

item, this reviewer found many of the subjects discussed to be startlingly pertinent to the recent concern of the press and other media with such topics as "invasion of privacy," allegations of the use of agents provocateurs to infiltrate organizations of the political opposition, and the purported tendency of those in power to ascribe all overtly expressed discontent to the work of "subversive" agents. No historian or student of organizations of political surveillance should overlook this volume.

Although the Okhrana may not have possessed all the technical instruments now available to agencies in this field, one feels that such instruments would not have affected the basic methods the Okhrana used to keep the imperial government informed on the course of political dissent or to thwart the plans of the dissidents. And it would also seem that anyone writing about present-day organizations of this kind could sharpen his understanding of the often fragmentary information about their work by studying the materials about the Okhrana. Indeed, since there seems to be no comparable detailed body of literature about contemporary political police bodies, any aspiring Clausewitz must inevitably distill his philosophy of surveillance from the works listed here, particularly since the most extensive section of the volume is the one headed "operational methodology."

The other major sections deal with general background matters, organization, and personnel. A glossary of Russian terms in the field, a list of periodicals and serials consulted, and an index are also included. A short introduction by Mr. Smith provides a summary of the history of the Okhrana as well as some of his conclusions about the reasons for its ultimate failure, but it is rather by diligent study of the information to which he and Mr. Lednicky have provided so broad a guide that fuller conclusions about the effectiveness of such an organization may be reached.

ROBERT V. ALLEN
Library of Congress

PETER YAKOVLEVICH CHAADAYEV: PHILOSOPHICAL LETTERS & APOLOGY OF A MADMAN. Translated, with an introduction, by *Mary-Barbara Zeldin*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1970. xv, 203 pp. \$7.50.

With her translation of Chaadaev's eight *Philosophical Letters* and his *Apology of a Madman*, Professor Zeldin has enriched humanistic studies, as well as Russian studies, in this country. With a taste for high style and a flair for color and imagery, she has produced what is in my estimation one of the most successful and literate translations of the works of an important Russian thinker into English.

One can judge Professor Zeldin's accomplishments only in comparison with the other recent rendition of Chaadaev's works by Raymond T. McNally, *The Major Works of Peter Chaadaev* (Notre Dame, 1969). Without slight to McNally, who has long since established his reputation as an authority on Chaadaev and whose own translation of these essays is admirable, I must admit a decided preference for Zeldin's work. Zeldin's version is more literate, in better keeping with English idiom and form, and in several instances more faithful to the original. Yet one must honor McNally's criticism of Zeldin's book in the *Russian Review* (January 1971, pp. 82-83) on matters of bibliography and editorial comment. It is true that Zeldin has failed to include in her bibliography several important recent works on Chaadaev and that her introductory remarks contain several flaws readily apparent

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.

JOSEPH L. WIECZYNSKI

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

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.

ROLF H. W. THEEN

Purdue University