

LES SOURCES DE L'HISTOIRE DE RUSSIE AUX ARCHIVES NATIONALES. By *Michel Lesure*. Études sur l'histoire, l'économie et la sociologie des pays Slaves, 15. Paris and The Hague: Mouton and École Pratique des Hautes Études, 1970. 502 pp. 53 Dglds., paper.

This valuable guide to materials in the Archives Nationales in Paris will be indispensable for many historians of Russia and useful for researchers in other fields as well. The bulk of the materials discussed or listed are for the period 1700–1917. The richest and best organized collections are from the Napoleonic era, but there are also significant pre-Petrine and postrevolutionary papers. Military, diplomatic, and commercial concerns bulk large; but in addition to, for example, the cartographic collections, one can learn about the tribulations of the *Veuve Clicquot* or of *Diaghilev* and *Stravinsky* and their friends. The guide refers to materials from a wide variety of sources, thus suggesting numerous unexplored possibilities for future investigation. Especially impressive are the very rich naval archives (which have often escaped other archivists' attention) and various private archives deposited in the Archives Nationales, such as those of *Albert Thomas* or *Caulaincourt*. *Lesure* has listed all existing catalogues, guides, and indexes which need to be consulted, and all major published works based on particular fonds. He indicates which sets of papers are completely analyzed in his catalogue and which have only been sampled. The two indexes (persons, and places and topics) are the key to the scattered materials and seem to be no less exact than the guide as a whole, though one might suppose *Baron de Pudberg* to be *General de Budberg* and *Boutingin* and *Butiagine* to be one and the same. *Lesure* acknowledges that within the confines of his book he could not deal adequately with every document, and has concentrated on the most promising collections and topics. This painstaking, meticulous work, together with the continuing series of articles in the *Cahiers du monde russe et soviétique* on other archival collections in France, puts many students of Russia heavily in his debt.

J. M. P. McERLEAN
York University

THE RUSSIAN FACTORY IN THE 19TH CENTURY. By *Mikhail I. Tugan-Baranovsky*. Translated from the 3rd Russian edition by *Arthur Levin* and *Claora S. Levin*. Supervised by *Gregory Grossman*. Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin. Georgetown, Ont.: Irwin-Dorsey, 1970. xviii, 474 pp. \$8.75.

LABOR AND SOCIETY IN TSARIST RUSSIA: THE FACTORY WORKERS OF ST. PETERSBURG, 1855–1870. By *Reginald E. Zelnik*. Sponsored by the Russian Institute, Columbia University. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1971. ix, 450 pp. \$15.00.

Comparison of these two recent publications provides a useful characterization of current historical scholarship on Russian industrial development in the nineteenth century. No major synthesis of this subject has appeared in the three-quarters of a century since the first edition of *Tugan-Baranovsky's* classic. Soviet historians and economists, although most prolific in the production of monographs, articles, and anthologies dealing with specific industries and problems, have not provided such a synthesis, unless the more general economic histories by *Liashchenko* and *Khromov* can be defined as such. Outside of the Soviet Union, until recently, almost