

world, which is primarily Hebraic and Slavic. There is no denying the merit of some of the aesthetic analyses in the volume, but even these are marred by their authors' inability to recognize the literary references as well as the associations of place names and proper names. An ordinary reader who wishes to enjoy such a book need not have all this specialized knowledge, but a critic wishing to explain it should.

Adam Gillon's *Poems of the Ghetto*, a collection of verse written by Jewish inmates of Poland's wartime ghettos as well as by Poles on the other side of the barbed wire, appeared, through a macabre coincidence, just as the remaining survivors of these ghettos were being expelled from Poland by the country's Communist government. One cannot apply normal criteria in passing judgment on this type of poetry; suffice it to say that some of the poems are shattering human documents. Professor Gillon's translations are, for the most part, good, although there is an occasional tendency to multiply the understandably tragic grandiloquence of the Polish. It is a pity that because of the small size of the volume much important material had to be omitted. Even Julian Tuwim's *We, Polish Jews* (now known to millions through the memoirs of Ilya Ehrenburg) appears here only in excerpts.

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COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled and edited by Joel Seidman. Assisted by Olive Golden and Yaffa Draznin. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1969. xii, 526 pp. \$17.50.

In 1955 the Fund for the Republic sponsored the publication of the *Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States*, compiled under the direction of Professor Charles Corker. The book subsequently came under attack for having devoted too much space to writings by Communists and too little to works critical of communism. Accepting this criticism as valid, the Fund commissioned Professor Joel Seidman of the University of Chicago to undertake a major revision, the result of which is the volume under review.

This book is not only a fundamental reworking but also a considerable updating of Corker's volume. Approximately one-fifth of the five thousand items in the original version have been dropped, and about three thousand new entries have been added, bringing the new total to almost seven thousand items. The number of writings by well-known opponents of communism has been considerably increased. For example, the entries by J. Edgar Hoover have been upped from three to eleven, those by Norman Thomas from two to six, and so on. Whether the one thousand items dropped from the first edition were less worthy of inclusion cannot be determined without undertaking the impossible task of comparing the two editions page by page and entry by entry.

The annotations which this reviewer checked seem to be models of objectivity, neither pro-Communist nor anti-Communist, and supply just the necessary amount of information. Spot checking also indicates that the volume is remarkably free of typographical and factual errors—a horrendous problem for bibliographers. All in all, the book appears to have been put together with great care, and undoubtedly represents an enormous amount of boring drudgery.

There is one major defect in the new edition's organization. The entries, instead of being arranged by subject, are arranged alphabetically by author. This

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