

"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,

the Spree, and the Hudson, at the confines of China, and in the remote places of Africa, Latin America, and Australia. The bibliography encompasses the works of giants (such as Nabokov), of luminaries of varied importance, and of quite a few less fortunate authors who sought refuge from the drab everyday life away from the homeland in the world of fantasy and print. The successful funding of this avalanche of print strikes one as an act of heroism on the part of the Russian emigration, especially if one remembers that even such a seemingly secure publication as the *Sovremennyya Zapiski* of Paris had to overcome substantial financial difficulties (see the reminiscences of its editor Mark Vishniak).

It is not surprising that many of Dr. Foster's entries belong to the category of literary criticism. The Russian emigration can be especially proud of the contributions made by its most distinguished members—to give only a few examples—to the structural analysis of *Slovo o polku Igoreve*, to the study of the literary heritage of Dostoevsky, Gogol, and Pushkin, and to the critical and unfettered evaluation of literary developments back home in the Soviet Union. But it is debatable whether the celebrated Dmytro Chyzhevsky, proud of his Ukrainian ancestry, would not frown at being listed among the Russian émigré savants.

The book is bound to become a vade mecum for everyone interested in the literary achievements of the Russian emigration. But to derive full benefit, the more than casual user will have to make some accommodations. Dr. Foster herself deemed it necessary to explain the somewhat unusual organization of her material in more than twenty pages of methodological introduction, which, indeed, every person interested in her bibliography will be well advised to study carefully. A work of such magnitude cannot be entirely free of errors, but these should not detract from the fundamental merits of this extremely useful research and reference aid.

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LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES: EAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, A SURVEY. Edited by *Charles Jelavich*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1969. xix, 483 pp. \$11.50.

EAST CENTRAL EUROPE: A GUIDE TO BASIC PUBLICATIONS. Edited, with a preface, by *Paul L. Horecky*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1970. xxv, 956 pp. \$27.50.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE: A GUIDE TO BASIC PUBLICATIONS. Edited, with a preface, by *Paul L. Horecky*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1970. xxiv, 755 pp. \$25.00.

When Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1956 and consequently aided Sovietologists in penetrating Kremlin mysteries, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council decided the moment opportune to assess the state of Russian studies in the United States. That assessment appeared in 1959—*American Teaching About Russia*, edited by Cyril E. Black and John M. Thompson (Indiana University Press). Six years passed before Paul L. Horecky's guide, *Russia and the Soviet Union: A Bibliographic Guide to Western-Language Publications* (University of Chicago Press), appeared to complement the former study (reviewed by Fritz Epstein, *Slavic*