

A KASHUBIAN IDIOLECT IN THE UNITED STATES. By *Jan Louis Perkowski*. Indiana University Publications, Language Science Monographs, vol. 2. Bloomington: Indiana University. The Hague: Mouton, 1969. 371 pp. \$10.00, paper.

Kashubian is a West Slavic language or a vernacular closely related to Polish or a Polish dialect, depending upon the observer's point of view. At any rate it is spoken by some two hundred thousand people in northern Poland in an area close to Gdańsk (Danzig) on the Baltic Sea. As one of Günter Grass's Kashubian characters points out in a quotation used by Perkowski as an epigraph, "We're not real Poles and we're not real Germans and if you're a Kashub, you're not good enough for the Germans or the Polacks." However, like real Germans and real Poles, the Kashubs also came to America, and so many of their small number settled in Minnesota that the small town of Winona (southeast of Minneapolis) became known as "the Kashubian capital of America" (p. 2).

Kashubian-speaking Americans are now rare in that city, so it was necessary for Perkowski to trail two former Winonans to the small town of Greenbush in northern Minnesota. There, in 1963, he recorded a sizable corpus of the speech of Steven Stanislawski, a retired farmer, supplemented by samples from the speech of Steven's brother Peter. The analysis of Steven's speech was presented in Perkowski's Harvard dissertation of 1964, and the present book is presumably an edited version of the dissertation.

In all, Perkowski has done an admirable job: he is very frank about the difficulties of disentangling the Kashubian core from layers of Polish, German, and English; he presents an abundance of material (over 150 pages are given over to an item-by-item listing of forms appearing in the corpus); his analysis is persuasive, and for the Slavist whose Kashubian is shaky (the typical Slavist) he offers in an appendix a summary of Polish and Kashubian isoglosses; his bibliography is a valuable listing of Kashubian books and articles along with their locations in United States libraries. A reviewer could dispute many points in Perkowski's work, but the disputes would represent minor caveats, hardly detracting from the overall excellence of the book. This analysis of Steven's Kashubian speech will gain additional value when, as one hopes, it becomes part of a larger mosaic of descriptions of American Kashubian and Polish idiolects. It is thus to be hoped that Perkowski's fine example will stimulate graduate students and scholars in the Slavic field to concern themselves with the rapidly disappearing New World Slavic dialects.

THOMAS F. MAGNER

*The Pennsylvania State University*

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS IN ENGLISH ON EARLY RUSSIAN HISTORY TO 1800. Compiled by *Peter A. Crowther*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1969. xviii, 236 pp. \$9.50.

In this welcome bibliography 2,164 entries are organized under twenty major divisions (plus addenda through 1968): bibliography, historiography, general works, early Slavs, general history, foreign relations, law and institutions, social and economic history, archaeology, anthropology, folklore, civilization, religion, education, the arts, language and literature, military history, naval history, regional history, and contemporary accounts. Each section is rationally subdivided and

cross-referenced. The index is thorough. Many entries are devoted to non-Russians, and the book might be better entitled "A Bibliography of the USSR to 1800."

Mr. Crowther achieves his "aim at comprehensiveness." No significant book has been omitted. About two hundred periodicals have been searched, and there are few gaps (absent are the *Scandinavian Economic History Review* and *Catholic Historical Review*, as well as some late items in the periodicals canvassed). Congress proceedings and Festschriften also have been covered, but absent are the 1966 Byzantine Congress (1967), the Festschriften to Abraham Neuman (1962), Dmitrij Tschizewskij (1966), and Roman Jakobson (1967). Rare and obscure items are usually listed, but the valuable English diplomatic correspondence from the eighteenth-century Russian court in *Sbornik Russkogo istoricheskogo obshchestva* (vols. 12, 19, 39, 50, 61, 66, 76, 80, 85, 91, 99, 102, 103, 110, 148) is not included. Collections of "readings" are listed, but should have been searched for original contributions and cross-indexed where older materials have been anthologized. Reviews of major works are listed, but only those published in Russian-area journals. The individual annotations are few and not always helpful. I also would disagree with Crowther's value judgments on some works, but that is a minor matter.

This volume should be consulted, to avoid duplication, by those planning to write for publication in English. It unquestionably belongs in every library frequented by patrons interested in Russia prior to 1800.

RICHARD HELLIE  
University of Chicago

JUNIOR SLAVICA: A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS IN ENGLISH ON RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE. Compiled by *Stephan M. Horak*. Rochester, N.Y.: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1968. 244 pp. \$7.85.

It is sad to report that *Junior Slavica* is a chaotic jumble of misinformation and misdirection in which a good idea is lost under the dead weight of what can only be described as the compiler's ineptitude. The introduction is pretentious and misleading, the headings of the contents are clumsy, the entries are often inaccurate and sometimes totally incorrect, too many annotations are exhortatory and subjective, and the indexes are especially bad, with error upon error compounded to an incredible degree.

Horak defines his audience generally as the librarian and teacher in the liberal arts college, teachers college, junior college, and high school—that is, the nonspecialist. He proposes to fill a "wide gap" in the booklists available to them, especially to high schools, since, he says, these lists contain little material on Slavica. One must assume that Horak has never heard of Voight, *Books for College Libraries* (1967) or *Choice: Books for College Libraries* (1964–). Both are major selection tools for high schools and junior colleges, as well as for colleges. A check of Horak's selections against these two titles reveals that at least 55 percent of them (he lists 606 titles in 611 entries) are there.

Space does not permit an enumeration of the errors in Horak's work. The reader can only be warned to approach it with the utmost caution, and if possible to avoid using it at all. A few examples of the book's shortcomings can be cited here: under Russian history the subsection "Mongols" comes after that called