Centre seems to believe that the term 'Texts' means 'novels' only, and that an inordinate amount of public money is being spent to achieve such unsatisfactory results, it is only natural to expect some harsh reactions. And that would be a pity because the project as originally envisioned was a good one.

R.G. MOYLES
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Professor Paul Robert Magocsi of the University of Toronto has enriched Ukrainian bibliography with two important publications. His *Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals* (1983) has great importance not only for scholars abroad, but also for students of Ukrainian within the Ukraine. It covers 175 periodicals published between 1848 and 1918 which were and still are mostly banned in the Soviet Union. Branded mainly as nationalistic they were, with a few exceptions, simply unavailable even in the academic and other selected libraries of the Ukraine. Fortunately Professor Magocsi arranged to microfilm them in various western repositories such as the National Library of Austria, the Library of Congress, government archives, and private collections. Now these microfilms are part of the rich holdings at the University of Toronto's John Robarts Library and are available to students and researchers. *Ucrainica at the University of Toronto Library,* which consists of two huge volumes, is not an original compilation. It consists of catalogue cards, copied and grouped in some thirty chapters including reference aids, serials, geography, history, literature, sport, etc. These are subarranged alphabetically by author or title, and are thus readily accessible to the reader. The history of the Ukraine and related fields, for example, are subdivided into the headings 'Archaeology and the Pre-Kievan Period' and 'History' with the following subheadings: 'Historiography and Bibliography,' 'General Surveys,' 'Kievan Rus' (with references to other subheadings), 'Lithuanian-Polish-Cossack Era,' 'Late 18th Century to 1914,' and others including 'Regional and Urban History' (with alphabetical listings of the names of the cities and regions). Similarly the alphabetically arranged subheadings in the chapter 'Literature' help to locate authors and their publications. Altogether this is an enormous and well prepared work.

The entries in the catalogue are written mostly in Ukrainian (transliterated), but many of them are in English, Russian (transliterated), Polish, German, and other languages, including, oddly enough, some items in Arabic and other exotic tongues. The practical usefulness of this catalogue should not be underestimated. Every advanced student of Ukrainian or researcher in the field must have this
professionally organized publication on his or her desk.

As Ucrainica demonstrates, the holdings of the University of Toronto's John Robarts Library are very rich indeed, but not as complete as one would expect. There are many Ukrainian publications in the National Library of Canada, the University of Ottawa, and many more in the libraries of Manitoba and Alberta, which will not be found on the shelves of the University of Toronto Library. This raises the question of similar publications being produced, a Ucrainica in Western Canadian Libraries, for example. The Ukrainian Centre of Culture and Education in Winnipeg, as well as the libraries in Edmonton and Saskatoon, could serve as excellent sources for such a book.

Among other shortcomings, I would like to emphasize the doubtful classification of certain cards. Some popular sketches of poets, writers, and playwrights, which deal exclusively with their works (vol. I, pp. 351-57), are included in the chapter 'Education and Pedagogy,' although they have no connection with the methodology of teaching or to pedagogy in general. If these sketches are listed here under the pretext that they were written for instructors as a tool in teaching literature, then at least some reference should have been made to these publications in the chapter 'Literature' [under the names of the respective authors], to which the aforementioned sketches actually belong in the first place.

YAR SLAVUTYCH
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This, the fifteenth title in the University of Waterloo Library bibliography series, is an impressively professional piece of work, from its natty appearance to the carefully compiled contents. Its lack of even a brief biography affirms that this is a bibliography for the expert, and its detailed bibliographic descriptions, including quasifacsimile transcriptions of title pages, measure up to the best and most practical standards. The introduction explains the sources for many of the references, particularly noting the construction over time of the Mackay Collection in the Dana Porter Library at the University of Waterloo. It further carefully and clearly defends the compiler's premises for each of her five categories of material, premises and categories which have both obviously benefitted by her contact with Mackay family friends and relatives. In short, this book is a bibliographer's delight – a concentrated topic treated in professional detail, the product of considerable research carried out in the United States as well as in Canada, and tastefully published. One is particularly impressed by the inclusion even of 'sheet music' and ephemera which are, as the compiler tells us, 'the only printed examples of certain poems.'

From the point of view of the producer – the bibliographer – the bibliography is a well put together piece of work that could serve as a catalogue to the Mackay Collection in the Dana Porter Library, but which obviously achieves a more ambitious