

REVIEWS

Russia, the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe: A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1964–1974, compiled by Stephan M. Horak, Libraries Unlimited, Inc., Littleton, Colorado, 1978, 488 pp.

This useful bibliography provides a fine overview of primary and secondary sources in the field of Soviet and Eastern European affairs. Designed primarily as a sequel to Paul Horecky's *Russia and the Soviet Union: A Bibliographic Guide to Western Publications* (1965) and his accompanying *East Central Europe* and *Southeastern Europe* (both of which appeared in 1969), the present text has been expanded to include not only works in the social sciences and the humanities, but in literature, linguistics, and the fine arts as well. Under each entry one finds a brief review by a scholar whose name is identified together with the journal where the original longer review first appeared. Many are by Horak himself, previously unpublished.

An impressive sixteen hundred entries are indexed both by author and title and by subject, in addition to the fairly detailed division into parts, chapters, subchapters, and even subsections of subchapters, for easy identification. Part I deals with 'General and Interrelated Themes', such as general reference works, related studies in economics, political theory, history, international relations, language and linguistics, and law. Part II deals specifically with Russia before and after the revolution, the non-Russian republics, and the Jews. Part III focuses on Eastern Europe, including both a section on general studies and chapters on the individual countries.

In conformity with the author's intentions, this work will indeed prove useful to a large audience. Not that it is absolutely flawless. A book such as this will inevitably contain a few gaps. Though purportedly covering works in English published between 1964 and 1974, some items are missing. For example, Horak mentions Joan Hoff Wilson's 1974 book *Ideology and Economics* but fails to cite her even more significant and longer earlier book, *American Business and Foreign Policy* published in 1971. Another missing text is the popular and very important anthology edited by A. I. Solzhenitsyn in 1974, *From Under the Rubble*. Finally, one must note another weakness — perhaps especially noticeable to those among us with a more pronounced skeptical bend — namely, the decidedly positive tone that runs through the critical annotations for each entry. The reader must therefore do his own homework for genuine quality appraisal. As a preliminary research tool, however, this book should prove most helpful.

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