

to historians. But McNally's complaint that Zeldin includes in her translation several passages that may not have come from Chaadaev's pen is, I feel, less justified. Zeldin has carefully included a proper caveat to the reader that isolated passages are suspect. The researcher who may find Chaadaev's original works difficult to obtain will appreciate such consideration and can judge the authenticity of such passages himself.

Yet two versions of the works of Chaadaev present us with an embarrassment of riches, as long as Khomiakov, the Aksakovs, and the brothers Kireevsky still await their translators. Surely professional organizations could ensure that similar duplications do not occur by publishing a yearly summary of translations in progress.

Finally, the University of Tennessee Press should be congratulated for having produced a book that is beautifully bound, set in readable print, and reproduced on fine paper. *Mirabile dictu*, even the price is within reason.

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RUSSKOE NARODNICHESTVO I POL'SKOE OBSHCHESTVENNOE
DVIZHENIE, 1865–1881 GG. By T. G. Snytko. Moscow: "Nauka," 1969. 478
pp. 1.78 rubles.

This study by the late T. G. Snytko, a member of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, explores the ties between the revolutionary movements in Poland and Russia during the period 1865–81. Only in recent years have any studies of the Polish revolutionary movement matched the analytical and documentary studies of the Russian revolutionary movement in comprehensiveness and depth. The special value of Snytko's book is that it is based on careful study of primary sources on the Polish revolutionary movement (cf. pp. 11 ff.), especially unpublished archive materials from TsGAOR and TsGVIA in Moscow, TsGIA in Leningrad, AGAD, KGW, ZGP, WE, TKS, and PWIS in Warsaw, as well as Belorussian and Ukrainian archives.

Besides the main body of the study, which is essentially chronological, the volume contains a comprehensive bibliographical essay, an introductory chapter on the kingdom of Poland after the rebellion of 1863, a bibliography (compiled by N. V. Snytko), and a useful index. In view of the exhaustive coverage of official sources, one wonders why the author, in his discussion of the links between Polish and Russian émigrés in 1872–77 (pp. 114 ff.), did not use the famous "Chapter X" by N. N. Golitsyn (*Istoriia sotsial'no-revoliutsionnogo dvizheniia v Rossii, 1861–1881* [St. Petersburg, 1887]), which is available in the library of TsGAOR. Equally curious is the omission of any reference to the excellent study of the Russian colony in Zurich by the Dutch scholar J. M. Meijer, *Knowledge and Revolution* (Assen, 1955). Finally, in the author's fairly detailed description of the links between the Russian Jacobins or Blanquists and the Polish emigration, one looks in vain for a reference to the important pamphlet *Quelques mots d'un groupe socialiste révolutionnaire russe à propos de la brochure: Alliance de la Démocratie Socialiste et L'Association Internationale des Travailleurs* (Brussels, [1874 or 1875]) by the Polish revolutionary K. M. Turski—a pamphlet on which Marx and Engels commented in their correspondence with P. L. Lavrov.

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