

Soviet filmmaking of the 1920s (Iutkevich, Eisenstein, Aleksandrov, Kuleshov, Vertov, Kozintsev, Gerasimov, Pudovkin, Golovnia, Dovzhenko, Gabrilovich, and Romm). On occasion the "essay" is culled from both an interview and a piece of original writing, and the reader has no way of knowing where one begins and the other ends. We are rarely given the date and never the source of the original article. This method of publishing destroys the reliability and usefulness of this self-portrait of Soviet cinema. Robinson's introduction is superficial and inadequate. His transliteration of Russian names is haphazard—sometimes according to the French system, at others according to a system of his own.

Can we learn anything from this book about the early days of Soviet cinema? Unfortunately, very little. The reminiscences of old men, after the passage of forty to forty-five years, are often self-serving, unreliable, and repetitious. They recall the 1920s as wonderful years, when the young could experiment and develop their own styles. Indeed, those were wonderful years, but one would like to hear more about such matters as the organization of film studios, personal relations, foreign influences, and finances. Some of the "articles" are more interesting than others. In the writings of Romm, Golovnia, and Kuleshov one can sense the character of the artist, but the selections from Vertov, Pudovkin, and Dovzhenko are embarrassing in their banality.

The great Soviet filmmakers are victims of a cruel irony of fate. Some of them played an important role in the history of the cinema at the incredibly early age of seventeen or eighteen. The regime encouraged their work, no dead weight of tradition hindered them, and they believed in their art and in the revolution which they wanted to serve. A few years later those who survived had to work under a most reactionary and repressive regime which feared artistic innovation as much as foreign invasion. In all too short a time, the most iconoclastic became the most obedient and churned out utterly undistinguished films without conviction. From *Cinema in Revolution* we cannot find out whether the great artists who did survive were even aware of what had happened to them.

PETER KENEZ

University of California, Santa Cruz

BIBLIOGRAPHIE ZUR OSTEUEOPÄISCHEN GESCHICHTE: VERZEICHNIS DER ZWISCHEN 1939 UND 1964 VERÖFFENTLICHTEN LITERATUR IN WESTEUROPÄISCHEN SPRACHEN ZUR OSTEUROPÄISCHEN GESCHICHTE BIS 1945. By Klaus Meyer. With the collaboration of John L. H. Keep, Klaus Manfrass, and Arthur Peetre. Edited by Werner Philipp. *Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin*, 10. Berlin: Otto Harrassowitz, 1972. xlix, 649 pp. Paper.

Over the years, the Osteuropa-Institut of the Freie Universität Berlin, under the imaginative and inspiring leadership of Professor Werner Philipp, has been one of the few academic centers of East European studies that have been acutely attentive to the importance of producing bibliographical publications on that area. Among its previous contributions of that kind—which by now have become basic reference aids in the field—are *Bibliographie der slavistischen Arbeiten aus den deutschsprachigen Fachzeitschriften, 1876–1963* (1965), by Klaus-Dieter Seemann and Frank

Siegmann, and *Bibliographie der Arbeiten zur osteuropäischen Geschichte aus den deutschsprachigen Fachzeitschriften, 1858–1964* (1966), by the seasoned bibliographer, Klaus Meyer. The latter has now tackled the task of compiling the massive 649-page bibliography here under review, modestly designated as “Heft 10” in the Institute’s “Bibliographische Mitteilungen.”

Essentially, this publication represents a very full and probably close-to-exhaustive inventory of twelve thousand unannotated entries of books, Festschriften, and articles (culled, whenever feasible, from *de visu* inspection of some one thousand periodicals), which appeared in the principal languages of Western Europe between 1939 and 1964 on Eastern Europe’s history up to the end of the Second World War. It is important to keep in mind that, for purposes of this bibliography, Eastern Europe has been rather narrowly circumscribed to encompass only the Soviet Union/Tsarist Russia and Poland, both from the beginning of independent statehood and within their changing and fluctuating borders and ethnic compositions. The availability of adequate bibliographical resources for Czechoslovakia and Southeastern Europe is given as the rationale for the exclusion of these areas from the scope of the bibliography.

In structuring this body of information, the compiler was chiefly guided by pragmatic criteria which would ensure the easiest possible access and orientation for the user. There are six main chapters: Eastern Europe (as a whole), Russia and the Soviet Union, Finland and the Baltic countries, the Ukraine and Belorussia, Asiatic Russia, and Poland. Each of them is subdivided, as applicable, by disciplinary, topical, and chronological categories. An alphabetical index of authors and editors concludes the work.

It goes without saying that an undertaking of such magnitude is bound to be the result of international and interdisciplinary collaboration in which numerous contributors joined forces. (John L. H. Keep of Toronto was responsible for English-language materials.) Those familiar with the complexities of such enterprises will fully appreciate the dilemma confronting their organizers—embracing such problems as comprehensiveness versus selectivity and mere bibliographic description versus annotation—and will understand why practical necessities inescapably impose certain solutions. They will also readily concur with Philipp’s suggestion that major bibliographic projects in support of area studies can no longer be launched through the individual enterprise of a few but require a permanent institutional framework with a team of participating subject specialists and bibliographers—even if it is hard to share his optimism about prospects for raising the funds and enlisting the manpower resources needed for such a purpose.

Although some of the materials brought together in this bibliography were previously listed in a series of articles published in the 1950s in the *Forschungen zur Geschichte Osteuropas* or are contained in various area bibliographies, such as those by David Shapiro, Karol Maichel, this reviewer, and others, there is no doubt that the present work provides by far the most extensive coverage of historical literature within its limited chronological and geographical scope. Slavic historical scholarship surely owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Philipp and his collaborators for their initiative in bringing this valuable research aid to fruition.

PAUL L. HORECKY
Library of Congress