

the Comintern through 1965. Curiously, a number of the articles end with a section on "prospects," which the succeeding volumes in this series render unnecessary. When such a great span of time is covered for Communist parties in all corners of the globe, it is inevitable that some articles will be better written and more valuable than others. In all, there are 106 separate pieces by 53 different authors. Not only do they trace the foundation and development of the various national Communist parties, but they also deal briefly with international Communist organizations such as the Comintern, Cominform, and their various front organizations, the Balkan Communist Federation, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and the Warsaw Pact. Among other miscellaneous subjects discussed, there is a very useful article on the Fourth International. Although no one may be entirely satisfied with the attempt to compress such a huge amount of material into one volume, it is nevertheless a considerable achievement that will serve as a valuable reference work, along with the other volumes in this series.

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BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE COMINTERN. By *Branko Lazitch* in collaboration with *Milorad M. Drachkovitch*. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1973. xxxii, 458 pp. \$15.00.

In his introduction Lazitch describes this dictionary as an "attempt, modest and incomplete, to pierce the double shroud of anonymity and silence" that has long enveloped the members of the Comintern. Surely an invaluable beginning has been made with these biographical sketches of 718 persons. The authors have produced a worthwhile and badly needed reference work that rests heavily upon their extensive investigations and personal contacts. As a bonus they provide identification of no less than 359 pseudonyms used by Communists. Anyone familiar with the obscure and elusive nature of Comintern personnel will be impressed by the authors' intimacy with their subject. Their first intention was to limit the dictionary to the approximately three hundred persons who served on the Comintern's leading bodies (Executive Committee, Presidium, Secretariat, and Control Commission). They later decided to include other important categories: (1) those speakers at Comintern meetings who also played significant roles in their respective Communist parties, (2) members of the Comintern apparatus, (3) leaders of affiliated organizations, such as the Profintern and Communist Youth International, and (4) those graduates of Comintern schools who later had important careers in the Communist movement. Each biographical sketch offers, as far as possible, basic data (on birth, nationality, family background, education, and so forth) and a political biography of the person's career both within his party and in the broader arena of the Comintern.

Forty-seven Communist parties are represented, several by only one or two entries. Those parties with the greatest representation are, according to my count, the CPSU (103 persons), the German (70), French (67), Chinese (43), Czechoslovak (35), Yugoslav (34), Italian (33), Bulgarian (31), Polish (29), American (28), British and Hungarian (21 each). Many persons served in more than one party, and several others worked chiefly in the Comintern apparatus.

What happened to these 718 Communists after they entered Comintern ranks?

My tabulations, based on the dictionary, show the following: (1) about 45 percent remained as loyal Communists right down to the demise of the Comintern in 1943, (2) another 13 percent died as Communists before 1943 (of natural causes, accidents, combat, or execution by anti-Communists), (3) about 20 percent left the Comintern before 1943, either voluntarily or by expulsion, but did not suffer punishment, (4) another 18 percent were, before 1943, expelled and executed, or died in a Soviet prison or labor camp, or simply disappeared during the Great Purges. The remainder (approximately 4 percent) includes several about whose careers uncertainty prevails and a few who committed suicide, for whatever reasons. All except about eighty joined the Comintern before 1924.

Too much should not be expected of this dictionary. The authors assert that it is "neither complete nor final." The dictionary will not disclose why these persons became Communists. For about forty-three the year of birth remains unknown. For over half (434) evidently no information has been found concerning the social class and occupation of the subject's parents. A slight omission is the authors' failure to note the posthumous rehabilitation of several victims of Stalin's purges, such as Hanecki, Krestinsky, Lenski, Berzin, and Sultan-Zade. At least eight persons do not seem to meet the authors' criteria for inclusion; the most obvious are Luxemburg and Liebknecht, who were murdered before the Comintern was founded, and Crispian and Dittmann of the USPD, who opposed fusion with the Comintern. One regrets that the authors did not provide an appendix listing the members of the leading organs of the Comintern.

But these are minor points. The *Dictionary* is a substantial contribution that will be welcomed.

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DIE NATIONALEN GEBIETSEINHEITEN DER SOWJETUNION: STAATLICHKEIT, SOUVERÄNITÄT UND AUTONOMIE IM SOWJETFÖDERALISMUS. By Jürgen Arnold. *Abhandlungen des Bundesinstituts für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien*, vol. 27. Cologne: Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, 1973. 176 pp. DM 28.

This is a concise, levelheaded, clear, and scholarly *legal* analysis of Soviet federalism. Herein lies its virtue for jurists. Nonjurists, however, are likely to consider its approach a limitation.

In a brief historical introduction the author clearly and persuasively sketches the Bolshevik conception of federalism. He shows that Lenin saw a federal structure as a lesser evil compared with the threatening total disintegration of the former Russian Empire. But at heart Lenin remained an advocate of the centralized unitary state. Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev, too, have tended to regard the Soviet (Federal) Union as a transitory phenomenon.

The second part of the book is a minute analysis, based on rich Soviet and Western sources, of the formal (*formelle*) and real (*materielle*) position of the Soviet territorial units—from the Union republics down to the autonomous provinces—in Soviet and international law. The author is properly judicious in evaluating the somewhat unusual position of the Ukrainian and Belorussian republics in the United Nations (see pp. 145–46): he calls them secondary or derived subjects of international law. His overall conclusion is eminently realistic: "The