

Nationale (though Lehning does give new material); Dragomanov and Nettlau published Bakunin's letters long ago; and Lehning draws some of his documents from the contemporary press and from more modern publications. Anton Trusov's letter to a Serbian socialist has some faint relevance here, but the inclusion of the items relating to Nechaev's Judas, Adolphe Stempkowski, was probably a mistake. There are, moreover, some striking omissions. But the Lehning volume does indeed bring together important materials from widely scattered sources, and though the whole Nechaev business was a monumental distraction, it remains a part of Bakuniana.

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LA PREMIÈRE INTERNATIONALE: RECUEIL DE DOCUMENTS PUBLIÉ SOUS LA DIRECTION DE JACQUES FREYMOND. Vol. 3: LES CONFLITS AU SEIN DE L'INTERNATIONALE, 1872-1873. Vol. 4: LES CONGRÈS ET LES CONFÉRENCES DE L'INTERNATIONALE, 1873-1877. Edited and annotated by *Bert Andréas* and *Miklós Molnár*. Geneva: Publications de l'Institut Universitaire de Hautes Études Internationales, no. 48, 1971. Vol. 3: xviii, 668 pp. Vol. 4: 835 pp.

The First International came to an end in 1872, when the combination of the post-Commune reaction and the quarrel between Marxists and Bakuninists forced the General Council to move to New York and abandon Europe to Bakunin, Bismarck, and Andrassy. The organization did exist for a few more years, but the period from the famous Hague Congress of 1872 to the little-known meeting in Ghent (September 1877) was a bleak one for the first working-class political party in history. Not until the great anniversary year of 1889 would the labor-socialist movement truly revive.

Bert Andréas and Miklós Molnár of the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Études Internationales (Geneva) have assembled an impressive collection of documents on the last five years of the International, and these two volumes conclude the project initiated by Jacques Freymond in 1962. There are a number of new documents (for example, Engels to Maltman Barry on the 1872 "federalist" meeting in London), material on the Communard refugees in Geneva, Bakuninist papers from Neuchâtel, and much more. The editors have also included useful biographies of the leading figures, notably the Belgian socialists, and they have solved a number of minor but intriguing mysteries. In general one can rely upon these volumes for a thorough, accurate record; the scholarship is impeccable.

The shortcomings are minor. As the definitive East German edition of the Marx-Engels *Werke* erred in translating all sources into German, so the Freymond volumes make the mistake of rendering everything into French. In documentary collections, materials ought to be in the original language. The publishers should have made room for an index of organizations, sections, and places. Nevertheless, this is an impressive achievement, and historians of socialism and the labor movement have reason to be grateful to Professor Freymond and his colleagues.

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