

## REFERENCE BOOKS

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### Reference Books of 2020–2021: A Selection

**Laurence H. Miller**

The books presented here are selected from recent acquisitions in the library of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. From 2015 to 2021 this section had a single author. This year we return to the collaborative model employed in all previous years (beginning in 1975). Reviewers from the Slavic Reference Service and other Slavic, East European, and Eurasian library specialists at Illinois are identified by their initials (Jan Adamczyk, Katherine Ashcraft, Tabitha Cochran, Kit Condill, Joe Lenkart, Larry Miller, Olga Makarova, and Marek Sroka).

#### Kazakhstan

*Ābu Nasyr āl-Farabi: Entsiklopediia*. Ed. Gh. Mūtanov, et. al. Almaty: Qazaq Universiteti, 2020. 682 pp.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the famous Islamic philosopher and scholar active in the late ninth and early tenth centuries, was likely born near the city of Otrar in present-day southern Kazakhstan. During a lifetime of Arabic-language scholarship and teaching, he also played an important role in the preservation of the knowledge and writings of the ancient Greeks. This large-format, densely-printed Kazakh-language encyclopedia includes entries on hundreds of scholars (especially Kazakhs and Turks) who have studied al-Farabi and his intellectual milieu. Individual monographs in various languages relating to al-Farabi also receive their own entries in the encyclopedia, along with virtually every concept or phenomenon that can be connected with al-Farabi in some way (sometimes quite tenuously). For example, there is an entry on the Kazakh edition of the newspaper *Argumenty i Fakty* (seemingly only because it published a noteworthy article on al-Farabi in 2018), several entries on specific Kazakh currency denominations that featured al-Farabi's portrait, and an entry on "Al-Farabi Smart City," a innovation-focused public-private partnership with Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (the publisher of this encyclopedia). Lengthy entries on topics such as *adam* (humankind), *muzyka* (music), and *ōnertanu* (art history), instead of focusing on al-Farabi's views or his contributions to these fields, are extremely general, making their inclusion in the encyclopedia also rather questionable. Some of the more substantial entries include bibliographies of Kazakh-, Russian-, Turkish-, and Arabic-language sources, and some of the entries are signed. Perhaps the most valuable part of the encyclopedia is the bibliography of Kazakh-language works relating to al-Farabi on pp. 651–679—which are, however, almost all taken directly from Q. B. Zharyqbaev's 473-page bibliography *Abu Nasr al-Farabi (870–950): Bibliografialyq korsetkish* (Almaty, 2012). Nevertheless, while al-Farabi's earliest biographers (and

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many modern scholars) contend that he was actually Persian rather than Turkic, all who are interested in the great scholarly, scientific and cultural achievements of al-Farabi, his Central Asian contemporaries, and the medieval Islamic world in general can benefit from this (admittedly Kazakh-centric) encyclopedia compiled for the 1,150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth.—KC

## Poland

*Katalog druków drugiego obiegu w zbiorach Biblioteki Instytutu Badań Literackich Polskiej Akademii Nauk.* Ed. Łukasz Ossowski. Warsaw: Biblioteka Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie, 2021. 302 pp.

This impressive catalog of 3,003 independent books, periodicals and pamphlets published in 1976–1990 gives testimony to the size and scope of Poland’s independent (evading Communist censorship) publishing movement referred to as “second circulation” (*drugi obieg*). The collection described is held by the Library of the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw and was compiled clandestinely in Communist Poland. In addition to Polish authors (both domestic and émigré), the catalog lists numerous translations of foreign authors banned by state censorship, including George Orwell (14 titles/editions) and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (19 titles/editions). The entries include bibliographic descriptions and are arranged alphabetically by author, title, or corporate body. The book concludes with an index of personal names, including pseudonyms.—MS

*Mała encyklopedia Polonii francuskiej.* By Zbigniew Judycki. Biblioteka Polonijna Oddziału Wychodźstwa im. I. J. Paderewskiego Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego; Nr 3. Warszawa: Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego, 2021. 724 pp.

There are approximately twenty million persons living outside of Poland who are of Polish descent. This diaspora is collectively referred in Poland as Polonia. One of the largest groups of Polish ancestry lives currently in France—over one million. Thus, the author, Professor Zbigniew Andrzej Judycki, a renowned biographer of Polonia, faced a tall order in trying to capture the essence of Polonia living in France. The resulting work was awarded the prestigious KLIO award in the editorship category for the best Polish historical book of the year. The entries vary greatly in length based on historical importance, and a number of less prominent emigres are in particular treated briefly. Wherever possible portraits accompany the entries. Besides individual persons, the encyclopedia covers a wide gamut of topics, such as Polonia’s associations and institutions. The latter includes Polish schools with lists of their graduates. Covered also are Polish émigré periodicals and military units formed in France or in some way related to it. Also included are places of interest (such as the Lech Wałęsa Tree), as well as notable events that took place on French soil (such as the visit of Pope John Paul II). A bonus feature of the work is the appended rich bibliography of sources.—JA

*Polski Wkład w przyrodznawstwo i technikę: Słownik polskich i związanych z polską odkrywców wynalazców oraz pionierów nauk matematyczno-przyrodniczych i techniki.* Ed. Bolesław Orłowski. Warsaw: Instytut Historii Nauki im. L. i A. Birkenmajerów

Polskiej Akademii Nauk: Instytut Pamięci Narodowej—Komisja Ścigania Zbrodni Przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu, 2015–2019. 5 vols.

This work is a part of a project by the Polish Institute of National Remembrance (Instytut Pamięci Narodowej), “Giganci nauki PL” (“Giants of Polish Science”), which aims to provide information on Polish scientists and inventors, many of whom remain relatively unknown. According to the compilers, “the main criterion of selection was the originality and innovative impact of the scientists’ work.” The five-volume work presents over 1,300 entries, all of which are quite extensive and are accompanied by bibliographical references. Portraits are included for most articles. The volume presents well-known scientists such as Tadeusz Sendzimir, with his 120 patents in mining and metallurgy (73 of which were awarded in the US). Others can be surprising, such as Ignacy Mościcki, mostly known for his political career as Poland’s last president before World War II, but not as a major figure in the development of the Polish chemical industry. Volume V (Supplement) offers an extensive article on the history of Polish science in light of the sociological theory of Pierre Bourdieu. The article is followed by two supplements, one containing statistical tables on various aspects of the collective body of Polish scientists, such as their education, place of birth, and the like. The other presents abbreviated biographies of women scientists. The volume concludes with subject and personal name indexes.—JA

*Słownik biograficzny konspiracji niepodległościowej na Augustowszczyźnie i Suwalszczyźnie 1944–1956.* By Zbigniew Kaszlej and Bartłomiej Rychlewski. Kraków: Fundacja Kwartalnika Wyklęci, 2020. 919 pp.

This impressive volume was twenty years in the making (for ten years the authors worked jointly) and is based on both archival research and interviews. The work consists of over 1,800 bibliographical entries of the underground soldiers of AK, AKO, and WiN, as well as members of youth organizations, and persons supporting the network of the anti-communist underground in post-war Poland. The entries are of varying length, depending on information available, ranging from detailed biographies accompanied by portraits (over 500 images in total), to brief ones, sometimes including only a pseudonym and the name of the unit. The work is accompanied by name and place indexes, as well as a list of abbreviations. The dates chosen for the work span the period when in 1940 the Augustowski and Suwalski counties were taken over by the Soviets and the end of anti-communist resistance in the region. Despite the passage of years during which Polish historians have attempted to document the long-forbidden topic of the anti-communist underground, the work nevertheless fills a significant gap in bringing back the memory of the underground soldiers of one of the most active regions of anti-Nazi and later anti-communist struggle, which centered around the Augustowska forest.—JA

*Słownik powstań śląskich.* Ed. Maciej Fic and Ryszard Kaczmarek. Katowice: Biblioteka Śląska w Katowicach: Instytut Badań Regionalnych Biblioteki Śląskiej, 2019–20. Vols. 1–2 (513; 492 pp.) Vol. 1. I powstanie śląskie sierpień 1919—Vol. 2. II powstanie śląskie sierpień 1920.

This publication, planned for three volumes, follows the “Encyklopedia Powstań Śląskich” (Encyclopedia of Silesian Uprisings) published in 1982–1984. It reflects the

current state of research and presents the three Silesian uprisings as separate events in Polish history. The uprisings were fought by the Silesian population and the Polish army against Germany in 1919, 1920, and 1921, and resulted in incorporating part of Upper Silesia into Poland. The dictionary is not built around the usual brief entries, but rather is mostly comprised of a series of substantial articles illuminating various facets of the uprisings, ranging from the political underpinnings of the conflicts to particular battles. Interestingly, the history of the events is traced by geographically small county-sized units of “powiat,” and within these sections subdivided further by individual towns and villages. The major figures of the uprisings are presented in separate, detailed biographical entries. Each of the overview articles and biographies concludes with a bibliography of sources. The volumes conclude with a cumulative bibliography, personal and geographical indexes, as well as chronologies of events. The work is richly illustrated with period photographs, maps, portraits, posters, facsimiles of newspaper cartoons, and the like—JA

## Russia

*1941 god. K 80-letiiu nachala Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny: Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'*. Ed. E. Iu. Matveeva. Moscow: Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam INION RAN; 2021. 198 pp.

Compiled by the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences (INION) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, this bibliography includes thirty-two topical sections, an author index, and contains 1594 entries for individual and collective works, collections of documents, dissertation abstracts, articles from journals and continuing series, conference proceedings, and references to other bibliographies and reference works (178–83) published and reviewed during the years 1985–2020, and dedicated to the start of World War II.—JL

*Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' statei zhurnala “Izvestiia Russkogo Severa.” Seriiia k 30-letiiu Arkhangel'skoi regional'noi obshchestvennoi organizatsii “Dobrovol'noe kul'turno-prosvetitel'noe obshchestvo Nord.”* Comp. M.A. Smirnova. Arkhangel'sk: Izdatel'stvo “KIRA,” 2020. 157 pp.

This bibliographic index commemorates the 10th anniversary of the journal “Izvestiia Russkogo Severa,” dedicated to local history of Arkhangelsk Oblast. It indexes every issue of the journal from 2009 until 2019. In cases of ambiguous article titles, short annotations are provided. Several additional indexes supplement the publication, such as personal names, institutions, journal sections, and publications reviewed in the journal. The work concludes with a list of the journal's board members, editors, and publishing team. The accompanying CD-ROM was not examined.—OM

*Istoriia narodnogo obrazovaniia v Rossiiskoi imperii v arkhivnykh dokumentakh: 1802–1917 gg.* Spravochnik. By D.I. Raskin. Sankt-Peterburgskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. St. Petersburg: Nestor-Istoriia, 2020. 1068 pp.

This comprehensive reference guide is an invaluable resource to anyone conducting archival research on popular education in Imperial Russia between 1802 and 1917. Raskin has compiled nearly 1,060 pages of detailed citations from national and regional archives which include information on relevant fondy and dela, sometimes even including page numbers for items. The archival guide is organized by 14 topics including women's and military education. Each citation typically includes a one-sentence description of the contents.—KA.

*Izdatel'skoe, bibliotchnoe i bibliograficheskoe delo v gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny (1941–1945): Ukazatel' literatury: 1946–2019.* By L.I. Fursenko. Moscow: Pashkov dom, 2020. 172 pp.

Librarians and students of print culture may be interested in this bibliography of postwar works about publishing and library work during the Great Patriotic War. A publication of the Russian State Library, the work is divided into four sections: 448 works on publishing; 424 on libraries; 63 on archive, museum, and library collections; and 27 bibliographies. The index covers personal and institutional names.—LM

*Kholokost: Bibliograficheskii ukazatel' russkoiazychnoi literatury za 1941–2020 gg.* Ed. O. V. Sergeeva. Moscow: Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam INION RAN, 2021. 130 pp.

Seventy-nine years of Soviet and Russian scholarship is represented in this bibliography. There are 1041 entries for individual and collective works, dissertation abstracts, articles from serials and continuing series, collections of documents, and other materials in Russian on the Holocaust and genocide of the Jewish people during World War II. The compilers have included a section for reference works that lists other bibliographies and consultative sources. Furthermore, scholars can navigate this source through any of the 16 topical sections. The present work links another effort to chronicle the Holocaust in the territories of the former Soviet Union, *Istoriia Kholokosta na territorii Belarusi: Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* (Vitebsk, 2001).—JL

*Khudozhniki russkogo zarubezh'ia: Pervaia i vtoraiia volna emigratsii: Biograficheskii slovar'.* By O. L. Leikind, K. V. Makhrov, and D. Ia. Severiukhin. St. Petersburg: Izdatel'skii dom "Mir," 2019. 2 vols. (724; 851 pp.)

This two-volume biobibliographic dictionary, a collaborative effort of more than 80 researchers from eighteen countries, includes around 1800 entries about émigré artists representing all forms of visual arts. The majority of the artists in the dictionary belong to the first wave of emigration caused by the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and the Russian Civil War. The second wave of émigré artists, forced to leave the USSR during the World War II, is also covered. The first volume begins with an extensive historic overview of Russian émigré artists and their life in emigration, covers entries from A to K, and concludes with a list of abbreviations. The second volume contains the remaining entries and provides an annotated list of collective exhibitions of Russian émigré artists as well as several helpful indexes (name, country, art forms, repatriated artists).—OM

*Russkoe zarubezh'e: Materialy k bibliograficheskomu ukazatel'iu. (Russian diaspora: Materials to bibliographic index).* By V. Gentshke, I.V. Sabennikova, and A.S. Lovtsov. Moscow/Berlin: DirectMedia; 2020. 432 pp.

This bibliography contains citations to print reference materials, published sources, and published research materials pertaining to Russian Diasporas from 1985–2018. Russian diaspora is broadly defined as peoples of all origins who migrated from Russia/USSR or had Russian/Soviet citizenship. The work begins with an introduction and short historiographical overview on the topic. Entries are organized alphabetically first in Russian, then in other languages. Citations in foreign languages besides English are provided in the original language and Russian. Users can search with indexes of Russian and foreign-language names and geographic locations.—KA.

*Teatr Rossii, XXI vek: Entsiklopediia.* By D. V. Trubochkin. SoIuz teatral'nykh delatelei RF, Ministerstvo kul'tury, Rossiiskii fond kul'tury. Moscow: Nauchnoe izdatel'stvo "Bol'shaia rossiiskaia entsiklopediia." 2020. Vol. I. A-I.

This is the first volume in the new series of encyclopedic publications under the title "Teatr Rossii." The series will consist of five volumes with two more focusing on the 21st century Russian theater while the other two are entitled "Velikie imena" and "Velikie spektakli." The current volume, organized alphabetically, contains entries from A to I and covers more than 1200 theater professionals, 160 theaters, numerous theater festivals, competitions, schools, and mass media. The volume concludes with a list of abbreviations and an overview of the history of Russian theater from its emergence until the end of the 20th century. The overview is supplemented with a selective bibliography.—OM

*Zhenshchiny v mirovoi sotsiologii: Monografiia.* By Galina Sillaste. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Prometei, 2021. 437 pp.

Sponsored by the Sociology department of Moscow's Financial University, this work, essentially a college textbook, focusses somewhat on gender and feminist sociology and includes biobibliographies (including portraits) of 76 women sociologists or social thinkers. Most of the subjects are Russian, but 17 foreign scholars are included. Chapter 10 (pages 278–416) is an international bibliography of works on gender by these scholars arranged by author.—LM

## Serbia

*Z'enski pokret (1920–1938): Bibliografija.* By Jovanka Poljak and Olivera Ivanova. Belgrade: Institut za knjiz'evnost i umetnost, 2019. 450 pp.

This bibliography is part of the Women's Movement 2020 project, initiated by the Institute for Literature and Art in Belgrade to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of *Zhenski pokret*, the first Yugoslav feminist journal. A comprehensive guide to

the contents of the journal, it lists articles published during 1920–1938 and has author and title indexes, as well as an index of translators. It is an invaluable source on the intellectual history of the women's movement in Yugoslavia during the first of the half of the 20th century.—JL

## Ukraine

*30 rokov Nezalezhnosti Ukrainy: Naukove osmyslennia: Bibliohrafiia.* Ukrain's'kyi instytut knyhy, Instytut istorii Ukrainy, Natsional'na istorychna biblioteka Ukrainy. Kyiv: Vydavnychiy dim Vinichenko, 2021. 639 pp.

Published to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of Ukrainian independence this bibliography lists works published in Ukraine about the development and democratization of the Ukrainian state since 1991. Spearheaded by the National Historical Library of Ukraine (NHLU) in collaboration with the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, the Institute of Ukrainian History, and the Ukrainian Book Institute, the book is based on the serial bibliography “History of Ukraine,” published by NHLU yearly. Sections are divided topically and organized alphabetically by the author's name or the name of the organization where no author is listed. The 4,988 entries are mainly in Ukrainian with some Russian, and include a mix of print and online scholarly works, news articles, books, and laws. Some entries are annotated. An index of names and a geographical index are included. Topics that may be of interest to researchers include: “Reconstruction” in the Ukrainian SSR; voting for Ukrainian independence; state power apparatus and the political system; sociopolitical and socioeconomic dynamics; military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine; ethnonationalist and regional politics; Ukrainian diaspora; the politics of culture, education, religion; and international relations. Though other bibliographies have been compiled celebrating earlier anniversaries of Ukrainian independence, this is the only one that includes a section on Russian aggression up to 2021. At the time of this review, the bibliography is freely available on NHLU's website.—TC

*Koly kryvavyvs' i khytavsia svit: Ukrain's'ki literaturni storinkakh odes'koi presy periodu natsional'no-vyzvol'nykh zmahan' 1917–1919 rokiv: Biobibliohrafichnyi dovidnyk.* By L.M. Bur'ian. Odesa: ONNB, 2020. 296 pp.

Writers who published in Odesa periodicals from 1917–1919 during the Ukrainian War of Independence are the subjects of this bio-bibliography. It was published by the Odesa National Scientific Library to commemorate the centennial of the war. Over ninety writers are included, a few of whom like Ivan Franko, Taras Shevchenko, and Borys Hrinchenko were not alive at the time. Most entries are at least two pages long and describe the writer's background, their political and publishing activities from 1917–1921, and their legacy after the war. At the end of each entry is a list of the person's Odesa publications from 1917–1919. It is noted which publications were heavily censored. Entries are written in Ukrainian, though the titles of works published in Russian remain in the original language. This book includes an introduction about Odesa's history during the war; a bibliography of sources used for the biographical

entries; and indexes of names, pseudonyms and cryponyms, and periodicals examined. In addition to identifying contributors and periodicals of the Odesa press in the 20th century, this work is useful in pointing the researcher to articles about the Ukrainian War of Independence and examples of censorship at the time—TC

*Kompas kul'tury Odessy: KhronologicheskaIa rospis' sodержaniIa gazety "Vsemirnye odesskie novosti" no. 1–100.* By T.V. Shchurova. Kherson: Izdatel'skii dom "Gel'vetika," 2019. 305 pp.

Articles published in the first hundred issues (1990–2017) of the newspaper *Vsemirnye odesskie novosti* are indexed in this illustrated volume. Some articles are selective bibliographies compiled in the city's research libraries. The frequently annotated entries are arranged chronologically under more than thirty themes thus serving as a sort of guide to the history and culture of Odesa—LM

*"Nova generatsiia" (1927–1930): Khronolohichni ta systematychnyi pokazhchyky zmistu zhurnalu.* Kyiv: Natsyonal'na akademiIa nauk Ukrainy: Instytut literatury im. T. H. Shevchenka, 2021. 210 pp.

This work systematically indexes the contents of *Nova Generatsiia*, which was the journal of an eponymous futurist literary organization and ran from 1927–1930. Though the journal has been indexed before, this bibliography differs from previous undertakings by its organizational structure and attention to image. Whereas previous indexes arranged articles alphabetically by author or theme, this is organized chronologically by issue. It also lists photographs and artwork published in the journal, which was not included in previous projects. Within each issue, the contents are listed in order and under headings that preserve the structure of the journal, making it easier for the researcher to trace trends over time. Citations contain author name, title, year, issue, and page numbers, and occasionally include the genres such as news, poetry, short story, photographs, and others. In addition to the chronological index, there is a thematic index and indexes of names, places, and pseudonyms.—TC

*Planeta Di-Pi : Literaturni ostrovy.* By Serhii Kozak. Instytut literatury im. T.H. Shevchenka. Kyiv: Vydavnytstvo Iaroslaviv Val, 2021. 364 pp.

Contents: Arka—Vezhi—Zahrava—Zveno—Kerma—Litavry—Literaturnyi zoshyt—Literaturno-naukovyi visnyk—MUR (Mystets'kyi ukrains'kyi rukh)—Orlyk—Ranok—Ridne slovo—Svitannia—Suchasnyk—Khors. As Europe once again has absorbed waves of wartime refugees from Ukraine, this timely periodical index provides an excellent basis for the study of the literary, cultural, academic and political views and activities of the approximately 200,000 Ukrainians living in displaced persons ("DP") camps in Western Europe in the years immediately following World War II. An overview of this lively anti-Soviet intellectual scene is generated by means of annotated entries for every article in every available issue of the fourteen rare journals listed above, all of which had a particular focus on literature and literary criticism. Each journal receives its own "chapter," which is divided into two sections: the



first providing a brief publication history and annotated paragraphs describing the contents of each issue, and the second providing full citations and annotations for each article, organized by subject or category (i.e., for *Ridne Slovo*, the subsections include “Literaturno-mystets’ka khronika,” “Movoznavcha tematyka,” “Istoriia, Suspil’stvo,” “Imena i daty,” “Poeziia,” “Proza,” and others). A name index is included. Taken together with Yury Boshyk’s extensive catalogs and bibliographies of books and pamphlets published by Ukrainian DPs (*Political refugees and “displaced persons,” 1945–1954: A selected bibliography...*, Edmonton, 1982; *Publications by Ukrainian “Displaced Persons” and political refugees from 1945 in the John Luczkiw Collection, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto*, [Toronto], 1984; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Edmonton, 1988), this index (which is volume 3 in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences’ “Ukrains’ka Diaspora: Literaturna Bibliohrafiia” series) is an excellent resource for the study of both Ukrainian literature and the Ukrainian diaspora.—KC

*Slovnkyi Ukrains’koi movy, 1596–2018: Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk*. By Dmytro Pylpynchuk. Kyiv: Vydavnychiy tsentr “Prosvita,” 2020. 1067 pp.

9244 full bibliographic citations are provided in this work for print dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other Ukrainian language lexicographical texts including seven volumes published before 1850. The arrangement of entries is strictly chronological by year with individual volumes in a multivolume set listed separately by year of publication. Books published in Ukraine constitute the main section, followed by 554 entries from other countries arranged geographically, and some 650 works published in journals or as parts of books. Bilingual and multilingual dictionaries published in Ukraine are indexed by foreign language.—LM

*Ukrainian National Bibliography Database (UDB-BIB-UKR)*. East View Information Services.

As of 2020, the national bibliographic publications formerly included in East View’s “Ukrainian Publications” database (*Litopys knyh* for books, *Litopys zhurnal’nykh statei* for journal articles, *Litopys hazetnykh statei* for newspaper articles, *Litopys avtoreferativ dysertatsii* for dissertation abstracts, *Litopys kartohrafichnykh vydan’* for maps, *Litopys retsenzii* for reviews, *Litopys not* for sheet music, *Litopys obrazotvorchykh vydan’* for visual art materials, and *Novi vydannia Ukrainy*) have been moved to a separate database of their own, analogous to East View’s “Russian National Bibliography” database. As is typical, the entries in each issue of each publication are organized via an elaborate subject scheme based on Universal Decimal Classification (i.e. “93/94: Istoriia”; “930.25: Arkhivoznavstvo. Arkhivy”; “930.85: Istoriia tsyvilizatsii. Istoriia kul’tury”; “94: Vsevitnia istoriia”; “94(100–87): Istoriia zarubizhnykh krain”; “94(477): Istoriia Ukrainy”), which can be helpful in reviewing what has been published on a particular topic or in a particular sub-discipline over time. The ability to search the full text of every entry in every Ukrainian national bibliographic publication in a single database is welcome (and potentially quite powerful as a research tool), but the database’s usefulness is limited by the fact that coverage only goes back to 2001, and by how the search results are organized and displayed. The main difficulty is that the hundreds of thousands of bibliographic entries in this database (representing a fairly comprehensive record of Ukrainian publishing in all formats,

and on all subjects) are not displayed individually, meaning that every search result is somewhat inexact. This requires two extra steps: one, a page containing dozens or hundreds of bibliographic entries must be opened for each search result; and two, one's search terms must then be located somewhere on that page. Search terms are highlighted automatically, but if the page contains hundreds of bibliographic entries, this is often not very helpful. Truncation of search terms can be quite important, since many words in the subtitles of books and articles are abbreviated. While not without its drawbacks, this new East View database also has its advantages over the free pdf versions of national bibliographic publications available on the website of the Ukrainian Book Chamber at [www.ukrbook.net/litopysy.html](http://www.ukrbook.net/litopysy.html) (which only go back to 2004 in most cases), as well as the print versions of these long-running bibliographies (which can be found at major research libraries, sometimes in complete runs that extend back to the early 20th century).—KC