

to the writing that has been done under the stewardships of the late J. Zutis, a distinguished scholar, and J. Krastins, laureate of the Lenin Prize, who has guided the studies on the Revolution. The book is noteworthy for its oblique and delicate criticisms of Krastins's contributions. On the whole, this monograph is perhaps most valuable as a quick bibliographical guide to Soviet Latvian historiography, although one could also consult it for an assessment of historical scholarship in Latvia and the Soviet Union at large.

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UKRAINE: A CONCISE ENCYCLOPAEDIA, vol. 2. Prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Edited by *Volodymyr Kubijovyč*. Foreword by *Ernest J. Simmons*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971. xliii, 1,394 pp. \$60.00. Published for the Ukrainian National Association. Also available on Microfiche.

This is the second and concluding volume of the encyclopedia prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, based on the three-volume *Entsyklopediia Ukraïnoznavstva* (1949–52). Nearly a hundred Ukrainian scholars have supplemented and updated this material, producing a comprehensive library of information about the Ukraine in English. The completed work consists of twenty-one essays on broad subject fields (thirteen in this volume), with access to specific information facilitated by detailed tables of contents and indexes. The value of the work is enhanced by the extensive bibliographies which include Soviet works, by the numerous illustrations and maps in color, and by the up-to-date charts and graphs.

The editor's introductory statement that this work emphasizes "essential facts rather than interpretation" has generally been realized. The authors have approached controversial and emotional matters with admirable scholarly detachment, making their work far more valuable than its Soviet counterpart in English, *Soviet Ukraine* (Kiev, 1969), which was no doubt produced as an answer to the first volume of this encyclopedia.

Several of the essays in this volume are nearly book length and can be read in their own right as surveys of a subject. Essays on "The Ukrainian Church," "The Law," "National Economy," and "Ukrainians Abroad" are as comprehensive and authoritative as one can find. The somewhat shorter essays on "The Arts," "Music and Choreography," and "Theater and Cinema" constitute a detailed survey of Ukrainian culture.

In reality this is an encyclopedia about the Ukrainian people, widely separated and politically divided, and not about a geographical area. To read its pages is to be made aware of the tragic fragmentation of that nation in modern times. Nevertheless, the authors consistently treat the Ukraine as a distinct entity. This means that a given subject is subdivided in different historical periods in Russian, Polish, and Austro-Hungarian lands, not to mention the world-wide Ukrainian diaspora. This fragmentation becomes most hopeless in the section "The Armed Forces," which describes the actions of Ukrainians in this century in a dozen armies, sometimes on both sides of the same battle. Under such circumstances, is there any such entity as "the armed forces" of the Ukraine? One may get from some of these accounts an illusion of greater unity among Ukrainians than really exists, and a blurred picture of the Soviet Ukraine in the framework of Eastern Europe.

This encyclopedia is intended not only for scholars but for the millions of Ukrainians living outside the homeland. Some features which may be most interesting for the latter make the work less attractive for the former. For example, in the "Ukrainians Abroad" section there are numerous discussions and illustrations of insignificant buildings (churches, schools, houses) and groups (choirs, drama groups, political meetings), suggestive of the nostalgia of an old college annual. Throughout the work the authors have taken care to mention as many contributors to the Ukrainian heritage as possible, with the result that long lists of names interfere with the narrative. In some cases, such as the list of fifty-one twentieth-century dramatists, it is possible with difficulty to separate the prominent from the obscure by referring to the additional information given. But for the thirty-five twentieth-century composers, the reader finds only a list of names, with dates and some compositions. There is seldom enough additional information to permit the reader to construct a simple biographical sketch of the "Who's Who" type.

One of the pitfalls of this format is that some important items, which would have been covered in alphabetical articles, escape the attention of the authors. The encyclopedia is noteworthy for its comprehensiveness, and this reviewer could seldom fault it on the Ukrainian *past*. However, some essential items relating to the last decade have been missed, either through faulty updating or because they did not fall into the purview of any essay. One cannot find simple biographical information in either volume on the recent Soviet Ukrainian leaders Shelest, Podgorny, or Kirichenko, although all were prominent by the time the first volume of this work appeared in 1963. There seems to be nothing about the current protest movement in the Ukraine or its leaders, such as Chornovil, Dzyuba, and Moroz. This storm has been brewing since 1965, and it is, to say the least, of vital interest to the readers of this work.

But these petty matters do not diminish the usefulness of the encyclopedia for scholars. The omissions are few, and the material intended for fellow Ukrainians is a small percentage of ballast which does not interfere with the general scholarly character of the work. This encyclopedia is a monument to the scholarship of Ukrainians living outside the homeland, and is an essential compendium of information for all who are interested in Ukrainian studies.

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LUDOLF VON SAGAN UND SEINE STELLUNG IN DER AUSEINANDERSETZUNG UM KONZILIARISMUS UND HUSSITISMUS. By *Franz Machilek*. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Philosophischen Fakultät der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität zu München. Wissenschaftliche Materialien und Beiträge zur Geschichte und Landeskunde der Böhmisches Länder, no. 8. Munich: Verlag Robert Lerche, 1967. 256 pp. DM 16, paper.

Dr. Machilek's publication is more than a dissertation, and we can only regret that it is overwhelmed with notes (about one-third of the whole) and that instead of being presented in the usual printed form it is typewritten and reduced to a size difficult to read. But the substance of the book is most valuable. We have recently gained a number of works on this subject, not only in Czech but also in German and English, as well as biographies of important figures who fought or contributed