

The book begins with an historical survey of the organization of archives in Russia and the Soviet Union, a brief procedural guide regarding access to materials and work with them, and an annotated general bibliography of publications related to Soviet archives. The bulk of the book is devoted to an examination of individual repositories, grouped according to their administrative affiliation. Professor Grimsted provides in each case a short historical sketch, indicating the repository's predecessor organizations and the most important collections housed in it. Where possible she also indicates the working conditions. Finally, for each repository she lists and annotates the most important published guides and descriptions of holdings.

For the uninitiated, what Professor Grimsted has to say about access and availability of materials, problems of obtaining microfilms, and the like, makes the book indispensable, although it should be stressed that changes in policy can very quickly make previous guidelines inoperative, to use a current phrase. Since the book went to press, there does seem to have been an improvement in the availability of some inventories in some archives, but in that same period the regulations for obtaining microfilms of manuscript material in Academy of Sciences repositories have been tightened: this reviewer discovered in 1971–72 that BAN and LOII require permission from Moscow to make such microfilms and no longer can rely simply on the decision of their directorates, as Professor Grimsted indicates (pp. 210, 214).

There is very little fault to be found with Professor Grimsted's meticulous and extremely thorough work. Some information about organizational changes or the history of individual collections is unnecessarily repetitive (for example, the reorganization in the 1930s of what became TsGADA; the fate of the Załuski library, which was in GPB). There appear to be no major omissions in the bibliographies, although one can report happily that since the guide went to press some additional archival reference works have appeared. About the most significant correction in annotation that might be made is that *Arkheograficheskiĭ ezhegodnik* ceased to publish its bibliographies (referred to on pp. 57, 107, 109) following the issue for 1967.

Such criticisms are indeed minor; one looks forward to the appearance of the second part of Professor Grimsted's guide—which will cover regional archives and manuscript collections.

DANIEL CLARKE WAUGH  
*University of Washington*

KNIZHNAIA MOSKVA: SPRAVOCHNIK-PUTEVODITEL'. Moscow: Rek-lama, 1973. 128 pp. 20 kopeks, paper.

This long overdue guide to book buying in Moscow contains a wealth of practical and up-to-date (as of May 15, 1972) information, such as an alphabetically arranged subject index (102 categories) with the names and/or assigned numbers of the stores selling books in each category and a detailed outline of the "single system of classification," which determines the arrangement and categorization of a store's books. Fully two-thirds of the material is devoted to a numerically arranged listing of all Moscow bookstores (including the dozen or more that sell used books), which, in addition to addresses, telephone numbers, and transportation directions, includes a brief description of the general assortment, specialty, and book services offered.

For example, unnamed store no. 3 sells books and artistic products from France; at stores nos. 97 (Raduga) and 98 (Priroda) one can purchase stenographic reports and resolutions of party congresses and plenum meetings; and store no. 160 (Poeziia) has a "Poets' Salon" where readers can hear lectures and discuss contemporary works with authors in attendance. Unfortunately no guidelines for the export of books are included. Nevertheless, this is an indispensable aid for those who wish to add to their personal libraries while in Moscow. One hopes that similar guides will be forthcoming for Leningrad and other publishing centers.

H. RAY BUCHANAN  
*Southern Methodist University*

CORRESPONDANCE. By *Karl Marx* and *Friedrich Engels*. Edited by *Gilbert Badia* and *Jean Mortier*. Vol. 1: 1835–1848. Translated by *Henri Auger* et al. Vol. 2: 1849–1851. Translated by *Gilbert Badia* et al. Paris: Éditions Sociales, 1971. Vol. 1: xx, 591 pp. Vol. 2: xx, 418 pp. Paper.

The two volumes under review here are the first two in a series planned to comprise fifteen and reproduce in French the total correspondence of Marx and Engels. The first volume covers the scattered letters of Marx's youth as a journalist and nascent socialist in Paris, his period of intellectual gestation in Brussels, and the mad year of 1848: Cologne. The second covers the first miserable years of exile in London.

For anyone interested in the biography of Marx, especially for a comprehension of the personal and intellectual background necessary to understand his writings, the Marx-Engels correspondence is essential reading. The present edition is based on the relevant volumes of the German Marx-Engels *Werke* published in East Berlin in the 1950s and 1960s. Obviously, those who read German will want to go to the original. But those who read French more easily will want to refer to these volumes—particularly since the complete English translation of the Works will not be ready for many years to come. And, of course, there are several letters of Marx's written in French for which the French edition has the original.

There is an introduction of a dozen or so pages to each volume and generous footnotes. The introduction has nothing new from the point of view of scholarship, but the footnotes are highly informative, though the editors clearly demonstrate their Communist sympathies. One clear advantage the French edition has over the German one is that the letters are printed in a strictly chronological order instead of being split up into sections. There are also letters from Marx's father and wife which were not included in the original German edition.

DAVID McLELLAN  
*University of Kent at Canterbury*

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN THE U.S.S.R., 1917–1967. By *T. H. Rigby*. Studies of the Russian Institute, Columbia University. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1968. xvii, 573 pp. \$15.00.

In this book T. H. Rigby performs two important tasks. In a fifty-page introduction, he has attempted to adapt the Almond framework of analysis to make it less ethnocentric in nature, and he has examined the general role of the party in these terms.