

volume, which is not indicated anywhere. If he did not want to include émigré literature, its existence and its most outstanding works should at least have been mentioned.

Obviously one cannot ask of the German edition, which clearly states on the title page that it will end with the year 1967, to include works that came out after that year; the English version (1972!) does not contain such a statement. I am afraid some readers will be disappointed not to find a discussion of Solzhenitsyn's novels (published in 1968, 1969, and 1971) and not even of Bulgakov's *Master and Margarita* (published in November 1966 and January 1967 in the periodical *Moskva*).

It might be to the point to close with a quotation from Elisabeth Markstein's "Supplement," discussing problems which Holthusen does not emphasize clearly enough in his certainly highly valuable but sometimes too dispassionate presentation of the material: "It is simply not true to say that nothing can hold up the march of progress. The censor can intervene, can forbid, distort and conceal. He can destroy live babies, but equally he can permit thalidomide babies to grow crippled in their mother's womb. He can draw up maps with blank spaces (each of which might be a new America). And—to make things even more difficult—he can set the signposts on the existing portion of the map pointing in the wrong direction" (p. 282).

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MODERN SLAVIC LITERATURES. Vol. 1: RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

Compiled and edited by *Vasa D. Mihailovich*. A Library of Literary Criticism. New York: Frederick Ungar, 1972. xii, 424 pp. \$15.00.

In format this book is a dictionary of twentieth-century Russian authors, sixty-nine of whom have been included. The word "dictionary" does not, however, adequately convey the richness of the information compiled. Professor Mihailovich has examined a wide range of materials concerning each author—articles, book reviews, textbooks in various languages—and selected from these materials excerpts that are pithy and stimulating. Many of the selections are translated from Russian for the first time, and the translations read well. Other selections have been rescued from undeserved oblivion in old periodicals. For those who do not know Russian, this book will be invaluable, providing for the first time access to important opinions and data. But even specialists in the field will find here many items interesting and previously unknown.

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D. H. LAWRENCE'S RESPONSE TO RUSSIAN LITERATURE. By *George J. Zytaruk*. Studies in English Literature, vol. 69. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1971. 193 pp. 25 Dglds.

The extent to which literary works are assigned in the classroom is not the best token of their vitality as literature. Far better is the degree of intensity with which other writers respond to them. D. H. Lawrence's almost obsessive love-hate for the