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## REVIEWS

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THE AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES FOR 1975. Edited by *David H. Kraus* and *Anita R. Navon*. Prepared at the Library of Congress for The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Columbus, Ohio. Columbus: The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1978. xxxvi, 223 pp. Paper.

The growth of a field can be measured in a number of ways. One can count the number of departments, of degrees granted, of faculty members, and of courses offered. One can also examine the literature produced by practitioners in the field, and bibliography provides the mirror of scholarly and professional activity for this purpose. The better the mirror, the higher the quality of the reflection, and we in the Slavic and East European field are fortunate to have had a first-rate mirror for twenty years: *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies*. The appearance of the volume covering 1975 seems an appropriate occasion to focus attention on this excellent reference tool which, like many other bibliographies, is used by so many but noticed by so few.

During its twenty years, the *American Bibliography* has had three homes: Indiana University (volumes for 1956–66), Ohio State University (volumes for 1967–72), and the Library of Congress (volumes for 1973 to the present). From 1956 through 1967 the bibliography was published by university presses; the 1968–69 volume was published by AAASS. The first volume, a joint effort of the Slavic and East European Bibliography Committee of the Modern Language Association and the Bibliography Committee of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, was edited by Thomas Shaw, who wrote that “this bibliography attempts to include all works of professional interest published in America or by Americans anywhere in 1956, in the fields of linguistics, literature, folklore, and pedagogy.” The work was initially undertaken “in response to the general feeling that such a bibliography should be available in one place.” The following year the scope was expanded to include the social sciences because, as Shaw explained, of the “strong feeling expressed by many specialists and by editors of learned journals, not only in the social sciences but also in the humanities, that there should be a thorough annual American bibliography of Slavic and East European studies.”

The 1956 volume contained a modest 807 items; with the inclusion of social science materials the number jumped the following year to 1,363, and by 1967, the bibliography's first year at Ohio State University, the number of items had soared to over 2,400. With the rising tide of publications in the field it became increasingly difficult to keep the bibliography current. Ohio State editors Kenneth Naylor (1967, 1968–69 combined volume) and James Scanlan (1970–72 combined volume) struggled valiantly to maintain bibliographic control. In 1973 the bibliography was moved to the Library of Congress—the nation's bibliographic center—in the hope that the need for comprehensiveness and currency would best be served there. With the extensive source materials of that library at his disposal and a team of professional bibliographers to assist him, editor David Kraus has shortened the time lag to two or three years. While he does not claim comprehensiveness (no responsible bibliographer should!), he has maintained and improved the high standards of the previous editors. Indeed, with new, automated techniques soon to be employed, we can hope for both greater comprehensiveness and currency in future volumes. The challenge is a great one, for the literature in the Slavic and East European field continues to grow. The 1975 volume includes nearly 5,200 items, and the recently published 1976 volume contains over 5,600 principal entries and about 2,250 reviews.

How useful is the *American Bibliography*? In the judgment of this reviewer, it is very useful indeed. In the Slavic and East European reading room at the University of Illinois Library, visitors and resident librarians consult the volumes of the *American Bibliography* many times each day. Like its predecessors, the 1975 volume is a well-designed tool. Arranged by subject with biobibliographical and author indexes, the volume reflects the examination of more than seven hundred journals for relevant items. Included in the bibliography are books, portions of books, journal articles, review articles, and dissertations.

No academic library should be without the *American Bibliography* and many public and school libraries will find it immensely useful as well. Teachers and librarians who do not already recommend it to their students and other users are strongly encouraged to do so. As a publication of AAASS the bibliography is reasonably priced and easily affordable. However, because the costs of production continue to rise, publications such as this are always on shaky financial ground. It is hoped that the profession will show its support for this worthwhile project so that we may be assured of another twenty years of fine bibliographic coverage of our scholarly production.

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ZEMSKOE LIBERAL'NOE DVIZHENIE: SOTSIAL'NYE KORNI I EVOLYUTSIIA DO NACHALA XX VEKA. By N. M. Pirumova. Moscow: "Nauka," 1977. 288 pp.

During the past decade Russian liberalism has generated a scholarly literature of increasing richness and vitality. Professor N. M. Pirumova's study of the liberal movement which developed among elected zemstvo deputies (as opposed to that of the "third element," that is, the urban, nonzemstvo intelligentsia) is a major contribution to the literature. The author traces zemstvo liberalism from its inception during the Great Reforms to the appearance in 1902 of the journal *Osvobozhdenie*, which brought zemstvo and nonzemstvo liberals together into a single movement, which the author views as qualitatively different from its exclusively zemstvo predecessor.

Professor Pirumova has set herself three distinct tasks. The first is to establish just how many zemstvo liberals existed, who they were, and how they compared with other zemstvo deputies. Since the criteria by which one defines "liberalism" are to some extent arbitrary, the author has done well to cast her net broadly, accepting as "liberal" anyone who participated in illegal or semilegal liberal organizations, advocated generally accepted liberal viewpoints, or worked in organizations such as the Imperial Free Economic Society or the Committee on Literacy. In her effort to identify liberals, she has plowed through a prodigious amount of printed and archival materials—from the records of provincial and district zemstvo meetings and various professional congresses to diaries, memoirs, correspondence, and police reports. The result is a list of two hundred forty-one liberals who were active in the zemstvo between 1890 and 1902. While necessarily incomplete, it is nevertheless a fair indication of the movement's overall size. She estimates that the number could not have exceeded three hundred in the period prior to 1902.

In a valuable appendix the author records each of the liberals by province, including all the information she was able to find concerning social origin, rank, education, and profession. Wherever possible she also notes the zemstvo offices they held, the journals in which they published, the liberal organizations to which they belonged, the illegal zemstvo conferences they attended, and their past (or future) party affiliations. The appendix is a tribute to the author's diligence and detailed knowledge of