

scholarship is quickly dispelled with one glance at the extensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources, almost exclusively in Polish. A unique and most valuable feature of the book is the appendix of legislative documents. In a brief space of fifteen pages, the pertinent excerpts from important legislation summarize the emancipation of the Polish peasantry.

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SOZIALISMUS UND NATIONALE FRAGE IN POLEN: DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER SOZIALISTISCHEN BEWEGUNG IN KONGRESSPOLEN VON 1875 BIS 1900 UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER POLNISCHEN SOZIALISTISCHEN PARTEI (PPS). By *Ulrich Haustein*. Cologne and Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1969. xvi, 304 pp. DM 44.

This is a detailed, richly documented, and copiously annotated study of the antecedents, origins, and early years of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS), one of the more wayward and less known constituent parties of the Second International. Dr. Haustein's work is based on a great variety of sources, including those collected and published in the decade since the Polish "Spring in October" by Polish labor historians associated with the journal *Z Pola Walki* and its editor Dr. Feliks Tych.

Starting with the Paris Unification Congress of 1892, Haustein focuses on the progressive polarization and schism in Polish socialism in the 1890s. At the nationalist extreme were Józef Piłsudski and Stanisław Wojciechowski, leaders of the PPS, who fought single-mindedly against Russian domination and for Polish independence, combining hatred for tsarism with contempt for all things Russian, including Russian socialism and liberalism. At the other, ultrainternationalist, extreme one finds Rosa Luxemburg and Julian Marchlewski and their small but colorful band of Social Democrats of the Kingdom of Poland (SDKP), who sneered at Polish independence and preached, to Poles who smarted under tsarist oppression and Russification, the blessings of "organic incorporation" (*organiczne wcielenie*) into the Russian economy and state.

Haustein carefully documents the inability of the PPS to understand and come to terms with the national aspirations of the Jewish Bund and of the Lithuanian Social Democrats. Although the author has treated the leaders of the PPS and the SDKP evenhandedly and sympathetically (even Leon Jogiches-Tyszka emerges relatively unscathed), he is rather hard on Ludwik Kulczycki, one of the few serious theorists of Polish socialism: Kulczycki is labeled a "traitor" (p. 271) on what seems to this reviewer insufficient evidence (pp. 176, 179)—his major historical works (including his pioneer *Geschichte der russischen Revolution*) are dismissed as a mere "Faktenkompilation" (p. 53), while his perceptive critique of PPS anti-Russian nationalism is given short shrift (p. 190). Yet for all his shortcomings, Kulczycki and his Second and Third "Proletariat" command serious attention and respect as the consistent exponents of that middle course (later represented by the PPS-Lewica) which tried to wage a struggle against tsarism and for Polish autonomy and independence in alliance with the Russian revolutionary movement and rejected Piłsudski's orientation and gamble on a major European war.

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