cal entries. The fourth covers Ukrainian relations with other countries, minorities in Ukraine, and places to which Ukrainians emigrated.

Thus, for example, the entry on geography briefly states what geography is, surveys geographical accounts of Ukraine from the earliest times, and traces the development of the discipline in Ukraine. A separate entry then traces the geography of Ukraine. The entry on Germans traces the history of the German national minority in Ukraine, while a separate entry on Germany covers that country's relations with Ukraine going back to Kievan Rus' and the development of the Ukrainian community in Germany. Ukraine's Jewish and Greek communities are treated at length, while smaller entries cover less numerous minorities like the Gagauzy and Karaites. There are also, of course, numerous brief items on lesser known figures connected with Ukrainian history and community life.

The fact that figures prominent in Soviet Ukraine are listed under the Ukrainian forms of their names (Hamarnik rather than Gamarnik, Hrynko rather than Grinko, Kossior rather than Kossior) will cause difficulties for those who know these figures only through Russian. Sensibly, the most famous Russian writer of Ukrainian origin is listed as Nikolai Gogol rather than Mykola Hohol, while Gogol's father, a Ukrainian playwright of some renown, is listed as Basyl Hohol-Yanovsky.

Treated with scrupulous fairness are figures who are unlikely to be seen sympathetically by most Ukrainians in the West. One such individual is Ukrainian-Canadian Communist leader Peter Krawchuk, who after World War II opposed the entry of Ukrainian displaced persons into Canada on the grounds that they were "bourgeois nationalists" and collaborators. Another is Yurii Kondufor, whose tenure as director of the Institute of History of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences has been less than auspicious for the development of Soviet Ukrainian historical scholarship.

The rapid growth of Ukrainian studies in the West has meant that a few of the entries are dated even before publication (for example, the entry on "famine" in volume one, which is corrected by the "genocide" entry in volume two), but this is less the fault of the compilers than a tribute to the progress being made in the field of Ukrainian studies.

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine is an indispensable reference tool for any serious research touching on Ukrainian affairs or the Ukrainian diaspora. It should be part of any library, personal or institutional, in any way related to Ukrainian studies. Those involved in this truly monumental undertaking have every right to point to this volume with pride. It is an outstanding achievement.

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A solid history of Ukraine has long been needed for courses in East European, Ukrainian, and Russian history. This nicely illustrated and attractively produced tome provides a better introduction to the history of
Ukraine than other existing texts. It will serve classroom needs, and it is a must for university and college libraries. It is up-to-date, both in bibliography and in illustrations. Indeed, in some respects it presents a marvel in academic publishing—acknowledgements were written in July 1988; there is a photograph of a demonstration in Lviv in that month; and the book was on the shelves in time for the 1988 fall academic session. *Ukraine: A History* is lively and manageable for the general reader. Its chronological structure is easy to follow, the clarity of the presentations enhanced by useful and well prepared maps, carefully chosen photographs and a clear aim: to tell the reader the story of Ukraine as simply as it can be told. It is an old fashioned book that highlights political history, offers conventional explanations for historical phenomena and provides little analysis and does not delve into social and community history, which is so critical for Ukraine. Its coverage of the modern period of the history of Ukraine at times unduly favors Western Ukraine, and even within that context, its nationalist parties.

Textbooks are not expected to reflect archival research, innovative approaches, or the full complexity of the topic, so it is not very sporting to fault this welcome volume for not being more responsive to the full range of historical concerns. But the physical attractiveness of the book raises one's expectations of coverage and depth of probing. Moreover, I cannot agree with Subtelny's decision to stress the concepts of state and modernization as the major vehicles in the presentation of the history of Ukraine. Statelessness has indeed been a pervading characteristic of Ukraine, but the history of the country cannot be subsumed solely or even primarily under the quest for sovereignty, independence or even autonomy. Modernization, which Subtelny does not define but which he maintains exists in Ukraine largely "under the aegis of non-Ukraines," is hardly a useful characterization of modern-day Ukraine. And surely few who know Ukrainian cultural history can accept Subtelny's statement that "to this day a crucial dichotomy still exits between things Ukrainian and modern." A focus on that which does not characterize the object defined is hardly the best way of defining it. The fact that this approach has been traditional in earlier histories should not prevent the contemporary scholar from telling the story better from a different perspective. Subtelny missed an opportunity that non-state oriented approaches to history offer.

One misses, too, some discussion of what conventional terms mean within the Ukrainian context. Thus, Subtelny's characterization of Kievan Rus' as not being a state in the modern sense fails to describe the nature of medieval statehood, although the schematic presentation of society and rulers in Kiev is as thorough as can be expected in a book of this kind. The Cossack era, Subtelny's own specialty, is vividly presented, but the analysis of the towns could have been strengthened by bringing in some comparative elements. One can argue with Subtelny's presentation of the development of modern nationalism, especially of the nationalistic movement in Western Ukraine. His description of Nazi rule in Ukraine lacks a sense of the tragedy of the people, while his analysis of the levels of collaboration with the Germans rightly points to the fact that Ukrainians never occupied real positions of power or influence. Inclusion of a chapter on immigration, especially to Canada and the United States, and of another one on the