of mentality among the workers, who had been used to both more independence and greater insecurity.

MASON, ANTHONY. *The General Strike in the North East*. University of Hull Publications, Hull 1970. vi, 116 pp. Ill. 40/-.

The present volume is about the General Strike of 1926 in Durham and Northumberland, its organization, the counter-measures taken by the authorities, its effectiveness in paralyzing the social fabric, and its aftermath. The author is well-acquainted with the newly released documents in the Public Record Office (cf. his article in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), pp. 1ff.), but for this regional study the sources turned out to be rather scanty. However, he has managed to produce a convincing reconstruction of the events and their background.

PINCHBECK, IVY and MARGARET HEWITT. *Children in English Society*. Vol. I. *From Tudor Times to the Eighteenth Century*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1969. xii, 346 pp. Ill. 56/-.

The focus in this new volume of the series of *Studies in Social History* is on the social concern for children prior to the Industrial Revolution. The authors show that notably Tudor England gave rise to a whole system of child welfare, which also extended to the destitute and the handicapped. The volume ends with the disintegration of that system during the eighteenth century.

Popular Movements c. 1830-1850. Ed. by J. T. Ward. Macmillan, London; St Martin's Press, New York 1970. ix, 206 pp. 50/- (Paper: 20/-.)

The nine essays that make up the present volume deal with the main reform movements during the second quarter of the nineteenth century and with their historiography; they were specially written for the *Problems in Focus* series. The editor has contributed a general introduction and a chapter on the factory movement. Derek Fraser discusses the agitation for parliamentary reform, and M. E. Rose that against the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Trade unionism is dealt with by W. H. Fraser, Chartism by Alexander Wilson, the campaign for Corn Law Repeal by W. H. Chaloner, the Irish agitation by J. H. Treble, and the public health movement by C. H. Hume.

ROVER, CONSTANCE. *Love, Morals and the Feminists*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. viii, 183 pp. Ill. 45/-.

Although there are a few excursions on France and, especially, the USA, this book is essentially a fascinating story on feminism, morality and birth regulation in Britain. Lively portraits are drawn of Josephine Butler, Annie Besant, Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst (for Sylvia less room has been reserved). The struggle against the "double standard", the *traits d'union* with (especially the intellectual) Socialists of renown, the issue of "bachelor motherhood" come up for lucid treatment. A good bibliography is appended.

WILSON, ALEXANDER. *The Chartist Movement in Scotland*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1970. ix, 294 pp. Ill. 72/-.

Dr Wilson has been long in making his study of Chartism in Scotland ready for the press, but fortunately it is now available to a wide readership. Substantially basing himself on newspapers such as *The True Scotsman* and *The Scottish Patriot*, he presents a very readable account of the movement as well as vivid portraits of its leaders such as Dr John Taylor and "King Feargus". Special attention is paid to the distinctive features of Scottish Chartism, e.g., its strong religious inspiration.

OTHER BOOKS

LONGMATE, NORMAN. *Alive and well. Medicine and public health 1830 to the present day*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1970. 108 pp. Ill.

Italy

Bakuninisti e socialisti nel Piceno. Testi e documenti (1871-1900). A cura di Enzo Santarelli. Argalia Editore, Urbino 1969. 122 pp. L. 1500.

The editor, who has several studies on the subject to his name (cf. IRSH, V (1960), p. 153, and XI (1966), p. 164), has brought together a number of documents which shed light on the strong Anarchist current in the labour movement of the Marches up to about 1900.

BRIGUGLIO, LETTERIO. *Il partito operaio italiano e gli anarchici*. Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, Roma 1969. xvi, 304 pp. L. 4000.

The present volume is an interesting study of the strained relationship between the *Operaisti*, notably Gnocchi Viani and Alfredo Casati, and the Anarchists in Northern Italy during the 1880's and 1890's. The author has worked up many hitherto unknown documents, of which roughly a hundred are printed as an appendix.

ETS, MARIE HALL. *Rosa, the life of an Italian immigrant*. Foreword by Rudolph J. Vecoli. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1970. xi, 254 pp. \$ 7.50.

The author has an Italian working-class woman whom she knew in Chicago tell the eventful story of her life in her own words. About two thirds of the book are devoted to a particularly vivid account of her youth in Lombardy. In 1884 the first wave of Italian immigrants brought her to the United States, where she had a hard time but learnt one thing: not to be afraid.

HESS, HENNER. *Mafia. Zentrale Herrschaft und lokale Gegenmacht*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1970. vii, 231 pp. DM 42.50.

"Mafia is no organization, no secret society, but a method" – a method, surely, of enriching oneself at the expense of others, but at the same time

one which fulfilled certain intermediate functions in the Sicilian latifundia where effective government control was absent. Dr Hess tries his hand at a corroboration of this thesis (which does not of course apply to American gangsters); nineteenth-century documents of the police and the judiciary are his most important source. The focus is on the *mafiosi* and their specific behaviour: they were often real upstarts who ended their career as generally respected pillars of society.

Indagine sul sindacato. [Le Pubblicazioni dell'ISLE, 28.] Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1970. xv, 617 pp. L. 6200.

Under the auspices of the *Istituto per la Documentazione e gli Studi Legislativi* a team directed by Professor Ubaldo Prosperetti has prepared this general survey of trade unionism in Italy. The legal aspects receive most of the attention: Sergio Magrini deals with the trade union as a corporate body, Pasquale Sandulli with the problems of contracting and codetermination, and Edoardo Ghera with the right to strike. Corrado Perna has contributed an historical introduction, and Giuseppe Ammassari a study of the economic impact of trade unionism.

LEVI, LUCIO. Il problema della legittimità nel Parlamento dell'Italia repubblicana. Edizioni Giappichelli, Torino 1970. xi, 178 pp. L. 2000.

After a theoretical discussion of the concept of legitimacy the author analyzes the attitudes of the political parties represented in Parliament vis-a-vis the Italian Republic. A special chapter is devoted to the "opening to the Left".

Il movimento sindacale in Italia. Rassegna di studi (1945-1969). Di Aldo Agosti, Annamaria Andreasi, Gian Mario Bravo, Dora Marucco, Mariella Nejrotti. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1970. 147 pp. L. 1500.

The subject of these four studies, originally published in Vol. III (1969) of the *Annali della Fondazione Luigi Einaudi*, is the newly emerging historiography of Italian trade unionism, the results of which are summarized and critically commented upon.

OTHER BOOKS

PROCACCI, GIULIANO. La lotta di classe in Italia agli inizi del secolo XX. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1970. vii, 438 pp. Maps.

Poland

WYRWA, TADEUSZ. La gestion de l'entreprise socialiste. "L'Expérience Polonaise". Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1970. 220 pp. F.fr. 33.60.

A lucid exposé is presented here of the "Socialist" system of the enterprise as a means to achieve the basically political end of changing man with society. Due attention is paid to developments away from the most rigid

forms of control from above. In fact, the focus is on the problem of self-management, which is said to be unrealizable without incisive political reforms. Comparisons are made with steps taken towards self-management in six other East European countries; Yugoslavia and Albania are not, the Soviet Union is included.

Spain

Asociación Internacional de los Trabajadores. Actas de los Consejos y Comisión Federal de la Región Española (1870-1874). Transcr. y estudio prel. por Carlos Seco Serrano. Tomo I. Consejos I-II-III. Tomo II. Comisión Federal. Publicaciones de la Cátedra de Historia General de España, Barcelona 1969; distr. by Editorial Teide, Barcelona. lxxi, 403 pp.; 345 pp. Ill. Ptas 600.

The minutes of the committees of the Spanish Federation of the IWMA are in the custody of the *Biblioteca Arus*, Barcelona, and their publication by Professor Seco Serrano is a very important contribution to our knowledge of the Spanish labour movement. The documents have been printed without annotations, but with an index and a long introduction, in which the editor pays special attention to the "toma de conciencia" of the Spanish working class, the ideological evolution of their movement, the Spanish Federation as a focus of international Anarchist propaganda, and the living conditions of the Spanish workers.

CARO BAROJA, JULIO. Estudios sobre la vida tradicional española. Ediciones Península, Seminarios y Ediciones S.A., Barcelona 1968. 360 pp. Ill. Ptas 315.

The present studies, most of which were published before in the *Revista de Dialectología y Tradiciones Populares*, are only indirectly relevant to social history. The author describes the waning folklore of the Spanish countryside and the atmosphere of old Madrid with expert knowledge, and with obvious repugnance against the modernization process that goes hand in hand with political traditionalism. In the *Prólogo* this repugnance crystallizes into outspoken criticism of the present Government: "Hasta las instituciones del Estado un poco viejas (museos, jardines botánicos, etc.) flaquean. Sin embargo, aquí no ha habido estado revolucionario desde 1936..."

CIERVA, RICARDO DE LA. Historia de la Guerra Civil Española. Tomo I. Perspectivas y antecedentes 1898-1936. Librería Editorial San Martín, Madrid 1969. xxx, 826 pp. Ill. Maps. Ptas 850.

Of all the books which have appeared in Spain on the Civil War and its previous history this work by Ricardo de la Cierva, who has already published important bibliographies, is perhaps the most important. The author has access to relevant archives – in Salamanca and in Madrid – which have not been utilized before, but he has made little use of foreign literature and sources. The first of the three volumes planned covers the period

1898-1936, and chiefly deals with the political and military aspects and, at great length, with the colonial war in Morocco. The author mainly uses the descriptive method and gives a great many facts, but an historical analysis is lacking. The social backgrounds, the social questions, the workers' organizations and regionalism remain vague. Although the author is at great pains to do justice to all parties he implicitly rejects the workers' aims and their world of ideas. The book contains interesting illustrations and maps, but neither a bibliography nor an index of names.

GLICK, THOMAS F. *Irrigation and Society in Medieval Valencia*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. xx, 386 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00.

This is a very interesting contribution to the study of the social structure of irrigation in mediaeval Spain. In the first part of his book the author confines his inquiries to the irrigation communities round the City of Valencia and their administration during the later Middle Ages. In the second part he goes into the origins of the irrigation system, which turns out to be largely due to the Arabs.

Switzerland

BOLLIGER, MARKUS. *Die Basler Arbeiterbewegung im Zeitalter des Ersten Weltkrieges und der Spaltung der Sozialdemokratischen Partei. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der schweizerischen Arbeiterbewegung*. Verlag von Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Stuttgart 1970. viii, 379 pp. S.fr. 38.00.

The era covered in this important, detailed study extends from the outbreak of the First World War to the constitution of the Swiss Communist Party in 1921. The book is characterized by the good balance struck between the history of the local party organizations (Socialist and – later – Communist) and unions (the Christian ones are not included) on the one hand, and that of the national parties, the Swiss *Gewerkschaftsbund* and its affiliated unions on the other. The impact of foreign events and ideological trends is, however, somewhat neglected. Thus the treatment of the *Unionen* does not take into consideration possible influences from Germany; it should be said in fairness that the Swiss *Unionen* lacked the extremely revolutionary approach which was typical of their German namesakes (and, to a certain extent, of the British Shop Stewards). One of the focal points is, of course, the strike of 1918 and its aftermath; another, the August strike of 1919, which contributed to a polarization of standpoints.

BRAUN, RUDOLF. *Sozio-kulturelle Probleme der Eingliederung italienischer Arbeitskräfte in der Schweiz*. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich 1970. 589 pp. S.fr. 44.00.

Some twenty per cent of the residents of Switzerland are foreigners (mostly Italians), whose presence is connected with great problems that cannot be solved by slogans aiming at a sharp reduction, because the Swiss economy

depends to a very important extent on foreign workers. In this excellent study, both the attitudes of the Swiss and the measure of readiness to adopt Swiss values and cultural habits are discussed in an exemplary way. A wealth of information is provided on diverse subjects, including, e.g., the impact of the way of life (including preferences for different food) of the Italians on their relationship with their environment.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

CHRISTOFF, PETER K. *The Third Heart. Some Intellectual-Ideological Currents and Cross Currents in Russia 1800-1830.* Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1970. 130 pp. \$ 9.75.

This is a companion volume to Professor Christoff's large-scale study of the early Moscow Slavophiles (cf. IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 347). The subject is the genesis of Russian self-consciousness during the first decades of the nineteenth century, which in the author's view constituted a response to the specific problems of contemporary Russia. Much attention is paid to the ideas of the Decembrists, but Hans Lemberg's relevant study (cf. *ibid.*, p. 523) is not so much as mentioned.

Rußlands Aufbruch ins 20. Jahrhundert. Politik – Gesellschaft – Kultur 1894-1917. Hrsg. von George Katkov, Erwin Oberländer (Schriftl.), Nikolaus Poppe und Georg von Rauch. Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1970. 345 pp. S.fr. 25.50.

Most contributions in this well-balanced volume are excellent examples of historiography for a broader readership which avoids any concession to such popularity as exceeds the norms of a scholarly approach. The book should draw the attention of specialists. Thus, Katkov and M. Futrell have used an unpublished document which seems to be of eminent importance for an understanding of the origins of the First World War. Oberländer gives a lucid exposé of the role of the political parties in the years under discussion (the reign of Nicholas II). Equally interesting are other essays, such as, e.g., V. Conolly's treatment of the nationalities question, or O. Anweiler's discussion of the pre-revolutionary Russian school system. On various aspects of politics, economy, social problems and cultural evolution much information is given within a small, but attractive compass. The myths of official Soviet historiography are destroyed ably and without unnecessary polemics.

SCHAPIRO, LEONARD. *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union.* 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Eyre & Spottiswoode Ltd, London; Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1970. xviii, 686 pp. 90/-; 42/-.

Upon its first appearance ten years ago Professor Schapiro's history of the CPSU was widely acclaimed as a basic study on the subject (cf. IRSH, V (1960), p. 539). The present volume, available in both a hardcover and a paperback edition, is a thoroughly revised and updated version. The original epilogue has been replaced by two chapters on the Chruščev era and its

immediate aftermath, and some "Reflections on the Changing Role of the Party in the Totalitarian Polity".

OTHER BOOKS

V.I. Lenin i istorija klasov i političeskich partij v Rossii. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", Moskva 1970. 519 pp.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslav Workers' Selfmanagement. Proceedings of a symposium held in Amsterdam, 7-9 January 1970. Ed. by M. J. Broekmeyer. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1970. vii, 259 pp. Hfl. 43.00.

This volume contains the proceedings of a symposium held in Amsterdam in January, 1970. In a preface it is granted that "the language in this book may not always correspond with the official standards"; a more serious shortcoming is the complete absence of any apparatus, such as a list of participants. Various papers and contributions to the discussion are, however, interesting. We mention M. Kamušič's paper on economic efficiency and workers' self-management and the comment thereon by the Dutch economist J. Tinbergen, and A. Stikker's comments, made from the vantage point of a big chemical industry in Holland, on E. Blum's paper on the director and workers' management in Yugoslavia. R. Supek discusses problems and perspectives of workers' self-management in Yugoslavia; the comment by a non-Yugoslav is here by P. Naville.

COMMUNICATION

In the forthcoming volume of the *International Review of Social History*, Parts 1 and 2 will be published as a separate issue wholly devoted to the Paris Commune of 1871. Part 3 will consist of the usual Bibliography, this time comprising about 120 pages.

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