

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ALHEIT, PETER [und] BETTINA DAUSIEN. *Arbeitsleben. Eine qualitative Untersuchung von Arbeiterlebensgeschichten.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1985. 322 pp. DM 48.00.

This study presents an extensive qualitative analysis of the orally registered autobiographies of four West German workers, three male, one female. On the basis of their research the authors arrive at the conclusion that labour in a broad sense (including housekeeping and education) still dominates the life of the working class to a large extent, and that one cannot speak of a growing indifference to the content of labour.

MACGREGOR, DAVID. *The Communist Ideal in Hegel and Marx.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Sydney 1984. viii, 312 pp. £ 20.00.

“Hegel’s answer to the dilemma of bourgeois society is identical to that of Marx with this difference: he offers a much more concrete solution than Marx ever manages to achieve”. The Canadian sociologist MacGregor is of the opinion that Marx’s well-known critique of Hegel is due to a gigantic misapprehension, because the latter basically sponsored common ownership of the means of production, though not the withering away of the State. As may be expected, the reader is confronted with a veritable *tour de force*. To give just one example, at the end of chapter 6 Hegel’s remarks on feudal law are supposed to apply to the class struggle under capitalism.

MOORE, BARRINGTON, JR. *Privacy. Studies in Social and Cultural History.* M. E. Sharpe, Inc., Armonk (N.Y.), London 1984. xiii, 326 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

The present volume has got a quite misleading subtitle. What the famous sociologist does provide is a series of *capita selecta* on the social context of privacy and private rights in different cultures: “Anthropological Perspectives”, “Public and Private in Classical Athens”, “Privacy, Prophecy, and Politics in the Old Testament”, and “Ancient Chinese Conceptions of Public and Private”. The chapter on Athens, which concentrates on the fourth century BC, is the most worthwhile, although Epicurus and his school are left out of account.

POT, JOHAN HENDRIK JACOB VAN DER. Die Bewertung des technischen Fortschritts. Eine systematische Übersicht der Theorien. With a foreword by Alexander King, President of the Club of Rome. Band I. 1. Die Einstellung zum technischen Fortschritt bis zur industriellen [*recte* Industriellen] Revolution. 2. Die Folgen des technischen Fortschritts. 3. Der Sinn des technischen Fortschritts. Band II. 4. Die Beherrschung des technischen Fortschritts. Van Gorcum, Assen, Maastricht 1985. vi, 1429 pp. D.fl. 330.00. (Paper: D.fl. 250.00.)

This useful handbook is not a history of technological progress, but a systematic inventory of its perception and appraisal, first and foremost during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A huge debate has been conducted by a wide variety of people, and the present author has tracked down a good deal of it (even including the contribution of the Luddites), as well as the secondary literature on the subject. Vol. II is especially devoted to the problem of the control of technology, but it also contains additional notes, a bibliography, and separate name and subject indices.

The Social Science Encyclopedia. Ed. by Adam Kuper and Jessica Kuper. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1985. xxviii, 916 pp. £ 29.95.

The present volume is not a work of reference in the field of the social sciences, but rather a valuable collection of essays, alphabetically arranged and contributed by specialists from all over the world, on concepts, schools and issues. It includes a number of cross-references, but not enough to be really helpful; nor is there an index, indispensable to anyone seeking instant information on subjects such as correlation. Social history and labour history have not got an entry, but Marxism and industrial relations are given considerable attention.

OTHER BOOKS

LUKES, STEVEN. Marxism and Morality. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. xv, 163 pp.

HISTORY

Arbeiterkultur. Forschungs- und Literaturdokumentation 1979-1982. In Zusammenarbeit mit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung – Bibliothek des Archivs der sozialen Demokratie – (Bonn). Bearbeiter: Michael Kluck [und] Rüdiger Zimmermann. InformationsZentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Bonn 1984. xiii, 388 pp. DM 48.00.

This mimeographed bibliography describes and annotates 287 studies on workers' culture, both published and unpublished, and almost all of them in German, as well as a smaller number of research projects. Two separate indices are appended.

BAUTIER, ROBERT-HENRI et JANINE SORNAY, avec la collab. de Françoise Muret. Les sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du Moyen Age. Les Etats de la Maison de Bourgogne. Vol. I. Archives des principautés territoriales. 2. Les principautés du Nord. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1984. 732 pp. Maps. F.fr. 495.00.

The first series of this guide to the sources of mediaeval economic and social history covers the South-West of the Holy Roman Empire (cf. the reference in IRSH, XXI (1976), pp. 119f.). The second series pertains to the Burgundian territories of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The present Vol. I/2 of this series analyzes the archives of the Counties and Duchies situated in what is now Belgium, Luxemburg and Northern France.

BUSCHAK, WILLY. Das Londoner Büro. Europäische Linksozialisten in der Zwischenkriegszeit. Stichting Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Amsterdam 1985. xiv, 359 pp. Ill. D.fl. 68.00.

From the beginning of the 1930's left-wing Socialist groups from various, chiefly European, countries tried to construct a new International, by the side of the Socialist and Labour International and the Comintern. In the present volume – the expanded version of a doctorate thesis (Bochum 1982) – the history of this attempt, which failed in the end, is described in detail on the basis of extensive research in North American and West European archives. The study, which is mainly of a narrative character, pays much attention to left-wing Socialists' reactions to the popular-front strategy, the Spanish Revolution and the Moscow trials, among other things.

DUIGNAN, PETER and L. H. GANN. The United States and Africa. A History. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984 [*recte* 1985]. xiv, 450 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 25.00.

The editors of the five-volume work *Colonialism in Africa 1870-1960* have now written an account of the relations between the United States and Africa since the inception of the slave trade. Not only American influences on African history come up for discussion, but also the other way round. Numerous illustrations are included, and a selected bibliography and a composite index are appended.

GIROUARD, MARK. Cities & People. A Social and Architectural History. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1985. x, 397 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 29.95.

Mark Girouard's new book has the same subtitle as his *Life in the English Country House*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 152. In view of the great variety of historical cities the author has confined himself to a number of *capita selecta*, ranging from Constantinople to Tokyo. The treatment of the subject is invariably vivid, the illustrations (many of them in colour) are aptly chosen, and the get-up is a very attractive one.

History from Below. Studies in Popular Protest and Popular Ideology in Honour of George Rudé. Ed. by Frederick Krantz. Concordia University, Montréal (Québec) 1985. xvi, 408 pp. C\$ 20.00.

This collection of twenty-two essays is a festschrift for Dr George Rudé on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. Besides four dissertations on his life and work and a bibliography of his writings the volume contains eight essays concerning the French Revolution (A. Soboul, W. Markov *et al.*) and a large number of contributions on a variety of subjects, such as the Norwegian Thrane movement *circa* 1850 (K. Tønnesson), the social history of Hawaii, 1778-1854 (C. Ralston), and the genealogy of Rousseau's "general will" (E. M. Wood).

Klassen und Kultur. Sozialanthropologische Perspektiven in der Geschichtsschreibung. [Von] [Robert M.] Berdahl, [Alf] Lüdtke, [Hans] Medick [u.a.] Syndikat, Frankfurt/M. 1982. 370 pp. Ill. DM 29.80.

Like *Emotionen und materielle Interessen*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIX (1984), p. 387, the present volume bespeaks the "anthropological" approach to history typical of the Max Planck Institute, Göttingen; however, the professional historians are definitely in the majority now. Significantly, the contributions by Lüdtke and Medick are also to be found in the first festschrift for Eric Hobsbawm (cf. IRSH, XXVIII, pp. 342f.), albeit not completely. Berdahl deals with nineteenth-century Prussia as a society of orders, and the volume also includes two studies on textile workers. Some suggestions for further reading are appended.

REINHARZ, JEHUDA. Chaim Weizmann. The Making of a Zionist Leader. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1985. xiii, 564 pp. Ill. \$ 29.95.

The present volume is the first half of what is likely to become the standard biography of the first President of the State of Israel. Based on a wide variety of materials, it deals not only with the making of a Zionist leader, but also with his personal development, his education as a chemist, and his acculturation in Central and Western Europe. The author's obvious sympathy does not prevent him from exposing myths and inaccuracies to be found in Weizmann's memoirs, *Trial and Error*.

THOLFSEN, TRYGVE R. Ideology and Revolution in Modern Europe. An Essay on the Role of Ideas in History. Columbia University Press, New York 1984. xvii, 287 pp. \$ 32.00.

The body of this essay consists of two parts. Three case-studies, "The Enlightenment and the French Revolution", "Marxism and Revolution", and "The Genesis of Fascism", are followed by theoretical observations about the part played by ideas, in which Marxism is discussed in another role, viz., as a tool of research. Throughout Professor Tholfesen argues for

looking at ideas as independent variables and essential ingredients in the making of modern Europe. He does not seem to be alive to their functioning as blinkers (notably in Communism and Nazism) or switchmen (to use Max Weber's metaphor).

YARDENI, MYRIAM. *Le refuge protestant*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1985. 244 pp. F.fr. 145.00.

Published at the tercentenary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the present volume provides an informed outline of the vicissitudes of those French Protestants who left their country during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Much attention is paid to the processes of acculturation and cultural transfer. Indices of persons and geographical names are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

Geschichte der Sozialistischen Arbeiter-Internationale (1923-1940). Von einem Autorenkollektiv unter Leitung von Werner Kowalski. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1985. 352 pp. Loose-leaf tables.

STRAUSS, HERBERT A. [und] NORBERT KAMPE (Hrsg.) *Antisemitismus*. Von der Judenfeindschaft zum Holocaust. Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Bonn 1984. 288 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

KELLMANN, KLAUS. *Pluralistischer Kommunismus? Wandlungstendenzen eurokommunistischer Parteien in Westeuropa und ihre Reaktion auf die Erneuerung in Polen*. Einf. von Karl Dietrich Erdmann. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1984. 398 pp. DM 106.00.

This is a revised and updated version of the author's doctorate thesis (Kiel 1982). Dr Kellmann is of the opinion that Euro-Communism is neither an ephemera nor an intermezzo, because it represents deeper social and political developments. He is especially interested in the question in how far the Communists are prepared to accept political and social pluralism. Although Gramsci's concept of hegemony is said to be incompatible with pluralist democracy, the PCI would seem best suited to stand the test.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

COQUERY-VIDROVITCH, CATHERINE [and] PAUL E. LOVEJOY, Eds. *The*

Workers of African Trade. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London, New Delhi 1985. 304 pp. Maps. \$ 29.95.

The present volume consists of a number of studies (two of them are in French) on long-distance transport workers in sub-Saharan Africa before the twentieth century. The recruitment of the workforce, the slow penetration of capitalism, and the equally slow emergence of a class-consciousness are aspects that come up for discussion time and again.

South Africa

WORDEN, NIGEL. Slavery in Dutch South Africa. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. xiii, 207 pp. £ 22.50.

This well-researched study of black slavery in the Cape Colony during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is rich in pioneering qualities. The various aspects of the system are thrown into proper relief. Nor does the author neglect important differences: it was in the rural hinterland of Cape Town that slavery took on particularly rigid features.

AMERICA

MÖRNER, MAGNUS, with the collab. of Harold Sims. Adventurers and Proletarians. The Story of Migrants in Latin America. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh; UNESCO, Paris 1985. xvii, 176 pp. Maps. \$ 19.95.

The present volume is a revised and translated version of an originally Spanish text from 1977, written for UNESCO. Making use of literature in many languages, the author describes various aspects of the history of immigration to Latin America from the period of Independence. It deals with subjects like the "push" factors that urged Europeans to cross the Atlantic, the "pull" factors that led to the selection of Latin America, quantitative aspects, assimilation problems, and the impact of immigration on the host countries.

Canada

Lectures in Canadian Labour and Working-Class History. Ed. by W. J. C. Cherwinski and Gregory S. Kealey. Committee on Canadian Labour History & New Hogtown Press, St. John's (Newfoundland) 1985. 198 pp. Ill. C\$ 10.00.

These lectures were first presented at the Memorial University of Newfoundland, Laval University and the University of Winnipeg in 1983-84. Ten out of the fourteen contributions deal with twentieth-century Canadian labour history, mainly treating regional aspects (Atlantic and Western

Canada, Quebec, Ontario), aspects of organizational history (on the influence of AFL and CIO), and the history of working women. Besides, there are two studies on the nineteenth century and two very useful surveys that cover the entire history of the labour movement (Eugene Forsey) and the history of the working class (the second editor).

Panama

CONNIFF, MICHAEL L. *Black Labor on a White Canal. Panama, 1904-1981.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1985. xv, 219 pp. \$ 24.95.

The strained relations between Panama and the United States because of the Canal Zone were complicated by the presence of numerous black West Indians, who had been brought in to build the Canal. Largely basing himself on unpublished materials, Professor Conniff concentrates on this "third-country labor system" and the attendant social and cultural problems.

United States of America

HALLE, DAVID. *America's Working Man. Work, Home, and Politics among Blue-Collar Property Owners.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1984. xviii, 360 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 24.95.

During no less than seven years the British sociologist David Halle studied the blue-collar workers of an automated chemical plant in New Jersey at close quarters. The result is a fascinating account, interspersed with numerous quotations, of their lives both in and outside the workplace. The author has very pertinent things to say on their self-perception and on their social identity. A considerable number of tables are included.

The Labor History Reader. Ed. by Daniel J. Leab. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago 1985. xx, 470 pp. \$ 29.95. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

Since its inception in 1960 *Labor History* has been the principal working-class-history periodical in the United States. The present volume reprints twenty of its articles in facsimile; David Brody's "The Old Labor History and the New" (1979) is followed by the ensuing exchange with James O. Morris. The next item is James A. Henretta's short contribution on the study of social mobility, and the rest consists of what might be called case-studies, which are presented in a chronological order. There is no index whatever, but most of the contributors have appended "afterthoughts".

LEVINE, SUSAN. *Labor's True Woman. Carpet Weavers, Industrialization, and Labor Reform in the Gilded Age.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1984. xii, 189 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

This concise study concentrates on the carpet-weaving industry of the 1880's

at Kensington, Philadelphia, and at Yonkers and Amsterdam, New York. The author shows that the women, who were numerous in this branch of industry, could be rather militant; this is proved by the industry-wide strike of 1884-85, which lasted eight months, and which is described extensively. Special attention is paid to the Knights of Labor, who could play a leading role because they organized both wage-earning women and housewives.

PFAELZER, JEAN. *The Utopian Novel in America 1886-1896. The Politics of Form.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1985. xii, 209 pp. \$ 21.95.

The present volume consists of a number of loosely connected essays on American futurological novels published towards the end of the nineteenth century. There was a considerable variety of them. Some (the author places *Looking Backward* in this class) present a Progressive Utopia, but in others the reader is confronted with pastoral, feminist or even capitalist-imperialist Utopias, while there was no lack of dystopias either.

Sisterhood and Solidarity. Workers' Education for Women, 1914-1984. Ed. by Joyce L. Kornbluh and Mary Frederickson. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1984. xx, 370 pp. Ill. \$ 29.95.

"The essays in this collection survey a number of innovative workers' education programs for women that span the years between 1914, when the National Women's Trade Union League initiated its Training School for Women Organizers, and the present." The ten contributions deal with, among other things, the above Training School during the years 1914-26 (Robin Miller Jacoby), the educational programme of the ILGWU, 1914-50 (Susan Stone Wong), and the industrial programmes of the YWCA (the second editor). In addition there are interviews with four pioneers of the early workers'-education movement, as well as documentary material.

Walking to Work. Tramps in America, 1790-1935. Ed. by Eric H. Monk-konen. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, London 1984. v, 253 pp. \$ 18.95.

Some of the eight studies that make up the present volume appeared before in the *Journal of Social History* and elsewhere. All of them conceive of the tramps as a migratory labour-force, which should be interpreted in terms of macro-economic requirements rather than of private propensities such as "wanderlust". "The tramp created the fluid, adaptable, moderately skilled, and strong workforce on which the expanding and changing industrial world absolutely depended."

ASIA

BANUAZIZI, ALI, with the assistance of Prouchestia Goodarzi. *Social Stratification in the Middle East and North Africa. A Bibliographic Survey.*

Mansell Publishing Ltd, London, New York 1984. xviii, 248 pp. £ 18.00.

The above bibliography lists publications on social stratification that appeared in English or in French between 1946 and 1982. The entries have been arranged by country or region, from Morocco to Afghanistan and from the Yemens to Turkey. Indices of subjects (mainly social groups such as bourgeoisie) and author's names are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

BAER, GABRIEL. *Fellah and Townsman in the Middle East. Studies in Social History.* Frank Cass, London 1982. xi, 338 pp.

Israel

SHAPIRA, ANITA. *Berl: The Biography of a Socialist Zionist.* Berl Katznelson 1887-1944. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. x, 400 pp. Ill. £ 17.50.

This is an abridged translation (by Haya Galai) of a sympathetic biography that was published in Hebrew in 1980 and became a best-seller. Its hero, a Russian-born Jew who arrived in Palestine in 1909 and died in 1944, was one of the principal pioneers of labour Zionism. Although he did not make his mark as a politician, he was a charismatic personality, and his influence as a mentor and a publicist is hard to overrate.

The Philippines

DRIESCH, WILHELM VON DEN. *Grundlagen einer Sozialgeschichte der Philippinen unter spanischer Herrschaft (1565-1820).* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, New York 1984. viii, 867 pp. Maps. S.fr. 123.00.

Rather than laying the foundations of a social history of the Philippines the present author provides materials, a large portion of which he has quarried in Spanish archives (in 1820 the Philippines ceased being ruled from Mexico). About half the space is taken up by the chapters which come under the heading of "Social Stratification", and which are basically a systematic survey of the various ethnic groups: white people, Filipinos, Chinese, etc. Separate indices of geographical names, persons and subjects are appended.

EUROPE

Die geteilte Utopie. Sozialisten in Frankreich und Deutschland. Biografische Vergleiche zur politischen Kultur. Hrsg. von Marieluise Christadler. Mit einem Vorwort von Alfred Grosser. Leske + Budrich, Opladen 1985. 379 pp. Ill. DM 44.00.

It might appear from the cover design, which shows a chain with a broken red link, that the main title of the present volume is deliberately ambiguous, meaning Utopia shared as well as divided. However this may be, the formula actually adopted is that of Plutarch's "parallel lives". In each of the thirteen chapters a French and a German Socialist or Communist are treated side by side, sometimes by the same author (e.g., Jaurès and Bebel by Helmut Hirsch). Even Sartre and Marcuse have been included.

NIEHUSS, MERITH. *Arbeiterschaft in Krieg und Inflation. Soziale Schichtung und Lage der Arbeiter in Augsburg und Linz 1910 bis 1925*. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1985. xiv, 308 pp. DM 98.00.

This doctorate thesis (Munich 1982) is a well-researched comparative study of social stratification and working-class living conditions in Augsburg and Linz before, during and after the First World War; there is a separate chapter on social and political behaviour. As well as assessing the general impact of war and inflation, the author draws attention to structural differences. The Austrian town exhibits a relative stagnation and a lower rate of mobility. More than a hundred and fifty tables and diagrams are included.

Austria

ARDELT, RUDOLF G. *Friedrich Adler. Probleme einer Persönlichkeitsentwicklung um die Jahrhundertwende*. Österreichischer Bundesverlag, Wien 1984. 323 pp. S 649.

Dr Ardelts has written a very valuable biographical study of the first thirty-two years of Friedrich Adler's life. It is largely based on unpublished sources, first and foremost on the huge correspondence with Victor Adler, and also on evidence prepared for the trial of May 1917 (although the author is sensible enough not to use the delict in question as a clue). The strained relationship between Victor and Friedrich Adler is rightly seen as an important clue, but rather than resorting to an Oedipus complex the author interprets the latter's early life as a protracted identity crisis (in the footsteps of Erik Erikson he even speaks of an identity diffusion), which his father, in spite of all his efforts, was unable to handle.

BLUM, MARK E. *The Austro-Marxists 1890-1918. A Psychobiographical Study*. The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington 1985. ix, 254 pp. \$ 28.00.

The present author does not provide full biographical studies of Renner, Bauer, Max Adler and Friedrich Adler, but *capita selecta*, first from their early lives until 1914 and then, in much shorter compass, from their actions during the First World War. More or less proceeding on the "psychographical" lines of an Arnold Künzli, he is quite lavish in using the concepts

neurosis and hysteria, while the assassination of Count Stürgkh “may be seen as a symbolic destruction of both the cultural fathers of [Friedrich Adler’s] party and his personal father”. The translated quotes are often incorrect and sometimes misleading.

WILTSCHEGG, WALTER. *Die Heimwehr. Eine unwiderstehliche Volksbewegung?* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1985. 400 pp. DM 98.00.

The *Heimwehr*, which came to dub itself a fascist movement, played a certain role in the First Austrian Republic. However, instead of establishing a totalitarian regime it was dissolved by ordinance in 1936. Mr Wiltschegg joined the movement as a young man, and his account is both fed and warped by this early commitment. The volume contains a good deal of inside information, but at the same time there is an apologetic overtone. Rudolf Neck has contributed a not uncritical foreword.

France

BELL, D. S. and BYRON CRIDDLE. *The French Socialist Party. Resurgence and Victory.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1984. xi, 311 pp. £ 22.50.

The present volume, written by two political scientists, tries to explain why, after a deep crisis at the end of the 'sixties, the French Socialist Party succeeded in transforming itself into the successful party that, in the person of François Mitterrand, won the presidential election of 1981. The transformation of the languishing SFIO into the vigorous PS is reconstructed in detail, and related to the fact that the streamlined nature of the Fifth Republic compelled the Social Democrats to make drastic organizational and political adaptations or perish in the elections.

The French Socialist Experiment. Ed. by John S. Ambler. Institute for the Study of Human Issues, Philadelphia 1984; distr. by Clio Distribution Services, Oxford. xi, 224 pp. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

The eight essays that make up the present volume examine the first one year and a half of the “French socialist experiment” started in 1981. The most important part of the book consists in thorough analyses of significant policies, such as the agricultural reform, largely repealed after the “hot winter” of 1981-82 (John T. S. Keeler), the attempt to reform the system of social security (Gary Freeman), and decentralization (Douglas E. Ashford). The editor, who has contributed three dissertations, sets the “experiment” in a comparative and historical perspective, and reduces the problems of the earlier left-wing Governments (Popular Front and Tripartite Government) to two factors: internal disunity and hostility of the business community.

Le personnel de l'enseignement supérieur en France aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Colloque organisé par l'Institut d'histoire moderne et contem-

poraine et l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales les 25 et 26 juin 1984. Actes publiés par Christophe Charle et Régine Ferré. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1985. 283 pp. F.fr. 120.00.

The mostly very short papers of this symposium deal with the social background and the (changing) functions of the teaching personnel in the French institutions of higher education; a summary of the ensuing discussion is often appended. Many contributors apply prosopographical methods, and the index of names is therefore especially welcome.

SEWELL, WILLIAM H., JR. *Structure and mobility. The men and women of Marseille, 1820-1870.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York; Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 1985. xvi, 377 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 29.50.

This study, which has a chiefly quantitative character, describes and analyzes the transformation of social life in Marseilles in the nineteenth century. The author, who has already made his mark as an authority on the history of the local working class, makes use of a large number of sources, but predominantly of the marriage registers of the years 1821-22, 1846, 1851 and 1869. The data from these documents have been processed by a computer, applying relatively simple statistical techniques (cross tabulations, simple correlation coefficients). The result is an exposition, supported by many tables, of the development of, among other things, economy, migration, occupational structure, composition and location of the population, and social mobility.

Germany

ABENDROTH, WOLFGANG. *Die Aktualität der Arbeiterbewegung. Beiträge zu ihrer Theorie und Geschichte.* Hrsg. von Joachim Perels. Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/M. 1985. 226 pp. DM 14.00.

The present collection of essays appeared a short time before the author's death and is therefore the last testimony of one of the most important promoters of German labour history after 1945. The fourteen essays were all published in the years 1963-83. Part of them are biographical (e.g., on Thalheimer, Brandler and Lukács), part are in the field of institutional history (e.g., on the workers' youth movement in Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1904-33). The last contribution concerns the "Marxist image of man in the scientific era".

ACHTEN, UDO, unter Mitarbeit von Gerhard Bäcker und Reinhard Bispinck. *Mehr Zeit für uns. Dokumente und Bilder zum Kampf um die Arbeitszeitverkürzung.* Bund-Verlag, Köln 1984. 256 pp. Ill. DM 76.00.

This richly illustrated publication, which is primarily aimed at trade-union members, was composed to accompany an exhibition of the *Industriegewerkschaft Metall*, "In order that we shall have more work today and tomorrow". Focal point are the pictures and documents, which show the struggle for the shortening of the working day in Germany from *circa* 1870. The compiler has strictly limited his comments so that the historical material could speak for itself as much as possible.

ALDENHOFF, RITA. Schulze-Delitzsch. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Liberalismus zwischen Revolution und Reichsgründung. Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1984. 272 pp. DM 56.00.

According to the present author the political dimension of Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch's views on the idea of self-help has so far been neglected in historical literature. Therefore Dr Aldenhoff stresses the coherence between his political and social aspirations in her partly biographical and partly analytical study. By paying much attention to societal developments she succeeds in providing a reasonable explanation of the eventual failure of Schulze's project.

BORN, KARL ERICH. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Deutschen Kaiserreichs (1867/71-1914). Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GmbH, Stuttgart 1985. 176 pp. DM 24.00.

This small book contains a concise, but very informative, survey of the social and economic development of the German Empire until the outbreak of the First World War. After first dealing with structures (urbanization, the educational system, the development of economic sectors, the transportation system, social stratification, etc.), in the second part of his essay Professor Born discusses a number of problems concerning the interpretation of the State and the economy (e.g., the question of whether under Bismarck there was a "Great Depression" and the reasons for the introduction of Welfare State measures).

BUSZELLO, HORST, PETER BLICKLE [und] RUDOLF ENDRES (Hrsg.) Der deutsche Bauernkrieg. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn, München, Wien 1984. 418 pp. Maps. DM 29.80.

Consisting of thirteen original contributions, an annotated bibliography, a chronological table and numerous maps, the present volume is a useful primer of the German Peasants' War. A detailed composite index is appended, which also refers to social and occupational groups.

CHILDERS, THOMAS. The Nazi Voter. The Social Foundations of Fascism in Germany, 1919-1933. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, London 1983. xvi, 367 pp. Ill. \$ 34.00.

Unlike Richard Hamilton, whose *Who Voted for Hitler?* was noticed in

IRSH, XXVIII (1983), p. 368, Professor Childers bases his psephological study on a much broader, truly national, sample and on the results of a longer series of *Reichstag* elections. Applying multivariate regression techniques, he attempts to establish in how far in the successive elections the Nazi vote came from the old middle class, the *Rentnermittelstand*, the new middle class and the working class. There certainly was a hard core of Nazi voters, but for the rest the NSDAP depended on a highly unstable clientele. The analysis is supplemented with an interesting discussion of electioneering, showing how the Nazis catered for different social and occupational groups.

Deutsche Sozialgeschichte 1914-1945. Ein historisches Lesebuch. Hrsg. von Werner Abelshäuser, Anselm Faust und Dietmar Petzina. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1985. 477 pp. DM 48.00.

Although it is not numbered Vol. III, this work links up with the two volumes *Deutsche Sozialgeschichte: Dokumente und Skizzen*, which were published more than ten years ago, and noticed at some length in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 132. It consists of two clusters of chapters. In the first half there are selections which shed light on social strata or groups (including women and young people), culture and technology, while the second half has a chronological framework: the First World War and its aftermath, the Weimar Republic and the Nazi regime. Contemporary (printed) documents are definitely in the majority, but the editors have also inserted recollections. A subject index is appended.

Dizionario Marx Engels. Direzione dell'opera: Fulvio Papi. Redazione: Silvana Borutti, Claudio Bonvecchio, Giulio M. Chiodi [e] Gian Paolo Ioriatti. Zanichelli, Bologna 1983. xvi, 415 pp. L. 60000.

The present volume is another real concordance of the central concepts used by Marx and Engels. The one hundred and fifty odd articles give the impression of small essays; numerous references such as "Prussia, *vide* Poland" and "Russia, *vide* Poland" are included. Much attention is paid to shifts in terminology and meaning, but quotations and specified references are relatively scarce. There are two articles on linguistic problems.

ENGELMANN, BERNT. Vorwärts und nicht vergessen. Vom verfolgten Geheimbund zur Kanzlerpartei. Wege und Irrwege der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Mit einem Vorwort von Willy Brandt. C. Bertelsmann, München 1984. 537 pp. III. DM 48.00.

In spite of the author's well-known affection for the German Democratic Republic and the word *Irrwege* in the second subtitle, this popular book is basically a moderate and rather conventional work of compilation on the history of German Social Democracy, culminating in Willy Brandt becoming

Federal Chancellor. The available literature (Miller and Potthoff – consistently mis-spelt Potthof –, but also Haffner) is quoted at considerable length.

HICKEY, S. H. F. *Workers in Imperial Germany. The Miners of the Ruhr.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. xiv, 330 pp. £ 25.00.

According to the present author the history of the Ruhr miners from circa 1860 to 1914 is ambiguous: on the one hand there is a strain of industrial militancy, on the other hand, however, the labour movement remained “conservative, divided, and above all weak”. By means of analyses of a few aspects of the miners’ lives (housing, work, religion) and their resistance (absenteeism, job changing, strikes, activities in trade unions, politics) in the Bochum electoral district in particular, Dr Hickey tries to explain the paradox. Unfortunately, it must be said that his clear analysis only adds something to the older literature on minor points.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. *Facing Total War. German Society 1914-1918.* Transl. from the German by Barbara Weinberger. Berg Publishers, Leamington Spa 1984. viii, 278 pp. £ 15.95.

Professor Kocka’s *Klassengesellschaft im Krieg* was published thirteen years ago, and noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), pp. 305f. The present volume is a slightly adapted version in a good English translation. In a short epilogue the author replies to the critics of the German edition, focusing on questions of method.

Löhne im vor- und frühindustriellen Deutschland. Materialien zur Entwicklung von Lohnsätzen von der Mitte des 18. bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. von Hans-Jürgen Gerhard. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co, Göttingen 1984. viii, 631 pp. DM 58.00.

Assisted by a team of specialists, Dr Gerhard has compiled tables of gross wages paid by municipal and ecclesiastical authorities in a number of West German towns (notably Bremen and Göttingen) and areas during the century preceding the introduction of printed statistics. The bulk of the data pertains to construction workers and day labourers.

Marxismus Quellenlexikon. Hrsg. von Konrad Löw. Kölner Universitätsverlag, Köln 1985. 352 pp. DM 92.00.

There are several verbal and real concordances to the writings of Marx and Engels. While these handbooks tend to canonize, harmonize and incorporate the classics, the compiler of the present *Quellenlexikon* has rushed to the other extreme. He provides neither a concordance nor a systematic inventory of Marx’s and Engels’s ideas, but just an exposition of the coarse language in which they often expressed themselves. In the entries *Kapital* and *Liebknecht* all quotations are from their correspondence. Readers who

have got no other statements to rely on are bound to be impressed with the idea that the friends (as they are constantly called) were basically two cynics and misanthropes.

MOREAU, PATRICK. Nationalsozialismus von links. Die "Kampfgemeinschaft Revolutionärer Nationalsozialisten" und die "Schwarze Front" Otto Straßers 1930-1935. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1984. 267 pp. DM 39.80.

This Vol. 28 of the *Studien zur Zeitgeschichte* is a well-researched monograph on the political organizations led by Otto Strasser after his break with Hitler in 1930, first in Germany, then in Austria and Czechoslovakia. Unfortunately, the basis from which he had to operate was more limited than his boundless energy and self-conceit. His ideology and his relations with the Communists are discussed at some length. An index of names is appended.

NIETHAMMER, LUTZ [und] ALEXANDER VON PLATO (Hg). Lebensgeschichte und Sozialkultur im Ruhrgebiet 1930 bis 1960. Band 3. "Wir kriegen jetzt andere Zeiten." Auf der Suche nach der Erfahrung des Volkes in nachfaschistischen Ländern. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1985. 468 pp. DM 48.00.

The above collection is a sequel to two earlier volumes that were devoted to the oral history of the Ruhr area in the years 1930-60 (cf. IRSH, XXIX (1984), pp. 117f.). Most of the sixteen contributions deal with Nazi Germany, but in some experiences from an earlier period and from other countries (especially Italy) are treated. Among the subjects are female labour in a National-Socialist model factory, the rape of Berlin women by Russian soldiers, and the experiences of Greek workers in Nazi Germany, 1943-45. A subject index covering all three volumes is appended.

TURNER, HENRY ASHBY, JR. German Big Business and the Rise of Hitler. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1985. xxi, 502 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

The subject of the present volume, which must have occupied Professor Turner's mind since the 'sixties, is the vexed question of the relationship between capitalism and Nazism up to 1933. It must be said that by dint of painstaking research in company archives and other collections (including police files) the author has put the question on an entirely new footing, but then he has investigated the apperceptions and actions of actual industrialists and actual Nazis rather than indulging in grandiose theories. Numerous myths are exploded in the process. The overall picture which emerges is one of calculated ambiguity and organizational ingenuity on the part of the Nazis (the NSDAP was basically self-supporting), and political dissension and inaptitude on the part of the industrialists.

Der Widerstand gegen den Nationalsozialismus. Die deutsche Gesellschaft und der Widerstand gegen Hitler. Hrsg. von Jürgen Schmädke und

Peter Steinbach, mit einem Vorwort von Wolfgang Treue, im Auftrag der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin in Zusammenarbeit mit der Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand. Piper, München, Zürich 1985. xxxviii, 1185 pp. DM 29.80.

This voluminous, yet very inexpensive, collection of studies has its origin in a conference convened in Berlin in July 1984; a summary of the discussions and an index of names are appended. The various forms of opposition and resistance to the Nazi regime are analyzed in considerable detail and, as far as Goerdeler and his friends are concerned, often in a very critical vein. Due attention is paid to the Socialist and Communist undergrounds, but even these forms of anti-fascism cannot qualify as a popular movement.

OTHER BOOKS

BEIER, GERHARD. Arbeiterbewegung in Hessen. Zur Geschichte der hessischen Arbeiterbewegung durch einhundertfünfzig Jahre (1834-1984). Insel Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1984. 672 pp. Ill.

STACHURA, PETER D. Gregor Strasser and the Rise of Nazism. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1983. xii, 178 pp.

Great Britain

ADELMAN, PAUL. Victorian Radicalism. The middle-class experience, 1830-1914. Longman, London, New York 1984. vii, 172 pp. £ 4.95.

This is a useful primer on middle-class radicalism; it is based on the available literature rather than on original research. Aside from the well-known issues, the nonconformist conscience and the complex relationship with the Liberal Party receive attention throughout.

BAIN, G. S. and J. D. BENNETT. A Bibliography of British Industrial Relations 1971-1979. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. xix, 258 pp. £ 35.00.

The present volume is a welcome ten-year supplement to *A Bibliography of British Industrial Relations*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXV (1980), p. 421. It has been prepared on the same lines, and it contains more than seven thousand entries.

BATSTONE, ERIC. Working Order. Workplace Industrial Relations over Two Decades. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1984. viii, 363 pp. £ 19.50.

The three most important frames of reference in industrial-relations research (the liberal-pluralist, the radical and the unitary approaches) are attacked in this study, because, according to the author, they fail to give a satisfactory explanation of the shop-stewards' movement of the last few

years. Partly on the basis of a postal survey held in 1983 under manual workers in large, privately owned, manufacturing plants Dr Batstone arrives at the remarkable conclusion that the ability of the British workers to promote their interests through shop-stewards has been kept intact even under Mrs Thatcher.

BERG, MAXINE. *The Age of Manufactures. Industry, Innovation and Work in Britain 1700-1820*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1985. 378 pp. Ill. £ 22.50.

According to the present author the Industrial Revolution was part of a much wider process of innovation, which was by no means confined to the introduction of machinery and the factory system. Nor does this mean that she subscribes to the proto-industrialization theory. She focuses attention on what happened in workshop, artisan and domestic industry during the eighteenth century, as well as on female labour outside the factory.

The First Labour Party 1906-1914. Ed. by K. D. Brown. Croom Helm, London, Sydney, Dover (N.H.) 1985. vi, 297 pp. £ 17.95.

The twelve essays that make up the present volume all deal with the Labour Party on the eve of the First World War. Each essay deals concisely with one aspect, so that a comprehensive picture is presented. Subjects treated are, *inter alia*, the party press (D. Hopkin), the relationship with the trade unions (Ch. Wrigley), the activities in the municipalities (M. Cahill), and the ideas about education (C. Griggs), State "welfare" (P. Thane), women's suffrage (M. Pugh), Ireland (D. McDermott) and foreign affairs (A. J. A. Morris).

GORODETSKY, GABRIEL. *Stafford Cripps' Mission to Moscow, 1940-42*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. xvi, 361 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

Sir Stafford Cripps's uncommon ambassadorship in Moscow during the early years of the Second World War is treated here in considerable detail. The author has used a wide variety of unpublished sources. He is quite critical of what authoritative memorialists, Majskij as well as Churchill, have written about Sir Stafford's mission.

HORN, PAMELA. *Rural Life in England in The First World War*. Gill and Macmillan, Dublin; St. Martin's Press, New York 1984. ix, 300 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

Pamela Horn, who is well at home in English rural history, has written a very readable book on the social and economic impact of the First World War on the countryside of England and Wales. She has used a wide variety of source materials, from which she quotes time and again. Her principal thesis is that the war and its aftermath accelerated trends that were already discernible before 1914. The volume is aptly illustrated with contemporary photographs.

JONES, BARRY and MICHAEL KEATING. *Labour and the British State*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. vii, 214 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

This highly critical study reproaches the Labour Party that its policies in relation to the State “were frequently marked by inconsistencies and incoherence”. The authors explain Labour’s ambivalence with regard to the State to some extent from the fact that the organization performs three functions at the same time: political wing of the labour and trade-union movement, electoralist party, and ideological party. Much attention is paid to the problems Labour Governments had with the trade unions, of which it was not always clear if they formed a part of the government coalition or not, the civil service and Northern Ireland.

KIRK, NEVILLE. *The Growth of Working Class Reformism in Mid-Victorian England*. Croom Helm, London, Sydney 1985. xiv, 369 pp. £ 22.50.

Concentrating on the one-time Chartist strongholds Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Stockport, Dr Kirk attempts to provide a “materialist”, but non-reductionist, interpretation of the rise of working-class reformism in North-West England. As well as to a modest improvement of the standard of living, he draws attention to factors such as class fragmentation, the quest of respectability (not to be confused with *embourgeoisement*) and, last but not least, ethnic conflict.

LUMMIS, TREVOR. *Occupation and Society. The East Anglian Fishermen 1880-1914*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. xiii, 210 pp. £ 22.50.

This study, which is to a large extent based on oral evidence, reconstructs the development of the East Anglian fishing communities *circa* 1900. The main focus is on the trawling and drifting sectors, which were subject to radical change both technically and economically, in the period under review, many aspects of which are described. Attention is paid not only to the capital distribution and labour relations (including female labour), but also to domestic life, class perceptions, political attitudes and religious beliefs.

PENN, ROGER. *Skilled workers in the class structure*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984 [*recte* 1985]. x, 259 pp. £ 25.00.

The present author tries to set changes in the internal structuration of the manual working class in an historical perspective. The empirical core of the study is a longitudinal statistical analysis of the social structure at Rochdale, 1856-1964. The most striking of all the trends investigated is “*the persistent and generally successful attempt by local groups of skilled manual workers to preserve their higher levels of earnings*”. The author explains this key component of the development in terms of Frank Parkin’s theory of social exclusion, emphasizing the control skilled workers had over the operation and utilization of machinery.

ROBERTS, ELIZABETH. *A Woman's Place. An Oral History of Working-Class Women 1890-1940*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1984. vii, 246 pp. Ill. £ 19.50. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The present volume is based on the same in-depth interviews which the author used in her article on working-class standards of living in Lancashire published in *IRSH*, XXVII (1982), pp. 43ff. However, this source is much more central here in that the women of the sample are allowed to speak for themselves at considerable length. The overall (self-)portrait that emerges is one of women who had a low level of self-awareness, but who in so far as they acted as home-makers did not lack job satisfaction and self-confidence, enjoying a large measure of domestic and moral authority.

SNELL, K. D. M. *Annals of the Labouring Poor. Social Change and Agrarian England, 1660-1900*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. x, 464 pp. £ 30.00.

"It is the changing quality of life in southern England and Wales [. . .] that I intend to assess in the chapters that follow; and my assessment will be based on the priorities of the labouring poor themselves." Drawing on a wide variety of sources, from rural settlement examinations to private letters, the author largely succeeds in executing this ambitious programme. Employment and unemployment, poor relief and, last but not least, the impact of the enclosure movement are among the main aspects dealt with. As for the question of progress or decline the author tends to come down on the side of the Hammonds.

THOMPSON, NOEL W. *The people's science. The popular political economy of exploitation and crisis 1816-34*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. viii, 252 pp. £ 22.50.

This is a critical analysis of the economic insights of Charles Hall, Robert Owen and the Ricardian Socialists, whom the author prefers to call Smithian Socialists. Special attention is paid to the manner in which these insights were popularized in the unstamped press. There is an unmistakable tendency to treat the writers in question as a kind of ineffective precursors of Marx.

WALLER, ROBERT J. *The Dukeries Transformed. The Social and Political Development of a Twentieth Century Coalfield*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1983. x, 319 pp. Maps. £ 22.50.

During the 1920's a couple of new coal mines were sunk in the hitherto rural Dukeries in Nottinghamshire. The owners resorted to a rather anachronistic form of paternalism, building special new company villages, in which almost everything was owned and regulated by them; in 1927 the *New Statesman* spoke of a "blackleg district". Dr Waller focuses on what life was like in these new villages. He has been able to tap valuable oral evidence, but he has used a variety of other sources as well.

OTHER BOOKS

- Divisions of Labour. Skilled Workers and Technological Change in Nineteenth Century England. Ed. by Royden Harrison and Jonathan Zeitlin. The Harvester Press, Brighton; University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago 1985. ix, 254 pp.
- WILLIAMS, GWYN A. When was Wales? A History of the Welsh. Black Raven Press, London 1985. xiv, 327 pp. Ill. Maps.

Italy

- Annali dell'Istituto di Storia. I. 1979. II. 1980-1981. III. 1982-1984. Leo S. Olschki, Firenze 1979; 1982; 1985. ii, 219 pp.; ii, 230 pp.; iv, 241 pp. L. 29000; 30000; 30000.

In any of the first three volumes of these *Annali*, which appear under the auspices of the Florentine Faculty of Education, the history of the working-class movement is represented to some extent. We draw special attention to Vol. III. Gino Cerrito, the editor and Anarchist historian who died in 1982, is commemorated here by Giorgio Spini, while Adriana Dadà presents a bibliography of his writings. Moreover, three letters addressed by Bakunin to Giorgio Asproni are published by Pier Carlo Masini (with many mistakes), and there are studies on Pietro Gori, Revolutionary Syndicalism, Ugo Fedeli, etc.

- DADA, ADRIANA. L'anarchismo in Italia: fra movimento e partito. Storia e documenti dell'anarchismo italiano. Teti editore, Milano 1984. 408 pp. L. 30000.

The present volume contains 93 documents concerning the history of Italian Anarchism. The texts have chiefly been arranged in chronological order and cover the period from the 1860's till the 1970's. They have either not been published before, or have not received enough attention in the opinion of the editor. Dr Dadà's extensive introduction describes the fortunes of the movement and the controversies among its different wings from a committed point of view. An index of names is appended.

The Netherlands

- GORTZAK, HENK. Hoop zonder illusies. Memoires van een communist. Uitgeverij Bert Bakker, Amsterdam 1985. 386 pp. D.fl. 34.90.

The present author (born in 1908) was a leading functionary of, and member of parliament for, the Dutch CP for some time after the Second World War. In this book, which is very personal at times and generally appears reliable, he tells about his life as a young building worker, his underground activities during the German occupation, his experiences as a leader of the CPN and his adventures after being expelled from the party with a group of opposi-

tionists in 1958 and establishing the short-lived *Socialistische Werkerspartij*. There is no index.

Tussen anarchisme en sociaal-democratie. "Het Revolutionaire Kommunisme" van Christiaan Cornelissen (1864-1943). Ingeleid en geannoteerd door Bert Altena en Homme Wedman. Anarchistische Uitgaven, Bergen (NH) 1985. xcvi, 68 pp. Ill. D.fl. 27.00.

This facsimile reprint of the Dutch translation of Cornelissen's pamphlet *Le Communisme Révolutionnaire*, which appeared in 1897, once again draws attention to the cofounder of Revolutionary Syndicalism and his attempt around 1900 to formulate an intermediate course between Social Democracy and Anarchism. The text is preceded by an informative historical introduction, which is considerably longer than the document itself.

Poland

HOLZER, JERZY. "Solidarität". Die Geschichte einer freien Gewerkschaft in Polen. Hrsg. von Hans Henning Hahn. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1985. 442 pp. DM 39.80.

Dr Holzer, who is on the side of the Solidarity movement "emotionally", presents a detailed survey of the free trade-union movement in the period from August 1980 to December 1981. Because of the lack of sources the author finds himself forced to concentrate on the leaders of the organization. Although the dynamics of the mass movement do not receive sufficient attention as a consequence, important material is contributed for a more thorough-going socio-historical analysis of "Poland's bloodless revolution".

OTHER BOOKS

BLOBAUM, ROBERT. Feliks Dzierżyński and the SDKPiL: A Study of the Origins of Polish Communism. East European Monographs, Boulder (Colorado) 1984; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. viii, 307 pp. Ill.

LEWIN, ISAAC. The Jewish Community in Poland. Historical Essays. Philosophical Library, New York 1985. xiii, 247 pp.

Spain

BERNECKER, WALTHER L. [Hrsg.] Gewerkschaftsbewegung und Staatsyndikalismus in Spanien. Quellen und Materialien zu den Arbeitsbeziehungen 1936-1980. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1985. 567 pp. DM 118.00.

This publication of sources documents the history of the Spanish labour movement and working class during the dictatorship of Franco and its aftermath. In 139 documents, concisely and pertinently annotated, and

translated into German, many subjects are touched on, e.g., “vertical syndicalism”, the underground workers’ organizations, strike movements, suppression from the side of the State, and the meaning of the transition to a parliamentary democracy for industrial relations. Much attention is paid to the *Comisiones Obreras*.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

RUCKMAN, JO ANN. *The Moscow Business Elite: A Social and Cultural Portrait of Two Generations, 1840-1905*. Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb 1984. xiii, 275 pp. \$ 24.00.

Compared with Thomas Owen’s social history of the Moscow merchants, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXVII (1982), p. 269, the present volume turns out to be a very different book. Not only are there conspicuous divergencies of interpretation (e.g., regarding the “merchant-Slavophile alliance” and modernization), but unlike Professor Owen Jo Ann Ruckman enters deeply into the philanthropic and cultural achievements of the elite in question. Her well-written book is entirely based on printed sources.

SÜSS, WALTER. *Die Arbeiterklasse als Maschine. Ein industrie-soziologischer Beitrag zur Sozialgeschichte des aufkommenden Stalinismus*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1985; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. xiv, 283 pp. DM 36.00.

In this study, which focuses on the connection between industrialization and Stalinism, the development of the Soviet Union is interpreted as an attempt to develop a relatively backward country in a non-capitalist manner (which is not the same as in a Socialist way) within a world system dominated by capitalism. The introduction of “modern” production techniques, which attended this non-capitalist industrialization, led to a separation between manual and intellectual work, and to the growth of a stratum of managers dominating over the workers.

OTHER BOOKS

SWAIN, GEOFFREY. *Russian Social Democracy and the Legal Labour Movement, 1906-14*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1983. xiv, 239 pp.

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