CONTENTS

PART I

THE BEGINNINGS OF RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGY

CHAPTER I

Pi	AG B
THE SOCIAL-POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGY	
How Russian sociology may be understood	19
The conflict of the developing forces of autocracy and democracy.	21
The rôle of Peter I	23
Catherine II, her social theories and practical policies	23
The Decembrist movement, its representative leaders and theorizers.	26
Speransky on the signs of the time	27
Nicholas I and his policies	28
The nationalistic trend, Slavophils and Russophils	29
The Westernizing trend and its principal theorizers	34
The great reform period and its consequences	36
The populist movement, its leaders and organizations	37
The reaction of the eighties	43
The rise of industrial classes and spread of Marxism	43
The revolution of 1905-6 and its consequences	44
CHAPTER II	
THE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF THE SLAVOPHILS AND THE RUSSOPHILS	
1. The Slavophilism of Danilevsky:	
His theory of historical types of culture	46
His opposition to Darwinism	47
His cosmological and biological analogy.	48
His idea of progress	49
His five generalizations or laws of evolution	50
His conclusion as to the Slavic type of culture	52
Critique of his theories	52
o) o	-

10	CONTENTS	[10
----	----------	-----

2.	The Russophilism of Leontiev:	PAGE
	His relation to Panslavism	53
	His Theocratic ideal and hatred of democracy	53
	His synthetic theory of social evolution and its application to)
	the Russian state	
	Critique of Leontiev's theories.	56
3.	Neo-Slavophilism of Vladimir Soloviev:	
	His relation to the older Slavophils	57
	His ethical approach to sociological problems	57
	The individual versus society	58
	The three fundamental psychic characteristics of the human	
	species	58
	His idea of progress	60
	Conclusion	61
	CHAPTER III	
	THE Sociological Theories of the Westernists	
ı.	Chaādaev representative of western theocratic thought:	
	His critique of Russian civilization	63
	His appreciation of the Roman hierarchy	64
2.	Belinsky representative of the humanitarian trend:	
	His transitional rôle.	65
	The problem of the individual versus society	65
	His organic view of society	66
	His later departures.	67
3.	Herzen the precursor of Russian populism:	
_	His disappointment with Western Europe	68
	His hope for a special social-economic evolution of Russia	
	His practical program	71
	His relation to the Slavophils	72
	Conclusion	73
4.	Bakunin's theory of anarchy:	
•	His organic view of society	74
	Life as the dynamics of progress	74
	Liberty the goal of evolution	
	The state and other institutions of control in their relation to	
	"natural patriotism".	
	His propaganda by deeds	. 77
	Conclusion	
5	. Granovsky's historism:	
٠,	His theory of the disintegration of masses by thought.	. 78
	The statistical method in social sciences	75

11]	CONTENTS		II
, .			PAGE
	's populist theories:		
	phical presuppositions		7 9
His mechani	istic conception of society		80
The role of in	nstitutions in society		82
His view of t	the peasant land-commune		83
Conclusion .			84
	PART II		
	THE SUBJECTIVIST SCHOOL		
	CHAPTER I		
TH	HE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF LAVROV		
	al and methodological presuppositions:		
•	method		88
What is sociol	logy and what are its problems		91
-	ial solidarity or social control:		
•	rarises		9 5
Transition of a	animal solidarity into human society	· · · ·	97
Dynamic facto	ors of solidarity		100
Summary	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		102
His theory of inc	dividuation :		
The genesis of	the individual		104
	a product of the group		106
	functionings of the individual		
	and social forms		
Summary	· • • • • · · · · · • • · • · · · · · ·		110
His theory of soc			
	ueries.		111
	progress consist		
	rogress consist		
	social progress possible for our time consis		
	of social progress		
Conclusion and	d estimate of Lavrov		118
	CHAPTER II		
Тне	Sociological System of Mikhalovsk	Y	
	al and methodological presuppositions:		
His idealistic p	positivism.		120
	method		
The province of	of sociology and its relation to the science	s	123
-	- -		

	-
His theory of the struggle for individuality:	PAGE
1. The relation of the Spencerian and Darwinian theories of evo-	
lution to the theory of the struggle for individuality	
2. The biological aspect of the theory of the struggle for individ-	
uality.	131
3. The psychological aspect of the theory of the struggle for individuality.	135
a. The individuating process and the functions of the hero and of the mob.	136
b. The individuating process and the function of love	140
c. The individuating process and the function of religion.	142
d. The individuating process and the functions of libertinism	
and asceticism	144
4. The economic aspect of the theory of the struggle for indi-	
viduality	145
a. The individuating process and the functioning of division	
of labor.	146
b. The individuating process and the functioning of Russian economic institutions	0
5. The historical aspect of the theory of the struggle for indi-	148
viduality	7.50
Conclusion and estimate of Mikhalovsky	150 153
Conclusion and estimate of Minnatovsky.	133
CHAPTER III	
THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF YOUZHAKOV	
His criticism of the subjectivist method	156
His outline of a suppositious sociological system	157
His contribution analyzed:	
1. The sources of his philosophical and sociological views	158
2. What is sociology and what are its principal problems	160
3. What is society and what are the ultimate and proximate	
causes of socialization	161
4. The organic and physical aspects of sociology	163
5. The ethical aspect of sociology	
6. The economic aspect of sociology.	-
7. Résumé and conclusion	172
CHAPTER IV	
THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF KAREYEV	
1. His philosophical and methodological presuppositions:	
His idealistic positivism.	174

[3] CONTENTS	13
	PAGE
The subjective method	179
. What is society in its various aspects:	
The organic, mechanistic, psychical, and anthro	
aspects of society	
. The nature of the historic process and the role of the i in history:	individual
The pragmatic and cultural aspects of history	185
The hero and the mob	
Individual differences.	
Individual activity and cultural evolution	
Summary	190
. The sociological problem of progress:	
Elements of a sociological theory of progress	
What is progress and a progressive process	
The general law of progress	198
. Conclusion:	
Kareyev and the subjectivist school of Russian sociol	logy 201
PART III	
Miscellaneous Schools and Trends Russian Sociology	OF
CHAPTER I	
THE OBJECTIVIST SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGICAL CR	ITICISM
(The Orthodox Marxists: Plekhanov and Lv	0v)
. Plekhanov's Marxist sociology:	•
1. His critique of the non-Marxian subjectivist sociol Russian Populists: The "special" non-capitalis	
tion of Russia	
The subjectivist method	
The rôle of the exceptional individual in history.	
2. His own philosophical and methodological presupp	
His materialism	-
His dialectic method	
3. His theory of history or of social evolution: 1	Economic
determinism	
Environment changes the individual	
The tool-making animal	
The function of the productive forces	215

14	CONTENTS	[14
-		
II.	The class struggle	218 219
	CHAPTER II	
	THE NEO-MARXISTS: STRUVE AND TUGAN-BARONOVSKY	
	The Neo-Marxist theories of Struve: His orthodox Marxian period Critique of the subjectivist school The socializing function of capitalism His revisionist period Marxism criticised. The experience of the revolution and his new liberalism. The Neo-Marxist theories of Tugan-Baronovsky: His psychological presuppositions Man's needs as the dynamic force in social evolution Economics and the social life The social classes and the class struggle Conclusion	221 222 222 223 224 225 226 230 232
	CHAPTER III	
	Russian Anarchist and Revolutionist Sociology	
	(The Theories of Kropotkin and Chernov)	
	Peter Kropotkin's anarchial sociology: His philosophical presuppositions Anarchism the goal of social evolution. What is society. How does it originate. The rôle of mutual aid. The development of the communistic ideal. The rôle of the exceptional individual Conclusion and critique.	237 238 239 240 241 246
2.	Victor Chernov's revolutionary sociology: His philosophical and methodological presuppositions His theory of the social process Conclusion	252

15]	CONTENTS	15
-----	----------	----

CHAPTER IV	PAGE
THE JURISTIC AND THE HISTORICAL-GENETIC SCHOOLS OF RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGY	
(The contributions of Korkunov and Kovalevsky)	
1. The juristic school of Russian sociology: The precursors, Sergeyevitch and Muromtzev	257
Korkunov's theories	258
The nature of society	
The character of law considered as the social order	262
The conception of the state	263
Conclusion	264
2. The historical-genetic sociology of Kovalevsky:	
The methodological aspect of Kovalevsky's sociology	
The historical-genetic aspect of Kovalevsky's sociology.	
Conclusion	269
CHAPTER V	
THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGISTS	
(Novicov and De Roberty)	
1. The sociological theories of De Roberty:	
His Comtism	271
From positivism to hyperpositivism.	273
Summary of his most recent ideas.	274
Conclusion	277
2. The sociological theories of Novicov:	
His philosophical presuppositions	
His analyses and classification of struggle	
His biological analogy of society	
His theory of justice	
The development of the state	
Conclusion and critique	283
CHAPTER VI	
RETROSPECT AND FUTURE OF RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGY	
The social and scientific achievements of Russian sociology.	285
Analytical table of Russian sociology.	_
The future of Russian sociology	
APPENDIX I	
THE TEACHING OF SOCIOLOGY IN RUSSIA	289

16							C	0	N'	TI	ΞΛ	V 7	S													[16
						1	ΑF	P	El	N]	DI	ΙX	: 1	ΙΙ												PAGI
Sociological	Lı	TE	ER.	ΑT	U	RE	IN	F	lυ	SS	IA															290
T																										200
Bibliography	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	عوص
BIBLIOGRAPHY INDEX																										-