

articles on foreign and all-Union topics, paralleling the practice of the news media in the Union republics, appears to be derived from central Soviet sources and holds few surprises for the Soviet specialist.

Treatment of the Stalin period, when Uzbek "bourgeois nationalists" were liquidated in droves, is within the conventional limits but with certain highlights. There is a large photograph of Äkmäl Ikramov, the Uzbek first secretary who was liquidated with the Bukharinist "right opposition"; his entry gives the date and place, but not the manner, of his death. Another purge victim, the writer Äbdullä Qadirii (died April 10, 1940), is the subject of a four-page entry which now acclaims him as "one of the prominent representatives of multinational Soviet literature and one of the founders of Uzbek Soviet literature," adding pointedly that "today there is no limit to the people's love of Äbdullä Qadirii's work." Another victim of Stalinism, the Uzbek national epic *Alpamish*, receives rather equivocal treatment. It is perhaps significant that references to the 1920s do not hesitate to evoke the era of a united "Turkestan."

The *Uzbek Soviet Encyclopedia* demonstrates in microcosm how the heritage of the Leninist nationality policy perpetuates institutions which promote de facto national particularism. Placed by virtue of language essentially off-limits to Russians and other Europeans, the work is a sheltered professional preserve for Uzbek scholars (nearly 1,000 of whom are listed in the credits for each volume) with a readership which must be almost exclusively Turkic. Under these circumstances, the *Encyclopedia*, while conforming in the most obviously sensitive policy areas, is a vehicle of ethnic assertiveness. The federal structure which made this possible has been left intact by the new constitution.

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EAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST EUROPE: A HANDBOOK OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL RESOURCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

Edited by *Paul L. Horecky* and *David H. Kraus*. Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publication Series, no. 3. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio Press, 1976. xii, 466 pp. \$35.75.

This commendable HEW-sponsored reference work acquaints researchers with the general profile and highlights of significant library and archival holdings relating to East Central and Southeast Europe. A total of forty-three different institutions are included, from the Library of Congress and major university libraries to such little-known collections as the Noli Library of Albanian and Eastern Orthodox Culture in South Boston. Coverage ranges from a general description of selected smaller institutions to surveys of holdings by area specialists in larger collections on a country-by-country basis. Singled out for separate treatment where appropriate are holdings relating to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Greece, Hungary, Judaica, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia (Harvard University Library is the only institution with separate sections devoted to all ten). Although the title suggests comprehensive coverage of North America, only two libraries in Canada are covered; hence, researchers should also consult the recent volume by Bohdan Budurowycz which surveys Slavic holdings in sixty-seven Canadian institutions (available at a cost of \$6.00).

A clear definition of scope and geographical area at the outset might have helped to eliminate questions about some gaps, even though shifting historical borders in Eastern Europe make decisions about inclusion difficult. For example, coverage of such collections as those of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York

may have been ruled out on the basis of present Soviet boundaries; but the library and archival holdings of that repository have many materials from areas historically long a part of Poland and rich in Polish culture. YIVO, the Jewish Research Institute originally founded in Vilnius, is covered in admirable detail, but other related collections with materials from the years when Vilnius was part of Poland or the earlier Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth escape mention.

Because individual descriptions have been written by local specialists, the format and presentation of entries vary considerably. For example, some types of reference tools or periodical series that might appear routine to a large library are singled out as highlights of the holdings for a smaller collection. In general, the directory gives important leads in planning research trips to different libraries, but such discrepancies of focus should be kept in mind by readers in anticipating the range of materials to be found in the institutions described. With such selective profiles, the volume will of course in no way substitute for a union catalog or a comprehensive bibliography in helping the researcher locate specific publications.

The coverage of archival resources in many ways will be less helpful to the specialist, because of the uneven quality and lack of comprehensiveness. Manuscript holdings are listed in rather full detail for some institutions, and indeed with greater thoroughness than is available elsewhere. In other cases, however, specific manuscript collections or archival holdings tend to get lost within the general presentation of the institutional profile, and are not always picked up in the index. Some archival materials are overlooked entirely. Under Columbia University, most inexcusably, the "Bakhmeteff Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture" is not mentioned at all. Although housed in the university library (but under independent jurisdiction), the so-called "Russian Archive" has some of the richest manuscript holdings in the United States for East European history, particularly with respect to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, in addition of course to its related Russian materials. In the realm of Judaica, for example, the Leo Baeck Institute and the Bund Archive in New York City certainly would have deserved inclusion.

Some more tangential archival holdings also escape coverage, such as the so-called "Archive on Political Elites in Eastern Europe" at the University of Pittsburgh. Many other relevant archival materials, from or relating to East Central and Southeast Europe, that form part of larger collections also escape inclusion in a survey of this type. For example, researchers in the field will not want to forget the riches to be found in the official U.S. presidential libraries and many other more specialized depositories. Although microfilm collections are more difficult to cover, there might at least be some mention of the extensive genealogical records from Eastern Europe (including a large Polish project) held by the Genealogical Society of Utah, and of the captured records of the German wartime occupation of Eastern Europe, micro-filmed after the Second World War, before the records themselves were returned to West Germany.

A bibliography of published catalogs and other available unpublished finding aids is particularly important for this type of directory, but such information is not included consistently. The description of the Library of Congress provides an extensive list of related catalogs and bibliographical publications. By contrast, there is no mention of the published guide to the U.S. National Archives, nor of any of the more technical finding aids available. A bibliographical section at the beginning or end of the volume would have been helpful to acquaint users with general sources of more detailed information, such as the Hamer guide to U.S. manuscript repositories, the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, and available directories of special libraries and research institutions.

The index is regrettably meager for a reference book. Obviously all authors and titles could not be included for books mentioned, because the object of the volume is a presentation of characteristic profiles rather than exhaustive bibliographies of holdings. However, more extensive indexing of the names of manuscript collections (those included are only selective) and individuals whose personal papers are mentioned in the text would benefit researchers, as would a more detailed and localized breakdown of subjects and geographic references.

Obviously, a reference volume of this broad scope and format cannot provide anything more than an overview. Mention of some of the limitations should not overshadow its significant contribution as an introductory handbook for research in the field. Most important, it should not be considered an end product. The commendable joint efforts that went into its preparation should continue and ideally result in further bibliographical and union-catalog-type aids for published books as well as descriptions of many lesser-known archival riches. America has vast resources relating to East Central and Southeast Europe. Further efforts are needed, however, to make these holdings known and more readily accessible to the research public, if study of these areas is to receive the increased attention it deserves.

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SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN RESOURCES IN CANADIAN ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES. By *Bohdan Budurowycz*. Research Collections in Canadian Libraries, vol. 4. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. xvi, 595 pp. Paper.

Professor Budurowycz's book represents a collective effort of Slavic and East European area specialists in Canada; it is intended as a guide to Slavic and East European resources in Canadian libraries for scholars, students, and librarians. The primary purpose of the book is to report on the extent of the existing research collections, and to draw recommendations for a well-planned and coordinated national collection policy. The survey gives a detailed descriptive analysis of Slavic and East European resources in each of the fifty academic and seventeen specialized libraries in ten Canadian provinces. It analyzes the holdings (including printed materials, microforms, and manuscripts) for all the disciplines in the humanities and social sciences in all languages originating or dealing with the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR (including the Baltic countries), and Yugoslavia.

Both parts of the volume, the descriptive and analytical survey of each individual collection (pp. 5-480), and the comprehensive comparative evaluation, which also offers recommendations (pp. 481-523), will be of special benefit to Slavic librarians. The information presented here should enable them to concentrate more efficiently on their own collection development. Especially timely and appropriate are Professor Budurowycz's recommendations to improve collections on a selective basis rather than wasting energy and funds by simultaneously overextending resources in too many directions; to combine efforts with a "greater degree of consultation, cooperation and coordination among libraries in the same geographical area"; to select the best method of acquisitions for each library; to promote collective acquisitions of retrospective materials, journals, and microforms; to share the services of a single area specialist in the same geographical area; and to make efficient use of all existing resources in individual areas (public libraries, ethnic collections). Some major research and academic libraries in the United States have already taken concrete steps in this direction by forming consortia. The Canadian institutions will now probably welcome Professor Budurowycz's advice to do likewise.