

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.

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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

"Moscovy and Moscow Period"; Dimitry the Pretender (no. 15) is placed under "History—General"; and some entries confuse titles and authors (nos. 31, 39, 66), make up names (no. 57), or mutilate them (nos. 457, 535). The author index contains at least eighty-six errors ranging from typographical mistakes to outright omissions. Although a note says that authors, compilers, editors, and translators have been included in the index, it is rife with contradictions to that statement. The title index is a little more reliable; it contains only twenty-two errors.

The work may well pull together scattered material, and even include titles not listed in Voight or *Choice*, but in its present form it is virtually useless and certainly not worth its price.

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BIBLIOGRAFIIA RUSSKOI ZARUBEZHNOI LITERATURY, 1918–1968
(BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RUSSIAN ÉMIGRÉ LITERATURE, 1918–1968).
2 vols. Compiled by *Ludmila A. Foster*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1971. Vol. 1: A-K, pp. lvii, 1–681. Vol. 2: L-IA, pp. 682–1374. \$60.00, United States. \$66.00, elsewhere.

The Russian emigration, a unique political phenomenon and a significant chapter in the history of Russian culture, has at long last found people prepared to devote their time, skills, energies, and enthusiasm to the establishment of its proper bibliographic record. A sense of moral duty is perhaps an additional ingredient needed to carry out such a demanding enterprise.

Michael Schatoff's all-out listing of Russian serials published outside the USSR after 1917, the first part of which was issued last year in New York, will of course deserve a special review after it is completed. Professor Ludmila Foster of Duke University has selected a different target for her two-volume bibliography in depth, recently published in an attractive format. Unfortunately the title selected for the work does not fully reflect its broad contours. In fact, her work embraces an awe-inspiring amount of data not only on belles-lettres published or mimeographed outside the Soviet Union between 1918 and 1968 in the original Russian but also on works of literary criticism, linguistic studies, books and essays on Russian literary history, folklore, and the theater, as well as book reviews and memoirs. Incidentally, speaking of the title, the words "of émigré literature" in its English version seem more appropriate than the Russian "zarubezhnoi literatury."

Dr. Foster's impressive one-woman work of devotion and striking endurance deserves the praise and thanks of scholars and general users alike. She used two techniques in gathering her listings. She first scanned a tremendous number of scattered sources, such as separate editions, library catalogues, pertinent indexes, journals, and collections—most of them at the Widener Library at Harvard. (One may perhaps be permitted to raise the question of why a visit in person was not also paid to the Library of Congress, which, one should think, could have produced at least a few additional titles.) In her further search for proper author identifications Dr. Foster has ingeniously—and not without a touch of Sherlock Holmes—traced living witnesses throughout the world.

The results of her studies were most rewarding. Numerous pseudonyms and initials were successfully deciphered, and her two volumes unfold a broad panorama of the literary efforts of Russian émigrés everywhere—on the banks of the Seine,