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*War Against War: British and German Radical Movements in the First World War.* By F. L. CARSTEN. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 300. Notes, index, bibliography. \$22.95.

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utilized to give a detailed interpretation of Philistine pottery as syncretistic in style and motif. The author seeks to define Philistine pottery in terms which distinguish it from the pottery of other east Mediterranean peoples, showing how the art spread and assimilated local motifs and styles into its repertoire. Basic types are discussed in detail. Significant is a discussion of the evolution and development of anthropoid coffins, a middle-class Egyptian burial custom adopted by Philistines. The author concludes that the three phases of ceramic development correlate with the three phases of Philistine history: 1) Aegean origin and migration; 2) Philistine conquest of Canaan; and 3) Israelite ascendancy over Philistia. Syncretism is seen at every stage and is well illustrated not only by Philistine pottery but by Philistine burial customs and cult objects as well.

Because of its nature as a work on material culture, Dothan's work lacks extensive historical analysis. Philistine material culture is analyzed as Aegean-Semitic reflecting the nature of the Philistine-Canaanite encounter. Based as it is on extensive current archaeology, major collections, and studies, this volume will remain the classic work on Philistine archaeology for years to come. Not a history itself, it is a source book for historians on the ancient Near East. *The Philistines and Their Material Culture* is in the tradition of quality archaeological reporting that has long been associated with Israeli archaeology and should be of interest to students of the Bible, the ancient Near East, religion, art, and architecture, while its coverage of Philistine art should be of use to museums and art dealers. The work has set a high standard in archaeological writing and should be a welcome resource volume in any art museum or university library, as well as libraries of Near Eastern specialists.

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*War Against War: British and German Radical Movements in the First World War.* By F. L. CARSTEN. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1982. Pp. 300. Notes, index, bibliography. \$22.95.

For those interested in European history, the name F. L. Carsten is a familiar one. His works, including *The Rise of Fascism* and the highly acclaimed *The Reichswehr and Politics*, a study of the influence of the German army in the Weimar Republic, have earned him a well-deserved reputation. In *War Against War* Carsten enters familiar territory. Although numerous monographs and articles have

been written on certain aspects of the British and German left during the First World War, there is no complete modern study of the left in either country during the war years. It was Carsten's intention in this book not only to fill this gap, but to write a comparative study of the British and German left and of anti-war agitation in the two countries. Carsten tries to establish "in which of the two countries the anti-war movement grew stronger and for what reasons" (preface). In twelve chapters he retraces in minute detail the history of anti-war activities from the beginning of organized opposition in July 1914 to the collapse of Germany and the subsequent revolution in November 1918.

The German authorities reported regularly on anti-war agitation, whereas the police and the chief constables in England only wrote to the home office if anything of special importance occurred in their areas. Accordingly, *War Against War* contains less material on the British left-wing and anti-war activities than on similar German events. Carsten also makes clear that much more happened on the German anti-war front. The German labor movement split on the issue of the war, while the British labor movement did not.

Carsten is meticulously detailed in his analysis. He enumerates food riots, describes the impact of the Russian Revolution on the labor movements; he tries to recapture the atmosphere on the home front and analyzes the origin and early development of the USPD, later to become the German Communist Party. Carsten's study is exhaustive, particularly with relation to Germany. He demonstrates that a defeatist mood was carried from the western front back to the homeland and not vice versa, as claimed later by right-wing circles in Germany who propagated the *Dolchstoßlegende*, the "stab-in-the-back" theory, which argues that the collapse of the western front was solely due to the revolution in the hinterland.

Despite his serious research, Carsten does not present the results in a digestible manner. The book will hardly appeal to an audience beyond a small circle of scholars. Carsten is often too detailed. No minor event is left out, even if only of regional importance. The most insignificant deputy of the German USPD appears, and parts of the book read like a shopping list that got out of hand.

Despite the endless recounting of detail, the reader can hardly ward off the impression that Carsten deems individuals too insignificant to come alive. People never gain any shape or any presence in Carsten's book. No attention is paid, for example, to the personal background and fate of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, though both are mentioned dozens of times; there are no vignettes, no sketches of the more important leaders. They all

remain more or less anonymous.

Although Carsten is writing in English, his roots in a German conception of history are undeniable. He is evidently trying to show *wie es eigentlich gewesen*, letting the documents speak for themselves, a tact which can be a shortcoming for some, a strength for others. Although this work is flawed because of an obsession for particulars, Carsten nonetheless does remain impartial throughout. He does not betray any sympathies or antipathies to any of the parties involved and thus cannot be accused of political bias. Carsten's painstakingly detailed study will therefore prove to be a source of valuable information for the specialist, breaking new ground in its field, but of little appeal to the general reader.

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*Robert Stewart Earl of Orkney, Lord of Shetland, 1533-1593.* By PETER D. ANDERSON. Atlantic Highlands, N. J.: Humanities Press, 1982. Pp. 245. Maps, appendices, glossary, abbreviations, notes, bibliography, index. \$31.50.

This well-written and erudite book is a fine example of the biographer's art well practiced and is destined to become a classic for scholars and dilettantes alike. It is at once a very good biographical study of the first Stewart earl of Orkney and an excellent constitutional history of the islanders over whom he reigned. Anderson's principal concern throughout the book is to place the career of Robert Stewart into the context of the factions, families, and feuds that shaped the history of sixteenth-century Scotland and her northern islands. To that end, Anderson, after briefly recapitulating the tumultuous history of the Orkney Islands as a Scottish dependency, presents the career of Robert Stewart as one of continuous interaction between Stewart and his family, his factions, the royal governments, and his Orcadian and Shetlander subjects.

The image of the earl of Orkney that takes shape on the pages of the Anderson text is that of the all-too-familiar figure in Scottish history: the ambitious man whose career was alternatively helped or hindered by the constant ebb and flow of factional and familial fortunes; a frustrated man who never knew exactly if he was on the verge of success or failure. The reader cannot help but be reminded of the similar roller coaster careers of Robert Stewart's contemporaries, James Douglas, earl of Morton and James Hamilton, duke of