



East European History

LAURENCE H. MILLER

THE IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENT of Soviet bibliography in the social sciences and humanities during the past several years has included a number of important retrospective bibliographies on Russian history. This continuing evidence of the support given to subject bibliography outside the scientific and technical sphere is an encouraging sign that additional gaps will soon be filled in retrospective and current coverage of Russian history. American historians of Russia have turned their attention increasingly to the nineteenth century and earlier periods, and they now have frequent opportunities to use Soviet libraries and archives. More Slavic and East European collections in the United States now are able to support serious research, and the increasing sophistication of this research makes it necessary to focus more attention on Soviet historical bibliography. The availability in the form of microfiche of most of the major nineteenth-century Russian historical journals significantly boosts the strength of our resources for historical research on Russia, not only in the newer centers, but also in the relatively old and well-established collections, since many of the titles now available on microfiche previously had not been complete anywhere in the United States.

Among the principal agencies of historical bibliography in the Soviet Union are the Social Sciences Library (Fundamentalnaia biblioteka obshchestvennykh nauk) of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Historical Library (Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaiia biblioteka RSFSR), the Lenin Library, the Leningrad Public Library, and the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow.

The Social Sciences Library is the center for current bibliography in the social sciences. It is also responsible for the basic retrospective bibliography of Soviet literature on Russian history, *Istoriia SSSR; ukazatel' sovetskoi literatury za 1917-1952* (History of the USSR; a

Laurence H. Miller is Head, Special Languages Department, University of Illinois Library, Urbana.

East European History

Guide to Soviet Literature from 1917 to 1952. Moscow, 1956-58, 2 vols.). Publication of the third volume covering the Soviet period has been delayed, but the first part of this final volume (Soviet literature on the history of the October Revolution) is scheduled for publication in 1967 on the fiftieth anniversary of the Revolution. The main Soviet bibliography of current literature in history is the monthly publication of the Social Sciences Library called *Novaia sovetskaia literatura po istorii, arkheologii i etnografii* (New Soviet Literature on History, Archeology, and Ethnography. Moscow, 1934-). Based on the acquisitions of several large libraries, it includes a selected list of reviews and a list of translations into Russian of foreign works. The bibliography lists some articles from periodicals which are not indexed by the national bibliographies, *Letopis zhurnalnykh statei* (Annals of Journal Articles. Moscow, 1926-) and *Letopis retsenzii* (Annals of Reviews. Moscow, 1934-). Unfortunately this bibliography is neither indexed nor cumulated, and it is duplicated in a limited number of copies available to foreign libraries only by exchange.

Historical works on eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union are included in the monthly *Novaia literatura po evropeiskim stranam narodnoi demokratii i slavianovedeniiu* (New Literature on the European People's Democracies and Slavic Studies. Moscow, 1934-). This includes both Soviet and foreign literature and has separate series devoted to Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the German Democratic Republic. The Social Sciences Library issues more than twenty monthly series of this type. The lack of indexing or cumulation of course makes them very difficult to use for retrospective searching.

As a solution to the lack of adequate current coverage of Russian historical literature, some Soviet historians and librarians have proposed the initiation of a bibliographic journal similar to *Istoricheskaia literatura; bibliograficheskii biulleten sovetskikh i inostrannykh knig i statei* (Historical Literature; Bibliographical Bulletin of Soviet and Foreign Books and Articles. Moscow) a bimonthly which was issued jointly by the Historical Library and the Social Sciences Library. Six numbers were published in 1940-41 before its interruption by the Second World War. Annotated listings covered the history of Marxism and the Communist Party, Russian history, world history, and the history of science. There were also survey articles and news notes about bibliographic activities in the major libraries. After the war the

Historical Library and the Social Sciences Library each decided to publish its own current list of historical literature, and the journal did not resume publication. It might be desirable to revive this journal as a comprehensive bibliographical organ in history and related disciplines to relieve the editors of Soviet historical journals of the need to provide a sort of bibliographic control in their particular areas of specialization. It seems probable, however, that current historical bibliography will remain part of an overall system in the social sciences which may aim at comprehensive coverage of the whole range of the world's social science literature.

Soviet bibliographers and scholars in the social sciences have talked for a long time about the possibility of providing for their fields the same kind of system of abstracting journals which has been used for science and technology. The Academy of Sciences has established a council of thirty-four scholars and librarians headed by V. I. Shunkov, Director of the Social Sciences Library, to consider information problems in the social sciences. An Institute of Scientific Information in the Area of the Social Sciences (INION) has been proposed for the purpose of eliminating duplication and major gaps in the area by utilizing the newest techniques of information retrieval. Any significant progress along these lines will probably take a long time.

The Historical Library in Moscow is one of the major specialized collections, and its many bibliographic activities are concentrated in the field of Russian history. The background and current activities of the Historical Library are described in *Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaia biblioteka; sbornik statei* (The State Public Historical Library; a Collection of Articles. Moscow, 1958) which was published for the twentieth anniversary of its founding, and in M. K. Starokadomskaia's "Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaia biblioteka—v pomoshch istorika SSSR" (The State Public Historical Library—in Service to the Historian of the USSR, in *Istoriia SSSR*, 1965, no. 1, pp. 216-223). Beginning in 1939 work was undertaken, directed by N. V. Zdobnov, on a bibliography of Russian historical literature published from 1877 to 1917, the major gap in Russian historical bibliography. A systematic card file of more than 200,000 books, articles, and reviews published during that period now exists in the Historical Library. In 1957 the library published *Istoriia SSSR; ukazatel knig i statei, vyshedshekh v 1877–1917 gg.* (The History of the USSR; Index of Books and Articles Published in 1877–1917. Vol. I, pt. 1. Moscow) which was devoted to historiography, and mainly to literature on indi-

vidual historians. The second part was to have covered historical societies and institutions, but it was not published. A partial explanation of why the bibliography was not continued in its original form can be found in the report of a conference in December, 1963, held on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Historical Library (Starokadomskaiâ, M.K. "25-letie Gosudarstvennoi publichnoi istoricheskoi biblioteki," *Sovetskaia bibliografiia*, 1964, No. 1, pp. 82-83). A spirited debate took place on the question of publishing this retrospective bibliography of Russian historical works which the Historical Library had been working on almost from the year of its founding. The objections to the work apparently centered on the fact that it would have to include reactionary and unimportant works and would create a false impression that the period lacked progressive historical conceptions. One may imagine some of the frustration felt by librarians and historians who would like to see this basic gap in retrospective coverage filled, when these ideological arguments carry so much weight.

The preliminary edition of this retrospective bibliography became the basis for a new project to compile a bibliography of Russian historiography from the beginning to the present including published materials of all periods. The Historical Library is now engaged in compiling the Soviet period of this bibliography of historiography, and some of this work has already appeared in bibliographical supplements to books on Soviet historiography. The period up to 1917 has now been completed by *Istoriia istoricheskoi nauki v SSSR; dooktiabrskii period; bibliografiia* (The History of Historical Science in the USSR; the Period Before the October Revolution, a Bibliography. Moscow, 1965). One of the main purposes was to demonstrate the "development of Marxist historical thought and the beginning of the Leninist stage in historical research." There are 11,086 entries of which eight thousand refer to works about individual historians. One section is devoted to the activities of scholarly institutions and societies in the field of history. This is an important bibliography of Russian historiography, but it seems unfortunate that it was given a higher priority than the fundamental task of filling the major gap in Russian historical bibliography.

The Historical Library has also produced *Sovetskaia strana v period grazhdanskoi voiny, 1918-1920; bibliograficheskii ukazatel dokumentalnykh publikatsii* (The Soviet Land in the Period of Civil War, 1918-1920; a Bibliography of Documentary Publications. Moscow, 1961) edited by E. N. Gorodetskii. Another basic bibliography

is *Dvizhenie dekabristov; ukazatel literatury, 1928-1959* (The Decembrist Movement; an Index to the Literature from 1928 to 1959. Moscow, 1960) done cooperatively by the Historical Library and the Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow. An indispensable new guide to bibliographies on Russian history compiled by bibliographers in the Lenin Library and the Historical Library is *Istoriia SSSR; annotirovannyi perechen russkikh bibliografi, izdannykh do 1965 g.* (The History of the USSR; an Annotated List of Russian Bibliographies Published to 1965. 2d ed., rev. and enl., Moscow, 1966). Edited by Z. L. Fradkina, this stands as the basic guide to historical bibliographies for the specialist scholar and librarian. The first edition (1957) included bibliographies only up to 1917 and contained 419 entries compared to 1,000 in the second edition. This work has full annotations, including citations to critical reviews of the bibliographies. Excluded are world history and many regional bibliographies since the Public Library in Leningrad has prepared a bibliography of Russian bibliographies on the history of foreign countries and is working also on a bibliography of regional bibliographies. In collaboration with the Social Sciences Library and the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences, the Historical Library has been working on a soon to be published bibliography of literature on the history of the proletariat of Russia from the end of the seventeenth century to March, 1917.

R. P. Dmitrieva's exemplary *Bibliografiia russkogo letopisaniia* (Bibliography of Russian Chronicles) was published in Leningrad in 1962 by the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences. Included in the more than two thousand entries are the published texts of the chronicles and research about them in books, parts of books, and journal and newspaper articles in Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian. There is an appendix listing selected foreign works about the Russian chronicles.

The Main Archival Administration of the USSR has published *Katalog arkhivovedcheskoi literatury, 1917-1959 gg.* (Catalog of Literature on Archival Science, from 1917 to 1959. Moscow, 1961), and *Katalog sbornikov dokumentov, izdannykh arkhivnymi uchrezhdeniiami SSSR* (Catalog of Document Collections Published by Archival Institutions of the USSR. Moscow, 1961) which covers the period from 1917 to August, 1960. Both of these are continued by *Katalog arkhivovedcheskoi literatury i sbornikov dokumentov, 1960-63 gg.* (Catalog of Literature on Archival Science and of Document Collections from 1960 to 1963. Moscow, 1964). Among the large number of

East European History

archival guides published in recent years an important example is *Lichnye arkhivnye fondy v gosudarstvennykh khranilishchakh SSSR; ukazatel* (Personal Archive Collections in State Repositories of the USSR; an Index. Moscow, 1963, 2 vols.) listing locations for more than ten thousand personal and family archives. The Lenin Library and the Academy of Sciences Archive joined the Main Archival Administration in this compilation. The excellent current bibliography on published historical sources is the yearly "Publikatsii istoricheskikh istochnikov, trudov po arkheografii i vospomogatelnym istoricheskim distsiplinam" (Publications of Historical Sources, Works on Archeography and Auxiliary Historical Disciplines) appearing in *Arkheograficheskii ezhegodnik* (Archeographical Yearbook. Moscow) since 1958.

Although Soviet literature on archeology is included in the Social Sciences Library's *Istoriia SSSR* for 1917-1952 there is more complete coverage in the two volumes of *Sovetskaia arkheologicheskaiia literatura; bibliografiia* (Soviet Archeological Literature; a Bibliography. Leningrad.). A volume covering 1941-57 was published in 1959, and one for 1918-40, in 1965. These were done in the Leningrad Division of the Academy's Institute of Archeology which is now completing volumes for 1958-62 and 1963-67. A useful survey of the problems to be solved in Soviet archeological bibliography is N. A. Vinberg's "Nekotorye voprosy sovetskoi otraslevoi bibliografii po arkheologii" (Some Questions of Soviet Subject Bibliography on Archeology) in the Academy of Sciences Library's *250 let Biblioteke Akademii Nauk SSSR* (250 Years of the Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Moscow, 1965, pp. 217-232).

The field of regional bibliography is of interest to the historian, and it is receiving a great deal of attention in the Soviet Union. Most of these bibliographies are produced in provincial libraries, and they have been inferior to the work done in the large centers because of insufficient resources and a shortage of trained bibliographers. Co-operative efforts involving the important libraries in a particular region are beginning to produce significant regional bibliographies, and the Leningrad Public Library is giving methodological aid to provincial libraries in this work. One of the successful efforts at regional historical bibliography is *Borba za vlast sovetov v Vostochnoi Sibirii (1917-1922); bibliograficheskii ukazatel* (The Struggle for Soviet Power in Eastern Siberia, 1917-1922; a Bibliographic Guide. Irkutsk, 1962). This was produced by the Zonal Council of Libraries of Eastern

Siberia and is especially significant because of the citations of unique local materials, particularly newspaper articles. The Ukrainian State Historical Library has been working since 1962 on a union card catalog on the history of Ukrainian cities and towns as a step in its planned major bibliography on Ukrainian history.

A collaboration between Moscow University and the Lenin Library produced *Istoriia sovetskogo obshchestva v vospominaniakh sovremennikov, 1917–1957; annotirovannyi ukazatel memuarnoi literatury* (The History of Soviet Society in Memoirs of Contemporaries; an Annotated Guide to Memoir Literature. Moscow, 1958–61, Vols. 1; 2, pt. 1). Beginning with the second volume the work has been done by the Lenin Library alone. Soviet literature on the history of science has been covered fully by *Istoriia estestvoznaniia; literatura opublikovannaia v SSSR* (The History of Natural Science; Literature Published in the USSR). The Institute of the History of Natural Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences and the Social Sciences Library jointly are responsible for this, and the volume covering 1951–56 was published in 1963. The history of technology is also very well covered. The most recent volume (1957–59) was published in 1964. Soviet writings on the Second World War are dealt with in published bibliographies covering the period 1946–59 sponsored by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences: *SSSR v period Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny, 1941–1945 gg.; ukazatel disertatsii i avtoreferatov* (The USSR in the Period of the Great Patriotic War, 1941–1945; a Bibliography of Dissertations and Abstracts. Moscow, 1961), and *Velikaia Otechestvennaia voina Sovetskogo Soiuza 1941–1945 gg.; bibliografiia sovetskoi istoricheskoi literatury za 1946–1959 gg.* (The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union 1941–1945; a Bibliography of Soviet Historical Literature for 1946 to 1959. Moscow, 1960).

Among the substantial current Russian historical or related journals which contain reviews and bibliographical articles and information are *Voprosy istorii* (Questions of History. Moscow, 1945–), *Novaia i noveishaia istoriia* (Modern and Contemporary History. Moscow, 1957–), *Istoriia SSSR* (History of the USSR. Moscow, 1957–), *Vestnik drevnei istorii* (Herald of Ancient History. Moscow, 1937–), *Voprosy istorii KPSS* (Questions of History of the C.P.S.U. Moscow, 1957–), *Sovetskaia arkheologiia* (Soviet Archeology. Moscow, 1941–), *Sovetskie arkhivy* (Soviet Archives. Moscow, 1966–), *Sovetskaia etnografiia* (Soviet Ethnography. Moscow, 1931–), *Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo* (Soviet State and Law.

East European History

Moscow, 1930–), *Prepodavanie istorii v shkole* (The Teaching of History in School. Moscow, 1946–), *Numizmatika i epigrafika* (Numismatics and Epigraphy. Moscow, 1960–), and *Voennno-istoricheskii zhurnal* (Military Historical Journal. Moscow, 1959–). A detailed bibliography of bibliographies from 1960 to 1965 on Ukrainian history, "Bibliohrafiia bibliohrafi z istorii Ukrainiskoi RSR, 1960–1965 rr." has appeared in *Ukrainskyi istorichnyi zhurnal* (Ukrainian Historical Journal, 1966, Vol. 10, nos. 2-3, 5-6, 9-10) in addition to other bibliographical surveys. The Soviet Historical Encyclopedia (*Sovetskaia istoricheskaia entsiklopediia*. Moscow, 1961–66 ff., vols. 1-9 ff.), which has received favorable criticism in the West, is a good general source for bibliographical information. Very valuable for social and intellectual history because of their completeness of coverage are two monumental works sponsored by the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences and edited by K. D. Muratova, *Istoriia russkoi literatury XIX veka; bibliograficheskii ukazatel* (History of Russian Literature of the Nineteenth Century; a Bibliographical Guide. Leningrad, 1962) and *Istoriia russkoi literatury kontsa XIX —nachala XX veka; bibliograficheskii ukazatel* (History of Russian Literature of the End of the Nineteenth and Beginning of the Twentieth Century; a Bibliographic Guide. Leningrad, 1963).

In the past several years there has been increased coordination of effort and successful avoidance of duplication among the major Soviet bibliographic organizations in the social sciences. The centralized system of national bibliography provides the raw material for good bibliographic control, but the lack of cumulation or cumulated indexes, particularly for periodical literature, is a serious shortcoming. A new series called *Ezhegodnik zhurnalnykh statei* (Annual of Journal Articles) which was to have started with 1961 has not appeared yet. The All-Union Book Chamber's excellent annual *Bibliografiia sovetskoi bibliografii* (Bibliography of Soviet Bibliography. Moscow, 1939–) in addition to its listing of all substantial historical bibliographies (including those appended to monographs and journal articles) has an introductory essay on the year's developments in the field of historical bibliography. For the past several years these instructive summaries have been written by Z. L. Fradkina.

The Lenin Library compiles the *Svodnyi ukazatel bibliograficheskikh spiskov i kartotek sostavlennykh bibliotekami Sovetskogo Soiuza. Obshchestvennye nauki. Khudozhestvennaia literatura. Iskusstvo* (Cumulated Index of Bibliographic Lists and Card Files Compiled

by Libraries of the Soviet Union; Social Sciences, Literature, Art. Moscow, 1961-). This is an annual list of unpublished materials, including some of the important library card indexes which are in progress. The Leningrad Public Library has been working on problems in the bibliography of bibliography since the 1930's and has ambitious plans for about fifty such bibliographies. Already published or announced in the field of history are bibliographies of Russian bibliographies on world history, on regional studies, and a bibliography of foreign bibliographies on world history.

Of particular interest for history is the All-Union Book Chamber's planned comprehensive bibliography of indexes to Russian periodicals. The *Union Catalog* of Russian books has now been published for the eighteenth century, except for the index volume. Publication of a union catalog of suppressed and illegal printing is one of the next projects along this line. Several retrospective bibliographies of periodicals and newspapers are important for historical research. One of these is *Bolshevistskaia periodicheskaia pechat, dekabr 1900-oktiabr 1917; bibliograficheskii ukazatel* (The Bolshevik Periodical Press, December, 1900 to October, 1917; a Bibliographical Guide, Moscow, 1964) produced by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Publishing of more complete retrospective indexes of major nineteenth-century historical journals, a need felt strongly by Western historians, probably will not be carried out in the Soviet Union, except for journals closely associated with revolutionary movements. Various academies, universities, and societies have been publishing retrospective indexes to their periodical publications, including some historical series.

In eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union historical bibliography can build on generally quite comprehensive systems of national bibliography, often organized according to the Soviet pattern. Retrospective and even current bibliography of history in these countries often displays more attention to literature by Western historians of eastern Europe than is true for Soviet bibliography. There is a great deal of variety in the patterns of organization and forms of historical bibliography in these countries.

With the publication of *Suomen historiallinen bibliografia, 1544-1900* (Finnish Historical Bibliography, Helsinki, 1961) by J. Valinkoski and H. Schauman, Finland achieved a nearly complete retrospective historical bibliography, since previous bibliographies sponsored by the Finnish Historical Society covered 1901-1925 (1940) and 1926-1950 (1955-56). The Institute of History of the Polish Academy

East European History

of Sciences has published the first volume (to the year 1795) of its *Bibliografia historii Polski* (Bibliography of the History of Poland. Warsaw, 1965) which will be in three parts on Poland's history to 1944. Bibliographical coverage of the nineteenth century has been proceeding slowly. Beginning with 1948 (published in 1952) there is current coverage of historical scholarship in the History Institute's *Bibliografia historii polskiej* (Bibliography of Polish History. Cracow). There are also Polish current and retrospective regional historical bibliographies and the significant bibliographies in *Kwartalnik historyczny* (Historical Quarterly. Warsaw, 1887–) and several other historical journals. The UNESCO *Bibliographie sur la Pologne; pays, histoire, civilization* (2d ed., Warsaw, 1964) is a selection of 1,574 books and periodicals in Polish and West European languages with annotations in French.

The Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences issues the annual *Bibliografie československé historie* (Bibliography of Czechoslovak History, Prague, 1904–) which is an unusually complete record of works in various languages on Czech and Slovak history. A strong tradition of historical bibliography has provided a complete body of retrospective coverage for Czech historical writing since 1848. Hungarian history to 1867 is documented by two major bibliographies published in the 1950's. These are Domokos G. Kósáry's *Bevezetés a Magyar történelem forrásaiba és irodalmába* (Introduction to the Sources and Literature on Hungarian History. Budapest, 1951–58, 3 vols.) which covers the period to 1825, and Zoltán Toth's *Magyar történeti bibliográfia, 1825–1867* (Bibliography of Hungarian History from 1825 to 1867. Budapest, 1950–59, 4 vols.).

Retrospective coverage of Bulgarian historical literature is spotty. Of special interest is *Istoriia Bolgarii do 9 sentiabria 1944; ukazatel literatury, 1945–1958* (History of Bulgaria before September 9, 1944; a Guide to the Literature, 1945–1958. Moscow, 1962) which was a joint effort of the Social Sciences Library in Moscow and the Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute. The Archeological Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences published *Bibliografia na bulgarskata arkheologiiia 1879–1955* (Bibliography of Bulgarian Archeology, 1879–1955. Sofia, 1957). Historical bibliography in Yugoslavia has been confined mainly to separate coverage of the individual republics, although the excellent national bibliographies with their subject arrangement provide convenient control over current materials. Published in the *Revue roumaine d'histoire* (1965, Vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 641-663) is "Essai

de bibliographie selective concernant l'histoire de Roumanie" by Paul Cernovodeanu and Paul Simionescu, who have added a supplement in a later issue of the same journal (1966, Vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 547-572).

A number of historical serial publications in eastern Europe are being published at least partly in Western languages. Among these are *Balkan Studies* (Greece, Thessalonica, 1960-); *Studia Slavica* (1955-), *Acta Archaeologica* (1951-), and *Acta Historica* (1951-), (Hungary, Budapest); *Byzantinobulgarica* (Bulgaria, Sofia, 1962-); *Historica* (1959-) and *Byzantinoslavica* (1929-), (Czechoslovakia, Prague); *Acta Poloniae Historica* (1958-), *Annales Silesiae* (1960-), and *Archaeologia Polona* (1958-), (Poland, Warsaw); *Dacia; revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne* (1957-) and *Revue roumaine d'histoire* (1962-), (Rumania, Bucharest). Several of these are relatively new titles which represent a trend toward more scholarly publishing in Western languages and suggest possibilities for cooperation between East and West European bibliographical agencies. There is obvious duplication of bibliographic work such as that between the international journals of Byzantine studies, *Byzantinoslavica* (Prague, 1929-) and *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* (Munich, 1892-). The extent of Western scholarship and bibliographic activity concerned with eastern Europe certainly demonstrates the desirability of international cooperation in this area.

The proliferation of translation, abstracting, and indexing journals concerned with East Europe has been the chief characteristic of recent West European and American bibliographical activities in the area. Many of these services deal mostly with current affairs and are of marginal interest for the historian. Some duplication is certainly evident among the major indexing services, and greater centralization is needed.

The *American Bibliography of Russian and East European Studies* is an annual published by Indiana University which began its coverage with 1956 and currently attempts to cover materials in English published anywhere outside the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A *Bibliography of American Publications on East Central Europe, 1945-1957* (Russian and East European Series, Vol. 12, Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1958), edited by Robert Byrnes, includes 2,810 books and articles. Listing of American books and articles on Russia was included in the *Russian Review* (Hanover, N.H., 1941-) up to 1959. The *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (New York)

East European History

has provided important translating and indexing services since 1949. Eastern Europe receives competent treatment in *Historical Abstracts* (New York, 1955-), and there are the translation journals, *Soviet Studies in History* (New York, 1962-) and *Soviet Anthropology and Archeology* (New York, 1962-). Historical reviews are seen in the general Slavic periodicals such as *Osteuropa* (Stuttgart, 1951-), the *Slavic Review* (New York, 1941-), the *Slavic and East European Journal* (Madison, Wis., 1943-), the *Slavonic and East European Review* (London, 1922-), *Soviet Studies* (Oxford, 1949-), and *Survey* (London, 1956-). Bibliographic surveys appear in the annual *Revue des études slaves* (Paris, 1921-), divided by country and subject and including materials in Slavic and other languages. Several historical bibliographies have appeared in *Cahiers du monde russe et soviétique* (Paris, 1959-), and this series includes an annual "Bibliographie des travaux parus en France, concernant la Russie et l'URSS" which began with 1962. French dissertations from 1888 to 1964 on Russia have been listed in the *Cahiers*, and annual supplements to this list are planned.

Among the many German-language periodicals devoted to *Ostforschung* one of the most important for bibliography is the *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas; neue Folge*, published by the Osteuropa-Institut in Munich, (1953-). Klaus Meyer's *Bibliographie der Arbeiten zur osteuropäischen Geschichte aus den deutschsprachigen Fachzeitschriften, 1858-1964* (Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, Heft 9, Berlin, 1966) is a recent example of the work sponsored by an institution which has been very active in the bibliography of East European affairs. The *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* (Marburg, 1952-) includes regular and extensive annual bibliographies on the various former German territories in eastern Europe. A retrospective bibliography with a large number of general titles among its 7,636 entries is *Bücherkunde Ostdeutschlands und des Deutschtums in Ostmitteleuropa* (Cologne, 1963), edited by Heinrich Jilek. Particularly important is the bibliography of Yugoslavia, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Slovakia in the *Südosteuropa-Bibliographie* (Munich) published since 1956 through a collaboration of German and Austrian research institutes. Coverage began with 1945, and the first part of the 1956-60 volume was published in 1964.

Pertinent selective bibliographies include the two works edited by Paul Horecky and published by the University of Chicago Press,

Basic Russian Publications; an Annotated Bibliography on Russia and the Soviet Union (Chicago, 1962) and *Russia and the Soviet Union; a Bibliographic Guide to Western-language Publications* (Chicago, 1965). The sections on history and related topics, when used in conjunction with the introductions on general reference aids, are valuable for the beginning student and a tool for basic retrospective selection for libraries. David Shapiro's *A Select Bibliography of Works in English on Russian History, 1801-1917* (Oxford, 1962) is also of interest. A convenient approach for the graduate student in Russian history is Charles Morley's *Guide to Research in Russian History* (Syracuse, 1951), now badly out of date. One of the obvious needs is for a revised edition of Morley's work or some other new guide to research in this field. A more detailed approach, patterned on Winchell's *Guide to Reference Books*, is Karol Maichel and J. S. G. Simmons' *Guide to Russian Reference Books; History, Auxiliary Historical Sciences, Ethnography, and Geography* (Stanford, Hoover Institution, 1964) which is the second volume of a planned six-volume guide. The American Historical Association's *Guide to Historical Literature* (New York, 1961) includes selective bibliographies on "Eastern Europe" (pp. 567-620) by S. Harrison Thomson and on "Russia and the Soviet Union, Including the Russian Empire in Asia" (pp. 621-645) by Fritz Epstein. An ambitious attempt to cover a related subject is *Soviet Foreign Relations and World Communism; a Selected, Annotated Bibliography of 7,000 Books in 30 Languages* (Princeton University Press, 1965) edited by Thomas Hammond and involving the efforts of more than a hundred American scholars.

The principal American agency for the bibliography of East Europe is of course the Library of Congress. Paul Horecky has described its activities in "The Slavic and East European Resources and Facilities of the Library of Congress" (*Slavic Review*, 23:309-327, June 1964). The Library of Congress *Quarterly Journal* has frequent essays concerning East European bibliography. An extensive and important service, the *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions*, has been published since 1948. It lists and translates titles of monographs and periodical articles. Because of a lack of adequate cumulative indexes, its use is limited in much the same manner as are the monthly bulletins of the Social Sciences Library in Moscow. The *East European Accessions Index* (September, 1951—November, 1961) was unique and perhaps of greater importance for its field than the comparable *Monthly Index of Russian Accessions* is for Russian studies. The Library's union lists

East European History

and catalogs of Slavic newspapers and periodicals are very important. Also answering a significant need is the Slavic and Central European Division's new series of area bibliographies. Stephen Fischer-Galati's *Rumania; a Bibliographic Guide* (Washington, 1963) was the first and Marin Pundeff's *Bulgaria; a Bibliographic Guide* (Washington, 1965), the second in this well-conceived series. Reported to be in progress is a volume devoted to Czechoslovakia. The single most important published source of the Library of Congress in this field is the *Cyrillic Union Catalog* (New York, Readex Microprint Corp., 1963) with more than 700,000 author, title, and subject cards on microprint representing books published before 1956.

Other library catalogs are the *Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Collection* of the New York Public Library (Boston, 1959) and *Russian History Since 1917* (Widener Library Shelflist, No. 4, Cambridge, 1966), an interesting example of a computer-produced catalog. The Russian catalog of the Helsinki University Library is available on microfilm.

The experimental *Kansas Slavic Index; Current Titles; Social Sciences, Humanities* (Lawrence, University of Kansas Libraries, 1963) was a pioneering effort which demonstrated some of the possibilities of a computer-based permuted title index for current Slavic journals in the humanities and social sciences. The potential usefulness of such an index was apparent to many, and it seems likely that significant American contributions to Slavic bibliography can be made in the future with computer-assisted indexing of both current and older publications. At a Conference on Bibliographic and Research Aids in Soviet Studies held at Columbia University in 1966, a proposal was made for establishing a center to perform and coordinate certain kinds of bibliographic work in Soviet studies, using some of the available new techniques. Because of our general lack of trained Slavic bibliographers, the excellent library collections which we have built in this area are seldom properly exploited. The direction that could be provided by a single agency is essential to success in solving the many remaining problems of bibliographic control.

The major Soviet historical bibliographies scheduled for publication in 1967 will add considerably to the bibliographic coverage of Russian history since 1917. Control of current publications on Russian history presents a continuing problem in the Soviet Union as well as in the United States. A thorough knowledge of the bibliographic projects under way in East Europe and the Soviet Union should enable

Western bibliographers to concentrate on the tasks which would not be performed there. The most profitable of these may be intensified use of the "guide to research" approach, focusing on single countries or regions, and frequent scholarly bibliographic essays on increasingly specialized topics in Russian history. Prominent among other possible endeavors are a computerized index of current literature on the history of Russia and retrospective indexing of Russian historical journals using similar methods. The immediate need is for strong support of a centralized bibliographic organization located near the Library of Congress which will be capable of extensive activity in the bibliography of Russian, Soviet, and East European studies, including the promotion of international cooperation in this work.