The Systematization of Russian Government

Social Evolution in the Domestic Administration of Imperial Russia 1711-1905

This fundamental reinterpretation of two centuries of Russian history traces the evolution of the bureaucratic state from the time of Peter the Great to the Revolution of 1905. In this first study of the Russian bureaucracy in terms of its successes rather than its failures, Yaney rejects the stereotype of an impotent Russian peasantry and explains the vital role this historically neglected class played in government organization and evolution. No other works in English deal with Russian administration for a period of more than 30 years.

"... one of the most important books ever written in English on Russian history... Yaney's approach and interpretation are entirely fresh. Russian 18th and 19th century history will never be the same again."— Walter M. Pintner, Cornell University. "... an exceedingly important work and one that will have profound influence upon other students of Russian history. Those who follow Yaney's lead will find it necessary to make major revisions in many previously accepted theories about the determining factors of Russia's historical development."— Arthur E. Adams, in History: Reviews of New Books.

464 pages. Bibliography. \$13.50

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS

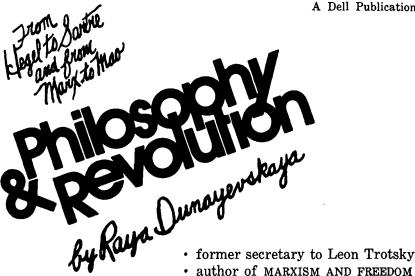
Urbana 61801

IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES

- Michael F. Hamm, "Liberal Politics in Wartime Russia: An Analysis of the Progressive Bloc"
- Donald E. Davis and Eugene P. Trani, "The American YMCA and the Russian Revolution"
- Gregory L. Freeze, "Social Mobility and the Russian Parish Clergy in the Eighteenth Century"
- Bernice Glatzer Rosenthal, "Nietzsche in Russia: The Case of Merezhkovsky"
- Stephen White, "Communism and the East: The Baku Congress, 1920"
- James R. Millar, "Mass Collectivization and the Contribution of Soviet Agriculture to the First Five-Year Plan"
- Russell Zguta, "Origins of the Russian Puppet Theater: An Alternative Hypothesis"
- Yeshayahu Jelinek, "Nationalism in Slovakia and the Communists, 1918–1929"
- David W. Paul, "The Repluralization of Czechoslovak Politics in the 1960s"
- Thomas H. Hoisington, "Melnikov-Pechersky: Romancer of Provincial and Old Believer Life"
- Orest Subtelny, "Peter I's Testament: A Reassessment"
- Lawrence D. Orton, "Did the Slavs Speak German at Their First Congress?"
- Myron W. Hedlin, "Zinoviev's Revolutionary Tactics in 1917"

TO THOSE WISHING TO SUBMIT MANUSCRIPTS:

Unsolicited materials submitted by persons in the United States must be accompanied by return postage. The policy of the *Slavic Review* is not to consider materials that have been published or that are being considered for publication elsewhere. Footnotes should be double-spaced and placed at the end of the manuscript. Library of Congress transliteration should be used.



former secretary to Leon Trotsky

PART I—Why Hegel? Why Now? Hegel · Marx · Lenin's Philosophic Ambivalence

PART II—Alternatives Trotsky · Mao · Sartre

PART III—"The African Revolutions and the World Economy" · "State Capitalism and the East European Revolts" "New Passions and New Forces"

"... a very impressive and informative work, very thoughtful and original in conception as well as most remarkable in its scope . . . (It) breaks new ground and should stimulate a good deal of debate and rethinking of many fundamental issues."

—NOAM CHOMSKY

"The spectre that has been haunting Mao since both the Hungarian Revolution and the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign manifested opposition from the Left, is that of Marx's Humanism. As the Sino-Soviet conflict first unfolded, Mao was fighting Khrushchev as a 'bourgeois humanist' and 'revisionist.' Within China, on the other hand, Mao made sure to develop the attack more comprehensively . . .

"The Mao-Chou designation of Richard Milhous Nixon as 'less bad' than 'revisionist Russia' as an ally became the compelling need of a tripolar world . . .

"The fact that presently everyone from Nixon-Kissinger to 'populist Maoists' identify Mao and China as a single unbroken totalized unity cannot hide either the life-and-death divisions between the Chinese people and their rulers, or those within the 'leadership,' as Sheng Wu-lien's Manifesto, on the one hand, and the liquidation of Lin Piao on the other hand, prove."

-Philosophy and Revolution, Chapter 5, "The Thought of Mao Tse-tung

Paperback: \$2.95 Hardcover: \$8.95

(Free special offer with each hardcover order: Raya Dunayevskaya's original (1941) study of

Russia as State Capitalist Society.)

Order from: News & Letters, 1900 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Mi. 48207