Reference Books of 2011–2012: A Selection

Laurence H. Miller

Slavic and east European specialists at the University of Illinois Library at Urbana-Champaign have contributed to this annual column. This year's contributors are Jan Adamczyk, Urszula Biegaj, Kit Condill, Helen Sullivan, Dmitry Tartakovsky, and Laurence Miller.

General

Europa de Sud-Est în memoria culturală românească: Bibliografie. Ed. Mircea Muthu. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 2011. 321 pp.

Literary scholar Mircea Muthu has put together a two-part bibliography of works within the field of Balkan studies from the Romanian perspective, or, as the title puts it, "in Romanian cultural memory." The first part focuses on significant Balkan literature from all the neighboring states that has been translated into Romanian. The second part is a broader humanities section with works by Romanian scholars or works translated into Romanian from other national schools. The first part is organized by nation, the second topically within particular fields, including Balkanology, Byzantium, linguistics, and a short chapter on Romanians in the Balkans. The bibliographies are strong on French sources but weak on German and English ones. There are three name indexes: one for monograph authors and editors of journals, a second for editors of anthologies and collected works, and a third for translators.—DT

Slavianskaia kniga epokhi natsional'nogo vozrozhdeniia konets XVIII veka–1878 g. v fondakh GPIB Rossii: Bolgariia, Galichina, Zakarpat'e, Bukovina, Luzhitskie serby, Sloveniia, Khorvatiia: Katalog kollektsii. Comp. N. M. Pasheeva. Ed. M. D. Afanas'ev. Moscow: Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaia biblioteka Rossii, 2012. 125 pp.

This is the third catalogue covering a part of the Historical Library's special collection of books concerning the nineteenth-century Slavic national revivals. The 734 titles in the catalogue are part of a collection of more than 3,000 books. Preceding catalogues covered Serbian books (1996) and Czech and Slovak books (2010). Full-page portraits of some leading Bulgarian, Galician, Sorbian, Slovenian, and Croatian activists are included at the end of the catalogue along with an index of personal names. Within sections devoted to each of the five nationalities, entries are arranged alphabetically by author or anonymous title.—LM

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Albania

A Biographical Dictionary of Albanian History. By Robert Elsie. London: I. B. Tauris, 2013. 541 pp.

Robert Elsie is a leading scholar in the extremely underdeveloped field of Albanian studies in the English language. He is the author of the *Dictionary of Albanian Literature* (1986) and the *Historical Dictionary of Albania* (2004), which are among the few and thus heavily used reference works in English on Albania. This volume is a continuation of his work, reflecting his gradual shift from language and literature to folklore and history. The dictionary provides detailed descriptions of 740 historical figures from ancient Illyrian mythology to postsocialist political leaders and includes foreigners as well as Albanians significant in Albanian history. The work builds on Elsie's historical dictionary from 2004, adding some new entries and focusing entirely on individuals (rather than events, places, or concepts). The bulk of the material presented, however, has already been published in this earlier volume. Following the entries are a place name glossary, a bibliography, and a biographical sketch about the author. Although the bibliography is useful, particularly because it builds on the one presented in the historical dictionary from 2004, bibliographic notes within the annotations would have been a valuable addition for the researcher.—DT

Czech Republic

Kdo je kdo v české sociologii a příbuzných oborech. Ed. Zdeněk R. Nešpor and Anna Kopecká. Prague: Sociologické nakladatelství, 2011. 362 pp.

Some 279 sociologists, anthropologists, social historians, and scholars in related disciplines are included in this who's who compilation. The book also provides descriptions of the activities of 27 university and government agencies doing sociological research; 10 of which are affiliated with Charles University in Prague. There are indexes by specialization and also by research topics. Portraits accompany some of the biographies.—LM

Průvodce kulturním děním a životním stylem v českých zemích 1948–1967. By Jiří Knapík, Martin Franc, et al. Prague: Academia, 2011. 2 vols. 1,297 pp.

A fascinating view of Czech everyday life and popular culture during the first twenty years of communism in Czechoslovakia emerges from browsing this kaleidoscopic encyclopedia-guidebook. The two young academics who directed this major federally funded project have organized a mass of archival and published sources on food, cultural events, telephones, leisure, clubs and societies, radio and television, laws, politics and culture, lifestyles, literature, and many other aspects of Czech society. The small topic "cocktails" includes eight bibliographic references. Many cross-references and intertextual cross-references are among the useful features, which also include comprehensive lists of headwords, an index of personal names, photographs (also indexed), an English-language summary, a 20-page list of archival and secondary sources, and more than a dozen other supplements. The authors suggest that this work should be continued as a Wikipedia-type project.—LM

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Georgia

Sak'art'velos erovnuli atlasi: National atlas of Georgia. Natsional'nyi atlas Gruzii. Ed. Ramin Gobejišvili et al. T'bilisi: [Kartograp'ia], 2012. 164 pp.

The first atlases of Georgia were created by Prince Vakhushti Bagrationi in the early eighteenth century, before the kingdom's incorporation into the Russian empire. Since then, only a handful of attempts at a comprehensive atlas of the country have been made. Some significant omissions notwithstanding, the Institute of Geography at Tbilisi State University that bears Bagrationi's name has set the standard for the foreseeable future with this lavishly annotated exploration of most aspects of Georgian geography, both contemporary and historical. The atlas is divided into twelve sections (geomorphology, glaciation, socioeconomic indicators, archeology/architecture, and the like) each of which contains up to three dozen maps, totaling over 150 in all. The visual appeal and clarity of the maps is of a high caliber, although some fonts are extremely small. The Web site of the Bagrationi Institute (www.geography.tsu.ge/ [last accessed 31 May 2013]) notes an online version of the atlas, but this does not appear to be available to the general public at the time of this review. No indexes are provided, and despite the trilingual title pages, every word of the text (and on every map) is in Georgian. The main drawback of the atlas, however, is that the detailed depictions of Georgia's ever-changing political geography through the centuries stop abruptly in the nineteenth century. The boundaries and administrative divisions of Georgia in the post–World War I period, including independent Georgia (1918–1921), the Transcaucasian SFSR (1922–1937), and the Georgian SSR (1937–1991), not to mention post-Soviet Georgia's struggle for territorial integrity (its wars over Abkhazia and South Ossetia in 1991–1992, 1992–1993, and 2008) are almost completely ignored (presumably because they do not always support the Georgian government's current territorial claims. The single exception to this rule is a map dealing with the number of "forcibly displaced persons from the territories temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation" (25), which does depict the de facto post-1991 boundaries of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. With maps devoted to subjects as diverse as mineral springs (120–21), the eparchies of the Georgian Orthodox Church (26–27), and even the distribution of 77 different native species of freshwater fish (110), this atlas will nevertheless be of lasting value to Georgia-focused scholars in a wide variety of fields.—KC

Hungary

Bibliography of the Holocaust in Hungary. Ed. and comp. Randolph L. Braham. East European Monographs, no. 784. Boulder, Colo.: Social Science Monographs, 2011. Dist. Columbia University Press. 934 pp.

One of the leading historians of the Hungarian Holocaust, Randolph L. Braham, has compiled and edited a comprehensive bibliography of the sources in one volume that will be a great asset for future researchers. Individual entries are numbered and divided into sections, which cover general reference works, background, the Holocaust itself, and the postwar era. The guide is exhaustive and encompasses literature in several languages, although the focus is on Hungarian. Most of the entries are for monographs and contain brief descriptive annotations; but journal articles and chapters from edited volumes (many by Braham) are also included. Following the 5,619 en-

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tries are three indexes: author, name, and geographical. All in all this wide-ranging volume is the natural place to start for anyone doing research on this subject.—DT

Poland

Bibliografia Kaszub. Artykuły z czasopism Tom 1: 1945–1956. By Agnieszka Chelchowska et al. Gdańsk: Wojewódzka i Miejska Biblioteka Publiczna im. Josepha Conrada Korzeniowskiego w Gdańsku, 2012– . Vol. 1. 282 pp.

This bibliography of Kashubian articles is the first volume in a planned set that will cover materials from 1945 to 2010. The first volume is limited to articles from the years 1945–1956. The bibliography offers entries on history, ethnography, and linguistics, among other topics and articles in both Kashubian and Polish, not only from the regional (Pomeranian) press, but also from all Polish regions. Some citations are taken from standard bibliographies, and brief descriptions are provided with some of the annotations. Indexes of subjects and authors are included. This ambitious attempt at a comprehensive bibliography of Kashubian articles aims to fill what the compilers consider to be a gap in the currently available resources for studying Kashubian culture and consolidates bibliographic information from several diverse sources.—UB

Generalicja Wojska Polskiego 1918–1926. By Andrzej Wojtaszak. Warsaw: Oficyna Wydawnicza RYTM, 2012. 845 pp.

This work is the first significant attempt in Polish historiography to analyze the makeup of the elite of the Polish army in the eight years between the initial phase of rebuilding the armed forces after the years of partition and the May 1926 coup d'état. The book offers a detailed and fascinating insight into the shift in the leading cadres, showing the reasons for promotion or dismissal of top officers. Individual entries in the alphabetically arranged biographical dictionary of generals (381–821) provide detailed service records, including in-depth information on educational, military, and personal background. In most cases photos are included and in many instances performance evaluations are provided. The work is accompanied by a name index, as well as a substantial bibliography of primary and secondary sources. Each entry includes a bibliography of sources consulted. The generous introductory chapters (17–365) provide a wealth of background information as well as a variety of statistical tables on diverse aspects of the Polish officer corps. This substantial work will be of great interest to any scholar researching Polish military history.—JA

Polscy pisarze i badacze literatury przełomu XX i XXI wieku: Słownik biobibliograficzny. Chief ed. Alicja Szałagan. Warsaw: Fundacja Akademia Humanistyczna Instytut Badan Literackicj, 2011. Vol. 1. 302 pp.

This bio-bibliographic dictionary of Polish writers and literary scholars from essentially the last twenty years is the first volume in a planned set; each volume will contain entries A–Z. In this volume are 90 selected literary scholars whose major contributions to scholarship began in the 1980s and continue to the present. Information about these contemporary authors was collected principally through survey questionnaires. Entries offer basic biographical information and a career overview, as well as selected lists of works by and about the authors. Included are original works, translations, adaptations, editorial works, works published in Poland and abroad in Polish and other languages. This is a valuable source for the study of contemporary Polish authors and literary critics.—UB

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Russia

A. A. Blok: Ukazatel' literatury 1979–2008. Chief eds. A. I. Sliva and O. V. Etova. Moscow: Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennykh naukam RAN, 2011. 226 pp.

In 1980, the National Library of Russia issued a volume of its *Russkie sovetskie pisateli: Poety* (vol. 3, pt. 2) that was devoted to Aleksandr Blok. The present volume continues this comprehensive listing of works about the poet, although it differs significantly from the *Russkie sovetskie pisateli* volume in that it does not include works by Blok. All other publications related to the works of Blok are included, however. Major critical works republished between 1979 and 2008 can also be found here. The collection of literary materials at INION (the Social Science Library of the Russian Academy of Sciences) was the source for much of the material included in this bibliography. The compilers also drew from the Russian State Library, the Internet, periodical literature, and D. M. Magomedova's bibliography on Blok in *Russkaia literatura kontsa XIX—nachala XX veka* (2010). The compilers have searched western literature as well, in their attempt to provide a comprehensive international bibliography of works about Blok. The entries are organized by year. Each year is subdivided into types of publications: monographs, articles, dissertation abstracts, manuscripts deposited in INION's collection, bibliographies, catalogues, and guides. Works published in Cyrillic are listed first followed by those in Latin script. Although there is no subject index, the compilers have provided a set of indexes to various categories of material: biographical studies of Blok, analysis of Blok's writings, discussions of his translations, correspondence with Blok, and, finally, pedagogical works and popular treatments of his life and works. The nearly 3,400 bibliographic entries include complete publication information, and many citations have brief descriptive notes as well.—HS

Aktery rossiiskogo kino, 1986–2011: Biofil'mograficheskii spravochnik. Comp. Vladimir Martynov. Moscow: Kanon+, Reabilitatsiia, 2012. 631 pp.

For those seeking basic information on contemporary film actors, this is a useful source. The volume includes 900 performers who gained prominence from 1986 to 2011 or who debuted during those years. The alphabetically arranged entries provide basic information that allows the user to review the filmography of each actor. Much of the material for the guide has been drawn from the databases ruskino.ru and kinoteatr.ru, but various print resources have also been used. For the films, title and year of release is listed, as is the role the actor portrayed in the film. An index of names is included.—HS

Literaturnye pamiatniki: Annotirovannyi katalog, 1948–2011. Ed. A. D. Mikhailov and E. V. Khaltrin-Khalturina. Moscow: Nauka, 2012. 605 pp.

A previous version of this guide to the famous scholarly series of books on Russian and world literature was published for its fiftieth anniversary in 1998, and the 63-page introduction to that work is reprinted here along with a 14-page update. Of the 610 books described (in chronological order), 151 were published between 1998 and 2011 and are newly listed. Each entry has a complete bibliographic description, list of contents, reference to reviews of the book, and a descriptive annotation. The supplements include a biographical dictionary of the series editors and editorial board members, an index to the series by author and anonymous title, a systematic subject index, and a comprehensive index of all contributors to the 610 books in the series. In addition to its obvious reference value, this catalogue and its skillful scholarly ap-

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paratus provide an informative perspective on 64 years of Russian and Soviet literary scholarship.—LM

Mikhail Bulgakov i mirovaia kul'tura: Spravochnik-tezaurus. By Evgenii Aleksandrovich Iablokov. St. Petersburg: Dmitrii Bulanin, 2011. 622 pp.

This unique reference resource provides a thorough look at Mikhail Bulgakov's complete works and their link with world culture. In the first of several sections, Evgenii Iablokov created tables that organize Bulgakov's works alphabetically, chronologically, and by genre. The second section offers a more thorough description of Bulgakov's major works in long form. The third section, a dictionary-thesaurus, forms the bulk of the book and makes it quite unique. To create this resource, Iablokov has taken references to historical and literary figures, institutions, religions, musical instruments, and the like from Bulgakov's works. Each entry details the work in which Bulgakov makes the reference and provides his exact quotation. Some entries have more thorough explanations, while others include just the quotation. The final section includes an index of the quotations organized by the title of the source text, a bibliography of sources, and an index of names mentioned in the volume.—HS

Moskovskii teatr na Taganke, 1984–2004: Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Comp. A. V. Akimenko, Iu. G. Slizun, and O. P. Fishman. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 2011. 340 pp.

Continuing a 1989 bibliography on Moscow's Taganka Theater covering 1964–1984, this work lists 1,868 books and articles in Russian concerning the Taganka. A supplement includes an additional 41 Russian-language articles published in Ukrainian newspapers from 1995 to 2004. All of the works were examined de visu and assigned descriptors that provide the basis for separate subject, personal name, and play indexes. The overall arrangement is chronological, then alphabetical by author. A brief essay by famed director Iurii Liubimov introduces the bibliography.—LM

Otechestvennaia voina 1812 goda: Biograficheskii slovar'. By V. M. Bezotosnyi et al. Moscow: Rosvoentsentr/Kuchkovo pole, 2011. 356 pp.

While asserting its use of new historical data and recently discovered archival sources, this biographical dictionary of 582 army generals and other top military officials who participated in the war and campaigns against Napoleon from 1812 to 1814 is essentially a popular and patriotic treatment of the subject. The articles are all signed, and many of them (418) are accompanied by small color portraits (most of them by portrait painter George Dawe). The entries lack bibliographical and archival references. The end matter includes a listing of the Russian army units and commanding officers at the beginning of the war, a 3-page bibliography with brief citations, a list of portraits with their current locations, and a list of abbreviations. There is no index.—LM

Periodicheskie i neperiodicheskie kollektivnye izdaniia russkogo zarubezh'ia 1918–1941: Zhurnalistika, literatura, iskusstvo, gumanitarnye nauki, pedagogika, religiia, voennaia i kazach'ia pechat'. Opyt rasshirennogo spravochnika v dvukh chastiakh. By V. B. Kudriavtsev. Moscow: Russkii put', 2011. Vol. 1. 936 pp.

Any number of sources on émigré publications have been issued over the years. They range from Liudmila Foster's *Bibliografiia russkoi zarubezhnoi literatury* (1970) and Michael Schatoff's *Half a Century of Russian Serials* (1970–1972) to Ol'ga Bakich's *Harbin Russian Imprints* (2002) as well as the *Svodnyi katalog russkikh zarubezhnykh periodicheskikh i prodolzhaiushchikhsia izdanii v bibliotekakh Sankt-Peterburga* (1996). Each added a piece to the picture of the worldwide emigration of Russians after the

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revolution. This latest edition is a complete catalogue of all serial publications in the humanities during the interwar period. It is designed as a reference source for the researcher and librarian as opposed to a union catalogue. As a reference tool it helps complete the image of the Russian cultural heritage outside Russia's borders during this period. The vast majority of existing published sources have been consulted in preparaing the first volume in this two-volume set. Preference was given to direct examination of the publications to gather information on their publication data, contributors, and publication history. Many collections were consulted, including the Russian State Library, the Russian National Library, the library of the Russian State Archive, the library of the Academy of Sciences, the library of the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art, and the State Historical Library. When consulting the original was impossible, published sources were relied upon for information. This catalogue, then, presents postrevolutionary publications issued in emigration, including Russian-language publications issued by the various nationalities of the Russian empire in emigration; publications of Russian minorities in the border countries of the empire; Russian-Soviet publications issued outside Russia's borders; Russian-language editions of foreign periodicals as well as multilingual editions. Although the compiler has limited the subject range to the humanities, the concept has been defined broadly to include journalism, military publications, education, and review literature as well as literature and art. Specifically excluded from the study are periodicals on topics such as manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, technology, natural sciences, medicine, trade, and sports. As is noted in the introduction, these subjects may be included in the more general publications. Where adequate information is available, the entries are truly exhaustive and provide complete publication information: periodicity, format, all places of publication, editors, and information on any interruptions to the publication. The entry for the Harbin publication *Molva* includes a note on an interruption in its publication as a result of the arrest of the editor in November 1928. Brief entries, like that for *Russkaia pravda* (Harbin, 1922), for example, reflect the dearth of information on the title generally and the lack of availability. The careful annotation of 2,693 titles is an achievement in itself, but V. B. Kudriavtsev has added more depth to this resource by including lists of contributors whenever possible. The second volume will provide a bibliography on émigré periodicals as well as extensive indexing allowing scholars new access to information on the culture of the emigration.—HS

Petr Arkad'evich Stolypin: Entsiklopediia. Chief ed. V. V. Shelokhaev. Moscow: Izdatel' stvo "Rossiiskaia Politicheskaia Entsiklopediia" (ROSSPEN), 2011. 735 pp.

Vladimir Putin's hero and role model, Petr Arkad'evich Stolypin, chairman of the Council of Ministers from 1906 to 1911, is the main subject of this single-volume encyclopedia, which is characterized by relatively long signed articles on government and political affairs in late imperial Russia. Prominent political, social, and intellectual leaders are among the subjects, and the topical and biographical articles are a rich source of information. Useful brief bibliographies and archival references are included in many of the articles. The book is illustrated with photographs consisting mainly of portraits and group portraits. A 4-page general bibliography and lists of abbreviations conclude the volume, which was published as part of the government-sponsored commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Stolypin's birth.—LM

Slovar' russkikh senatorov 1711–1917 gg.: Materialy dlia biografii. By N. A. Murzanov. Ed. D. N. Shilov. St. Petersburg: Dmitrii Bulanin, 2011. 735 pp.

Finding personal information on government officials of the imperial period can be a daunting task. This is particularly true for less prominent figures. N. A. Murzanov's

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listing of every senator who served in the Russian senate from 1711 to 1917 (previously existing only as an unpublished manuscript in the National Library of Russia) answers at least some of the questions historians and others will have about these individuals. Although the information included is not particularly detailed, it does provide facts that are difficult to find in any other published source. All of the information was drawn from the archive of the Senate in St. Petersburg where Murzanov worked for half a century. Murzanov combed through this material and compiled a source that will be valuable to historians and genealogists. Each entry offers a brief overview of the senator's life and provides basic biographical information, dates of birth and death, profession, education, and military background. The entries also include information on each senator's family. Annotations provide extensive cross-references. A number of errors were identified and corrected. Supplementary materials include a long essay by D. N. Shilov on Nikolai Alekseevich Murzanov and Mariia Nikolaevna Murzanova and their lives working in the archives. There is also a selection of photographic material on the Senate. The volume is arranged alphabetically and includes a name index that also provides the maiden names of the senators' wives.—HS

V. I. Dal': Biografiia i tvorcheskoe nasledie. Biobibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Comp. N. L. Iugan and K. G. Tarasov. Moscow: Flinta, Nauka, 2012. 809 pp.

There have been hundreds of biographical and critical writings on V. I. Dal' and his contributions to Russian lexicography, literature, medicine, the natural sciences, and folklore. Numerous bibliographic sources have also been published. This volume marks the 210th anniversary of Dal''s birth and includes references to works dating from 1827 to 2011. Although it draws from many sources, it makes no claim to be comprehensive. The first 200 pages consist of a foreword, two biographical essays, and a chronology of Dal''s life and works. These extensive essays by N. L. Iugan examine Dal''s work in his own time and the discussions of Dal''s work by his colleagues. The remainder of the volume, some 500 pages, is devoted to the bibliographic entries. These include sections devoted to the many editions of Dal''s writings, the critical literature on Dal''s work, electronic resources available at the time of publication (in Russia) and guides to archival holdings on Dal''s life and works. The indexing is also very detailed, providing the user access to the citations through an index of the titles of Dal''s writings, an index of correspondence, a name index, a thematic index, and an index of periodical publications cited in the bibliography. The archival information is thoroughly described and especially useful. The section on electronic resources is quite informative but suffers from the difficulties all print media encounters when attempting to capture ever-changing information on the Web: many of the links have changed or disappeared since the volume's publication. There is also no attempt to cite western sources on Dal'. Two supplements are included: bibliographic notes compiled by Dal' and a bibliography of materials on Dal''s family. The compiler followed the general Russian principles of bibliographic description for the more than 3,500 entries, relying on title page information for publication data. The detailed descriptive annotations will surely be useful to scholars doing an exhaustive literature search on Dal'. The compilers have attempted to cite specific pages of the letters from Dal''s famous correspondents on which Dal' is mentioned. Brief annotations describe how the materials relate to Dal' and his work. Detailed contents notes for collections and conference proceedings have been included.—HS

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Serbia

Zloupotrebljene institucije: Ko je bio ko u Srbiji 1987–2000 godine. By Dušan Bogdanović and Biljana Kovačević-Vučo. Belgrade: Fond "Biljana Kovačević-Vučo," 2011. 334 pp.

Prominent human rights activist Biljana Kovačević-Vučo who died in 2010 was one of the initiators of this project to identify the members of the nomenklatura in Serbia and former Yugoslavia during the regime of Slobodan Milošević with the aim of holding them accountable for the war crimes and human rights abuses in the Balkans during that period. More than 1,400 individuals are listed with brief identifying facts: place and date of birth, education, and positions held. The biographical listing is followed by a chronology and a comprehensive list of the government, public, and private institutional positions held by the nomenklatura. Co-director of the project, Dušan Bogdanović, plans to continue this effort with the project "Mapping Accountability in the Balkan Wars of the 1990s," which would include processing crowd-sourced data for inclusion in a second edition of this book.—LM

Slovenia

Slovenika: Slovenska nacionalna enciklopedija. Ed. Martin Ivanič. Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 2011. 2 vols. 1,874 pp.

Essential for any Slavic reference collection, this authoritative, up-to-date national illustrated encyclopedia is an outstanding source of detailed information about Slovenian geography, history, science, literature, and culture. Many of the bibliographic citations are for 2010 imprints. As the title indicates, the volumes are devoted almost exclusively to Slovenes and Slovenia. The articles are not signed, and the lack of an index somewhat diminishes the value of this well-designed work.—LM

Tajikistan

Tojikiston: 20-soli istiqloliiati davlat. Majmuai omori / Tadzhikistan: 20 let gosudarstvennoi nezavisimosti. Statisticheskii sbornik. Ed. B. Z. Muhammadieva et al. Dushanbe: Agentii omori nazdi Prezidenti Jumhurii Tojikiston, 2011. 832 pp.

As the most comprehensive single source for statistics relating to independent Tajikistan, this twentieth-anniversary compilation is over 300 pages longer than its two predecessor volumes (published on the tenth and fifteenth anniversaries of Tajik independence in 2001 and 2006, respectively). This is partly due to the welcome choice of a larger font size for this edition and partly due to the inclusion of additional pie charts, bar graphs, and, primarily, statistical tables (such as the comparisons of the results of various national censuses on pages 36–41, or the migration-related statistics broken down by region on pages 68–73). The volume's 832 pages begin with a brief section devoted to general socioeconomic and geographic indicators. The remaining pages are divided between statistics relating to the social sphere (education, the labor market, prices of consumer goods, publishing, among others) and those relating to the economy (for example, privatization, foreign investment, agriculture, construction). The

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sections dealing with finance, credit, and international trade are by far the largest, at over 90 pages each. Much of the latter consists of detailed tables of the dollar value of imports and exports from dozens of different countries. Each subsection begins with a brief note on methodology, and nearly all tables include separate columns for each of the twenty years between 1991 and 2010, making chronological comparisons relatively convenient. The volume is fully bilingual, with every single statistical category and table element provided in both Tajik and Russian. (This can, however, lead to crowding on the margins and, when taken together with the absence of gridlines, can make it difficult to tell which numbers correspond with which rows in the table.) Detailed lists of contents are provided at the beginning of each subsection, but there are no indexes. The exact relationship of this volume to the annually published *Omori solonai Jumhurii Tojikiston / Statisticheskii ezhegodnik Respubliki Tadzhikistan* is not spelled out in the introduction, but the organization and presentation of the material is identical, and the data for each year is presumably derived from the same source. Much of this volume's content is duplicated (and, in some cases, supplemented with data from 2011) on the Tajik Statistical Agency's Web site at www.stat.tj/ru/database/socio-demographic-sector/ and www.stat.tj/ru/database/financial-sector/ (last accessed 31 May 2013), and similar pages. Economists, demographers, and others concerned with the quantifiable aspects of life in post-Soviet Tajikistan will find this to be a convenient starting point for their investigations.—KC

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