

means that if a scholar is interested, for example, in the United Front, he will not find all of the books and articles on this subject conveniently grouped together (as they were in the first edition). Instead he will have to consult the index, which lists the entry numbers of 114 items scattered throughout the book. The contrast between these two methods of organization is illustrated most dramatically in the tables of contents. In the first edition the table of contents does what a table of contents is supposed to do—it gives the reader a clear idea of what the book contains. For example, under Subject Index it lists nine major subject headings, along with numerous subheadings. The table of contents of the new edition is little more than a joke. Aside from indicating the location of the preface, the introduction, and the index (items that are never difficult to find), it consists simply of a list of the letters of the alphabet, arranged in alphabetical order!

The index contains a booby trap which probably will lead many of its users astray: under a person's name are listed only the items *about* that person, but not items *by* that person. Thus a scholar looking under "Earl Browder" in the index is given no clue that there are 223 books and articles by Mr. Browder described on pages 67–84. Confusion on this point might easily have been avoided by an explanatory note.

Finally, one wonders why this edition omitted some of the appendixes contained in the first edition, especially appendix 3, "List of Communist and Left-Wing Periodicals," and appendix 5, "Microfilm Records of Communist Trials."

Despite these defects, the book is most useful, and every university library should have it.

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LATIN AMERICA IN SOVIET WRITINGS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 1: 1917–1958. Vol. 2: 1959–1964. Compiled by *Leo Okinshevich*. Edited by *Robert G. Carlton*. Baltimore: Published for the Library of Congress by the Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. xvii, 257 pp. xii, 311 pp. \$25.00 (\$15.00 each).

This two-volume bibliography of Soviet writings on Latin America contains nearly nine thousand entries of works published from 1917 to 1964. Volume 1 includes a preface by Howard F. Cline, director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, and both volumes have an introduction by Sergius Yakobson, chief of the Slavic and Central European Division, Library of Congress. Each volume is organized in twenty-five topical chapters and includes editorial notes, appendixes, and author and subject indexes. Volume 1 has 3,831 entries, and volume 2 has 4,857. Approximately three-fourths of the materials listed in each volume falls into eight broad categories: history, politics and government, languages and literatures, foreign relations, travel, society and social conditions, international economic relations, and economic conditions and policies. The largest section by far in both volumes is the one on politics and government, with 995 titles in volume 1 and 1,259 in volume 2. Historical references number 367 titles.

A chart showing the annual production of Soviet writings on Latin America indicates that the volume of such materials has grown from a small base of three titles in 1918 to 460 in the 1920s, 743 in the thirties, 473 in the forties, 2,713 in the fifties, and 4,290 during 1960–64. Soviet writers have published the fewest number of titles in the fields of sociology, psychology, anthropology, philosophy, the fine

arts, music, the press, science, and medicine. E. S. Dabagian, of the Institute of Latin America, USSR Academy of Sciences, recently published an annotated nineteen-page pamphlet, *Works by Soviet Historians of Latin America, 1965-1969* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1970).

Contemporary Soviet diplomatic and economic ties with the countries of Latin America have evolved and expanded dramatically since the death of Stalin. A newly published documentary survey, *Soviet Relations with Latin America, 1918-68*, edited by Stephen Clissold (Oxford University Press, 1970), offers a country-by-country assessment of these developments. The Okinshevich bibliography invites a thorough, systematic, and scholarly study in depth of Soviet interpretations of Latin American history and the activities of the USSR in that region.

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CONCISE DICTIONARY OF SOVIET TERMINOLOGY, INSTITUTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS. By *Barry Crowe*. Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, Sydney, Paris, and Braunschweig: Pergamon Press, 1969. viii, 182 pp. \$5.50.

The entries in the dictionary are printed in Cyrillic and are followed by English translations and, in most cases, explanations. The translations are, as Mr. Crowe himself admits in the preface, "only . . . rough and ready versions." The explanations seem to be of the same caliber, for they cannot be characterized as complete, nor as clear or accurate—for example, the term *spravka* is defined as "a certificate which bears a photograph of the holder and contains information about him or her," and *zhdanovshchina* is explained as "the ideologies, such as *Socialist Realism* [*sic*], initiated by A. A. Zhdanov in the cultural sphere." The dictionary can thus be recommended, with reservations, only to those who for one reason or another have no access to other reference works.

There are altogether some 1,700 entries in the dictionary, including cross references, and it thus cannot compare in scope with D. I. Alekseev's comprehensive *Slovar' sokrashchenii russkogo iazyka* (Moscow, 1963), but it does contain most of the common abbreviations, along with other miscellaneous "Sovietisms." The system of cross reference is fairly adequate, and there are only minor errors and omissions in the indication of stress, the pronunciation of acronyms, and the composition of abbreviations.

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SYMPOSIA

STUDIES PRESENTED TO PROFESSOR ROMAN JAKOBSON BY HIS STUDENTS. Edited by *Charles E. Gribble*. Cambridge, Mass.: Slavica Publishers, Inc. (P.O. Box 312), 1968. 333 pp. Paper.

SLAVIC LITERATURE: P. Arant, "The Theme in Russian Oral Epic Song." J. Bailey, "Structural Characteristics of Russian Literary Meters." C. Chvany, "Analysis of a Poem