

UKRAINE

A Bibliographic
Guide to
English-Language
Publications

BOHDAN S.
WYNAR

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*To
Taras,
Misio,
and Roxolanka*

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INTRODUCTION

Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications offers a professionally prepared bibliography of 1,084 numbered entries plus several thousand additional (subsumed) entries mentioned in annotations and published not only in English but also in other languages, including Ukrainian. All non-English titles are translated (or transliterated) into English.

This guide is a result of several years of work and attempts to identify and describe scholarly works in English and offer some critical comments about those works. It covers all important aspects of Ukrainian history and culture including monographs, published and unpublished doctoral dissertations, books, symposia, and pamphlets, as well as selected articles found primarily in scholarly journals. Since most annotations were prepared by one person, additional points of reference are offered in the form of citations to published reviews in several journals indexed by the *Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* published by The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

All titles in this guide were examined *de visu* and include annotations of varying lengths, depending on the relative importance of a given title. Quite frequently we discuss several related titles in one annotation or mention additional works of a given author in a single annotation. Composite annotations are usually longer, and some annotations are lengthy because of cited reviews; annotations are brief for unpublished doctoral dissertations. Subsequently published dissertations are cross-referenced to the published monographs. Information about doctoral dissertations was obtained from University Microfilms and quite frequently cross-checked with the author or institution. Many abstracts of dissertations came directly from their authors, especially if these authors are still teaching at American or Canadian universities.

To assure well-balanced coverage, some 200 scholars were contacted in 1987 and 1989 by letter or telephone with requests to provide bibliographies of their published works and furnish brief curriculum vitae. The response was very positive (85%), and quite frequently we also received copies of scholarly articles published in journals not available to this author.

This bibliographic guide covers the period from the early 1950s to mid-1989. Several exceptions to this period appear as some earlier imprints of scholarly interest are included, e.g., Chamberlin's *The Ukraine* (see entry 301) or Vernadsky's *History of Russia* (see entry 298). Several books published in 1989 are not included because they were not available as this manuscript was being prepared. These are important titles in this category: Harold Troper and Morton Weinfeld's *Old Wounds: Jews, Ukrainians and the Hunt for Nazi War Criminals in Canada* (Chapel Hill, N.C., University of North Carolina Press, 1989, 434 p.); Jaroslav Pelikan's *Confessor between East and West: A Portrait of Ukrainian Cardinal Josyf Slipyj* (Grand Rapids, Mich., Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1989, 264 p.); Oksana Piaseckyj's *Bibliography of Ukrainian Literature in English and French: Translations and Critical Works, 1950-1986* (Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1989, 386 p.); Lubomyr Luciuk and Bohdan S. Kordan's *Creating Landscape: A Geography of Ukrainians in Canada* (Toronto,

University of Toronto Press, 1989, 23 p.); *Millenium of Christianity in Ukraine, 988-1988*, edited by Oleh W. Gerus and Alexander Baran (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1989, 302 p.); Chris C. Park's *Chernobyl: The Long Shadow* (London, Routledge, 1989, 207 p.); Lurii Shcherbak's *Chernobyl: A Documented Story* (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1989, 168 p.); Yaroslav Stetsko's *Ukraine and the Subjugated Nations: Their Struggle for National Liberation. Selected Writing and Speeches ...* (New York, Philosophical Library, 1989, 648 p.); and Ihor Kamenetsky's *The Tragedy of Vynnytsia. Materials on Stalin's Policy of Extermination in Ukraine during the Great Purge, 1936-38* (New York, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1989, 265 p.).

In January 1990 a third edition of John A. Armstrong's *Ukrainian Nationalism* (Englewood, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1990, 271 p.) was published and is mentioned in our annotation to the second edition (see entry 717). All 1989 books mentioned here were examined *de visu* and, in addition to the classic work by Armstrong that constitutes probably the most important study of Ukrainian resistance during World War II, of special interest to the reader is Pelikan's singular monographic treatment in English of Cardinal Slipyj, as well as Troper and Weinfeld's book about political controversy between Ukrainian and Jewish ethnic groups in connection with the well-known problem of Nazi war criminals. *Bibliography of Ukrainian Literature in English and French* is very useful and supplements and complements Tarnawsky's bibliographies (see entries 834-840) and Kamenetsky's study of Stalin's crime in Vynnytsia.

Many works sponsored by various political or social Ukrainian groups and organizations are published for a specific purpose—to advance certain political or social goals or to promote certain ideas (propaganda). Such works usually are of marginal interest to scholars and some of them are mentioned only as subsumed entries, e.g., P. Mirchuk's *My Meetings and Discussions in Israel* (see entry 676), or they are not mentioned at all. Self-published works and most works dealing with the Soviet Union as a whole are generally omitted except for some such as Richard Pipes's *The Formation of the Soviet Union* (see entry 551) since they offer unique information about Ukraine in the context of Ukrainian relations with Russia.

For certain areas, e.g., geography, there are very few works in English covering only Ukraine. Consequently we have included in that chapter Shabad's *Geography of the U.S.S.R.: A Regional Survey* (see entry 285), which covers the entire territory of the Soviet Union. Its annotation mentions works pertaining only to Ukraine but published in languages other than English.

In history, or even literature, there is a problem of proper terminology and periodization; Ukrainian national historiography follows Hrushevsky's scheme of the Kievan period. Many Russian, Soviet, and American interpretations consider the Kievan period a common historical heritage of Russian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian nationalities, occasionally using such terms as Kievan Russia instead of Kievan Rus'.

In most works that incorporate the Cyrillic alphabet there are frequent problems with transliteration and consistency. This bibliographic guide is no exception. Transliteration and the spelling of personal names created difficulties. In this work we followed the title page of the work being reviewed for the spelling of names, and if there were substantial differences in spelling in two books, the variants appear side by side in our index. For names that appear in the Cyrillic alphabet we follow the Library of Congress transliteration omitting diacritical marks. For this general rule there are several exceptions. For example, better-known names are shown in their most frequently used English form. A good example is Ukrainian historian Hrushevs'kyi. *Hrushevsky* is the most frequent English form of his name. Occasionally we give preference to a linguistic transliteration, e.g., Kubijovyč. This form of his name was preferred by the prominent geographer and is constantly used in Ukrainian encyclopedias.

Geographical names are cited more consistently. We use Kiev, the most frequently used form of the Ukrainian capital city of Kyiv, but Lviv or L'viv and not Lvov, and Kharkiv not Kharkov. In general, the Ukrainian spelling of geographical names is preferred and Kiev is one of very few exceptions.

We wish to thank all scholars who sent us their résumés and bibliographies of published works. We would also like to thank the present and former members of the Libraries Unlimited staff who were instrumental in preparing this volume. Our special thanks go to Micaela Ready and Susan Penney for typing and rewriting some of the doctoral annotations. Debby Mattil, Jo Anne Ricca, and Leigh Floyd assisted in the preparation of the index, and Louis Ruybal and Carol Arenberg proofread the typeset copy. We also thank Judy Gay Matthews and Shirley Lambert for expert typesetting and promotional efforts. All errors in fact or interpretation belong to this author.

— Bohdan S. Wynar

1 GENERAL REFERENCE SOURCES

Introduction

Most reference books pertaining to Ukraine are published in Ukrainian and occasionally in Russian or other Slavic languages, with relatively few titles in Western European languages, including English. The purpose of this introduction is to offer some brief comments about Ukrainian reference sources and to describe for the reader the content of this chapter.

Modern Ukrainian bibliography began in the nineteenth century, and the most prominent Ukrainian bibliographer of the first half of the century was M. Maksymovych (1804-1873), a noted historian and natural scientist. His work, *Knizhnaia starina iuzhnorusskaia* (Book Antiquities in Southern Rus'), published during 1849-1850, should be considered the first Ukrainian retrospective bibliography. Maksymovych's initiative was taken up by other scholars. Thus, the first comprehensive historical bibliography was prepared by a noted historian, A. Lazarevs'kyi (1834-1902). The interest in Ukrainian literary bibliography is best depicted by the works of M. Komarov (1814-1913), the most prominent nineteenth-century bibliographer in Eastern Ukraine. In 1863 the well-known Valuev decree was issued and in 1876 the Ems decree, which simply abolished the use of Ukrainian language in the Russian empire. In spite of Russian censorship, it was possible to prepare (in Russian) the so-called "territorial" (regional) bibliography. One of the best works in this category is I. H. Ustinov's bibliography about the Kharkiv region, published in 1887. After 1905, when Russian restrictions on the Ukrainian national movement were somewhat less severe, there appeared during the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century a number of subject bibliographies and biobibliographical sources. The best retrospective bibliography on Ukrainian folklore was prepared in 1901 by B. Hrinchenko (1863-1910), followed by bibliographical works on economics (K. Voblyi), history (M. Hrushevs'kyi, D. Bahalii, and D. Doroshenko), and other topics.

Western Ukrainian lands incorporated into the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1772 enjoyed more political freedom, and the cultural revival of the Ukrainian national movement in Galicia during the second half of the nineteenth century significantly contributed to the transfer of literary and scholarly activities of Eastern Ukrainian scholars to Western Ukraine. The most prominent bibliographer of the nineteenth century in Galicia was Ivan Levyts'kyi (1850-1913), the author of *Holyts'ko-Rus'ka bibliohrafiia* (Galician-Ruthenian Bibliography) published in several volumes in L'viv from 1888 to 1911. This magnum opus covering the years 1772-1884 listed practically all publications published in Western Ukraine in any language pertaining to Ukrainian affairs. Levyts'kyi was also instrumental in organizing a separate bibliographical committee within the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and soon a number of important bibliographies appeared, e.g., a comprehensive bibliography on I. Franko by V. Doroshenko and bibliographical studies of I. Kalynovych, E. J. Pelens'kyi, and others.

Under the Soviet regime, most bibliographical activities in Soviet Ukraine were concentrated in the Book Chamber of the Ukrainian SSR (Knyzhkova Palata Ukrains'koi RSR), the body responsible for preparation of current and retrospective bibliographies and the maintenance of statistical records of book production and centralized cataloging, which also serves as a clearinghouse for all reference inquiries. Since 1924, the Book Chamber has been publishing *Litopys knyh. Orhan derzhavnoi bibliohrafii Ukrains'koi RSR* (Book Annals.

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Organ of the National Bibliography of Ukrainian RSR. Kharkiv, 1924- . Title varies), a monthly current bibliography for books and pamphlets published on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. Material published in other Soviet republics or abroad is not included. This situation is partly remedied by *Ukrains'ka RSR u vydanniakh respublik Radians'koho Soiuzu i krain sotsialistychnoi spivdruzhnosti* (Ukrainian RSR in Publications of Soviet Republics and Socialist Countries), which was started in 1956. The Book Chamber also issues trade bibliographies, e.g., the annual *Knyhy vydavnytstv Ukrainy. Spysok vypuschenoi literatury* (Books of Ukrainian Publishers. List of Released Titles), started in the 1960s, and *Novi vydannia URSR* (New Publications of the Ukrainian RSR), published three times a year since 1958. Bibliographical control of periodical literature is provided by three indexes: *Litopys zhurnal'nykh statei* (Annals of Articles in Journals. 1936- . Bimonthly), *Litopys hazetnykh statei* (Annals of Newspapers Articles. 1937- . Bimonthly), and *Litopys retsenzii* (Annals of Reviews. 1936- . Monthly). Every year the Book Chamber publishes hundreds of bibliographies of all kinds as well as other types of reference works. Bibliographical activities in the Soviet Ukraine, including the work of the Book Chamber, Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian RSR, and other institutions, are described in some detail by B. Wynar (see entry 37). The reader may also consult the article "Bibliography" written by A. Turchyn in the first volume of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37), pp. 219-22, and the articles "Libraries" and "Book Publishing and the Press" in *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38), v. 2, pp. 392-400, 428-72.

There are other types of reference works published in Ukraine, but due to space limitations we will mention here only the most important encyclopedias. *Ukrains'ka zahalna entsyklopediia* (Ukrainian General Encyclopedia), edited by I. Rakovsky and V. Simovych, was published in three volumes in L'viv in 1930-1935. The publication of *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva*, sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, has a long history that is discussed in the annotation for the English version, *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37). In Kiev, *Ukrains'ka radians'ka entsyklopediia* (Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia) was published in two editions: the first edition in 17 volumes during 1950-1962, and the second edition in Ukrainian and Russian in 12 volumes during 1977-1985. In addition, Holovna Redaktsiia Ukrains'koi Radians'koi Entsyklopedii (Chief Editorial Board of Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia) prepared a number of subject encyclopedias that will be discussed in appropriate chapters, as well as *Ukrains'kyi radians'kyi entsyklopedychnyi slovnyk* ([Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary, 2nd ed.], Kiev, Holovna Redaktsiia Ukrains'koi Radians'koi Entsyklopedii, 1986-1987, 3v.), which serves as a supplement to *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia* and provides a number of biographical entries, definitions of some new terminology, names of organizations, associations, etc.

The material in this chapter is arranged in several sections, e.g., encyclopedias and handbooks, bibliographic guides and bibliographies, and library catalogs. The chapter contains about 40 main entries, with many additional titles mentioned in annotations. The length of annotations varies from larger annotations of some 500 words for certain encyclopedias to much briefer annotations for catalogs of library holdings or some highly selective bibliographic guides. The quality of material included in this chapter is rather uneven because of the nature of reference works or even the scholarly reputation of authors or editors responsible for the compilation of certain titles. Thus, there is a substantial difference in quality of scholarship between encyclopedias that took many years to prepare and a number of bibliographies or bibliographic guides, some of them lacking professional execution. Many substandard or specialized titles we have mentioned only in annotations and, in most cases, provided some critical comments as necessary. Quite a few titles listed here contain references to published reviews, a general policy that is followed in all chapters.

Bibliographic Guides and Bibliographies

General Works

1. **Bibliographic Index. A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies, 1937- .** New York, H. W. Wilson, 1938- .

This well-known index lists both bibliographies published separately and those included in books and periodicals. Approximately 2,600 periodicals in several languages are examined regularly, and all bibliographical lists containing 50 or more citations are included. In spite of its international coverage, the emphasis is on American and English material. As for Slavic periodicals, only *Slavic Review* is included (not *Russian Review* or *Ukrainian Quarterly*, both published in English), and only occasionally will one find an entry for a Ukrainian bibliography—e.g., the 1974 volume lists one entry for Ukrainian folklore.

Material in East European languages is covered by *Bibliographische Berichte* (Jahrg. 1- , 1959- . Frankfurt a.m., Klostermann, 1959- . Quarterly), a classified listing of bibliographies in books and periodicals. Of the some 3,000 entries listed per year, East European bibliographies make up approximately one-third of the coverage, including bibliographies published in the Ukrainian language as well as those about Ukraine in other languages, especially Russian and German.

Reviews: J. W. Jensen. *American Reference Books Annual* 1988, entry 74

2. **Books in Print ... Authors, Titles.** New York, R. R. Bowker, 1948- . Annual.

3. **Subject Guide to Books in Print....** New York, R. R. Bowker, 1957- . Annual.

Books in Print and its companion volume, *Subject Guide to Books in Print*, hardly need an introduction. They are two of the best-known sources of Bowker's network that, together with *Publishers' Trade List Annual* (1873-), *Forthcoming Books* (1966- . Bimonthly), *American Book Publishing Record* (1960- . Monthly), and *Weekly Record* (1872- . Weekly, published between 1872 and 1974 as a separate section in *Publishers Weekly*), provide the most comprehensive coverage of book production in the United States. It is sufficient to say that *Books in Print* 1987-1988, published in six volumes, covers some 20,500 American publishers and distributors, showing approximately 600,000 books in print.

Unfortunately, most books listed in *Books in Print* are in English, in spite of the fact that in the United States there are hundreds of active book publishers that produce books and other material in languages other than English. The same is true of books published in Ukrainian. In most cases, these are not registered in Bowker's network because Ukrainian publishers (as is true of other ethnic groups) do not report their publications to Bowker (with the exception of *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, such listings are free of charge). Thus, it is impossible to discuss bibliographic control of non-English publications in this country, a serious problem that hopefully will be solved in the not too distant future. Nevertheless, some publishers are represented in *Books in Print* with books published not only in English but also in Ukrainian, e.g., Smoloskyp, Slavia Library, Ukrainian Academic Press, and Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In examining *Subject Guide to Books in Print* under appropriate subject headings, it is fairly easy to locate at least 200 publications (most of them in English) that cover several aspects of Ukrainian affairs. The same is true of *American Book Publishing Record*, which, in addition to annual cumulations, has retrospective cumulations, e.g., *The American Book Publishing Record Cumulative 1876-1949* (1980, 15v.). Its bibliographical citations are based on original cataloging done by the professional staff at Bowker for books submitted to this firm by U.S. publishers (and by authorized American distributors of books published in foreign countries) as well as information from the Library of Congress MARC II tapes. In addition, many titles from the *National Union Catalog* (for the years 1950 to 1969) and from MARC tapes (for the years 1968-1977) that have not appeared in previous cumulations are now included. Books pertaining to Ukrainian affairs are included in all volumes, and volume 15 serves as a subject guide to this set. Here we find several hundred listings of appropriate subject headings, from "Ukraine—Bibliography" to "Ukrainians in the United States—Juvenile Literature." The most recent cumulation is for 1980-1984 (5v.). Annual volumes as well as a retrospective cumulation for 1876-1981 are also available on microfiche and *Books in Print Online*, updated monthly.

In Canada, Ukrainian-language publications constitute the third largest group (after English and French), far ahead of other ethnic minorities—e.g., German, Italian, or Polish. *Canadian Books in Print* 1967- . Annual (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1968- . Issued in two parts: Author and Title Index and Subject Index) is "intended to bridge the gap between Bowker's *Books in Print* and Whitaker's

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British Books in Print," indicating among other things that "efforts have been made to include all titles bearing the imprint of Canadian publishers or Canadian subsidiaries of international publishing firms." This important reference source was reviewed in *American Reference Books Annual* (see *ARBA* 86, entry 18), making it unnecessary to repeat some of the critical comments. It is sufficient to say that, according to the preface, the coverage in *Canadian Books in Print* is limited to titles published in English but includes "French-language titles published by predominantly English-language Canadian publishers." (a more complete list of all titles available in French is published annually by *Édi-Québec*). Thus, hundreds of titles published annually in Ukrainian, German, or other languages are not included, although titles pertaining to Ukrainian affairs published in English are included.

The subject arrangement in *Canadian Books in Print* has little in common with Bower's professionally designed subject headings. Subject headings in *Canadian Books in Print* seem to have been practically random and are simply too broad to be of essential assistance to the user. Thus, Ukraine, Ukrainian history, or even Ukrainian literature are not even represented by separate subject headings. In order to find Ukrainian material, one must look under the broad subject heading "Minorities," which has an equally poor explanatory note, apparently provided by the editor of this publication, Marian Butler (see *Subject Index 1986*, p. 430). Here the reader will find several columns of titles pertaining to ethnic studies of specific groups, as well as titles that have nothing to do with ethnic studies or minorities and cover several other topics—e.g., Constantine Bida's *Studia Ukrainica*.

There is a broad subject heading "Literature" subdivided by form, genre, etc. The material pertaining to Ukrainian literature is scattered under several subheadings, e.g., "Drama," "Short Stories," etc., but there is not a single heading under "Ukrainian Literature" or, as a matter of fact, "Ukraine."

Hopefully, the subject approach in *Canadian Books in Print* will be improved in the near future. It is simply not adequate and poorly constructed. Similar reference sources of the "books in print" type exist in most other countries, e.g., Germany, France, etc., and provide information about books published in these languages that pertain to Ukrainian affairs. Descriptions and critical evaluations of these works can be found in *American Reference Books Annual* and other standard sources such as Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books*.

Reviews: K. Sidles. *American Reference Books Annual* 1988, entries 16-19

4. **List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931.** Edited by Winifred Gregory for the American Council of Learned Societies, American Library Association, National Research Council. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1932. 720p.

One of the most important bibliographies for older imprints, this source covers serial publications of all major countries, among them Poland, Russia, and other countries in Eastern Europe. All entries, except those for Russia, are arranged in a single alphabetical sequence by agency. Most Ukrainian material appears in a separate section on Russia (pp. 658-716), which is divided into four subsections: Imperial Russia from 1815 to 1917; Provisional Government (March 1917-November 1917); Publications of the Soviet Union; and Publications of the Soviet Republics (including Ukraine). Holdings of 85 libraries are represented in this well-executed guide, with titles given in English transliteration.

5. Smits, Rudolf. **Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1957: A Bibliographical Checklist.** Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1958. 459p.

This is a union list of holdings of United States libraries of all serial publications (excluding newspapers) primarily limited to Russian and Ukrainian titles. Publications in other languages are included only if a given title also has a Russian title page or if some contributions are in Russian. The arrangement is alphabetical by title with a subject index. The author supplemented this work with *Half a Century of Soviet Serials, 1917-1968: A Bibliography and Union List of Serials Published in the USSR* (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1968. 1,661p. 2v.), which includes 29,761 entries for serials (except newspapers) published since October 1917 in several Slavic languages of the Soviet Union. The entries list Library of Congress holdings and holdings of other libraries in the United States and Canada that have partial or complete runs of a given title.

Ukrainian serial publications are also represented in *Union List of Serials* (3rd ed. New York, H. W. Wilson, 1965. 5v.), which includes 156,449 titles held by 956 libraries. *Union List of Serials* is continued by a monthly (with annual cumulations) titled *New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication after December 31, 1949* (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1953-), which indicates holdings of some 700 United States and Canadian libraries. Additional locations are

published in each cumulation. The most important cumulation was published in 1973 under the title *New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication after December 31, 1949: 1950-1970 Cumulative* (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, New York, R. R. Bowker, 1973. 4v.). Its companion volume, *New Serial Titles 1950-1970, Subject Guide* (Bowker, 1975. 2v.), offers a subject approach according to the Dewey Decimal Classification. The user should also be familiar with *The Bowker International Serials Database* (1986. 3v.) which provides access to over 106,000 titles including many Ukrainian publications from the Soviet Union.

For a more comprehensive search of Ukrainian publications, a number of Soviet bibliographic guides should be consulted, the most important of which are discussed in the introduction to this section.

Russian Empire and the Soviet Union

6. **The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies.** Stanford, Calif., Prepared at the Library of Congress for the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1957-. Annual.

From 1957 to 1966 this annual was published by Indiana University in the Slavic and East European Series and since 1967 has been under the sponsorship of AAASS. From 1976 to 1985 *The American Bibliography* was edited by David H. Kraus and since 1985 by Roberta W. Goldblatt at the Library of Congress. The purpose of this important bibliography is "to present as complete a record as possible of U.S. and Canadian publications" issued in a given year, including books and articles, book reviews, dissertations, relevant chapters from books not exclusively devoted to the Slavic area, and some articles from newspapers, especially the *New York Times Sunday Magazine*. In general, however, newspaper articles are excluded, as are articles in digests and translation journals, works of Marxism and communism having no substantial connection with Slavic and East European studies, and nonbook materials such as unpublished manuscripts or microfilms.

The volume for 1985 imprints (published in 1987) contains 5,474 entries in classified arrangement (17 subject-oriented chapters plus obituaries and addenda). A number of Ukrainian journals are systematically indexed, e.g., *Ukrainian Quarterly*, *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrains'kyi istoryk*, *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*,

Suchasnist', and occasionally a few other titles. The material on Ukraine is found in separate sections titled "Ukraine" in chapters on history, government, law and politics, language and linguistics, and literature. In other chapters, such as religion, economics, or the arts, such materials are listed under the more general heading "Russia and the USSR." In general, the coverage of "Ukrainica" in this annual is adequate for periodical articles or books published by well-known publishing houses or organizations. Some emigré publications issued by fraternal organizations, religious groups, and even some political or cultural organizations are not represented, primarily because they are not copyrighted or deposited at the Library of Congress.

For materials published in Europe the reader should consult *European Bibliography of Soviet, East European and Slavonic Studies* (Paris, Institut d'Etudes Slaves, 1977-) with five volumes published so far. The fifth volume, published in 1984, covers 1979 imprints. Material on Ukraine is not easy to locate; there are no separate subheadings for Ukraine or Ukrainians, only a title-author index. In addition, *Canadian Slavonic Papers* contains, usually in their December issue, a column entitled "Canadian Publications on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe for ..." that lists not only books, but also articles and doctoral dissertations prepared by Canadian authors.

Reviews: B. Wynar, *American Reference Books Annual* 1983, entry 338. B. Wynar, *American Reference Books Annual* 1981, entry 360

7. Dorosh, John T. **Guide to Soviet Bibliographies. A Selected List of References.** Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1950. 158p.

This work, compiled by a former curator of the Slavic Room at the Library of Congress, is now of rather limited value, although it was reprinted by Greenwood Press in 1968. The 747 Soviet bibliographies are listed by broad subject categories—e.g., bibliography (theory, history, use); bibliography of bibliographies; general bibliographies; and special subjects—and provide full bibliographical citations along with LC classification numbers. Entries are not annotated, and, especially in the section on "general bibliographies," the arrangement is rather poor.

In spite of the claim made in the introduction that this list "is presented as a guide to separately published bibliographies issued in Russian" (p. iv), a number of titles published in Ukrainian are also covered, but not necessarily the most important titles held at that time by the Library of Congress. Judging from the subject index, there are 20 titles directly pertaining to Ukrainian topics, some of which are listed twice,

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e.g., Chervins'ka's *Index to Publications on the Ukrainian Language*, entries 61 and 328. Many titles also contain errors in transliteration and do not follow the established Library of Congress practice. In short, this bibliography will be of little interest to students of Ukrainian or even Soviet affairs.

8. Horak, Stephan M. **Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1964-1974.** Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1978. 488p.

9. Horak, Stephan M. **Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1975-1980.** Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1982. 279p.

10. Horak, Stephan M. **Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1981-1985.** Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1987. 273p.

Horak's main volume and two supplements update Horecky's *Russia and Eastern Europe*. For 1964-1974 the author selected and described 1,611 books, and the two subsequent volumes contain 1,027 and 1,035 more recent imprints. Some 20 Slavic periodicals were consulted in order to select appropriate titles. All three books have a similar arrangement—sections on the Russian Empire prior to the 1917 revolution, on the individual Soviet republics, and on individual East European countries. Each section is then subdivided into subject areas such as history, economics, government, politics, literature, etc. Bibliographic references, for the most part, are accurate and indicate the price if the book is still in print. Annotations are brief and probably less evaluative than Horecky's. In this respect appended citations to other published reviews will be of substantial assistance to interested readers who may be looking for more detailed information about a given title.

Ukraine and Ukrainian topics are adequately represented in all three volumes. The first volume contains 45 titles (entries 1140-1185) and subsequent volumes, 46 and 31. In addition, several other chapters, e.g., chapters on the Russian Empire prior to 1917 or chapters on history and philosophy and political theory, also contain materials of interest to students of Ukrainian affairs.

More material on Ukrainian affairs can be found in another book edited by Professor Horak, *Guide to the Study of the Soviet Nationalities. Non-Russian Peoples of the USSR* (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1982. 265p.). Several subject specialists contributed to this volume. The chapter on Ukraine (pp. 61-116) was written by Kenneth C. Farmer. Follow-

ing a brief introduction describing Ukrainian studies in the West and institutions and publications supporting Ukrainian studies, the author annotated 316 titles. These are arranged under several subject categories, e.g., "General Reference Works," "The Arts," "Economy," "Education," etc. Farmer's annotations are more useful than Horak's, offering a number of helpful critical comments and evaluations.

Finally, some 75 titles dealing with Ukrainian problems are briefly described in another book written by Professor Horak, *The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: A Bibliographic Guide to Recommended Books for Small and Medium-sized Libraries and School Media Centers* (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1985. 373p.).

Reviews: *Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1964-1974.* *College and Research Libraries* 40:4:351 (July 1979). E. A. Engeldinger. *RQ* 18:3:307-308 (Spring 1979). J. G. Pilon. *Studies in Soviet Thought* 21:3:257 (August 1980). J. S. G. Simmons. *Slavonic and East European Review* 58:1:152-53 (January 1980). C. F. Smith. *East Central Europe* 7:1:106 (1980). *Choice* 15:12:1642 (February 1979)

Russia, the USSR and Eastern Europe. A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1975-1980. M. Beaven. *Slavic Review* 43: 1:122-23 (Spring 1984). R. S. Holiat. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:2:194 (Summer 1984). J. Pachuta. *Soviet Union* 10:1:120-21 (1983). W. G. Con-tius. *Osteuropa* p. 54 (January 1985). Pey. *Osterreichische Osthefte* 25:3:233-34 (March 1983)

Guide to the Study of the Soviet Nationalities: Non-Russian Peoples of the USSR. S. Blank. *Slavic Review* 42:2:310-11 (Summer 1983). J. Butler. *Ethnic Forum* 3:1-2:129-30 (Fall 1983). J. Mace. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:3:423-24 (September 1982). Z. Gitelman. *Nationalities Papers* 10:2:263-64 (Fall 1982)

11. Horecky, Paul L., ed. **Russia and Eastern Europe. A Bibliographic Guide to Western-Language Publications.** Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1965. 473p.

Russia and Eastern Europe, one of the best general bibliographies on this topic, is edited by a former Chief of the Slavic Division of the Library of Congress in cooperation with a number of subject specialists. The emphasis is on English-language publications, with a more selective coverage of other Western languages. Titles in non-Western languages are included only when they provide bibliographical access to publications within the scope of this work. A companion volume of this work, also edited by

Horecky, is *Basic Russian Publications. An Annotated Bibliography on Russia and the Soviet Union* (University of Chicago Press, 1962), which contains 1,396 entries.

The material in *Russia and Eastern Europe* is presented in classified arrangement according to broad fields of knowledge and is subdivided into more specialized categories as they relate to a given area or discipline. A total of 1,960 books (and some serials) are briefly annotated, with critical comments as to their potential usefulness, scope, and point of view. Most materials directly related to Ukraine will be found in chapter 5, "The Nations: Civilizations and Politics," in a separate section on "Ukrainica" (pp. 83-91), prepared by Ivan L. Rudnytsky and O. Danko.

Most older bibliographic guides provide a rather unsatisfactory treatment of the Ukrainian problem, most notably Robert J. Kerner's *Slavic Europe: A Selected Bibliography in the Western European Languages* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1918. 402p., with 4,500 entries) or Philip Grierson's *Books on Soviet Russia, 1917-1942: A Bibliography and a Guide to Reading* (London, Methuen, 1943. 345p.). Also rather unprofessionally prepared is David Lewis Jones' *Books in English on the Soviet Union, 1917-1973* (New York, Garland, 1975. 331p.) which lists 4,585 books, including some material on Ukraine.

Current bibliographical listings are provided on a regular or irregular basis in several periodicals, e.g., annual surveys in *The Russian Review* (started in 1942 by Nikander Strelsky), *Slavic Review*, *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, *Nationalities Papers*, *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, *Ukrainian Review*, and several others.

Reviews: Horecky. Fritz T. Epstein. *Slavic Review* 25:2:370-71 (June 1966). Thomas Remeikis. *Litua* 12:2:77-78 (Summer 1966). Wacław Soroka. *Slavic East European Journal* 9:4:470-74 (Winter 1966)]

Jones. A. K. Strugilowa. *Slavic Review* 36:1: 123-24 (March 1977)

12. Horecky, Paul L. **Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers, 1917-1953: A Union List.** Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1953. 218p.

This is an updating and substantial enlargement of *Preliminary Checklist of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers Published since January 1, 1917, within the Present Boundaries of the USSR and Preserved in the United States Libraries* (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1952. 97p.), listing the location of 859 newspapers in three languages. Arrangement is by place of publication, with an

alphabetical index of titles. Unfortunately, individual holdings of each cooperating library are not indicated; this vital information is substituted with the percentage of issues each library has in comparison to the total number of issues published. This union list can be supplemented by a number of bibliographies prepared by individual libraries with major collections.

Newspapers available from the Library of Congress are described in *Newspapers of the Soviet Union in the Library of Congress* (Slavic, 1954-1960; Non-Slavic, 1917-1960), prepared by Paul L. Horecky (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1962. 73p.). Horecky's list can be partially supplemented by *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress* (5th ed. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1976. 44p.). Karol Maichel compiled *Soviet and Russian Newspapers at the Hoover Institution: A Catalog* (Stanford, The Hoover Institution, 1966. 235p.) and a similar bibliography (with M. V. Shatov), *A List of Russian Newspapers in the Columbia University Libraries* (New York, Columbia University Libraries, 1959. 130p.), which lists 720 Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian titles of newspapers held at Columbia at the time of compilation. Probably the oldest library catalog of this kind is Daniel C. Haskell's *Checklist of Newspapers and Official Gazetteers in the New York Public Library*, published by the New York Public Library in 1915. All of these catalogs contain some holdings of Ukrainian newspapers.

One of the best collections of regional Ukrainian newspapers was held by Stanford University before World War II. This collection was especially strong for publications issued during the Civil War and the 1920s. Unfortunately, according to the personal knowledge of this author, much of this collection was disposed of because of space limitations.

13. Horecky, Paul L., and Robert G. Carlton. **The USSR and Eastern Europe: Periodicals in Western Languages**, 3rd ed. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1967. 89p.

The first edition of this work was published in 1958. It is a selective bibliography, listing, by country, 769 periodicals in Western European languages published in Eastern Europe as well as in other countries. Brief annotations provide essential bibliographical data and subscription information. Ukrainian periodicals are incorporated in the section for the Soviet Union, in spite of the fact that most of them are published abroad. It should be noted that translation and abstracting journals on science and technology published outside the East and East Central European area are not included since these fields are covered by another Library of

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Congress publication, *List of Russian Serials Being Translated into English and Other Western Languages*, now in its fourth edition (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1962).

14. Maichel, Karol. **Guide to Russian Reference Books. Volume I: General Bibliographies and Reference Books.** Stanford, Calif., The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, 1962. 92p. (Hoover Institution Bibliographic Series, no. 10).

Maichel provides in classified arrangement brief descriptions of 379 general bibliographies and reference books, starting with a chapter on bibliographies of bibliographies, followed by Russian national bibliographies, national bibliographies of the Soviet republics, library catalogs, bibliographies of dissertations, rare and illustrated books, etc. The best coverage of Ukrainian reference books is found in the section "National Bibliographies of the Soviet Republics"—e.g., Ukrainian SSR, entries A139-A147. Chapters on indexes and abstracts, general encyclopedias, and biographical and language dictionaries are less satisfactory for coverage of Ukrainian materials. In addition, rather numerous factual and typographical errors are distracting and limit the usefulness of the *Guide*, which, at the time of its publication, was considered a pioneering work.

Even less Ukrainian material will be found in the now rather obsolete *Guide to Russian Reference Books and Language Aids*, compiled by Rosemary Neiswender (New York, Special Library Association, 1962. 92p.), which covers 225 reference works with emphasis on linguistic works and reference materials in science and technology. The same is true of John T. Dorosh's *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies: A Selected List of References*, which receives a separate evaluation in this section.

Some libraries publish (primarily for internal use) a number of checklists of reference materials to show their holdings in the area of Soviet and East European studies. A good example of such a work is C. N. Suchowsky's *Reference Materials in Slavic and East European Studies* (Edmonton, University of Alberta Library, 1974. 117p.), which covers 501 reference books, including some materials published in Soviet Ukraine. Similar in scope and purpose is Wojciech Zalewski's *Russia and East Europe* (Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Libraries, 1973. 48, 41p.) or Sofija Skorice's *Russian Reference Aids in the University of Toronto Library* (Toronto, Reference Department, University of Toronto Library, 1973. 93p.), which provides brief annotations for 325 reference books, primarily limited to materials in the Russian language.

Coverage of Eastern European reference materials is also inadequate in such standard universal reference works as Eugene P. Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books* (10th ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1986), where the reader will find not more than 20 reference titles pertaining to Ukraine, or in its British counterpart, A. J. Walford's *Guide to Reference Material* (3rd ed. London, The Library Association, 1973-1977. 3v.), which fails to provide even token coverage.

Some journals include columns that discuss Soviet, Russian, and, occasionally, Ukrainian reference materials—e.g., *Russian Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Library of Congress* (survey articles), and especially *Slavic Review*, with its annual column "Reference Books of . . . : A Selection." Since 1969, most reference books published in English are reviewed in *American Reference Books Annual*, edited by Bohdan S. Wynar (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1970-). Other related titles include Iryna Prus' *Selected Bibliography of Reference Books in Ukrainian in the Languages Centre* (Toronto, Metro Toronto Library, 1980. 20p.); *Official Publications of the Soviet Union and Western Europe, 1945-1980: A Select Annotated Bibliography*, edited by Gregory Walker (London, Mansell, 1982. 620p.); and *Eighteenth Century Russia: A Selected Bibliography of Works Published since 1955* (Clandenning, Philip, and Roger Bartlett, Newtonville, Mass., Oriental Res. Partners, 1981), and others.

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15. Gregorovich, Andrew. **Ukraine, Rus', Russia and Muscovy. A Selected Bibliography of the Names.** Toronto, New Review Books, 1971. 24p.

This brief selective bibliography concentrates primarily on books and articles that discuss the names Rus' and Ukraine. As the author indicates, "there are many various and related terms covered in some of the studies, for example, Russia, Ruthenia, Roxolani, Great, Little, White, Red, Black and Malo Russia, Belorussia, Ukraina, Ukraine and other terms" (p. 4). Consequently, related terms are also covered, including publications in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, English, German, and other languages. Some entries are briefly annotated, and the arrangement of material is alphabetical by the name of author or main entry.

16. Magocsi, Paul Robert. **Carpatho-Rusyn Studies. An Annotated Bibliography. Volume 1: 1975-1984.** New York, Garland, 1988. 143p.

In his introduction, the compiler indicates that the marked growth in Carpatho-Rusyn studies during the 1970s is a result of two unrelated phenomena: (1) the consistent and long-time support of scholarly research by the Soviet regime, and (2) a new initiative on the part of individual scholars in the U.S. to study the Carpatho-Rusyn problem. The author has collected 649 publications (articles and books published in several languages) and arranged them by year of publication. Entries show full bibliographic citations and are accompanied by brief descriptive annotations. Dr. Magosci is the author of several publications dealing with the so-called Carpatho-Rusyn question in the United States, but we still do not quite comprehend the scope and purpose of this technically well-prepared bibliography. Thus, for example, while speaking of the "homeland," e.g., Carpathian region in the Ukrainian RSR, no longer does anyone refer to the "Carpatho-Rusyns"; rather, scholarly literature is written in Ukrainian (or Russian) and considers this region a part of Ukraine. Thus, entry 171, *The Wooden Architecture of Ukrainian Carpathians*, written by Ivan Hvozda, has very little to do with the "Carpatho-Rusyn" problem, as is the case with several other entries including 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, etc. It is apparent that the book is mis-titled, especially when one considers the Carpathian oblast of the Ukrainian Republic.

Magosci also wrote *Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America* (Toronto, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1984. 160p.), which discusses emigration patterns of Rusyns in North America.

Reviews: *Our People*. P. W. McBride. *Nationality Papers* 13:1:150-51 (Spring 1985). A. B. Pernal. *Canadian Historical Review* 20:2:255-57 (August 1985)

17. Pelenskyj, Eugene J. *Ucrainica: Selected Bibliography on Ukraine in Western-European Languages*. Munich, Bystrytsia, 1948. 111p. (Memoires of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, vol. 158).

Although dated, this is the most authoritative bibliography of books and scholarly articles pertaining to Ukraine. All major Western European languages are included, with emphasis on German, French, and English. A total of 2,600 entries are arranged under 12 broad subject categories: general works, geography, demography and anthropology, history, language, ethnography, culture (including religion, philosophy, education, scholarship, literature, arts and bibliography), law, sociology, health sciences, economy, and Ukrainian emigration. Each chapter is subarranged by period or subject category. Entries are not annotated but in most

cases provide complete bibliographic citations and, in certain instances, references to published reviews. Occasional notes describe the content of a publication. For serial publications and most articles, bibliographic information is not complete, with frequent omissions of inclusive pagination, volume, and occasionally even place of publication.

Pelens'kyj (1908-1956), a noted Ukrainian bibliographer, was quite aware of the deficiencies in this pioneering work prepared right after World War II. His best-known work, *Bibliohrafiia ukrains'koi bibliohrafii* [Bibliography of Ukrainian Bibliography] (Lviv, Biblos, 1934. 198p.), includes 2,393 entries covering books and articles in periodicals published in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, and other Slavic and non-Slavic languages. This work provides the best coverage of the subject for the period preceding World War II.

To fill in certain gaps in Pelens'kyj's coverage of English-language materials, one should consult a work of a much smaller scale, V. J. Kaye-Kysilevs'kyj's *Ukraine, Russia and Other Slavic Countries in English Literature. A Selected Bibliography of Books, Pamphlets, Articles, Etc., Published in English between 1912-1936* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian National Prosvita Society, 1961. 47p.), published as Number 40 of the series *Slavistica* by the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Winnipeg. The entries in this bibliography, presented in chronological order by year of publication, are not annotated, and occasionally bibliographic citations are incomplete. The title of this bibliography is somewhat misleading, as the work deals primarily with Ukraine.

18. Weres, Roman. **Ukraine. Selected References in the English Language**, 2nd ed. Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1974. 312p. (Chicago. Ukrainian Bibliographical Reference Center. Ukrainian Reference Series, no. 1).

The first edition of this work was published under the title *The Ukraine. Selected References in the English Language* (Kalamazoo, School of Graduate Studies, Western Michigan University, 1961. 233p.) and was based on a master's thesis prepared by the author for the Department of Librarianship at Western Michigan University. The second edition of this bibliography is substantially enlarged, listing 1,958 items, most with brief descriptive annotations. The material is arranged by broad subject categories (e.g., Ukraine—Name, Ukraine—Geography, Ukraine—Economy, etc.) for a total of 16 categories, with author and subject indexes. According to the introduction, "this bibliography includes references to: complete books about Ukraine

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and Ukrainians in the English language; parts of books containing information concerning certain aspects of the Ukrainian problem; pamphlets and articles from periodicals and serials when they are of permanent rather than ephemeral value" (p. 1). Certain sections also contain a few entries for Ukrainian books, primarily bibliographies, reference works, and, occasionally, Ukrainian books that have English abstracts.

In terms of the sheer number of entries, this bibliography is by far the most comprehensive and in many respects can be considered a pioneering work. Unfortunately, it contains a number of significant defects. There is no indication of how the author arrived at his selection criteria, what was searched, and how. For example, the author cites a number of works by a well-known Canadian scholar, Constantine Andrusyshen (to be precise, seven entries, according to the author index), but omits one of his most important works, *Ukrainian Poets, 1189-1962* (with W. Kirkconnell), published by University of Toronto Press in 1963. This anthology is by far the best on this subject, far superior to several other works listed by Weres in this particular section (entries 1394-1417), which, among other things, contains a number of entries out of alphabetical sequence.

The strongest coverage is primarily for post-1940 imprints of books and some articles published abroad by the Ukrainian community, especially for reference books, history, literature, and several other areas in the social sciences and humanities. This is not necessarily true of books in English published by university presses and trade publishers or those published in the Soviet Union. For example, the author provides a brief description for the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia* published in Ukrainian in Kiev, but not for *Soviet Ukraine*, an English edition of volume 17 of this particular work (see entry 124) also published in Kiev.

In the section dealing with education and scholarship (pp. 192-98), the reader will find a number of articles of little scholarly value (e.g., entries 1276, 1281, 1289, 1293) and inadequate coverage of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, omitting such works as *Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970. 167p.). Missing also is *Public Education in the Ukrainian SSR* (Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola, 1970. 187p.).

In the section on geography (properly, it should be titled handbooks), along with well-known works by I. Mirchuk and S. Rudnitsky (entries 136, 137), one would expect to find Hugh P. Vowles' *Ukraine and Its People* (London, Chambers, 1939. 224p.), certainly a more important book than *The Ukraine*, one of the Great Britain Foreign Office handbooks, pub-

lished in 1920. Such omissions of important books (not to mention articles) are rather numerous.

The text is also marred by a number of typographical errors and misspellings of names, places, and even some inaccuracies in bibliographical references. The index is not always accurate—under Archipenko, we find only one reference (entry 1676) in the author index and six entries in the subject index (instead of seven; see entry 1681). Needless to say, there are many articles about Archipenko published in professional art journals, none of which is listed.

This bibliography is supplemented by the author's *Bibliography of the Ukrainica Diasporiana Published in the Years 1973, 1974, 1975* (Chicago, Ukrainian Bibliographical-Reference Center, 1977. 63p.), containing 679 additional entries. Careful copyediting and some additional searching of existing sources would substantially improve Weres' work, but even in its present form, it is much superior to A. Sokolyszyn's *Ukrainian Selected and Classified Bibliography in English* (New York, Ukrainian Information Bureau, 1971. 157p.), which simply lists about 2,000 books and pamphlets in classified arrangement, with no annotations. *Selected List of Books on Ukraine Published in English, French, German, and Italian*, edited by Sergius Jacobson and Francis J. Whitfield (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1941. 13p.), which lists about 100 books, is only of historical value. Limited to current and most popular books in English about Ukraine are Andrew Gregorovich's *Books on Ukraine and the Ukrainians* (Toronto, Studium Research Institute, 1963. 29p.), listing some 200 titles.

This author also compiled *Ukraine and Ukrainian Canadians. Books for High School, College and Public Libraries* (Toronto, Ukrainica Research Institute, 1979. 58p.), listing primarily in-print materials: 314 titles of books, periodicals, films, and audiovisual materials. All entries have brief annotations, and the emphasis is on Canadian materials.

The late Dr. Weres also compiled the *Directory of Ukrainian Publishing Houses, Periodical, Bookstores, Libraries and Library Collections of Ukrainica in Diaspora* (Chicago, Ukrainian Bibliographical Reference Center, 1976. 56p.). In spite of its imprint date, this directory is still useful for locating major library collections and addresses of bookstores or journals.

Reviews: M. Kravchuk. *Ukrains'ka Knyha* 5: 3-4:76-78 (1975)

19. Wynar, Bohdan S. "Ukrainian Bibliography." In: *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*. New York, Marcel Dekker, 1981. vol. 31. pp. 302-17.

This is the first attempt in English to present an overview of the historical development of Ukrainian bibliography starting with the medieval period. The material is arranged in several sections: "Early Period," "16th and 17th Centuries," "Ukraine as Part of the Russian Empire," "Western Ukrainian Lands and Abroad," and "Under the Soviet Regime," with a concluding bibliography of works in Ukrainian and Russian that includes Korneichuk's history of Ukrainian bibliography published in Kiev in 1971, the only comprehensive work on this subject. The present volume of this encyclopedia contains the article "Libraries" written by Bohdan Wynar (pp. 317-29) and two articles by Tatianna Gajecy entitled "Historical Background on Ukraine" (pp. 281-87) and "Book Printing and Publishing in Ukraine" (pp. 287-302). All four articles were reprinted by the Ukrainian Research Foundation as a separate publication in 1981. In addition, both the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine and Ukraine. A Concise Encyclopaedia* briefly address this topic.

A number of articles have been written on Ukrainian bibliographies that cover very specific areas, e.g., Paul R. Magocsi's "Nationalism and National Bibliography: Ivan E. Levyts'kyi and Nineteenth Century Galicia" (*Harvard Library Bulletin* 28:1:81-109 January 1980), and Edward Kasinec's "Ivan Ohienko (Metropolitan Ilarion) as Bookman and Book Collector: The Years in Western Ukraine and Poland" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:474-83 1979-1980) or his "Some Paradoxes of Ukrainian Bibliography and Its Critical Tasks" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:71-76 Spring 1979). The reader may also consult George Liber's "Language, Literacy, and Book Publishing in the Ukrainian SSR, 1923-1928" (*Slavic Review* 41:4: 673-85 Winter 1982). There are, of course, many publications on related topics that incorporate materials pertaining to Ukraine, e.g., Lawrence D. Orton's "Polish Publications since 1945 on Austrian and Galician History, 1772-1918" (*Austrian Historical Yearbook* 21-22:2:315-58 1978).

Catalogs of Library Holdings

Comprehensive Catalogs

20. British Museum. Department of Printed Books. **General Catalogue of Printed Books.** Photolithographic edition to 1955. London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1959-1966. 263v.

Ten-Year Supplement, 1956-1965. London, 1968. 50v. *Five-Year Supplement, 1966-1970.* London, 1971-1972. 26v. *Five-Year Supplement, 1971-1975.* London, 1978. 18v. *General Catalogue of Printed Books, 1976-1982.* [Microform] British Library, 1982. 402 microfiches.

21. British Museum. Department of Printed Books. **Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1881-1900.** London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1902-1903. 3v. Continued by five-year supplements.

22. **The British Library General Catalogue of Printed Books to 1975.** London, Bingley, Munich, K. G. Saur, 1979-1984. vols. 1-292. [In progress]

In comparison to the *National Union Catalog*, this complete record of printed books in the Library of the British Museum contains many more older imprints, and for titles published before 1800 there is only 10 percent duplication. Among the older Ukrainian books in the *General Catalogue* are a great many Ukrainica books published in several languages in Western Europe. To some extent, the same is true of its French counterpart—*Catalog général des livres imprimés: auteurs* (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1900-1981. 231v.), which also has several cumulations.

For books published in Germany, the most important library catalog is *Deutscher Gesamtkatalog* (Berlin, Preussische Druckerei und Verlags Aktiengesellschaft, 1931-1939. 14v.), which is supplemented by *Deutscher Gesamtkatalog. Neue Titel* (Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, 1892-1944. 8v.). For current European imprints, library catalogs can be supplemented by a number of national bibliographies—e.g., *British National Bibliography* (London, Council of the British National Bibliography, British Museum, 1950-); *Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis* (Frankfurt a.m., Buchhändler-Vereinigung LMBH, 1947- . with several cumulations); *Deutsche National Bibliographie* (Leipzig, Börseverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, 1931-); and other national bibliographies published in most European countries.

There are also several library catalogs specializing in Eastern European material. One of the most important was prepared by Helsinki University Library and published in microfilm under the title *Russian Old Catalogue. Russian New Catalogue* (Helsinki, 1954. 18 reels. 16mm) is an author catalog of the Slavic Department. Between 1820 and 1918, Helsinki University was one of the depository libraries in the Russian Empire, and its collection is especially strong in nineteenth-century publications. The *Russian*

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Old Catalogue (the first 11½ reels) covers the period up to 1911; the remaining reels (*Russian New Catalogue*) were published between 1912 and the early 1950s. Ukrainian materials are well represented in this collection.

Less important for Ukrainian material is the library catalog prepared by Jena University Library, published under the title *Slavica-Auswahl-Katalog der Universitätsbibliothek Jena: ein Hilfsbuch für Slawisten und Germanoslavica-Forscher in zwei Bänden. Zweiter Band, Erster Teil: Russland und Sowjetunion* (Weimar, H. Böhlau Nachfolger, 1958. 263p.). This work provides rather selective coverage of more basic works in the German, English, and Slavic languages, listing 2,585 titles, primarily imprints from the nineteenth and the first part of the twentieth centuries. Other parts cover Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other East European countries. The Jena catalog can be supplemented by Slavic acquisitions of the Landesbibliothek Gotha from 1647 to 1945, which are listed in Helmut Claus' *Slavica-Katalog der Landesbibliothek Gotha* (Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1961. 531p.).

One should also mention Boris O. Unbegaun's *Catalogue des périodiques slaves et relatifs aux études slaves des bibliothèques de Paris* (Paris, Champion, 1929. 221p.), which serves as a union catalog of serials (including monographic serials) held by Paris libraries through 1927. This catalog also covers materials published in West European languages, including materials published by Ukrainian diplomatic missions abroad during World War I.

23. U.S. Library of Congress. **Cyrillic Union Catalog.** New York, Readex Microprint Corp., 1963. 1244 works in 7 boxes. [Microopaque]

24. U.S. Library of Congress, Catalog Publication Division. **The Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints.** Totowa, N.J., Rowman & Littlefield, 1980. Microfiche (174 sheets).

The first work is an important union catalog of some 700,000 entries representing 178,226 titles in Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, and Serbian. Included are most of the holdings of the Library of Congress (as of March 1956)—one of the largest repositories of Slavic material—and substantial collections in 185 other American libraries. The catalog consists of three parts: authors and added entries, titles with complete listings of library locations, and subjects. It is accompanied by a very useful pamphlet, *Cyrillic Union Catalog of the Library of Congress: Description and Guide to the Microprint Edition* (New York, 1964. 12p.), providing the reader with guidance for the use of this set.

To some extent it is now superseded by the *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog* which provides expanded coverage of Slavic materials (books, pamphlets, maps, atlases, and periodicals and serials) published before 1956. Also covered are materials in Church Slavonic and Macedonian. Some 350,000 entries are represented in this set, reflecting the holdings of the Library of Congress and 220 other libraries in the United States. The Cyrillic alphabet is used for most entries in contrast to transliteration, as practiced in *The Cyrillic Union Catalog*. There are also some inconsistencies—no attempt was made to edit words from contributing libraries to conform with LC cataloging practice. Both sets contain some 40,000 entries pertaining to Ukrainian affairs, and this is by far the most comprehensive source of Ucrainica in this country.

Both sets can be supplemented by the *Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Collection* (2nd rev. and enl. ed. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1974. 44v.). The first edition of this work was published in 1959; the present edition is a photographic reproduction of some 724,000 cards of the catalog through 1971. Ucrainica is very well represented in this collection, and the New York Public Library is especially strong in its holdings from the 1920s and 1930s. Since 1971, an update can be found in the *Bibliographic Guide to Soviet and East European Studies* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1979- . Annual), which represents materials housed in the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress. It covers books and nonbook materials published in or dealing with the Soviet Union and all Eastern European countries, written in Slavic, Baltic, and other East European languages.

A number of other libraries occasionally publish their holdings of Slavic materials. One of the best known is *Widener Library Shelf List*, published in sixty volumes during 1965-1979. This is a series of computer-produced shelflists, each volume of which covers a single classification or a segment of a large class of cataloged materials in the Widener Library. Most important are volumes 28-31, covering Slavic history and literatures (Harvard University Press, 1971. 4v.) with some 120,000 titles represented. Some Ukrainian material can also be found in volume 4—*Russian History since 1917: Classification Schedule, Classified History by Call Number, Alphabetical History by Author or Title, Chronological History* (Harvard University Press, 1966. 698p.) containing 13,772 titles. Bohdan Budurowycz's *Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries* (Ottawa Collection Development Branch, Resources Survey Division, National Library of Canada, 1976. 595p.) reports on the extent and nature of the

collections of 67 Canadian libraries. Similar works exist for a number of other countries, e.g., Gregory Walker's *Resources for Soviet, East European and Slavonic Studies in British Libraries* (Birmingham, 1981. 240p.) or Johann Gottfried Hardeder's *Institut Marburg Bibliothek, Alphabetischer Katalog* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1964. 5v.) and *First-Second Supplement* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1971-1981. 5v.). For more listings in this area the reader should consult Eugene Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books* (10th ed., Chicago, American Library Association, 1986. 1560p.); for international coverage and for American materials see Bohdan S. Wynar's *American Reference Books Annual* (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1970-).

25. U.S. Library of Congress. **The National Union Catalog: Cumulative Author List.** Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1956- . Monthly, with quarterly and annual cumulations.

26. **The National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints.** London, Mansell, 1968-1980. 685v.

27. U.S. Library of Congress. **Library of Congress Catalogs: Subject Catalog.** Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1950-1984. Quarterly, with annual cumulations.

28. U.S. Library of Congress. **Books.** [microform] Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1983- . Monthly. Microfiche.

All four catalogs are so well known to librarians and researchers that it seems unnecessary to go into any detail in describing them. Their history is adequately described in such standard sources as Eugene P. Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books*, 10th ed. (Chicago, American Library Association, 1986; see entries AA123-AA131) or A. J. Walford's *Guide to Reference Material* (London, Library Association, 1977. pp. 46-47). It is sufficient to say that all four titles show the holdings of not only the Library of Congress but also of some 750 other major libraries. *The National Union Catalog* is published monthly with three quarterly cumulations, and the *Subject Catalog* provides three quarterly issues with an annual cumulation. It should be noted that the *Subject Catalog* includes all works cataloged by the Library of Congress, but not necessarily by cooperating libraries. Since 1983 the *Subject Catalog* is superseded by the microform edition of the *National Union Catalog*. Consequently, a larger volume of Ukrainian material will be located using the author approach in the *National Union Catalog*, taking into consideration the fact that prior to the publication of the *Subject*

Catalog there was no subject access to earlier cataloged material.

The National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints, a monumental work, completed in 685 volumes, incorporates some 10 million entries from the *Union Catalog* card file at the Library of Congress, providing locations in more than 700 libraries. This author catalog supersedes all previously published author catalogs by the Library of Congress. All four catalogs are indispensable finding aids for thousands of Ukrainian books published in any language and obviously provide almost complete coverage for books about Ukraine published in English and other West European languages.

Holdings in Individual Libraries

29. Magocsi, Paul Robert, comp. **Ucrainica at the University of Toronto Library. A Catalogue of Holdings.** Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1985. 2v.

This massive work of 1,844 pages describes holdings of the University of Toronto Libraries as of 1981. In a brief and inadequate preface, Edward Kasinec, chief of the Slavonic Division at the New York Public Library, attempts to enumerate most important collections of Ucrainica at major institutions. Unfortunately he omits a number of them, such as Illinois, Michigan, etc., as well as some large collections at Ukrainian institutions such as the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York. The introduction, written by Professor Magocsi, is more informative, describing the history of Ukrainian collections at Toronto, beginning in 1949 with the creation of the Department of Slavic Studies. Included are brief descriptions of the major surveys of Slavic and Ukrainian holdings: the first survey conducted by Karol Maichel in 1961, W. Veryha's survey of 1971, B. Budurowycz's study of 1979, and finally, a comprehensive survey of 1981 conducted by the chair of Ukrainian Studies. Also helpful is information about individual donors and acquisitions of the important collections of J. Luczkiw, O. Tarnavskyj and A. Tarnavskyj, P. Jacyk, and others.

This two-volume catalog is based on a 1981 survey that shows some 13,000 volumes (11,000 titles) held not only in the main library, but also in special collections, including the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, The Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies Library, and others. The introduction also defines the territorial and conceptual parameters of Ucrainica at Toronto and describes in some detail all procedural

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matters used in this compilation. There is also a helpful listing of Ucrainica holdings according to subject and a list of abbreviations. The body of this set consists of reproductions of actual catalog cards (usually eight cards to a page), including cards held by the University of Toronto Library Automated System (UTLAS) and cards from official catalogs (of much better quality) maintained by individual libraries.

The material is arranged under 31 major chapters, for example, "Reference Aids and General Works," "Serials," "Physical Geography and Natural History," etc., subdivided by 80 subheadings. Within each category the material is arranged by the main entry. Corporate entries are disregarded in individual works as well as in serials and periodicals. In most cases the cards are readable with the exception of the chapter on serials which contains full descriptions of holdings, frequently done in handwriting. The arrangement of cards is quite usable, but there are some exceptions. There is a significant degree of overlap between certain chapters—for example, "Economy and Economic History" versus "History" versus "Sociology." The lack of an author and title index is a serious deficiency in this otherwise well-executed and very important aid to all scholars of Ukrainian affairs.

This catalog can be supplemented by *The Millennium Collection of Old Ukrainian Books at the University of Toronto Library. A Catalog*, compiled by Edward Kasinec and Bohdan Struminskyj (Toronto, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, 1984. 36p.), which describes 21 books printed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A number of other catalogs and surveys describe holdings of Ucrainica in individual libraries, although none of them is as comprehensive as Magocsi's work. One of the oldest is John Chin's *Slavic Collections of the University of Manitoba Libraries* (Winnipeg, The University of Manitoba Libraries and UVAN, 1970. 70p.). A more detailed survey of Slavic collections was prepared by Joseph D. Dwyer—*Russia, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe: A Survey of Holdings at the Hoover Institute on War, Revolution and Peace* (Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institute Press, 1980. 233p.).

The reader will also find a description of Ucrainica in W. Veryha's "Ucrainica of the University of Toronto Library" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 2:345-49 1972) and in several rather fragmentary catalogs prepared by Edward Kasinec and Olga K. Mayo: *Ucrainica in the Harvard University Library. Volume 1, Part 2: Reference Aids, Supplement: Acquisitions, 1975-1978* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Institute Reference Library, 1978. 61p.); *Ucrainica*

in the Harvard University Library. Volume 2, Part 1: Eastern Ukrainian Immigrants, 1917-1933: Monographs (Ukrainian Research Institute Reference Library, 1978. 42p.) and *Ucrainica in the Harvard University Library. Volume 3: Ukrainian Memoir Literature* (Ukrainian Research Institute, Reference Library, 1978. 15p.). **Reviews:** W. Veryha. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:345-49 (1972). V. Kibel. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:4:462-63 (1986). A. Rutkowski. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:1:105-06 (Summer 1987)

30. Rudnyts'kyi, Iaroslav B. **Ucrainica Congressiana: A Survey of Ukrainian Holdings at the Library of Congress.** Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1979. 440p.

The first edition of this work was published by the reference department of the Slavic and Central European Division in 1956 under the title *Ucrainica in the Library of Congress: A Preliminary Survey* (94p., Mimeo) and was intended for official use only. It describes extensive holdings of Ukrainian materials, especially rare books and manuscripts, with suggestions for cataloging, further acquisitions, etc. The present volume is based on the author's second survey of the Library of Congress, and the description of Ukrainian holdings is much more detailed. With over 40,000 volumes, the Library of Congress is probably the largest depository of Ukrainian materials in the Western world. Some materials are still not cataloged, and, because of the LC classification system, large portions of Ukrainian materials are incorporated in the Russian collection, and some are cataloged with Polish, Hungarian, or Australian materials. The author offers a number of helpful suggestions. The reader should also consult Rudnyts'kyi's "History of Ukrainian Holdings at the Library of Congress" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:3-4(21-22):1406-10 1958).

Several other attempts to describe Ukrainian holdings at the Library of Congress apparently were not published. Andrew Fessenko's *Ucrainica in the Library of Congress: A Dissertation* (Washington, D.C., Author, 1967. 382p. Typescript) was published by the author in a very limited number of copies. It is a finding list of over 4,100 titles pertaining to Ukrainian affairs from LC cards. This bibliography is in a classified subject arrangement, e.g., "Bibliography," "Descriptions and Travels," "Geography, Climate, and Soils," "Flora and Fauna," etc., quite frequently with errors in placing a given title in a specific subject category. Chapter 2, "Landmarks of the Ukrainian Bibliography," is inadequate, containing several factual errors. With some modifications, this chapter was later

published under the title "The Problem of Ukrainian Bibliography Abroad" (*Memoires of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*, vol. 185, 1969. pp. 97-112).

31. Rutkowski, Alan, and Nadia Cyncar, comps. **Ukrainian Serials. A Checklist of Ukrainian Journals, Periodicals and Newspapers in the University of Alberta Library.** Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1983. 62p. (Research Report, no. 3).

This checklist describes some 400 periodicals published in Ukrainian and held by the University of Alberta Library in 1983. Periodicals on Ukraine and material published on Ukrainian topics, regardless of their language or place of publication, are also included, as well as holdings on microforms. Titles in Cyrillic are transliterated according to modified Library of Congress guidelines.

Serial holdings of the University of Toronto libraries are covered by Magocsi (see entry 29), and in other, more comprehensive publications in this section. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies has also sponsored the *Guide to Ukrainian Canadian Newspapers, Periodicals and Calendar-Almanacs on Microfilm, 1903-1970* by Frances Swyripa (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 236p.), which covers over 200 titles microfilmed by the Institute and published before 1941.

32. Rutkowski, Alan, and Nadia Cyncar, comps. **Ukrainica on Microform. A Checklist of Non-Serial Publications in the University of Alberta Library.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1984. 91p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 5).

The criteria for inclusion in this useful checklist is the same as those used in compiling report no. 3, *Ukrainian Serials* (see entry 31). Entries contain author (personal or corporate), title, place of publication, publisher, date, collation (including type of microform and call number).

33. Sowtis, Dennis, and Myron Momryk, comps. **The Kateryna Antonovych Collection.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 28p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 13).

Kateryna Antonovych (1887-1975), wife of the well known scholar Dmytro Antonovych, studied at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague, directed a Ukrainian orphanage there for ten years, and taught at several academic institutions. In 1949 she emigrated to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where she opened an art school and actively participated in various Ukrainian academic, community, and women's organizations.

The Antonovych Collection consists of ten volumes, each volume a box containing 20 cm. of files, with the exception of volume 10 (8 cm.).

34. Sowtis, Dennis, and Myron Momryk, comps. **The Olena Kysilewska Collection.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 36p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 12).

The Kysilewska Collection incorporates 21 volumes; each volume is a box containing 10 cm. of files, with the exception of volumes 20 (7 cm.) and 21 (6 cm.). Included in the collection are personal documents, biographical materials, diaries and memoirs, notebooks and calendars, manuscripts for publication, drafts of articles and speeches, poetry, correspondence, etc. This collection is of value to researchers studying the Ukrainian women's movement in Canada.

Encyclopedias and Handbooks

35. Kardash, Peter. **Ukraine and Ukrainians.** Edited by Brett Lockwood. With Foreword by Professor Jaroslav Rudnyckyj. Melbourne, Fortuna Co., 1988. 220p.

Published on excellent paper, this handbook gives an impression of an elegant "coffee-table book," with over 40 brief articles, a selected bibliography of books in English pertaining to Ukraine, and hundreds of well-executed illustrations, all in color, covering different aspects of Ukrainian life and culture. There is no particular arrangement, and articles deal with such topics as architecture ("Saint Volodymyr and Saint Olha" by S. Hordynsky), religion ("Wasylypkiwskyj: Metropolitan of Kiev and Ukraine" by B. Stasyshyn), with several on major cities and regions (Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, as well as Bukovyna and Chernivtsi, Transcarpathia), etc. Some older articles have been re-edited and translated into English, e.g., "Ukrainians Abroad" by V. Kubijovych and V. Markus, "Bandura" by H. Kytasty, and a two-page article on "The Millennium of Ukraine" by M. Gojan.

The best part of this handbook is its well-executed illustrations; the text is too brief to be meaningful even for a picture book. Unfortunately, it is not copyrighted, and the publisher and year of publication are missing from the title page. But again, because of its numerous illustrations, this handbook will be of some interest to the uninitiated who will overlook some of the misspellings and misinterpretations or errors in fact.

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36. Kubijovyč, Volodymyr, ed. **Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Volume 1: A-F.** Toronto, University of Toronto Press; published for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), and The Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, 1984. 952p.

37. Kubijovyč, Volodymyr, ed. **Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Volume 2: G-K.** Toronto, University of Toronto Press; published for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), and The Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, 1988. 737p.

Edited by one of the most prominent Ukrainian scholars, Volodymyr Kubijovyč, with the assistance of the editorial board and subject editors, the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* serves as a complementary volume for English-speaking people of *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva*, a multivolume Ukrainian encyclopedia initiated some 40 years ago by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The publication of *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva* in the West played a significant role in the appearance of the first Soviet Ukrainian encyclopedia, *Ukrain's'ka radians'ka entsyklopediia* (see entry 38), 17 volumes of which were published in Kiev between 1958 and 1962, and the second edition (in Ukrainian and Russian) during 1977-1985 (12v.).

Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva consists of two parts: a three-volume classified reference work arranged by broad disciplines or subjects ("Archaeology," "Economy," "Fine Art," etc.) and a projected ten-volume encyclopedia in dictionary arrangement covering all aspects of Ukrainian affairs. The first part was completed in 1952 and with significant modification and updating, was published in English as the two-volume *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38).

The present volume, one of a projected five-volume set, constitutes a revised and updated English version of the projected ten volumes of the alphabetical second part of *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva*. The first volume of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* contains approximately 2,800 entries with more than 450 black-and-white illustrations, 5 color prints, 83 maps (6 in color), and numerous diagrams, charts, and other illustrative material. Volume two contains approximately 3,000 entries, 450 black-and-white illustrations, 3 color photos, and 40 maps (4 in color). Some 100 scholars from around the world contributed articles. Most articles by deceased individuals were rewritten and significantly updated. Longer articles are signed and frequently contain bibliographies of relevant works published in several languages.

The somewhat modified system of Library of Congress transliteration has been used in most of the text, with the exception of linguistics. A map of Ukraine and gazetteer are bound separately. This work was prepared by V. Kubijovyč and A. Zhukovsky.

The *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* is a first-rate sourcebook on the history and culture of Ukrainians, both in Ukraine and abroad. There is no question as to the historical significance of this encyclopedia and the high level of scholarship contained in its pages. But, as always in a work of this scope, there are some shortcomings. The younger generation of Ukrainian scholars is not well represented among the contributors. Also absent are non-Ukrainian scholars, some of them outstanding specialists in certain areas of Ukrainian history and culture. Hopefully this will be remedied in the forthcoming third volume. For example, perhaps a younger scholar should have been chosen to write the article on cybernetics. Many articles written by scholars now deceased were translated from Ukrainian into English. This should have been done not by translators but by young scholars, experts in a given field, under the close supervision of the respective subject editors. There are also some problems in terminology. Occasionally the narrative is not clear or is even distorted. Similar problems exist with copyediting, and the text contains some typographical and grammatical errors. However, taking into consideration the scope of this work and its overall excellent execution, these critical comments may be of a minor nature. This remarkable encyclopedia is highly recommended to all scholars as one of the most important works on Ukrainian matter published in the last decade.

The late Volodymyr Kubijovyč (1900-1985) was an eminent geographer, demographer, and author of over 400 publications, including the monumental *Atlas of Ukraine* and *Geography of Ukraine* published in Ukrainian. He devoted some 40 years of his life to work on the *Encyclopedia*, first in Ukrainian, then in English. Beginning with volume 2, Danylo Husar Struk (University of Toronto) assumed the position of managing editor, and the editorial board was enlarged to include some younger scholars and more Canadians. Volume 3 of this important reference work is projected for 1990, with the last volume to be completed by 1992.

Reviews: I. Ciapryna. *Ukrainian Review* 34:3: 107-108 (Autumn 1986). D. M. Shtohryn and R. H. Burger. *Slavic Review* 45:1:106-107 (Spring 1986). W. T. Zyla. *Slavic and East European Journal* 30:3:431-32 (Fall 1986). G. K. Beynen. *Choice* 22:10:1470 (June 1985). B. S. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1985, entry 110)

38. Kubijovyč, Volodymyr, ed. **Ukraine. A Concise Encyclopaedia**. Prepared by Shevchenko Scientific Society. Foreword by Ernest J. Simmons. Toronto, Published for the Ukrainian National Association by University of Toronto Press, 1963-1971. 2v.

Ukraine. A Concise Encyclopaedia is a revised and substantially augmented version of the three-volume Ukrainian edition of *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva* edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč and Zenon Kuzela (Munich, Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka, 1949-1952). Dr. Kubijovyč, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe and a noted authority on geography and demography, was primarily responsible for this magnum opus of Ukrainian scholarship abroad. He was assisted in this task by a number of distinguished scholars: Zenon Kuzela (ethnography), George S. N. Luckyj (literature), Alexander Ohloblyn (history), George Y. Shevelov (language), Bohdan R. Bociurkiw (religion), Wasyl Markus and Jurij Starosolsky (law), Vsevolod Holubnychy (national economy), Sviatoslav Hordynsky (the arts), Wasyl Wytwycky (music), Valerii Revutsky (theatre), Bohdan Krawciw and Ivan Korowytsky (culture), and others.

Over 130 scholars participated in this project, contributing several hundred articles grouped under broad thematic chapters: "General Information" (the name and the territory of Ukraine, national emblems), "Physical Geography and Natural History," "Population," "Ethnography," "Language," "History," "Culture," "Literature" (all in volume 1, a total of 1,185 pages); and "The Law," "The Ukrainian Church," "Scholarship," "Education and Schools," "Libraries, Archives, Museums," "Book Publishing and the Press," "The Arts," "Music and Choreography," "Theater and Cinema," "National Economy," "Health and Medical Services and Physical Culture," "The Armed Forces," "Ukrainians Abroad" (all in volume 2, a total of 1,394 pages).

In contrast to the Soviet *Ukrains'ka radians'ka entsyklopediia* (Kiev, Hol. Redaktsiia Ukr. Rad. entsyklopedii, 1959-1965. 17v.; 2nd ed., 1977-1985. 12v.), a typical general encyclopedia that devotes only its last volume exclusively to Ukrainian topics, this encyclopedia concentrates primarily on Ukrainian topics, persons, and events that have direct bearing on Ukrainian history and culture. All articles are written from the point of view of Ukrainian national historiography, with special emphasis on historical developments often neglected by its Soviet counterpart. This is evident even in such chapters as "National Economy" (separate articles on the state of research, the history of Ukrainian economic thought, etc., topics inade-

quately covered by the Ukrainian Soviet encyclopedia), or "The Arts" (articles on Ukrainian art research covering not only the twentieth century, including the Soviet regime, but also initial pre-twentieth-century research and research abroad).

This work is especially valuable in its examination of the Soviet regime period in Ukraine, providing essential data on purges of Ukrainian intellectuals, Russification policy, economic policies of the Soviet regime that resulted in the deficit in the Ukrainian RSR's balance of fiscal transactions equivalent to economic exploitation of Ukraine, etc. Some of the longest chapters are on history (397 pages), national economy (335 pages), Ukrainians abroad (169 pages), and literature (137 pages), which, for all practical purposes, constitute separate monographic studies on those subjects.

In order to accommodate a maximum of factual data in a limited space, the information on events, individuals, trends, etc., is very concise, occasionally even too brief, for the uninitiated. This is evident in several articles—e.g., the major article on "Art in Western Ukraine and Immigration," which consists of little more than two pages of text (vol. 2, pp. 507-09).

In discussing contemporary art outside Ukraine, S. Hordynsky simply lists the names of artists, grouping them in several categories—post-impressionists, neo-realists, or "representatives of various modern trends," without providing even minimal comments about the artists or their works. Of course, these omissions are the result of limited space, and the rather substantial bibliographies appended to each major section or article partly remedy this situation. The text is quite readable and is enhanced by numerous black-and-white photographs and illustrations, including a small number of black-and-white and color plates. Also, the second volume contains a number of small maps—e.g., an ethnographical map of the Ukrainian SSR in 1959, a geological map, and others. The only major deficiency of this otherwise excellent work is an inadequate subject index, a source of real frustration for the user. Another lesser problem is the unnecessary use of English forms of names, such as Basil Simovych (Vasyl' Simovych) or Gregory Kvitka-Osnovianenko.

In addition to this concise two-volume English-language encyclopedia, the Shevchenko Scientific Society is in the process of preparing a multivolume topical encyclopedia—*Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva. Slovnykova chastyna*. ([Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Dictionary Arrangement] Munich, Vydavnytstvo "Molode Zhyttia," 1955-. In progress). At the time of this writing, volumes (letters A-S) of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* have been completed, with a total of

ten volumes planned. The editor-in-chief until 1985 was Volodymyr Kubijovyč, and some 200 scholars serve as contributors. This large-scale project contains thousands of articles covering practically all aspects of Ukrainian life and culture from ancient times to the present. All entries are arranged alphabetically, and, in this respect, this Ukrainian edition is similar in structure to the previously mentioned "Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia." There are also some essential differences. The *Ukrains'kaadians'ka entsyklopediia* is a general encyclopedia, while the multivolume topical *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* is exclusively devoted to Ukrainian or Ukrainian-related subjects.

A brief comparison, based on material from *Dvi ukrains'ki entsyklopedii* (V. Kubijovyč and V. Markus. [Two Ukrainian Encyclopedias]. New York, Prolog, 1961. 145p.), will illustrate this point. The first volume of the Soviet work (A to Bohunski) contains approximately 600 articles directly or indirectly related to Ukrainian topics, or 15.8% of the total number of articles contained in this volume and 13.8% of the text. Using the identical letters, the emigré set provides 1,160 articles on Ukrainian topics, a net increase of almost 100%. As is typical of most Soviet encyclopedic works, the Kiev encyclopedia is most deficient in biographical information. In comparing both sets, the Soviet volume lacks biographies of 82 Ukrainian historical figures, 75 religious leaders, 71 scholars, and 64 artists who are represented in the Shevchenko Scientific Society's publication. Needless to say, Ukrainians abroad and their accomplishments are almost totally ignored (1.5% of a total of 600 articles in the Soviet work versus 9.7% in the emigré work), and even in such areas as national economy, *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* provides more material in comparison to *Ukrains'kaadians'ka entsyklopediia* (11.1% versus 9.5%). Only in such areas as science and technology is the Soviet encyclopedia stronger (4.6% versus 1.1%). In general, the emigré *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* is much more comprehensive in its coverage of Ukrainian material. There are approximately 30,000 articles dealing with Ukrainian topics in the first seven volumes, with brief entries of approximately 150-500 words (biographies, geographical features, historical events, institutions, etc.), constituting about 80% of the total material. Important topics or subjects are represented by much longer articles (e.g., Kiev—17 pages); these contain comprehensive bibliographies of materials published in several languages and are listed in the table of contents at the end of each volume. The text is well illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, etc. It should be noted that the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian

Studies at the University of Alberta is presently working on an English translation of this work with appropriate updating (see entries 36-37).

In addition to the previously mentioned works, there are only a few other encyclopedias that deal directly with Ukraine. The first modern Ukrainian-language encyclopedia was published under the title *Ukrains'ka zahal'na entsykl'opediia* ([Ukrainian General Encyclopedia] Lviv, V-vo Ridna Shkola, 1930-1934. 3v.) and was edited by I. Rakovsky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv. This is a general encyclopedia, and most articles covering Ukrainian affairs appear in its third volume, which was edited by a prominent Ukrainian literary scholar, V. Simovych.

In the early 1930s, under the editorship of M. Skrypnyk, an attempt was made to publish a 20-volume *Ukrains'kaadians'ka entsyklopediia* (Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia), but before the first volume could be published its editorial board was dismissed by Soviet authorities when Skrypnyk committed suicide in 1933. A noted Ukrainian scholar, Ievhen Onats'kyi, prepared in Argentina the *Ukrains'ka mala entsyklopediia* ([Ukrainian Small Encyclopedia] Buenos Aires, Administratura UAPTh, 1957-1967), published in several installments (usually two letters per volume). This work, prepared by a single author, is especially interesting in such areas as religion, mythology, philosophy, and ethnology. It also contains a number of biographical entries accompanied by numerous quotations from the writings of a given author or from secondary sources.

Some information on Ukraine can obviously be found in general encyclopedias, with the best coverage provided by encyclopedias published in Slavic languages. A number of Ukrainian scholars, such as D. Bahalii, M. Tuhany-Baranovs'kyi, and P. Tutkovs'kyi, cooperated in the preparation of *Entsiklopedicheskii slovar'* (St. Petersburg, F. A. Brokgauz and I. A. Efron, 1890-1907 and 1911-1916. vols. 1-41 and two supplementary volumes, with revised ed. vols. 1-29, covering A to Orro), the standard pre-revolutionary Russian encyclopedia. The standard Soviet work is *Bolshaia sovetskaia entsyklopediia* (3rd ed. Moscow, 1970-1978).

This particular edition was translated into English as the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia* (New York, Macmillan, 1973-1983. 31v. and index). Somewhat more objective treatment of Ukrainian topics is provided by Polish encyclopedias—e.g., *S. Orgelbranda encyklopedia powszechna PWN* (Warsaw, Peñotwowy Wyd. Naukowe, 1962-1970. 13v.). There is also a one-volume encyclopedia edited by Joseph S. Roucek—*Slavonic Encyclopedia* (New York, Philosophical Library, 1949. 1,445p.), which contains a

number of articles (most of them written by M. Chubatyi and W. Dushnyck) pertaining to Ukraine. Roucek's work, designed primarily for popular use, is now sadly outdated. Most general encyclopedias published in the United States provide only marginal coverage of Ukrainian topics, a situation discussed at some length by this author in his review of the 1976 edition of *Encyclopedia Americana* (*American Reference Books Annual* 1977, entry 72).

Reviews: L. Dobriansky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 6:4:369-70 (Autumn 1950). L. Dobriansky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 20:2:171-74 (Summer 1964). L. R. Tillett. *Slavic Review* 24:1:164-67 (March 1965). L. R. Tillett. *Slavic Review* 31:2:456-57 (June 1972). Y. Bilinsky. *Russian Review* 31:194-95 (1972). R. A. Pierce. *Queen's Quarterly* 78:638-39 (1971). W. Stojko. *Polish Review* 17:3:121 (1972). R. Szporluk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:353-56 (1972). I. L. Rudnytsky. *Soviet Studies* 25:2:306-308 (October 1973)

39. Mirchuk, I., ed. **Ukraine and Its People. A Handbook with Maps, Statistical Tables, and Diagrams.** Munich, Ukrainian Free University Press, 1949. 280p.

Of the few handbooks in English, this composite work, edited by Dr. Ivan Mirchuk, still provides some useful, mostly historical information about several aspects of Ukrainian life and culture (the statistical information presented is, unfortunately, out of date). The present text is an English abridged adaptation of a handbook published in German—*Handbuch der Ukraine* (Im Auftrage des Ukrainischen Wissenschaftlichen Institutes in Berlin herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. J. Mirtschuk. Leipzig, O. Harrassowitz, 1941. 416p.), and covers primarily the period up to 1939. The material is presented in three parts. The first part, "Country and People," covers such topics as the name of Ukraine, territory, people, language, church, the social structure of the Ukrainian community, geographical regions, and national minorities in Ukraine. A number of noted Ukrainian scholars contributed articles for this section—e.g., V. Kubijovyč (geography), Z. Kuzela (minorities), and Ia. B. Rudnyts'kyi (language). The second part, "Economic Life," written primarily by a noted Ukrainian economist, D. Dymyns'kyi, includes a brief but well-written introduction to the basic problems of Ukrainian economy. In subsequent articles, several aspects of the national economy of Ukraine are covered, such as agriculture, forestry, mineral resources, industry and mining, communications, trade, and cooperatives. In comparison to other parts, this section is the most useful and still retains its importance in Ukrainian reference literature. The third section, "Cultural

Life," edited by Mirchuk, is very uneven in its coverage and for all practical purposes is too brief to be meaningful. It covers general trends in Ukrainian culture, education, music, the fine arts, librarianship, literature, and theatre. The volume concludes with a brief bibliography of essential works pertaining to Ukraine published in Ukrainian as well as in other languages.

The first modern handbook on Ukraine was published in Russian under the title *Ukrainskii narod v ego proshlom i nastoiashchem* ([The Ukrainian People, Past and Present] St. Petersburg, 1914-1916. 2v.), edited by a number of outstanding scholars—e.g., M. Hrushevs'kyi, T. Vovk, T. Korsh, A. Kryms'kyi, M. Tuhann-Baranovs'kyi, A. Shakhmatov, and S. Rudnyts'kyi. Stephan Rudnyts'kyi, a noted geographer, is also the author of *Ukraina. Land und Volk* ([Ukraine. Land and People] Wien, Verlag des Bundes zur Befreiung der Ukraina, 1916. 416p.), which presents primarily information on the geography and anthropology of Ukraine.

There are a number of handbooks published in Ukrainian or Russian that present a Soviet point of view, most of which are listed in M. P. Rud's *Ukrains'ka Radians'ka Sotsialistychna Respublika, 1917-1967. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk literatury* ([Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1917-1967. Bibliographic Guide to Literature] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1969. 475p.). A typical example is D. F. Virnyk's *Ukrainskaia SSR. Kratkii istoriko-ekonomicheskii ocherk* ([The Ukrainian SSR. A Short Economic-Historical Outline] Moscow, Gospolitizdat, 1954. 182p.). To promote Soviet propaganda, the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and similar organizations publish small-scale handbooks on Ukraine, such as *Soviet Ukraine: Figures and Facts* (Kiev, Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, 1965. 51p.), primarily designed for Ukrainians abroad, which offer little of substance.

Reviews: C. C. Winn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 6:2:175-76 (Spring 1950)

40. Roucek, Joseph S., ed. **Slavonic Encyclopedia.** New York, Philosophical Library, 1949. 1445p.

Showing its age, this work is the only one-volume encyclopedia on the subject. It was edited by Dr. Roucek with the assistance of an editorial board and over 100 contributors, mostly faculty members, editors of ethnic presses, writers, and artists. The encyclopedia covers all Slavic nationalities, their history, culture, major political events, geography (limited to brief descriptions of major cities), and, in concise biographical sketches, a number of prominent historical personalities. Unfortunately, many

of these sketches on young and relatively unknown personages were deliberately chosen and perhaps overemphasized, while other well-known historical figures were omitted. Bibliographical references, a standard feature in most encyclopedic works, are absent, and articles are written for the general public. Many are confusing and controversial, e.g., those on the Slav population and minorities in Czechoslovakia. There is also confusion in terminology (Mukačev, Mukachiv, and Munkacz). Editors for the Ukrainian section were Prof. N. D. Chubaty and Walter Dushnyck, with a number of other Ukrainian scholars participating in the project, including C. H. Andrusyshen, M. Haydak, S. Hordynsky, and M. I. Mandryka. Many articles on Ukrainian topics were also written by Prof. O. Fredericksen. In comparison to other encyclopedic works and handbooks published during that time, the Ukrainian problem is presented here in more objective terms, from the point of view of Ukrainian national historiography. This becomes evident when comparing the *Slavonic Encyclopedia* with *A Handbook of Slavic Studies*, edited by L. I. Strakhovsky (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1949. 753p.), which contains a special article on Ukraine written by O. J. Fredericksen.

Reviews: M. Dudra. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:3: 275-78 (Summer 1949)

41. **Soviet Ukraine.** M. P. Bazhan, editor-in-chief. Kiev, Editorial Office of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., 1970. 572p.

Soviet Ukraine is an English translation of volume 17 of *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia* [(Ukrains'ka radians'ka entsyklopediia) Kiev, Akademiia Nauk Ukrain'skoi RSR, 1959-1968. 18v.), which was published in the Ukrainian language in 1965. The Ukrainian edition contains some 50,000 articles, covering not only Ukrainian topics, but also other material usually found in general encyclopedias. Of this set, volume 17 deals exclusively with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and volume 18 is an index containing some 200,000 references. Primarily because of its separately published index, *Ukrains'ka radians'ka entsyklopediia* is much easier to use than the abridged English version of volume 17.

The Ukrainian set contains a number of valuable features not found in the abridgement—e.g., numerous biographical sketches of prominent Ukrainian personalities (obviously, those acceptable to the Soviet regime), detailed articles on economic and geographical regions of Ukraine, branches of industry and agriculture, the more important institutions and organizations, etc. It should also be noted that this

Ukrainian general encyclopedia was published in a second edition—*Ukrains'ka radians'ka entsyklopediia* (Kiev, Holovna redaktsiia Ukrain'skoi radians'koi entsyklopedii, 1977-1985. 12v.). M. Bazhan is the editor-in-chief of this set as well. In addition to the Ukrainian version, it was published in Russian, reflecting new realities of the Soviet national policy at the present time.

In many cases, the information found in *Soviet Ukraine*, in comparison to the Ukrainian text, is substantially abridged and rearranged (the Ukrainian edition has 807 pages). According to the editors, "statistical and other data have been brought up to date for the English edition, some chapters have been somewhat shortened and some added information has been supplied." Thus, the English version contains a total of 27 chapters, covering, in addition to general information, such topics as nature; population; history; social and state systems; the communist party of Ukraine; public organizations; national economy; culture and education; the press; Ukrainian language and literature; fine arts; music; theatre; and religion and church. A number of color and black-and-white maps are integrated into the text. There is a list of contributors but no index.

In terms of objectivity, this volume does not compare to *Ukraine. A Concise Encyclopedia*, also discussed in this section. This is illustrated even in the preface, where we read that "such a book of detailed authentic information is all the more timely since in many circles abroad such information is lacking, while there also exists direct misinformation that is spread by ill-wishers of the Ukrainian Soviet people." In addition to the obvious Soviet ideological slant, the bibliographical citations that appear at the end of all major articles in the Ukrainian edition have been completely omitted. For example, one of the longest chapters in both editions is the one on history; the Ukrainian edition contains several hundred references to books (most of them published during the Soviet period), while the English edition contains not a single bibliographic listing. This was apparently a conscious editorial decision, based on an assumption that it might be better to omit all bibliographical listings rather than supplement the originals with books published in English abroad. Thus, the obvious value of this volume is simply in its presentation of the current Soviet point of view, not only on such topics as history, but also on a number of other politically sensitive subjects—e.g., literature, language, education, and culture. Less sensitive topics, such as geology, mineral resources, botany, etc., receive adequate treatment, although the information is rather brief (not quite three pages on

soils, four pages on plant life, and eight pages on animal life).

42. **Ukraine. A Concise Encyclopaedia.** Halyna Petrenko, editor. Clifton, N.J., Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., 1987. 337p.

Prepared by Halyna Petrenko as editor, with a number of other individuals serving on the editorial board, this collection of articles is dedicated to the millennium of the baptism of Ukraine (988-1988) and was sponsored by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and United Ukrainian Sisterhoods of the U.S.A. There is a total of 29 articles on such topics as "People" by M. Smyk, "Language" by P. Odarchenko, "Geography" by I. Tesla, "Literature" (six articles by several authors), "Theater" by V. Revutsky, "Music" by O. Zalesky, "Fine Arts" by B. Pevnyi, "Folk Dress" by L. Burachynska, and "Economy" by N. Chymych. All in all, the articles are concise, popularly written, and are quite frequently accompanied by various black-and-white illustrations. An index concludes the

volume, but as is unfortunately the case with most articles, there is no bibliography at the end—a serious deficiency in a work of this type.

43. **USSR Calendar of Events 1987.** Edited by Joseph P. Mastro. Gulf Breeze, Fla., Academic International Press, 1988. 297p.

This work supplements and complements the *USSR Facts and Figures Annual* published by Academic International Press for twelve consecutive years. It is the first edition of a new annual covering key events by day and month, listing them in 119 categories, e.g., agriculture, nationalities, science, sports, etc. Comprehensive indexes by name, place, and subject are included. There are several entries for Ukraine, e.g., Ukrainian Politburo, Ukrainian Council of Ministers, general events pertaining to Ukraine, as well as a number of entries under places, e.g., Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, etc. The future volume, if published in time, will justify the appearance of this new reference source on the Soviet Union.

2 ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

During the second half of the nineteenth century the study of Ukrainian art was closely associated with a renewed interest in archaeology, history, and ethnography. Ukrainian scholars such as O. Lazarevsky, F. Vovk, M. Sumtsov, and V. Antonovych were primarily interested in folk art. More serious research into Ukrainian art began later, at the beginning of the twentieth century, and was devoted primarily to wooden church architecture (studied by D. Shcherbakivsky, M. Biliashivsky, D. Yavornytsky, and others), and paintings, especially the works of T. Shevchenko (analyzed by K. Shyrotsky, O. Slaktion, V. Antonovych, and O. Novytsky). Art scholarship expanded rapidly during the early 1920s in such centers of research as the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; departments of art studies at Ukrainian universities at Kiev, Kharkiv and Odessa; several art institutes; and many museums. One of the first popular sketches of Ukrainian art that attempts to explain its genesis and national distinctiveness was written in 1917 by V. Modzalevsky (*Ukrainskoe iskusstvo* [Ukrainian Art]).

The medieval period was investigated by a number of scholars, including F. Shmit, O. Novytsky, and K. Shyrotsky, to name a few. M. Hrushevsky provided the first survey of Ukrainian art up to the sixteenth century in his *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy* (A History of Ukraine-Rus'), and H. Pavlutsky wrote *Istoriia ukrains'koho ornamentu* (A History of Ukrainian Ornamentation, 1927).

At the beginning of the 1930s the Soviet regime started to suppress Ukrainian art research, replacing it with Soviet art scholarship and "socialist realism." In 1932 all Ukrainian institutions were closed because Soviet ideology rejected Ukrainian historical traditions. Since the end of World War II art research in Ukraine has been centered at the Institute of Fine Arts, Folklore and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences. In the 1960s and 1970s a number of comprehensive works were published, e.g., P. Yurchenko's *Dereviana architektura Ukrainy* (Ukraine's Wooden Architecture, 1970) and H. Lohvyn's *Ukrains'kyi seredn'iovichnyi zhyvopys* (Ukrainian Medieval Painting, 1977). In the 1970s the Academy published a comprehensive work, *Istoriia ukrains'koho mystetsva* (The History of Ukrainian Art in six volumes, seven books) under the general editorship of M. Bazhan, with over 100 scholars participating in this project.

During the interwar period in Western Ukraine a number of important works appeared in Lviv, e.g., *Istoriia ukrains'koi kul'tury* (History of Ukrainian Culture), published by I. Tyktor in 1937; V. Sichynsky's *Monumenta Architecturae Ucrainae* (1940); and many others. Hordynsky's articles, "Art," "Art Education," and "Art Studies and Research," published in volume 1 of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (pp. 119-25) provide a good, concise overview of historical and current development in this subject area, with an excellent bibliography in several languages.

This chapter covering English language material is rather small and does not reflect historical or contemporary developments in art or architecture. "General Works" covers a popular outline of Ukrainian art by O. Dmytriw published many years ago (see entry 44), and several works on wooden architecture are critically annotated in a section devoted to this area. Ukrainian immigrants show a great deal of interest in folk art, and a section has been

designated to cover the most important works on this subject. The reader will find here an excellent study on Ukrainian icons done by S. Hordynsky, though nothing similar can be found on other types of Ukrainian painting. The largest section covers individual artists and, for the most part, provides biographical information and listings of their works, all of different quality and technical execution. This section contains several works about Archipenko and other well-known artists such as M. Levytsky, P. Andrusiv, G. Kruk, Wm. Kurelek, V. Krychevsky, and others.

In general, this chapter includes some 46 works with several additional titles mentioned in annotations. The quality of material is very uneven, and practically no scholarly articles discussing important historical and contemporary trends in Ukrainian art and architecture can be found. Only the consultation of some encyclopedia articles and, obviously, materials written in Ukrainian can reveal to the reader the current status of research and notable accomplishments in this important area.

General Works

44. Dmytriw, Olya, comp. **Ukrainian Arts**. Anne Mitz, ed. New York, Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, 1952. 212p.

The ten essays in this volume provide the reader with a concise overview of Ukrainian arts. The text is supported by over 100 illustrations, 18 of which are in full color. Lydia Burachynska, an expert on Ukrainian national costume and folk art, brings us an essay entitled "Folk Dress" that provides a brief history of national dress from the Hutzul, Lemko, Boyko, and other areas of Ukraine. Lydia Nenadkewich, another expert in Ukrainian folk art, details the intricate folk embroidery designs used throughout Ukraine. Damian Horniatkewych writes on "Ceramics" and "Kilim," a form of tapestry rug. The art of making decorative Easter eggs (*pysanky*) is explained by Gloria Surmach. Sviatoslav Hordynsky, a noted artist and editor of many art books and contributor to several American and Ukrainian encyclopedias and journals, elaborates on Ukrainian fine arts from eleventh-century iconography to Archipenko's modern sculpture. Volodymyr Sichynsky provides a history of architecture; Dr. Wasyl Wytwycky elaborates on the development of Ukrainian music; and Luke Luciw brings us an overview of the history of Ukrainian literature.

Although many of the articles suffer from the condensation necessary to include so many topics in a single volume, as Yakiv Hnizdovsky comments in his review, "Still a reader who is not acquainted with Ukrainian art will find this book valuable in its general information and its profuse illustrative material" (p. 477).

Other pertinent works on this topic include Mary Siemon's *Ukrainian Artcraft* (New York, Ukrainian Orthodox League of the United States of America, 1969. 42p.); Emile

Ostapchuk's *Folk Art of the Carpatho-Ukraine* (Toronto, Author, 1957. 152p.); Sviatoslav Hordynsky's pamphlet "Ukrainian Art Past and Present" (33rd Annual of the Women's International Exposition, Ukrainian Section. New York, Ukrainian Women's Exposition Committee, 1956), and Volodymyr Sichynsky's *Destruction of Ukrainian Monuments of Art and Culture under the Soviet Russian Administration between 1917-1957* (New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1958. 24p.).

Reviews: Y. Hnizdovsky. *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 11:4(6):476-77 (Winter 1952)

45. Mehyk, Petro, editor-in-chief. **Ukrainian Art in Diaspora**. Philadelphia, Ukrainian Art Digest, 1981. 512p.

As Petro Mehyk comments in his introduction to this versatile collection, "This book is a partial realization of an impossible dream. Artists, as a rule, are individuals not easily subjected to organized undertakings and Ukrainian artists are settled on five continents.... This book, hence, will not provide a complete coverage of the works of all Ukrainian artists outside Ukraine. The Editorial Committee, nevertheless, tried to record, at least partially, the tribulations and achievements of Ukrainian artists in diaspora" (p. 7). Among the varied examples of Ukrainian artistry pictured in this beautifully produced volume are bronzes by A. Archipenko, murals by P. Andrusiv, landscapes by M. Harasovska-Dachyshyn, portraits by D. M. Horniatkewych, woodcuts by J. Hnizdovsky, enamels by M. Dolnycka, terra-cotta figurines by P. Kapschutschenko, pastels by Y. Krochmaluk, and etchings by O. Lukashevych-Polon.

Other works on Ukrainian artists living outside Ukraine include *Catalogue 21st Exhibition of the Ukrainian Artists Association in U.S.A.* 22.VI-30.VII (Philadelphia, 1975. unpagged), which lists 138 artworks by prominent

Ukrainian American artists and sculptors; *Memorial Exhibition of Art Activity of Vasyl H. Krychevsky* (New York, Ukrainian Art and Literary Club, 1953. 27p.); Mychajlo Moroz's *Paintings, Exhibition—January 10-23, 1960* (New York, Panoramas Gallery, 1960. 12p.); and Constantin Shonk-Rusych's *Mosaic Art* (New York, Andrea S. London, 1965. unpagged). There are, of course, many additional similar pamphlets on individual artists or exhibits. The Ukrainian Museum in New York and other similar institutions have good collections of such materials.

46. Ohloblyn, Oleksander. "Western Europe and the Ukrainian Baroque. An Aspect of Cultural Influences at the Time of Hetman Ivan Mazepa." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences* 1:2:127-37 (February 1951).

Written by a prominent historian, this is one of very few articles in English on Ukrainian baroque architecture specifically describing two examples—the famous Kiev Cathedral of St. Nicholas and the Cathedral of the Epiphany, both built on the initiative of Het'man Ivan Mazepa. The Western European baroque came to Ukraine from Vilno, and Professor Ohloblyn describes not only the individual structures initiated by Mazepa, but also offers appropriate historical background for the cultural development of the Hetmanate. Since most works of such prominent scholars as D. Antonovych, H. Pavluts'kyi, V. Sichyns'kyi, and others were published in Ukrainian, this brief account will provide the English reader with a general background of Mazepa's cultural accomplishments.

47. **Treasures of Early Ukrainian Art. Religious Art of the 16th-18th Centuries.** Text by Stefania Hnatenko. Translated into English by Marta Skorupsky. New York, Ukrainian Museum, 1989. 44p.

In this exhibition catalog are icons and iconostases created at the end of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries. The iconostases are those of the Church of St. Paraskeva Piatnytsia in L'viv, the Church of the Holy Spirit in Rohatyn, and the Church of the Assumption in the village of Zhovtantsi near L'viv. Well-executed photographs, some in color, and a brief bibliography add to the value of this catalog. This source can be used in conjunction with Hordynskyi's *The Ukrainian Icon* (see entry 60).

Architecture

48. Hewryk, Titus D. **The Lost Architecture of Kiev.** New York, Ukrainian Museum, 1982. 64p.

An outgrowth of the photographic architectural exhibition organized by the Ukrainian Museum in New York (1972), this volume portrays the ancient architectural landmarks of Ukraine's capital city and the history of their loss. A lengthy introduction provides the historical and cultural background of Kiev's lost architecture from 1920 to 1941. Among the 30 architectural monuments destroyed by the Soviets were the Church of St. Borys and Hlib and its belfry, the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, the Monastery of St. Michael of the Golden Domes, and the Cathedral of the Pyrohoshcha. As W. T. Zyla comments in his review, "Each church is well documented by excellent photography, plans of the structure, and drawings of the front facades. The work contains also pictures of the demolition of some churches and monasteries, e.g., St. Michael's (in 1935), the Church of St. Basil (Three Hierarchs; in 1935). The study is also provided with maps from the 1930s of the city of Kiev and its regions, like the Uppertown, the Podil, and the Pecherske. The work's scholarly apparatus consists of notes (76 altogether) and a brief bibliography indicating works published in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. There are remarkably few errata for a work so filled with names of churches, dates, and details of every kind" (p. 417). Hewryk places the major responsibility for this destruction on Pavel Postyshev, the leading Moscow representative on the government commission that implemented Kiev's master plan. Michael Flier concludes his review with the following commentary: "Hewryk's contribution to the architectural history of Kiev is a major one. It documents Kiev's lost architectural heritage, and it also provides direct evidence of the political and social value of architecture for the rulers and the ruled—thus underscoring the need to view all architecture, whether ancient Kievan or Stalinist, within the context that created or destroyed it" (p. 225).

Another work on this topic is Volodymyr Sichynsky's *Destruction of Ukrainian Monuments of Art and Culture under the Soviet Russian Administration between 1917-1957* (New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1958). There are other articles on this subject, including V. J. Kaye's "A Great

Byzantine Slav Cathedral" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 7:256-58, Summer 1951) and John Kenneth Connant's "Novgorod, Konstantinople and Kiev in the Old Russian Church Architecture" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 22:75-92 August 1944).

Reviews: W. Brumfield. *Slavic Review* 43:4:747 (Winter 1984). W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:4:416-17 (Winter 1983). M. S. Flier. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 9:1-2:223-25 (June 1985)

49. Hvozda, John, ed. **Wooden Architecture of the Ukrainian Carpathians**. New York, Lemko Research Foundation, 1978. 286p.

This bilingual (Ukrainian-English) volume is arranged in two parts: "Ukrainian Wooden Architecture: Development of the Wooden Architecture of Lemkivshchyna" and "Selected Illustrations of the Wooden Architecture of the Ukrainian Carpathians."

According to the foreword, "The illustrative material for this publication was prepared by a Lemko, who was not able to publish it in his native country. He made a study of Ukrainian Carpathian wooden architecture of the 16th-19th centuries and has masterfully recreated numerous examples of it in his drawings ..." (p. 9). The illustrations, in color and black and white, depict many different forms of Lemkian architecture, from a tiny wooden church in Lviv (1603) to a monastery in Derevach (1680) and the Turka Belle Tower (1793) in Kryvka. The abundance of detail provided in the illustrations is superb. Another volume on this topic published in the Soviet Union is *Wooden Architectural Monuments of Transcarpathia* (Leningrad, Aurora, 1970. 85p.), which, in addition to the text, reproduces a number of more interesting churches (interior and exterior) from this region.

Other writings on this topic include Arthur Prudden Coleman's article, "The Wooden Churches of Ruthenia" (*Art and Archeology* 34: 137-45, 1933); Kenneth John Connant's "Novgorod, Konstantinople and Kiev in the Old Russian Church Architecture" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 22:75-92 August 1944); Volodymyr Sichynsky's "Early Christian Architecture in Ukraine" (*Shevchenko Scientific Society. Proceedings of the Historical-Philosophical Section* 1:63-66, 1951); and Volodymyr Sichynsky's "Ukrainian Architecture during the 17th and 18th Centuries" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 7:45-51, 1951).

Reviews: V. Popovych. *Mitteilungen AFUW* 16:274-76 (1979). A. Sokolyszyn. *ABN Correspondence* 30:4:48 (July/August 1979). M. Utrysko. *Litopys Boikivshchyny* 31:32-34 (January/June 1980)

50. **Kiev. Architectural Landmarks, Places of Interest**. Compiled, introduced, and annotated by Grigori Logvin. Leningrad, Aurora Art Publishers, 1980. 210p.

Aurora Art Publishers has published a number of books covering major cities of the Soviet Union. This volume is a good example of the series that covers primarily architectural landmarks. In addition to a brief introduction by Logvin on the history of Kiev starting with the period of Rus', the bulk of this well-illustrated volume includes 165 plates in full color describing Kiev-Pechers'ka Lavra, St. Sophia's Cathedral, and other churches; several paintings from the Museum of Ukrainian Fine Art; and important monuments, buildings, and other landmarks of interest to tourists and the local population. Several brief narrative notes explain all the plates, but there is no bibliography or index.

51. Magocsi, Paul Robert. **Wooden Churches in the Carpathians: The Photographs of Florian Zapetal/Holzkirchen in den Karpaten: Die Fotografien Florian Zapetals**. Vienna, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1982. 176p.

The 248 well-reproduced photographs of the wooden churches in Subcarpathia (now the Transcarpathian Region of southwest Ukraine) were taken by Czech journalist and art historian Florian Zapetal during the 1920s. Among the many fascinating structures depicted are the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul at Plytovate (Lazeshchyna, eighteenth century); Church of the Ascension of the Virgin (Dilove, 1750); Church of the Archangel Michael (Negrovec', eighteenth century); Church of St. Nicholas (Danylove, 1779); and the Church of St. Paraskewa (Nyzhnje Selyshche). Because many of these churches are no longer standing and others are currently inaccessible, this compilation achieves its significance by providing a documentary of the history of wooden church architecture, with specific reference to Hutsul (central-domed churches), Boiko (three-part basilicas), and Lemko-inspired (baroque cupolas and pointed gothic spires) designs. The introduction, essay on architectural history, and photo captions are provided in English and German. In these, Magocsi uses the term "Rusyn," which is obviously no longer of any pertinence.

Other works on this topic include David R. Buxton's *The Wooden Churches of Eastern Europe: An Introductory Survey* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1981. 405p.); George Korbyn's *Ukrainian Style in Church Architecture* (Arcadia, Calif., Author, 1983. 169p.), which provides a short historical review of wood and stone church architecture in

Ukraine from its beginnings to the October Revolution of 1917, with photographs and illustrations of the most interesting architectural achievements; and Dmytro Andrievsky's article, "Soviet Architecture in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:205-12, 1957). For further background on Ukrainian architecture, the reader may wish to consult V. Karmazyn-Kakovsky's *Ukrainian Folk Architecture* (Rome, Ukrainian Catholic University, 1972. 53p.), devoted to the analysis of rural houses and wooden churches in Western Ukraine. The best work on this subject is *Derev'iani tserkvy skhidnoho obriadu na Slovachchyni* (Wooden Churches of Eastern Rite in Slovakia) published in 1971 in Svydnyk. **Reviews:** Magocsi. J. E. Kollmann, Jr. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:4:602-603 (December 1983). P. Murashko. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2: 124-26 (Winter 1983)

Karmazyn-Kakovsky. O. Martyniuk. *Ukrain-s'kyi istoriyk* 4:60:124-25 (1978)

52. Markovyč, Pavlo. **Rusyn Easter Eggs from Eastern Slovakia.** Marta Skorupsky, translator, photographs by Anton Zizka. Wien, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1987. 146p. (Classics of Carpatho-Rusyn Scholarship Series).

This book was originally published in Ukrainian under the title *Ukrains'ki pysanky schidnoji Slovaččyny* (Ukrainian Easter Eggs from Eastern Slovakia), and in volume 6, part 2 of the series *Naukovyj Zbirnyk Muzeju Ukrains'koji Kul'tury v Svydnyku* [(Scholarly Symposia of the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in Svydnyk] Prešov, 1972). It has now been translated using the term "Rusyn."

"It is particularly difficult to study the process of the emergence of the *pysanka* in the pre-Christian era and to determine its original significance, its ancient designs, and its original functions. Only certain remnants have survived in the life of the Rusyn peasants of Eastern Slovakia" (p. 13). Upon making this final introductory comment, the author begins to analyze its history. "The Historic Pysanka" examines the interaction of cultural and ideological influences on the Rusyn *pysanky* of Eastern Slovakia. In "The Names of Pysanky" we find that *pysane jajce*, *krasanky*, *maljuvanka*, and *velykodnje jajce* are local names used by the Rusyns for *pysanky*. "The Origins of Pysanka Ornamentation" examines the purpose of ornamentation, the time and source of its origin, and the methods used to execute it. Also identified are themes, elements and motifs, and the content of agrarian pastoral culture. "The Composition of the Ornament" demonstrates that internal rules of design are used in *pysanky* and classifies the ornamentation into eight groups (geometric-

abstract motifs, phytomorphic motifs, cosmic motifs, etc.). An excellent chart illustrating *pysanka* motifs used by the Ukrainian population of Eastern Slovakia is included (pp. 91-102) for easy reference. The remaining chapters focus primarily on the processes and techniques used in egg decoration. The book concludes with chapter notes, list of illustrations, and a comprehensive bibliography of some 100 related works in Ukrainian, German, and other languages. Among other English-language works one should mention Anne Kmit's *Ukrainian Design Book. Book 1* (with Natalie Perchyshyn, Luba Perchyshyn, and Johanna Luciow, Minneapolis, Minn., Ukrainian Gift Shop, 1984. 101p.) featuring 24 intricate designs; Arden J. Newsome's *Egg Craft* (New York, Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, 1973); Hans Fasold's *Decorating Eggs* (London, Search Press, 1968); an article by Robert Paul Jordan and James A. Sugar, "Easter Greetings from the Ukrainians" (*National Geographic* 141:4:556-63 April 1972); and Andrew Gregorovich's "Pysanka: Easter Egg Art: A Brief Bibliography" (in *Forum* 38:28-33 Winter 1977/1978).

53. Powstenko, Olexa. **The Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev.** New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1955. 242p.

Olexa I. Powstenko, formerly a member of the Council of Scholars of the Sophia Architectural Museum in Kiev, has compiled and written this special edition of the *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* which focuses exclusively on the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Kiev. Founded in the eleventh century by Yaroslav the Wise, Grand Prince of Ukraine-Rus', St. Sophia's Byzantine architecture displays many Ukrainian influences. This well-researched volume delves into the cathedral's historical background, architectural detail, interior decor with its intricate mosaics and frescoes, icons, a library, and the many tombs housed within. Among the sarcophagi in the cathedral are those of Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise, his son Grand Prince Vsevolod, and his grandsons Grand Princes Volodymyr Monomakh, Rostyslav Vsevolodovych, and Vyacheslav Volodymyrovych. Also buried within are metropolitans from the Cossack het'mans' era. Over 200 black-and-white plates complement the bilingual Ukrainian-English text.

Of interest to the reader is a comment in a review by S. Hordynsky: "Today St. Sophia is the only medieval church with mosaics in Ukraine that has withstood Mongol and Soviet Russian ruination.... Some of the Kievan mosaics are unique in the artistic world; for example, the scene of the Eucharist, with Christ,

represented twice and distributing bread and wine to His disciples, is the oldest known mosaic representation of this scene in all Christian art" (p. 89).

The volume is dedicated to the memory of Yaroslav the Wise (1054-1954) and was published on the 900th anniversary of his death. Among a wealth of well-researched detail, the book chronicles the damages sustained by the cathedral during Kiev's war-torn past, the restoration attempts by Petro Mohyla, Metropolitan S. Kosov, Gedeon Chetvertyns'ky, and Metropolitan Varlaam Yasyns'ky during the Mazepa period. This work represents the most complete source of knowledge available in English on the Cathedral of St. Sophia, one of the most significant contributions to Ukrainian and world culture.

A related title, *St. Andrew's Church. L'Eglise Saint Andre* ([Andriyevska Tserkva] Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1977. 64p.), provides a pictorial essay of St. Andrew's Church (ca. 1750) which sits on the high west bank of the Dnipro River. This church was later turned into a museum by the Soviet government during its anti-religious campaign.

Reviews: S. Hordynsky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:1:89-90 (Winter 1956)

Folk Art

54. Kmit, Ann, Johanna Luciow, and Loretta Luciow. **Ukrainian Embroidery**. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1978. 112p.

This attractive volume provides detailed instructions for authentic Ukrainian embroidery designs and stitches. It is arranged in nine chapters covering the history of Ukrainian embroidery; types of embroidery and stitches; beginning, intermediate, and advanced embroidery designs; contemporary uses of embroidery; and the making of an embroidered blouse. A bibliography and index conclude the book. Instructions are clear, and the inclusion of over 240 illustrations make this book, as noted by Wolodymyr Zyla, "a useful and valuable study of a delightful and unique Ukrainian artistic contribution" (p. 256).

Related titles include Oksana Moshinsky's *The Book of Ukrainian Embroideries* (Cleveland, Chwyli Dnistra Publishing Co., 1980. 55p.), which includes 24 color plates and illustrates simple and advanced techniques for various types of embroidery patterns; Iaroslava Vynnyts'ka and Maria Zelena's *Ukrains'ka vyshyvka/Ukrainian Embroidery* (Toronto, Ukrainian Catholic Women's League, 1983. 68p.); Maria Kutsenko's *Ukrainian Embroider-*

ies from Collection and Designs of Maria Kutsenko (see entry 55); a catalog from an exhibition organized by Oksana Grabowicz and Maria Shust entitled *Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles* (New York, Ukrainian Museum, 1977. 36p.); Tania O'Neil's *Ukrains'ki stiby/Ukrainian Embroidery Techniques* (Mountaintop, Pa., STO Publications, 1984. 158p.), with parallel English and Ukrainian texts; *Ukrainian Embroideries* (Philadelphia, Bazaar Cooperative Associations, 1960) featuring 10 color plates with designs from the Kiev, Western Ukraine, and Bukovyna regions; Nancy Rurik's *Ukrainian Embroidery Design and Stitches* (3rd ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Women's Association, 1974. 130p.); Ludmyla Demydenko's *Ukrainian Folk Embroidery* (Toronto, Arka, 1953); and Rev. Dmytro Blazejowskyj's *Ukrainian Religious Embroidery* (Rome, NUSIA Publishing House, 1979. unpagd).

Reviews: Kmit and Luciow. W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:3:295-96 (Autumn 1981)

Moshinsky. W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:1:79-80 (Spring 1981)

55. Kutsenko, Maria. **Ukrainian Embroideries from Collection and Designs of Maria Kutsenko**. Melbourne, Australia, Spectrum Publications, 1977. 112p.

After 40 years of collecting embroidery designs, Maria Kutsenko has undertaken to preserve these unpublished designs in this attractively produced English-Ukrainian volume. The designs, most of them from the Poltava region with a few from Chernihivshchyna, Kiev, Polissia, and Podillia, combine pastel colors with flat-stitch and openwork embroidery. The author provides background on the development of Ukrainian ornamental embroidery, commenting that "All theme designs can be traced back to pre-historic times, and have symbolic significance. The symbols are taken over in a decorative manner and used for the beautifying of religious articles, or adding to ritual solemnities" (p. 1). The reader is then presented with 112 exquisite designs in full color. Although instructions for the execution of these designs are not included, readers are referred to Nancy Rurik's *Ukrainian Embroidery Designs and Stitches* (3rd ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Women's Association, 1974. 130p.) for this type of detail. Also of interest are a number of other works such as Kateryna Antonovych's *The Ukrainian Costume: Historical Notes, Practical Instructions, Illustrations, Cross-Stitch Designs, Costumes of the Cossacks Epoch* (2nd ed. Winnipeg, Woman's World, 1964. 37p.) which features illustrations and brief histories of folk costumes from different regions of Ukraine; Eric Kolbenheimer's *Ukrainian Bukovinian Cross-Stitch*

Embroidery, Originally Collected and Drawn by the Compiler from 1902-1912 (Ontario, Sumner Printing and Publishing, 1974); and Rose Dragan's *Ukrainian Cross-Stitch Designs, Ukrainian Embroidery Designs and Stitches* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, 1956. 12p.).

56. Luciow, Johanna, Anne Kmit, and Loretta Luciow. **Eggs Beautiful: How to Make Ukrainian Easter Eggs.** Minneapolis, Minn., Ukrainian Gift Shop, 1975. 96p.

Pysanky is the Ukrainian art of coloring and decorating eggs with intricate patterns and vivid splashes of color, not unlike the Western custom of Easter egg coloring. Using the *bati-kova* technique, a funnel-shaped piece of metal, or *kistka*, is dipped into melted beeswax and used in making designs on the surface of the egg. Decorators, or *pysancharky*, then color the eggs in stages. Finally, the eggs are placed in a warm stove until the wax melts and they achieve their lustrous finish. This custom has been passed from generation to generation for over 2,000 years.

After a brief description of the legends associated with Ukrainian egg decorating, *Eggs Beautiful* outlines a simple three-step process for learning to make *pysanky*. The 12 basic decorating patterns, exquisite "Trypillian" designs, and other well-established patterns are illustrated. The art of *pysanky* has been the topic of numerous books and articles, among them Anne Kmit's *Ukrainian Easter Eggs and How We Make Them* (with Loretta Luciow, Johanna Luciow, and Luba Petryshyn, Minneapolis, Minn., Ukrainian Gift Shop, 1979. 104p.); Joan Nakonechny's *Pysanka: Easter Egg Art* (2nd ed. Vernon, British Columbia, Author, 1981. 65p.); Mary Tkachuk's *Pysanka: Icon of the Universe* (with Marie Kishchuk and Alice Nicholaichuk, Saskatoon, Ukrainian Museum, 1977. 46p.); Yvonne Panchuk's *The Pysanka Message: Statements of Faith, Patterns of Praise. An Interpretation of Ukrainian Easter Egg Symbols* (Sicamous, British Columbia, Author, 1983. 60p.); Sister Veronica's *Pysanky: Herkunft und Bedeutung der ukrainischen Osterier* (Bern-Stuttgart, Paul Haupt, 1982. 78p.); Erast Bilyashevsky's compilation of *Ukrainian "Pysanka"—Ukrainsky Pysanky* (Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1968. 91p.), which features 140 watercolor paintings of *pysankas*; and P. Markovych's *Rusyn Easter Eggs from Eastern Slovakia*, translated by M. Skorupsky (Vienna, W. Braunmüller, 1987. 146p.).

57. Shatulsky, Myron. **The Ukrainian Folk Dance.** Toronto, Kobzar Publishing Company, 1986. 210p.

Folk dances have played a significant role in the lives of the Ukrainian peoples. Together with choral and instrumental music, Ukrainian folk dance has attained a high level of technical and artistic development. As the author states in his foreword, "It is my intention to present the basics of the Ukrainian folk dance in an authentic way. The book deals with dances from the following east-central regions of the Ukraine: Poltava, Kiev, Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, Chernihiv, western part of Kharkiv, Zaporizhia, Kherson, Mykolayiv, north-eastern part of Zhytomyr and the eastern part of Vinnytsia" (p. x). The book is arranged in four parts: historical development and classification of the folk dance, basic steps and arm positions, national dress, and examples of folk dances. Accompanying the text are clear illustrations and numerous folk song stanzas. This is perhaps the best guide in the English language to the basic steps of the folk dances of Ukraine. The bibliography refers to such works as O. Dey, M. Marchenko, and M. Humeniuk's "Dance Songs" in volume 10 of *Ukrainian Folk Art* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970); P. Hryhor'yev's *Collection of Ukrainian Folk Dances* (Kiev, Central Building of Folk Creativity, 1957); A. Humeniuk's *Ukrainian Folk Dances* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1969); and other pertinent works.

Available are several other books on Ukrainian folk dance. An older work, Vasyl Avramenko's *Ukrainian National Dances, Costumes and Music* (Winnipeg, Author, 1936. unpagged), describes professional Ukrainian national dances, costumes, and music; Bohdan Klymash's compilation of *Ukrainian Folk Dance: A Symposium* (Toronto, Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada, 1961. 58p.) provides eight essays on Ukrainian dance; Marie Effie Shambough's *Folk Dances for Boys and Girls* (New York, Barnes and Co., 1929. 143p.) gives instruction for twelve Ukrainian folk dances; and an article by L. Lewinson, "Songs and Dances of the Ukrainians" (*Canadian Magazine* 67:20-22 January 1927), supplies historical background on popular Ukrainian songs and dances. In addition, K. Vasylenko's *Leksyka ukrainskoho narodnostsenichnoho tantsiu* (Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1971. 559p.) is a lexicon of Ukrainian folk dance that provides a summary of theory and practice, descriptions of 609 movements, and a section on the historical development of the folk dance from the *khoro* of Kiev Rus' through the Cossack period and the contemporary era.

Paintings

58. Beletsky, P., and L. Vladich. **Ukrainian Painting.** Translated by Yu. Pamfilov. Leningrad, Aurora Art Publishers, 1976. 180p.

This bilingual (English-Ukrainian) volume contains a selection of paintings created by Ukrainian artists from the fourteenth to the twentieth centuries, reproduced from works housed in museums in Lviv, Kiev, Kharkiv, Moscow, Odessa, and some privately held collections. Among the 139 paintings and icons depicted here are "The Virgin Hodigitria" (fourteenth century), "Mamai Cossack" (early nineteenth century), "Peasant Family" (Taras Shevchenko, 1843), "View of the Karatau Mountains" (Taras Shevchenko, 1851), "The Revolutionary" (Yuly Bershadsky, 1906), "Steel Founders" (Yuri Sadilenko, 1930), "Return" (Vladimir Kostetsky, 1947), "Sacking Grain" (Tatyana Yablonskaya, 1949), "Kulaks Holding Up Carts with Confiscated Grain (1920s)" (Anatoly Nasedkin, 1967), and "In the Name of Life" (Alexander Khmelnytsky, 1967). The volume comprises an interesting chronicle of Soviet Ukrainian history as well as a stylistic record of Ukrainian art through the centuries.

A related work, also by Platon Biletsky, is *Soviet Ukrainian Art* (Kiev, Mystetstvo, 1979. 117p.) in which 68 artworks are reproduced, encompassing paintings, drawings, sculptures, monuments, and bronzes. As the author comments in his conclusion, "... there is one general principle, one method for the apprehension and reflection of reality which lies at the base of all art produced in the Soviet Union.... This is the method of socialist realism.... Such a method can no more grow old than can truth itself or such conceptions as humanism and man's aspirations for a happy future" (p. 117). Other works dealing with specific artists include John-Paul Himka's "Ukrainian Art in the Soviet Union: Makarenko and Humeniuk" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:89-90 Fall 1977); Novella Voronima's *Levitsky* (Leningrad, Aurora Art Publishers, 1982. 1v.); and Bohdan Stebelsky's "Mykola Burachok: A Master of Ukrainian Impressionism" (*Ukrainian Review*, London, 4:44-49 June 1957). *Ukrainian Art Digest*, published for a number of years in Philadelphia, contains many articles and excellent illustrations covering primarily Ukrainian emigré artists.

59. Hall, Alla Theodora. "The Royal Gates from the Pecherska Lavra: The Evolution of the Kievan Baroque and Rococo." Ph.D. diss., University of Southern California, 1984.

This dissertation studies the origin, history, style, and iconographic program of the two Royal Gates (1784) from the Pecherska Lavra in Kiev and examines the influences of Western engravings on the iconography and style of icons as they appear in the program of the Gates. The history of the Royal Gates is viewed in the context of their political, cultural, and artistic background, focusing attention on the Eastern orientation of the ecclesiastic gates in general and on their symbolism and role in the Orthodox liturgy in particular.

60. Hordynsky, Sviatoslav. **The Ukrainian Icon of the XIIth to XVIIIth Centuries.** Translated by Walter Dushnyck. Philadelphia, Providence Association, 1973. 212p.

This monograph brings the Ukrainian icon to the attention of world art historiographers. Hordynsky's study focuses on the icon as a religious image on a wood panel. Regrettably, the icons described in this book are currently in Ukraine and were not accessible to the author during the compilation of this work. In this volume, Hordynsky initially discusses the historical development of the icon, focusing primarily on the distinguishing characteristics of the icon in different parts of Ukraine with particular reference to Galicia. Reproductions contained herein bring out various stylistic modes as well as widely varied spiritual portraits of each saint. As Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn comments in her review, "The author reveals a thorough familiarity with the accessible icons of Galicia, which he discusses at length.... Hordynsky does establish quite convincingly the portrayal in the icon of a new local type, as it is mostly apparent in the rounder faces.... The author's discussion of the technical aspects of the icon and its origin in Byzantium is useful for the general reader, yet may seem unnecessary to the specialist, who expects a narrower treatment in a book of such specialized type" (p. 290).

Other works on iconography include Sviatoslav Hordynsky's article "Die ukrainische Ikone im 12. bis 18. Jahrhundert" (*Mitteilungen AFUW* 17:111-65, 1980); Mykhaylo Osinchuk's "Icon" (in *Mykhaylo Osinchuk. Mystets'-Maliar* [New York, Nakladom avtora, 1967. pp. 24-29]); and Rev. Ivan Syrotynsky's (editor) *The Iconography of St. Nicholas' Church* (Toronto, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish, 1977. 174p.).

Reviews: A. Olenska-Petryshyn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:3:289-90 (Autumn 1974)

Individual Artists

61. Darevych, Daria. **Myron Levytsky**. Foreword by Sviatoslav Hordynsky. Toronto, Ukrainian Artists' Association, 1985. 128p.

Among the great number of Ukrainian artists who settled in North America after World War II and continued their careers in art, Mr. Levytsky is one who had already achieved some recognition in his homeland. He obtained his basic training in Lviv from Olexa Novakivsky Art School and later attended the Cracow Academy of Art. Graphic lines and expressive color are the basic characteristics of his paintings and drawing, following in the footsteps of such masters as V. Krychevsky, M. Boichuk, A. Petrytsky, and several others. Levytsky's ability to integrate linearity with painterliness deserves special attention and is well represented in this monograph. A selected bibliography about the artist complements this professionally executed volume.

A good article on a contemporary of Levytsky, Mykola Burachok, was written by Bohdan Stebelsky and titled "Mykola Burachok: A Master of Ukrainian Impressionism" (*Ukrainian Review* [London] 4:1:44-49 June 1957), and Jurij Tys wrote on Victor Tsybal, also in *Ukrainian Review* in the 1960s. In addition, brief information on individual artists can be found in several catalogs published in connection with art exhibits, e.g., *Souvenir Booklet, Ukrainian Art Exhibit—Paintings, Sculpture, Graphic Art; Sept. 14 through Oct. 2, 1960* (Detroit, Ukrainian Art Exhibit Committee, 1960. 30p.), an example of an exhibit of several leading artists which was held at Wayne State University; the text is in Ukrainian and English.

62. Hilton, Alison Leslie. "The Art of Ilia Repin: Tradition and Innovation in Russian Realism." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1979. 441p.

Ilia Repin (1844-1930) arrived in Petersburg at the beginning of the Russian realist movement. In the first half of her study the author examines this early period in Repin's career and discusses his academic study, his exposure to European art, his association with the *peredvizhniki*, and the stylistic and thematic relationships in his work. The second half focuses on the breakdown of realism as a movement and the artist's reaction to this situation. Also discussed is Repin's response to criticism of his major works and his increasing sense of failure in his own art, as well as changes in his work due to a heightened sense of awareness of symbolism and other new trends in turn-of-the-century European and Russian art.

63. Hordynsky, Sviatoslav. **Peter Andrusiw: Painter and Graphic Artist**. New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1980. 128p.

Born in the village of Kamenobrid near L'viv, Petro Andrusiw (1906-1981) was separated from his parents by a group of Kuban Cossacks and taken to Moscow during the Russian occupation of World War I. Later, after the Russian Revolution, he was sent to Warsaw by a group of Polish officers and placed in a school dormitory sponsored by Herbert Hoover's American Relief Administration. He gained entrance to the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts; became acquainted with Cholodny, Mehky, Hnizdovsky, and other Ukrainian art students; and studied under Felician Kowarsky, Stanislaw Noakowski, Michal Walicki, and other prominent Polish artists. In 1927 he co-organized an artistic group which he called *Spokii* ([Calm] 1927-1939). Regrettably, the first days of World War II saw the destruction of all of Andrusiw's paintings in an air raid, and in 1944 he was deported to Bavaria. In 1947, upon emigrating to the United States, he settled in Philadelphia and became an active member of the art community. He co-founded the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America and *Notatky z mystetstva* ([*Ukrainian Art Digest*]) and was a member of the Philadelphia Art Alliance. In this bilingual (English-Ukrainian) monograph, Sviatoslav Hordynsky, himself an established painter and poet, presents 89 works by Peter Andrusiw. From Byzantine-like murals based on Ukrainian medieval and Cossack history to illustrations for children's books, this versatile artist managed to combine artistic harmony with historical tradition. Among Andrusiw's most compelling works included herein are "Hetman Mazepa Meeting Kozak Chief Hordiyenko," "The Eleventh Century Harbor in Kiev," "French Mission at Prince Yaroslav's Court," "Hutzul Dance," "Christmas in Ukraine, XVII Century," and "Sviatoslav the Conqueror." As Walter Dushnyck comments in his review, "His range was indeed breathtaking. Whether icons, mosaics, stained glass, illustrations for historical and children's books and magazines, architectural interior decorating—Andrusiw executed all with consummate mastery.... Specializing in Ukrainian history, especially its Princely and Kozak areas, Andrusiw devoted much time and energy in studying the particular period and setting to recreate vividly live scenes in his paintings" (p. 392). Unfortunately, Andrusiw's last painting, "Baptism of Rus-Ukraine," is not included, although a preliminary black-and-white drawing, "Project for the Composition 'Baptism of Rus'" depicts the introduction of Christianity into Ukraine in 988.

Hordynsky has also written *The Ukrainian Icon of the XIIIth to XVIIIth Centuries* (see entry 60), which brings to light the significance of the Ukrainian icon in the world of art historiography.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:4:392-93 (Winter 1981)

64. Hordynsky, Sviatoslav. **Victor Cymbal.** New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1972. 135p.

Born in the village of Stupychna, Victor Cymbal (1901-1968) grew up in the Podil section of Kiev. In December of 1917, Cymbal was making plans to attend the newly organized Ukrainian Academy of Arts when the Soviet invasion forced him into the ranks of the Ukrainian army. After a period of internment in a Polish prison camp, Cymbal escaped to Prague, Czechoslovakia. There he resumed his art studies, attending the High School of Applied Arts and the privately owned Ukrainian Art Studio. His talented pen work won him recognition when he was awarded first prize in a state competition for the best graphic portrait of Czech historian Frantisek Palacky. In 1928 Cymbal accepted an invitation from the Ukrainian colony in Argentina and over the next 33 years used his graphic arts talents in advertising layouts for companies such as Coca-Cola, General Motors, Argentinian Railways, and the Argentinian optical firm Lutz Ferrando. But as S. Hordynsky comments in this introduction, "Cymbal's art was not limited strictly to graphic works. His first one-man show at the Muller Gallery in Buenos Aires in September 1936 presented a series of large oil paintings, mostly fantastic landscapes from Tierra del Fuego imbued with the primeval austerity of blasted rocks, extinguished volcanos and windtorn skies over turbulent waters.... The artist strove to render the telluric primevality by means both pictorial and literary" (p. 22). Among the more significant of the one hundred works contained in this volume are a painting entitled "The Year 1933," referring to the Soviet-organized famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine; "The Three Souls," based on a poem by Taras Shevchenko; and portraits of Taras Shevchenko, Michael Drahomanov, Danylo Skoropadsky, etc. Drawings such as "Forced Repatriation in a DP Camp, 1946" and "Revolution" were politically inspired. Cymbal's creative talents are perhaps best demonstrated in his commercial art work. These intricately detailed images capture both the eye and the imagination. In 1960, Cymbal and his wife moved to New York in search of a wider audience for his talents. He died there at the age of 67.

65. Karshan, Donald H. **Archipenko. International Visionary.** Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institution Press, 1969. 116p.

66. Karshan, Donald H. **Archipenko. The Sculpture and Graphic Art.** Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1975. 163p.

67. Wight, Frederick S., Katherine Kuh, and Donald Karshan. **Alexander Archipenko. A Memorial Exhibition 1967-1969.** Los Angeles, UCLA Art Galleries, University of California, 1967. 80p.

Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964) was born in Kiev, the son of an inventor who taught engineering at the University of Kiev. He studied art at the Kiev Art School from 1902 to 1905 and a year later left Ukraine for Moscow, then Paris, and eventually New York. While in Paris, Archipenko joined a new artistic group whose membership roster included Picasso, Braque, Duchamp-Villon, and other prominent artists. In 1912 he opened a school of sculpture in Paris. Rejecting the neoclassical and impressionistic forms of expression, Archipenko was drawn to innovative materials and techniques. He created the first modern sculpture using polychromed materials (wood, glass, and metal fiber), the first *sculpto-peintures* (carved and plaster-painted reliefs), and the first modern sculptures contrasting concave forms with convex ones.

In *Archipenko: International Visionary*, Donald Karshan uses material obtained from various sources including Archipenko's own book, *Archipenko: Fifty Creative Years* (New York, Tekhne, 1960. 281p.), Hans Hildebrandt's *Alexander Archipenko* (Berlin, Ukrainske Slovo, 1923), and Nicola Golubetz's *Archipenko* (Lviv, Ukrains'ke Mystetstvo, 1922). This volume consists of excerpts from Archipenko's writings; translations from the French of two catalogs of exhibitions; an article by Guy Habasque on Archipenko's place in the birth and evolution of modern sculpture; photographs of the artist, his family, and friends; and a selection of his works (78 sculptures, 6 drawings, and 20 prints).

Archipenko. The Sculpture and Graphic Art analyzes Archipenko's work against the background of other major artists of the first quarter of the twentieth century (Picasso, Boccioni, Duchamp-Villon). Archipenko's early revolutionary constructions and sculpto-paintings are comprehensively illustrated. An illustrated catalog of Archipenko's complete graphic works from 1913 to 1963, describing etchings, lithographs, serigraphs, and mixed media prints and comparing them with related sculptures and drawings, stands as an excellent

reference source. This well-researched account concludes with a biographical chronology of the artist, a selective bibliography, and a title index of sculptures, prints, and drawings.

As Katherine Kuh reflects in her foreword to *Alexander Archipenko. A Memorial Exhibition*, "Archipenko belongs securely to the history of modern art, less because he reflected its influence, than because he himself helped create it" (p. 8). The exhibition catalog lists a total of 118 sculptures, drawings, and prints. The chronology tells of Archipenko's 1921 move to Berlin where he opened his own art school; his marriage to Angelica Bruno-Schmitz, German sculptress and great-granddaughter of the artist Bonventura Genelli; his 1923 move to New York City, and the founding of a summer art school in Woodstock, New York. Archipenko became an American citizen in 1928, opened a number of art schools (Los Angeles, Chicago), and taught at various art schools around the United States. Archipenko cast his last sculpture, "King Solomon," in 1964. By the time of his death in New York at the age of 76, two generations of European and American artists had been influenced by his innovative techniques.

There are numerous books and articles on Archipenko's life and art, written in German, French, English, and Ukrainian. Among the more significant books are Dr. Roland Schacht's *Alexander Archipenko, Sturm-Bilderbuch II* (Berlin, Der Sturm Verlag, 1923); Prof. Erich Wiese's *Alexander Archipenko* (in *Junge Kunst*, vol. 40, Leipzig, Verlag Von Klinkhardt und Biermann, 1923); Donald H. Karshan's *Archipenko: Content and Continuity, 1908-1963* (Chicago, Kovler Gallery, 1968); and Ivan Goll's *Archipenko Album* (Potsdam, Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag, 1921). One may also wish to read S. Hordynsky's article on Archipenko in Volodymyr Kubijovych's *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, volume 1 (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1984. pp. 100-101) or Oksana Ross's article "Alexander Archipenko. Pioneer Cubist Sculptor" (*Forum* 72:8-11 Winter 1987). In addition, one should consult his autobiography, *Archipenko: Fifty Creative Years* (New York, Techné, 1960. 109p.) that contains articles by some 50 art historians. A doctoral dissertation was also released in book form, namely, Katherine Janszky Michaelson's *Archipenko—A Study of the Early Works, 1908-1920* (New York, Garland, 1977. 419p.). This dissertation provides a detailed account of Archipenko's creative years in Paris. One will also find many catalogs of his exhibitions, e.g., *Alexander Archipenko: A Centennial Tribute* by Katherine Janszky Michaelson and others (Washington, D.C., National Gallery of Art; Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv Museum, 1986. 192p.).

68. Keywan, Ivan. *Taras Shevchenko. The Artist*. S. Hordynsky, ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1964. 84p. plus unnumbered plates.

Most of the text of this small work is in Ukrainian, with a brief summary of Hordynsky's article in English. As is well-known, Shevchenko, the national poet of Ukraine, was also a talented painter. This volume contains 16 color plates and over 60 halftone plates of the artist's work. The majority of originals are now in the Taras Shevchenko Museum in Kiev.

In addition to this work there are several articles about Shevchenko as a painter, e.g., Damian Horniatkevych's "Shevchenko the Painter" (*Ukrainian Review* [London] 8:8-12 March 1961 and 8:41-52 June 1961) and Volodymyr Sichynsky's "Shevchenko as Etcher and Painter" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:347-55, 1949).

69. Boris Kriukow. Buenos Aires, Edicion Olga Gurski, 1970. 77p.

This album of noted Ukrainian painter Boris Kriukow contains over 70 reproductions of his works both in color and black and white, with biographical introductions in Spanish, Ukrainian, and English. Kriukow left Ukraine in 1943 and took up residence in Austria the following year. In 1948 he moved to Argentina where he exhibited quite frequently. His first exhibition in New York was held in 1963 with several others following in later years. From 1949 to 1967 Kriukow also illustrated several books published in Argentina, Germany, and the United States. He died in 1967, and a large posthumous exhibition was held at the Literary and Artistic Club in New York in October 1969. Olga Gurski was responsible for the preparation of this album and has also written a biographical sketch about this well-known artist.

70. Gregor Kruk. Munich, Ukrainian Free University and Südwest Verlag, 1975. 2v.

Gregor (Hryhorij) Kruk (1911-1989) was born in Bratsyiw near L'viv, the son and grandson of master potters. He studied sculpture at the College of Arts in Cracow and the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin and in 1937 settled in Munich where he worked at his Schwabing art studio. These two bilingual (German-English) volumes present 234 sculptures, 111 drawings, and numerous photographs of the artist and friends. As Jean Cassou comments in the introduction to volume 1, "It was in various places of exile that he accomplished his work, far from his own country and far from the peasant realities which his art evokes. These realities still remain a vivid part of the artist's memory and appear just as vividly and persistently in his sculptures. Their value derives from

their sincerity, their powerful frankness and from their moving rusticity" (p. 7). Kruk uses plaster, terra-cotta, clay, and bronze as mediums for his work. Among the more significant contributions included in these volumes are "Woman on Crutches," "Refugee," "Rabbi," and numerous sculptures of washerwomen and peasants. Kruk's work displays a great depth of feeling for both his craft and his Ukrainian heritage. As Wolodymyr T. Zyla comments in his review, "The two volumes are of great value to students of art and to anyone interested in sculpture, both in their content and their scholarly apparatus" (pp. 401-402).

Little has been written in English on Kruk. Among the few writings available are Sviatoslav Hordynsky's *Kruk, Pavlos, Muchyn, Three Ukrainian Sculptors* (Munich, Association of Ukrainian Plastic Artists, 1947. 39p.); Isa Bauer's article, "Gregory Kruk, the Sculptor" (*Ukrainian Review* 14:68-72 March 1967); and Gregory Kruk's own article, "My Life Story" (*Ukrainian Review* 14:72-77 March 1967). Also available is a bilingual (German-Ukrainian) edition of *Gregor Kruk Plastik* (Munich, Author, 1965) with photographs of eighty of his best sculptures and a bibliography of works published in several languages.

Reviews: W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:4: 400-402 (Winter 1981)

71. Kurelek, William. **Someone with Me: An Autobiography.** Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1980. 178p.

This is an autobiography of a noted Ukrainian-Canadian artist who used religious topics and the lives and customs of various ethnic groups in Canada as the subjects of his work. Over 30 one-man shows of Kurelek's work have been held, and many books have been written by and about him. A remarkable series of paintings devoted to Ukrainian life in Canada was published by Mykola Kolankiwsky and titled *William Kurelek—The Ukrainian Pioneer* (Niagara Falls, Ont., Niagara Falls Art Gallery, 1980. 75p.). The work combines a number of reproductions, primarily in color, with a well-written introduction by Kolankiwsky about Kurelek's life and achievements.

Other works by Kurelek include: *Kurelek's Canada* (Toronto, Pagurian Press, 1978. 127p.), which again contains a number of well-prepared reproductions of the artist's paintings; *Lumberjack* (Montreal, Tundra Books, 1974. unpagged); *The Last of the Arctic* (Toronto, Pagurian Press, 1978. 94p.); and especially *The Passion of Christ* (Niagara Falls, Ont., Niagara Falls Art Gallery, 1975. 191p.), which contains 162 full-color reproductions. One should especially take note of Patricia Morley's *Kurelek:*

A Biography (Toronto, Macmillan, 1986. 338p.), one of the most essential works on this artist.

When speaking about other prominent artists it should be mentioned that, with the exception of Archipenko, no other has as many books as does Kurelek. In most cases only articles about the Ukrainian artists, usually written in Ukrainian, or catalogs of their exhibits can be found. As an example, there is only one substantial article in English about the underground Ukrainian artist Mykola Chereshniyovs'kyi; it was written by Bohdan Pevny and entitled "Michael Chereshnyovs'kyi," (*Horizons. Ukrainian Students' Review* 3:87-98 Fall-Spring 1958-1959). Another example is Bohdan Stebelsky's "Mykola Burachok: A Master of Ukrainian Impressionism" (*Ukrainian Review* [London] 4:44-49 June 1957).

Several monographs about individual artists have already been mentioned, and here we add that occasionally the reader will find obituaries in some scholarly periodicals such as the *Annals of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* The *Annals* contained obituaries for the Ukrainian art critic and architect Volodymyr Sichynsky (*Annals* ... 10:1(29):131 1962-1963) and for Vasyly Krychevsky (*Annals* ... 2:4(6):478 1952).

Reviews: R. Cook. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:33-48 (Spring 1980)

72. Lassovsky-Kruk, Myroslava, ed. **Volodymyr Lassovsky.** Toronto, Lassovsky-Kruk Pub., 1980. 127p.

Another Ukrainian-English monograph about a prominent Ukrainian artist, this volume contains a brief introduction in English by Dr. B. Stebelsky that describes Lassovsky's important accomplishments in L'viv and later in Paris and New York. A born expressionist, Lassovsky was not only an extraordinary painter but also a gifted graphic and literary critic. Some of his articles (in Ukrainian) are included in this volume. In regard to similar volumes, one can mention *Mykola Azovsky, 1903-1947: Posthumous Exhibition, March 26, 1977* (Chicago, Ukrainian Artist Association in the USA, Philadelphia Branch, 1977. 24p.) with a biographical sketch by Petro Mehyk; and M. Chomiak, ed., *Butsmaniuk* (Edmonton, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1983. 111p.), as two examples. Many prominent artists are covered in journal articles in such periodicals as *Ukrainian Review*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, *Ukrainian Art Digest*, and *Forum*. One example is Stephen Wichar's article, "Edward Kozak: Dean of Ukrainian Artists" (*Forum* 39:3-13 Spring-Summer 1978); Kozak is one of the most outstanding Ukrainian emigré artists and editor of the humorous magazine *Lys Mykyta*.

73. Michaelsen, Katherine Janszky. "Archipenko: A Study of the Early Works." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1975. 423p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book published under the same title; see entry 74.

74. Michaelsen, Katherine Janszky. **Archipenko: A Study of the Early Works, 1908-1920.** New York, Garland, 1977. 419p.

Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964) was a noted modernist sculptor, painter, and innovator. In this monograph the author analyzes Archipenko's artistic development during his years in France (1908-1920)—the creative and productive period that led him to international fame.

Archipenko produced over 100 works during this period. More than 80 are mentioned in the text, while a selection of those sculptures considered most significant with regard to his own development and in the context of modern sculpture are discussed in detail. Problems of dating are examined and errors in the traditional chronology corrected.

In 1921 Archipenko moved to Berlin and later to the United States. There was a significant change in his style, and for several years he created mannered naturalistic works that stand in sharp contrast to the sculptures of the Parisian period.

A catalog of all known works of this period, listing exhibitions, references, titles, media, and dates, as well as later versions and bronze editions, concludes the work.

75. Pavlovsky, Vadim. **Vasyl H. Krychevsky. Life and Work.** New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1974. 222p. and unpagged illustrations.

This bilingual edition, in Ukrainian and English, provides a good introduction to Vasyl Krychevsky, one of the most outstanding Ukrainian artists and architects. Professor Krychevsky (1873-1952) was also a noted scholar who conducted a number of ethnographic studies in various regions of Ukraine. In a brief summary written in English, Mr. Pavlovsky discusses Krychevsky's life and accomplishments, concentrating on his work in architecture, painting, applied arts, book design, and on his scholarly work.

Vasyl Krychevsky and his brother Fedir belong to a family of famous Ukrainian artists. This monograph, containing a large number of color and black-and-white illustrations and a bibliography of Krychevsky's published works, gives the reader a good idea of the most important accomplishments of this outstanding man.

76. Pevny, Bohdan. **Mykola Nedilko. Monograph with 60 Color Plates. Main Text in Ukrainian. Summary in English.** New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1983. 183p.

Mykola Nedilko (1902-1979), a noted painter from Eastern Ukraine, is represented in this monograph under the four main periods of his productive life: L'viv, 1940-1944; Germany, 1945-1948; Argentina, 1949-1961; and the United States, 1962-1979. A brief introduction in English adequately describes the interesting career of this artist who graduated from the Kiev Institute and studied under F. Krychevsky, M. Boychuk, and other noted Ukrainian artists.

Most of Nedilko's paintings from the Soviet period are probably lost. As indicated in the introduction, the artist represents a Kiev "colorist" school and, stylistically stands somewhere between impressionism and expressionism. Reproductions of his painting is very well done in this work, and the bibliography provided at the end will be useful to all students of Ukrainian art.

77. Popowycz, Wolodymyr. **Maria Dolnytska.** Julian Salisnjak, trans. New York, Salisnjak, 1978. 134p.

Maria Dolnytska (1895-1974) was a master of the ancient art of enameling. Born in L'viv, Maria enrolled in the State Art and Industrial School in Vienna where she learned the techniques necessary to transform a piece of molten rock (enamel) into a work of art. Regrettably, as Salisnjak comments in his foreword, "the reproductions shown here do not so much represent a selection of the most significant works, as rather a selection of the best that was available" (p. 97). Nevertheless, the author and translator have indeed made a valuable contribution in bringing Maria Dolnytska's enamels to light in this attractive, bilingual (Ukrainian-English) format.

78. Pritchard, Aline I. "The Art of Mikhail Vrubel (1856-1910)." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1980. 452p.

Mikhail Vrubel was one of the most influential Russian artists of his generation. This work is the first comprehensive historical study of Vrubel's activity as draftsman, watercolorist, easel painter, muralist, sculptor, and designer. The content of his work is analyzed in light of his background, taking into account his philosophical, literary, musical, and other ideas. An emphasis is placed on both visual expression and iconography, with many new interpretations of his subject matter. The author concludes that a knowledge of Vrubel's work is indispensable for

an understanding of Russian modernism in the ten years after his death.

79. Somko, Nadia, and Serhij Makarenko. *Ukraine in Pictures*. New York, East European Research Institute, 1971. 112p.

Dr. Michael Pap comments in his introduction to this bilingual (Ukrainian-English) volume, "*Ukraine in Pictures* is a unique approach to the history and culture of a nation. The reader will have the opportunity to learn about the centuries-old struggle of the Ukrainian people for independence and statehood. The two well-known Ukrainian scholars and artists, husband and wife, authors of the monograph, used their own paintings in the text" (p. 3).

Nadia Somko (Makarenko) was born in the village of Konotop, Ukraine, in 1916 and emigrated to the United States in 1959. Many of her paintings (e.g., "Prince Oleg at Byzantium," "Defense of the Cathedral," and "Entrance of Bohdan Khmelnytsky to Kiev") are rich in color and theme, focusing on Ukraine's historical battles for independence. Others such as "Fair in Chernihiv," "Harvest," and "Easter Sunday," portray typical Ukrainian scenes. The volume contains 52 paintings by Somko.

Serhij Mykolayevych Makarenko was born in 1904 in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, the son of a medical doctor. He graduated from the Institute of Arts in Kiev in 1930. During the German occupation after World War II, Serhij emigrated to Yugoslavia, moving on to Italy, Argentina, and eventually the United States. Today, Serhij Makarenko is considered one of the most prominent Ukrainian portrait painters. His achievements include portraits of "Taras Shevchenko," "Viacheslav Lypynsky," "Markian Shaskevych" and many other personalities in Ukrainian history and culture. This volume contains 32 paintings by Makarenko.

Nadia Somko has also published *Nadia Somko: Sculpture and Paintings* (Los Angeles, Ukrainian Cultural Workers Association in USA, 1981. unpagged), which contains photographs of 23 bronze and terra-cotta sculptures and 11 paintings. Among the sculptures are "Taras Bulba," "Viking," "The Battle of Sviatoslav with the Khazar," "Prince Igor," and a series entitled "Kozak Mamai." Her paintings continue to portray battle scenes and folk culture.

80. Tahir, Abe M., Jr. *Jacques Hnizdovsky: Woodcuts and Etchings*. New York, Pelican Publishing, 1987. 261p.

This catalog raisonné contains reproductions of 350 wood and linocuts by Jacques Hnizdovsky (1915-1987). As Peter Wick com-

ments in his foreword, "The woodcuts of Jacques Hnizdovsky represent some of the freshest and most original printmaking in American graphic arts of the past thirty years" (p. vii).

Hnizdovsky's work was originally influenced by Dürer. He experimented with painting, ceramics, sculpture, and other mediums before settling on woodcuts as his preferred medium. It was a long and arduous journey to the top, as Hnizdovsky himself tells in his introductory essay, "Reflections of the Artist." "The large room I had rented on West 94th Street near Central Park soon proved to be beyond my means. I moved to a cheaper, unheated apartment in the lower East Bronx, and it was there that I tried desperately to build the foundation of my independence" (p. 5). Works pictured in this collection are "Miser," "The Sheep," "Zebra," "White Pine," "Llama," "Goose," and "Flock of Lambs." And as Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn states in her review, "It is a delight to browse through this attractive and tastefully compiled book, in which so many familiar works of the artist are assembled in one edition.... It is due to the precision of his observation, craftsmanship and control of the means at his disposal that he captures the typical aspects of the objects which he depicts...." (pp. 70-71). Hnizdovsky also reveals a sense of humor in his orangutan woodcut "Andy from the Bronx" and his "Zebra II."

Gordon DeWolf's *Flora Exotica. A Collection of Flowering Plants* (Boston, Mass., David R. Godine, 1972. 60p.) presents a collection of flower woodcuts by Jacques Hnizdovsky with an afterview by the artist. Other compilations of Hnizdovsky's work include his own *The Graphic Art of Jacques Hnizdovsky* (compiled for an exhibition at Yale University Library. New Haven, Yale University, 1977. 24p.) and B. Welsh-Ovcharov's article, "Jacques Hnizdovsky: Artist and His Styles" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:1:66-70 Spring 1984). Another volume which concentrates on woodcuts is Nil Khasevych's *Ukrainian Underground Art. Album of Woodcuts Made in Ukraine in 1947-50 by (the) Artist of the Ukrainian Underground Nil Khasevych ("Bey-Zot") and His Disciples* (Philadelphia, Prolog, 1952), which analyzes Khasevych's politically inspired woodcuts. These range from a series entitled "Volyn in the Struggle" representing the Ukrainian insurgent army in the forests of Volyn; to "USSR—Prison of Nations" which presents the Soviet Union as one vast concentration camp; and "For a Ukrainian Independent United State" and "Freedom for Nations, Freedom for the Individual," symbolizing the struggle of the UPA for liberation.

Reviews: A. Olenska-Petryshyn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 33:1:70-71 (Spring 1977)

3 ECONOMICS

Introduction

The chapter on economics can probably be termed typical for this bibliographic guide in terms of its content, containing some 50 entries with many more titles mentioned in the annotations. The material is arranged under several sections: "General Works," "Reference Sources," "Historical Development," "Finances and Capital Formation," "Scholars and Scholarship," "Agriculture," "Commerce," "Forestry," "Industry," and "Transportation." As the reader will note, certain areas, e.g., domestic trade, economic geography, etc., are not represented. This simply means that very little has been written in English on these topics and that the few available materials in English do not necessarily have scholarly value.

The first section dealing with general works covers the Soviet Union as a whole and Ukraine. Most works in this category deal with regional economics or provide general surveys of economic development in Ukraine. Three prolific authors in this area are I. Koropec'kyj, V. Bandera, and Z. Melnyk. Reference sources or bibliographical control of materials in economics is for all practical purposes nonexistent. Two brief articles by J. Danko and S. Rapawy and a longer bibliographic essay in Ukrainian by B. Wynar are mentioned in this section (see entry 89). The reader must consult the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (see entry 6) and other general sources listed in the first chapter for additional information. Readers who are familiar with the Ukrainian or Russian languages can consult the Institute of Economics publication, E. N. Panchenko's *Ukazatel' opublikovannykh rabot sotrudnikov Instituta Ekonomiki AN USSR* ([Bibliographic Guide to Published Works of Associates of Institute of Economics AN USSR] Kiev, 1964-1968. 3v.), which provides a listing of books and articles written by associates of the Academy of Sciences in Kiev. Unfortunately, this useful publication is not issued on a regular basis.

Historical development of the Ukrainian economy is represented rather poorly in English. For all practical purposes there is only one "classic," namely Kononenko's *Ukraine and Russia* (see entry 94), published in 1958. Some of the best articles (e.g., Ohloblyn, see entry 95) are actually translations from Ukrainian, and some of the best monographs (e.g., Lyashchenko, see entry 93), are translated from Russian. Several unpublished doctoral dissertations, such as T. Huertas' on the Habsburg Monarchy or J. Pesda's on N. Bunge and economic development during 1881-1886, hardly alter the existing pattern. In addition, there are several doctoral dissertations covering the Soviet period, some of them still unpublished—e.g., A. Frank's study on growth and productivity in Ukrainian industry and agriculture (see entry 87). Most monographs and a majority of articles that cover finances and capital investments deal with the Soviet Union as a whole. The only exception is the research studies of Professor Z. Melnyk, primarily his published doctoral dissertation (see entry 99).

There are several interesting contributions in the section "Scholars and Scholarship," including published proceedings of the Harvard Conference, edited by Koropec'kyj (see entry 102), that cover such economists as Tuhan-Baranovsky, M. Ptucha, and R. Rozdolsky. There are articles and books on such economists as V. Holubnychy, M. Slabchenko, and the aforementioned Tuhan-Baranovsky and Bunge. Unfortunately, as it was the case with historical development, this section is very uneven. A number of noted Ukrainian

economists wrote primarily in Ukrainian and/or other languages, but not English, e.g., M. Ziber, S. Ostapenko, S. Podolynsky, M. Yasnopolsky, D. Bahalii, K. Pankivsky, Y. Olesnytsky, and others who wrote before 1917, as well as writers of the newer period such as M. Porsh, M. Shrah, H. Kryvchenko, K. Vobly, K. Kobersky, V. Sadovsky, M. Dobrylovsky, V. Ivanys, and many others. Even outside Ukraine, when economic research was conducted in the 1950s and 1960s in larger centers of Ukrainian emigrés by I. Vytanovych, B. Martos, M. Vasylyv, M. Velychkivsky, Ye. Glovinsky, and several others, most publications were in Ukrainian. Only in recent times did economists such as I. Koropecykj, M. Chirovsky, V. Bandera, and V. Holubnychy start to write in English. Consequently, specific areas, such as agriculture, industry, and transportation, are very sketchy in this chapter and materials are rather uneven in many cases, with the exception of such notables as Professor V. Tymoshenko in agricultural economics, B. Ivanytsky in forestry, and V. Holubnychy in industry. One of the most prolific economists, S. G. Prociuk, who wrote in such areas as industry, economic scholarship, and transportation, did most of his research in Ukrainian.

The second volume of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* provides brief overviews of economic activities in a series of articles written by B. Wynar, e.g., "Economic Education" (pp. 782-83); "Economic Geography" (pp. 783-84); "Economic Press" (pp. 786-88); "Economic Regionalization" (pp. 788-90); and especially "Economic Studies" (pp. 790-93).

General Works

The Soviet Union

81. Bandera, V., and Z. L. Melnyk, eds. **The Soviet Economy in Regional Perspective.** New York, Praeger, 1973. 352p. (Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development).

This is one of the earliest works on Soviet regional economics and is edited by two well-known Ukrainian economists. It includes the following contributions: "Spatial Efficiency in the Soviet Economy" by V. Holubnychy; "Regional Resource Allocation, Growth, and Income Inequality under Socialism" by I. S. Koropecykj; "Rules of Location and the Concept of Rationality: The Case of the USSR" by H. J. Wagener; "Regional Contribution to Capital Formation in the USSR: The Case of the Ukrainian Republic" by Z. L. Melnyk; "Interdependence between Interregional and International Payments: The Balance of Payments of Ukraine" by V. N. Bandera; "Demographic Aspects of Regional Economic Developments in the USSR" by F. D. Whitehouse; "Regional Differences in Incomes and Levels of Living in the USSR" by G. E. Schroeder; "The Dilemma of Specialization versus Autarky in the USSR: Issues and Solutions" by O. Zinam; "Centralization of Authority and Regional Management" by S. A. Billon; "Spatial Dimensions of Soviet Economic Decision Making" by F. E. Ian Hamilton; "Re-

gional Aspects of Soviet Planning and Industrial Organization" by A. Woroniak; "Regional Pricing and Economic Evaluation of Land in Soviet Agriculture" by R. G. Jensen; and "Legal Aspects of Centralization" by M. B. Trofimenko.

A number of Ukrainian economists participated in this collective work, e.g., Holubnychy, Bandera, Melnyk, and Koropecykj, and their contributions are among the best attempts to analyze a given topic. Unfortunately, as is the case with many collections of articles, not all contributions are on the same level, and some, such as S. A. Billon's, are even poorly proofread (errors in transliteration) with a number of factual errors (see p. 234 on a well-known work by Chornovil that is incorrectly assigned to Dziuba). The publisher, in his series of "Special Studies," simply photographed the typescripts as they were. In general, the technical execution is rather poor, although some of the contributions are very interesting and well documented. Several authors also wrote articles on similar topics for other journals, e.g., I. S. Koropecykj's "Methodological Problems in Calculating National Income for Soviet Republics" (*Journal of Regional Science*, December 1972), "National Income of the Soviet Union Republics in 1970: Revision and Some Applications" (In: Z. M. Fallerbuchl, ed. *Economic Efficiency in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe*. New York, Praeger, 1975), or V. Bandera's "Eastward Extensions of European Economic History: The Harvard Studies of Economy of Ukraine" (*Journal of European Economic History* 5:2 1976).

Reviews: B. V. Maciuka. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 5:4:401-03 (Winter 1974). M. Miller. *International Affairs* 50:4:654-56 (October 1974). B. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 12:3-4(47-48): 137-38 (1975). Z. M. Fallenbuchl. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:4:661-62 (1975)

82. Bond, Daniel Livingston. "Multiregional Economic Development in the Soviet Union: 1960-1975." Ph.D. diss., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1979. 282p.

Using a descriptive approach, the author examines his compilation of economic data on industry, agriculture, and construction/transportation/material supply for each of fifteen Soviet republics, in an attempt to discover if equity or efficiency considerations played a significant role in Soviet spatial planning from 1960 to 1975. Conducting his study within a neoclassic economic framework, the author finds that, relative to their regional products, investment in the less developed southern republics was higher than in other parts of the country, such as Ukraine, and that a convergence in factor-marginal products has occurred as a result of changes in the distribution of capital among regions—evidence that efficiency considerations may have been a factor in Soviet planning of regional development.

83. Gillula, James Walter. "Regional Interdependence and Economic Development in the USSR: An Interregional Input-Output Analysis." Ph.D. diss., Duke University, 1978. 184p.

To analyze the interdependence of individual republics with the rest of the USSR, the author used the 1966 input-output tables for union republics and the USSR and constructed 11 two-region, interregional, input-output models. It was found that the primary export sectors of less developed republics were not strongly linked with the rest of the economy of the district, while imported goods required a larger share of total output from outside the republic. There were also indications that Soviet development policy toward less developed republics resulted in a broad pattern of specialization and production for export.

84. Koropecykj, I. S., and Gertrude E. Schroeder, eds. **Economics of Soviet Regions**. New York, Praeger, 1981. 461p.

This collection of several essays on regional economic development in the Soviet Union consists of two parts: general articles (4), which are introduced by an essay providing a brief overview of the study of Soviet regions, followed by articles addressing specific aspects—e.g., population and manpower (Warren Essen), growth and productivity of

the Soviet economy (Koropecykj), standards of living (Schroeder), and probably the best contribution on structure and trends of Soviet investment policy (J. W. Gillula). The second and main part of the book consists of studies of individual regions: European USSR, Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia and Baltic Republics, Asiatic RSFSR (one of the best), and Asian Republics. There is some overlap in the treatment of individual regions, and several questions can be raised regarding the methodology used by some authors, specifically Schroeder. As pointed out by Professor Knabe in *Slavic Review*, "The authors also respond differently to questions about the individual regional effects of membership in the USSR and the future possibility of independent regional political and economic development. While it is estimated that the Ukraine and the Baltic Republics would have developed more favorably if they had been independent during the last decades or were to be independent in the future, the opinion in the cases of Transcaucasia, Central Asia and the Moldavian SSR, is that these regions have, by and large, profited from being part of a larger political and economic entity and would not benefit if allowed a future independent development" (p. 704). Both reviewers cited below agree that "the critical comments made here should not overshadow the eminent quality of this book, which will no doubt become the standard reference work on Soviet regional development" (Dellenbrant, p. 265).

Reviews: J. A. Dellenbrant. *Soviet Studies* 35:2: 264-65 (April 1983). B. Knabe. *Slavic Review* 42:4:703-04 (Winter 1983)

Ukraine

85. Bohatiuk, Nicholas G. "The Economy of Kiev under Foreign Conquerors, 1941-1944." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:1-2:35-58 (Spring/Summer 1986).

Professor Bohatiuk presents a brief socio-economic survey of the capital city of Ukraine. Describing life in Kiev under German occupation, he concentrates on such aspects as the national composition of the city, food rations, and the cost of living, to name a few.

86. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. **The Ukrainian Economy. Its Background, Present Status, and Potentials of Future Growth**. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1965. 93p. (Shevchenko Scientific Society. English Section, vol. 2).

This is an older work by Professor N. Chirovsky, a prolific writer on Ukrainian economics (several articles published in *Ukrainian Quarterly*) and author of a three-volume work on the history of Ukraine (see entry 293). This brief presentation covers resources, extractive industries, manufacturing, and marketing, with a separate concluding chapter on the possibilities of future economic growth. A bibliography of sources used and a place index are appended to this popular account that omits agricultural development.

There are a number of still older articles and essays on this theme, and some are better documented and more objectively written. A good example of such a presentation is A. Poplujko's longer essay, "The Economy of Ukraine Today" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 3:54-87 1956) which discusses all major branches of Ukrainian industry, carefully evaluating existing Soviet statistical sources. It can be supplemented by S. Y. Prociuk's "Planned Economy in the Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:29-37 1955) which offers a brief but well-documented account of Soviet Gosplan and its Ukrainian counterpart from the 1920s to 1953. Financial activities are discussed by Professor E. Glowinskyj in "The Ukrainian SSR within the Centralized Soviet Financial System" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:38-52 1955).

87. Frank, Andre Gunder. "Growth and Productivity in Ukrainian Agriculture and Industry from 1928 to 1955." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1957. 229p.

Investigated in this study are output, input, and changes in ratio in Ukrainian agriculture and industry during the Soviet period. The study is divided into three parts (agriculture, industry, and agriculture and industry), and the Ukrainian economy is examined during the key years of 1928, 1937-1938, 1940, 1950, and 1955. The author finds Ukraine to serve as a good testing ground for evaluating Soviet agriculture and industrial policies and innovations because Ukraine is an economic unit in which significant changes in production due to the opening of new lands and (until recently) altering crop patterns have not occurred.

88. Koropecyk, I. S., ed. *The Ukraine within the USSR. An Economic Balance Sheet*. New York, Praeger, 1977. 316p.

This is a collection of papers originally presented at a conference on Ukrainian economy held at Harvard University on September 26-27, 1975. It consists of 11 papers (two were added to round out the volume) covering four major areas of economic activities: a general overview

(articles by Holland Hunter and I. S. Koropecyk); experience (economic growth by S. H. Cohn, corruption and personal income by G. E. Schroeder, and water pollution by C. Zumbrennen); resources (manpower by F. D. Whitehouse and D. W. Bronson, minerals and energy by L. Dienes); and relations with the rest of the USSR (input-output analysis by J. W. Gillula, external and intraunion trade and capital transfers by Z. L. Melnyk, and a comparison with some alternatives by P. Wiles). As is typical of collections of papers of this nature, not all contributions are of the same quality. Some of the best contributions are by Z. L. Melnyk, V. N. Bandera, S. H. Cohn, G. E. Schroeder, and, to some extent, L. Dienes. The agricultural development in Ukraine is shortchanged in this volume; nevertheless, these proceedings offer some insight into the comparative growth of Ukraine within the USSR as the second largest republic, with some analysis of corresponding trends in population, labor force, consumption, and the relationship between Ukraine and the other republics of the Soviet Union, emphasizing the relative strength of the Ukrainian economy in mineral resources and internal trade relations.

As Professor Beaucourt indicates, "This collective effort has brought to light much new information and has used a novel perspective on the Ukraine's economic development. It would be extremely interesting to see this approach taken vis-à-vis other regions of the USSR" (p. 313).

Reviews: C. Beaucourt. *Slavonic and East European Review* 57:2:312-13 (April 1979). R. A. Clarke. *Soviet Studies* 31:2:146-47 (April 1979).

Reference Sources

89. Danko, Joseph. "A Bibliography of Western-Language Writings on the Ukrainian Economy, 1919-1975. A Preliminary Attempt." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:257-313 (1973-1977).

Prepared by the experienced bibliographer Dr. Joseph Danko, this bibliography lists 702 citations to Western-language writings published in several countries of Eastern and Western Europe as well as North America. Entries are not annotated, but the arrangement is by broad subject category, e.g., statistics, population and demography, history of economic thought, biography, economic history, etc. The methodology of this work is adequately described in the author's two-page introduction.

It can be supplemented by Steven Rapawy's "Soviet Bibliography of the Ukraine's Post-War Economy" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36: 237-56 1973-1977), which is also in subject arrangement and covers books and monographs published in the Soviet Union. For additional information, the reader should consult several more general bibliographies listed in our first chapter covering general reference works. Economic studies conducted by emigré economists are covered by Bohdan Wynar in *Materialy do istorii ekonomichnykh doslidiv na emigratsii, 1919-1964* ([Ukrainian Economic Studies Abroad. Historical Materials and Sources, 1919-1964] München, Ukrains'ke Istorychne Tovarystvo, 1965. 119p.).

Historical Development

90. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. Fr. **Old Ukraine. Its Socio-Economic History Prior to 1781.** Madison, N.J., Florham Park Press, 1963. 432p.

Professor Chirovsky's narrative is divided into 18 chapters, grouped into four parts: "Introductory Matters" ("Land and Its People," "The Social and Economic Heritage of the Pre-Historic Period," etc.), "The Kievan-Galician Period (860-1349)," "The Lithuanian-Polish Period (1349-1648)," and "The Cossack-Hetman Period (1648-1781)." Most of the space is devoted to the fourth part, or the latest period. As was pointed out in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*, the author relied primarily on secondary sources, but even this was done rather insufficiently. Soviet literature was used only sparingly, and most of the writings of the pre-revolutionary period and the 1920s by such authors as V. Antonovych, O. Ohloblyn, and M. Slabchenko, were not utilized at all. Professor Chirovsky has collected a large amount of economic information scattered in various monographs, and this is undoubtedly of some value. Nevertheless, some of his conclusions are open for discussion; not all scholars will accept his interpretation. There are also many factual errors (for example, the discussion of upward mobility on page 231), problems with terminology, and a tendency to transfer modern political, social, and economic concepts to past centuries. As a general popular outline of economic history, Chirovsky's book will probably satisfy the uninitiated. And finally, *Old Ukraine*, in comparison to the author's older work *The Economic Factors in the Growth of Russia* (New York, Philosophical Library, 1957. 178p.) gives a better impression.

In *Economic Factors* the author talks a lot about economic processes in Ukraine in connection with the transition of the Grand Principality of Moscow into the Russian Empire. However, some of the arguments are even less convincing in comparison to the present work.

Reviews: Old Ukraine. J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *Slavic Review* 23:4:437-38 (December 1964). B. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1:2-3:50-52 (1964). S. Strand. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 19:1:86-87 (Spring 1963)

Economic Factors. C. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:1:86-87 (March 1957)

91. Holubnychy, V. "The Views of M. Volobuyev and V. Dobrohaiyev and the Party Criticism." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 3:5-12 (1956).

This is a brief treatment by a noted economist of the problem of economic exploitation of Ukraine formulated by M. Volobuyev and V. Dobrohaiyev, two leading figures in the 1920s. Holubnychy analyzes in some detail two articles by Volobuyev published in *Bil'shovyk Ukrainy* that discuss the economic situation in Ukraine before the revolution and also point out that Moscow withheld 20 percent of the state revenue of Ukraine during 1925-1927. The material used by both authors is based on Soviet statistics and on works by Professor M. Slabchenko and Professor O. Ohloblyn. Professor Holubnychy also wrote an interesting essay, "Natsional'nyi dokhid Ukrainy v 1940 i 1954 RR" ([National Income of Ukraine in 1940 and 1954] *Ukrains'kyi Zbirnyk* 10:7-40 1957), also translated into German and published in *Soviet Studien* (2:115-38 1957), that discusses the losses to Ukrainian economy during the Soviet regime. The theme of economic exploitation of Ukraine is analyzed by a number of economists in the West, e.g., Koropec'kyj's "A Century of Moscow-Ukraine Economic Relations: An Interpretation" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:4: 467-96 December 1981), Z. L. Melnyk's "Financial Relations between Ukraine and Moscow in 1959-1961" (*Ukrainisches Technisch-Wirtschaftliches Institut Wissenschaftlichen Mitteilungen* 18:21-51 1968-1969) and B. Wynar's "The Establishment of Soviet Economic Colonialism in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:1:23-35 January 1957). A good historical introduction to this problem is offered by B. Wynar in *Ekonomichnyi kolonializm v Ukraini* ([Economic Colonialism in Ukraine] Paris, Natsionalistychnye Vydavnytstvo v Evropi, 1958. 186p.).

92. Huertas, Thomas Francis. "Economic Growth and Economic Policy in a Multinational Setting: The Habsburg Monarchy, 1841-1865." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1977. 104p.

In this brief study the author discusses Austrian economic growth from 1841 to 1865, taking into consideration the multinational setting; the economic impact of the trade reforms, including the removal of the *Zwischenzolllinie*, the Tariff Revisions of 1852 and 1854, the February Treaty, and proposed customs union between the Zollverein and the Habsburg Monarchy; and the monetary and fiscal policy of a fading great power. The author's conclusions, supporting data, and a selected bibliography conclude the work.

93. Lyashchenko, Peter I. **History of the National Economy of Russia to the 1917 Revolution**. New York, Octagon Books, 1970. 880p.

Petro Liashchenko (1876-1955), a noted Soviet Ukrainian economist and historian, spent most of his life in Russia and wrote mostly in Russian. He was a full member of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev and since 1946 participated in the Institute of Economics as a senior researcher. Professor Lyashchenko is the author of some 150 major works, mostly pertaining to agricultural developments and trade, e.g., *The Peasant Problem and the Post-Emancipation Land Policy* (2v. 1913-1917), *The Grain-Farming and the Grain-Trading Relations of Russia and Germany in Connection with the Tariff* (1915), and *Russian Grain Farming in the System of World Economy* (1927). His major work, *Istoriia narodnoho Khoziaistva SSSR*, was published in three editions (1946-1956), with the third volume covering the Soviet period. This is the English translation of the first volume, with a changed title ("Soviet Union" was replaced by the term "Russia"), pertaining to the prerevolutionary period. It was sponsored by the Russian Translation Project of the American Council of Learned Societies that also translated *History of Early Russian Literature* by Akad. N. K. Hudziy, a noted Ukrainian scholar. Added to the translation are a comprehensive bibliographic index surveying the existing literature on this subject as well as chronological and subject indexes. Unlike most Russian economists, Professor Liashchenko clearly distinguishes the multinational character of the Soviet economic system, having separate discussions of "Pre-feudal Kievan Rus'" versus "Northern Feudal Rus'" (see first chapter). He also uses correct terminology, e.g., "The Feudal Economy of the Moscow State" has separate sections on Ukraine and Belorussia in the seventeenth century. Of special interest is the author's discussion of the colonial system in the late eighteenth and

nineteenth centuries (pp. 340-57), as well as his comments pertaining to the national economy of the Caucasian people, Turkestan, Kazakhstan, etc. This synthetic monograph is written from the Marxist point of view, yet the work is far removed from being written expressly to prove orthodox doctrine.

After Professor Liashchenko's death, his rich library was given to the Ukrainian Institute of Economics. As was pointed out by Professor Hoover, "There is the added value to his work which comes from particularity of treatment for areas such as Georgia, Bashkiria, and Turkestan, as well as for Ukraine and Great Russia. Liashchenko places at our disposal factual material not otherwise readily available to facilitate the understanding of just how the process of economic development varied from area to area and from time to time" (p. viii).

94. Kononenko, Konstantyn. **Ukraine and Russia: A History of the Economic Relations Between Ukraine and Russia, 1654-1917**. Milwaukee, Wis., The Marquette University Press, 1958. 257p. (Marquette Slavic Studies, vol. 4).

One of the earliest economic histories of Ukraine written by a noted Ukrainian economist, this study covers most aspects of Ukrainian economic development, with emphasis on agriculture—the author's area of expertise. The material is presented in five major chapters: "Toward Industrial Capitalism," "Post-Reform Agrarian Conditions in Ukraine," "Ukrainian Industry," "Relations Between Ukraine and Russia," and "Other Economic Sectors." A brief bibliography of sources used and translator's postscript conclude this study based on rich statistical sources, some of them not easily accessible in the West. In his introduction, the author states, "In its historical development, the social-economic life of Ukraine can be understood only by understanding the role imposed on Ukraine by the interests of the Russian empire as a whole, be it tsarist or Soviet. Only then will the anomalies of this development become understandable and the several phenomena will appear in the proper light" (p. x). The author provides rather convincing arguments pertaining to several political and economic factors that underline the economic exploitation of Ukrainian lands by Russian economic policy, analyzing on several occasions trade and monetary restrictions, the role of capital investments and their structure, and several other measures often dictated by political considerations rather than economic necessities. Unfortunately, the quality of the English translation is not always the best, especially in the area of economic terminology. Other works by Professor Kononenko published in Ukrainian

read much better, especially his comprehensive *Ukraina i Rossiia* ([Ukraine and Russia] Munich, Ukrains'kyi Tekhnichno-Hospodars'kyi Instytut, 1965. 535p.) which covers the Soviet period, emphasizing again the colonial status of Ukraine in the Soviet economic system.

Reviews: L. M. Herman. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:1:80-82 (March 1959).

95. Ohloblyn, Olexander. "Ukrainian Economics in Scholarly and Public Thought in the 19th-20th Centuries." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:5-22 (1973-1977).

Originally published in Ukrainian in *Chervonyi Shlachh* (nos. 9-10, 1928) and republished with some modifications in New York's *Visnyk* during 1953-1954, this translation is based on the re-edited version. The essence of this article is an answer to the basic question concerning how the scholarly and public community in Ukraine approached the concept of Ukrainian economics, consequently establishing how Ukrainian economic thought defined the importance of the Ukrainian national economy within the world economy, especially in relation to the Russian and Polish economies. The author provides an excellent overview of contemporary literature on this subject within the framework of pragmatic economic activity in Ukraine, in the works of Ukrainian economists, and finally, in the programs of Ukrainian political parties. Professor O. Ohloblyn is one of the most prominent historians in this area, and a bibliography of his writings is to be found in an article by Lubomyr R. Wynar, "Bibliohrafiia prats' prof. d-ra Olexandra Ohloblyna" ([Bibliography of Works of Professor Dr. Olexandr Ohloblyn] In: *Collected Essays in Honor of Prof. Alexander Ohloblyn*, edited by V. Omelchenko. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1977. pp. 93-126. Naukovi Zbirnyk, no. 3). This festschrift, published in Ukrainian, also contains biographical sketches of O. Ohloblyn prepared by L. R. Wynar and V. Omelchenko, as well as an autobiographical essay. Three of Ohloblyn's most important works, published in 1925 and 1931, were later reprinted with an English introduction in *History of Ukrainian Industry* (Munich, Fink Verlag, 1977. 3v. in 1. Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, vol. 12) and reviewed by Bohdan S. Wynar in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* (9:33-36:131-34 1971).

Very little has been done by other scholars on the development of Ukrainian economic thought, and most works in this area were published in Ukrainian, e.g., I. Vytanovych, B. Wynar, and others. A few articles in English are more journalistic in nature, e.g., Zenon P.

Karpyszyn's "The Influence of the Poles on the Economy of Ukraine in the Nineteenth Century" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:225-33 (Fall-Winter 1987).

96. Thiede, Roger Lee. "Town and Function in Tsarist Russia: A Geographical Analysis of Trade and Industry in the Towns of New Russia, 1860-1910." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1970. 475p.

This work probes the commercial and industrial pursuits that sustained the towns of New Russia from 1860 to 1910. In the early 1860s the economy was primarily agricultural, and industry was weakly developed, but by the beginning of the twentieth century the region had undergone vast changes. Rapid development of the economy occurred simultaneously with the growth of settlements. During the last 50 years of Tsarism the towns of New Russia experienced a population growth of 484 percent, and the trade towns increased by 287 percent. The author concludes that, although no direct relationship can be drawn between trade or industry and population growth, both these functions furthered urbanization in New Russia.

Finances and Capital Formation

97. Liebowitz, Ronald David. "The Spatial and Ethnic Dimensions of Soviet Regional Investment: 1956-1975." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1985. 234p.

This study uses descriptive and inferential statistical techniques to test the hypothesis that an ethnic and spatial bias existed in Soviet capital investment allocations between 1956-1975. Its conclusions reject the view that ethnic biases and regional favoritism exist and suggest that the chance for political instability is less than proposed in analyses conducted on more gross scales and those that favor socioeconomic outcomes over actual values of capital inputs.

98. Melnyk, Z. L. "Financial Relations between Ukraine and Moscow in 1959-1961." *Naukovi Zapysky* 18:21-51 1968-1969 (Ukrains'kyi Tekhnichno-Hospodars'kyi Instytut, Munich).

Dr. Z. Melnyk, professor of finances at Cincinnati University and author of *Soviet Capital Formation in Ukraine, 1928/29-1932* (see entry 99), prepared an interesting study covering several postwar years, which shows a sizable diversion of capital from Ukraine. Based on statistical documentation from Soviet sources, the

author concludes that "capital funds transferred from Ukraine in 1959-1961 via the central government's budget to other parts of the USSR were equal to 17.1% of the Ukraine's officially reported income or 15.9% of its corrected value. This was equal to 75% of all capital investments in Ukraine, and was almost twice as large as capital investments in the Ukrainian industry. At the same time it played an important part in the economic development of the USSR. Capital taken away from Ukraine in 1959-1961 sufficed to finance 13% of all capital investments in the USSR, or 15.7% of total capital investments of the Soviet Union not counting Ukraine" (pp. 42-43). Dr. Melnyk points out that diversion of capital from Ukraine increased substantially in 1959-1961 in comparison to 1928-1932, both in absolute and in relative terms. One of the by-products of this article is a lengthy criticism of a well-known monograph, *Natsional'nyi dokhod Ukrains'koi RSR* ([National Income of Ukrainian SSR] Kiev, V-vo Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1963), published by the Institute of Economics as the only Soviet attempt to discuss the national income in Ukraine during the postwar years. On the same topic, see also Dmytro Solovey's "Ukraine's Share in the USSR State Budget for 1962" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 21:4:341-56 Winter 1965); V. Bandera's "Interdependence Between Inter-regional and International Payments: The Balance of Payments of Ukraine" (in *Soviet Economy in Regional Perspective*, see entry 81); M. Myronenko's "Moscow's Annual Income from Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 11: 46-55 Winter 1955); E. Glowinsky's "The Ukrainian SSR within the Centralized Soviet Financial System" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:38-52 1952); V. Holubnychy's "Das Volkseinkommen der Ukraine in den Jahren 1940 und 1954" (*Sowjetstudien* [Munich] 2:115-38 March 1957); as well as Z. Melnyk's "Ukraine and Soviet Economic Development" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:1:43-59 Spring 1973).

99. Melnyk, Zinowij Lew. **Soviet Capital Formation in Ukraine, 1928/29-1932**. Munich, Ukrainian Free University Press, 1965. 182p.

Based on the author's doctoral dissertation, "Ukrainian Capital and Soviet Economy" (see entry 100), this is one of the few monographic studies in English dealing with the exploitation of the Ukrainian economy by the Soviet Union. In eight chapters, Professor Melnyk discusses his methodology, capital flow analysis in terms of budgetary revenues and expenditures, concluding with a summary of budgetary relations in Ukraine and capital formation during the First Five-Year Plan of Soviet economy. According to the author, Ukrainian capital

during this period was found to be equal to approximately 14.4 billion rubles, or 27.4% of all capital investments in the socialized sector of the Soviet economy. Yet capital investments in the Ukrainian economy were only 17.9% of the USSR total. Of the 14.4 billion rubles of capital formed in Ukraine, about 40% was provided by Ukraine's agriculture, and about one-third came from the resources of the population. In terms of the balance of payments it was found that Ukraine provided capital exports of approximately five billion rubles to the other parts of the USSR, or 29.8% of the total revenues of the All-Union budget in Ukraine. The statistical computation, supported by official Soviet statistical data, confirms the extent to which Ukraine was obliged to subsidize the economic development of other regions. As was pointed out in the introduction written by Professor V. Holubnychy, Dr. Melnyk's study is not entirely unique in the existing body of Ukrainian economic literature. Such studies are usually based on an analysis of a regional balance of public finances, that is, a comparison of revenues and expenditures of the state budget on the territory of Ukraine. They started in the 1890s by M. Yasnopol'skyi and later were continued by P. Maltsev, V. Dobrohaev, and emigré economists E. Glovins'kyi, V. Holubnychy, I. S. Koropeckyj, and B. Wynar. One of the more revealing Soviet publications on this subject, sponsored by the Institute of Economics of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, is *Natsional'nyi dokhod Ukrains'koi RSR* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1966), reviewed in the *American Economic Review* (54:5 September 1964). In the 1960s Professor Melnyk became interested in the Ukrainian economy, particularly the financial aspects, and wrote a number of articles on this topic.

100. Melnyk, Zinowij Lew. "Ukrainian Capital and the Soviet Economy." Ph.D. diss., Michigan State University, 1961. 307p.

Examining the capital accumulation in Ukraine during the First Five-Year Plan, this study served as the basis of a book entitled *Soviet Capital Formation in Ukraine 1928/29-1932* (see entry 99).

101. Solovey, Dmytro. "Exploration of the Ukraine as Illustrated by Data on Retail Commodity Turnover." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 8:69-77 (1959).

Dmytro Solovey (1888-1966), a prominent statistician and economist and a former student of academician Dmytro Bahaliy, is the author of more than 100 books and articles covering several aspects of economic development in Ukraine. He was employed by the Central

Statistical Administration in Kharkiv, and later (1933-1936) was the head of the department in charge of statistics of Ukrainian manufacturing cooperatives. He published primarily in Ukrainian, in publications sponsored by Bahaliy's institute as well as the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Academy, chaired by M. Hrushevsky. Solovey left the Soviet Union during World War II. His most important emigré publications are: *The Golgota of Ukraine: Eye-Witness Accounts of the Famine in Ukraine* (New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1953. 43p.), *Ukraina v systemi sovets'koho kolonializmu* ([Ukraine in the System of Soviet Colonialism] Munich, Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1959. 198p.), *Polityka KPRS u plianuvanni rozvytku promyslovosti ta promyslovykh kadriv na Ukraini* ([The CPSU Policy Towards Planning the Development of Industry and Training of Skilled Workers in Ukraine] New York, Prolog, 1960. 108p.), and *Ukrain's'ka nauka v koloniiial'nykh putakh* ([Ukrainian Scholarship in Chains of Colonialism] New York, Prolog, 1963. 267p.).

The present study, one of the few written in English, is based on Soviet statistics and offers some information on Ukrainian figures for retail commodity turnover in comparison to several other Soviet republics. The author provides a number of comparative statistical tables for 1928, 1940, and 1950-1955. If two capitals (Moscow and Kiev) are excluded, the difference between Ukraine and the central provinces of the Russian Republic is 8,221 rubles (Ukraine) and 9,327 rubles (RSFSR) or 11.9%. Per capita retail turnover in the capitals is 39,287 rubles for Moscow and only 24,303 rubles for Kiev or 38.1% less for Kiev. This analysis, according to the author, casts significant light on "national equality" of the Soviet republics. There is a large volume of articles dealing with the problem of economic exploitation of Ukraine in the Soviet Union, and an extensive bibliography on this subject can be found in "National Economy" (In: *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, vol. 2, pp. 669-1004, see entry 38). There are also a number of journal articles such as V. Marchenko's "The Role of Ukraine in the Present Five-Year Plan" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:122-34 Spring 1949). Other articles are more scholarly, e.g., S. Prociuk's "Russian Intervention in Early Ukrainian Economic Policy" (*Soviet Studies* [Oxford] 15:443-58 April 1964) or I. Koropec'kyj's "National Income of the Soviet Union Republics in 1970: Revision and Some Applications" (*Economic Development in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: Papers from the First International Slavic Conference*, vol. 1. Banff, Alta., 1974; New York, Praeger Pub., 1975. pp. 287-331).

Scholars and Scholarship

102. Koropec'kyj, I. S., ed. **Selected Contributions of Ukrainian Scholars to Economics.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1984. 229p. (Sources and Documents Series).

This is one of very few monographs in English dealing with the history of Ukrainian economic thought, or, to be more precise, with the leading Ukrainian economists of the past. This is admitted by Professor Koropec'kyj who rightly indicates that "The study of Ukrainian economic thought, both pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary, has been neglected within the Ukraine and ignored abroad. The contributions of M. Tuhon-Baranovsky and Ievhen Slutsky, which have been widely studied, are exceptions...." (p. viii). In addition to an informative introduction by the editor explaining the criteria for inclusion, we find here articles on Tuhon-Baranovsky by S. Amato (theories of markets, accumulation, and industrialization); an article on Slutsky and metaeconomics by Smolinsky; an assessment of more important works of the demographer M. Ptukha by R. S. Clem; and an article on the well-known Marxist theoretician Roman Rosdolsky by M. A. Turban (with comments by J. P. Himka). The reader will also find F. I. Kushnirsky's "Selected Contributions of Kiev Scholars to Mathematical Economics" and Koropec'kyj's "Academic Economics in the Nineteenth Century Ukraine." With the exception of Koropec'kyj's essay, all articles were originally prepared by the authors for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute conference in September 1981. Two other essays, one on P. Liashchenko by Z. J. Deal, and the other on V. Holubnychy by J. W. Gillula, were unfortunately excluded from this collection. In general, most articles are well researched, and appended bibliographical sources may assist the reader in locating additional material on a given subject. Of special interest is Professor Koropec'kyj's article covering major economists of the period from the early nineteenth century to the outbreak of World War I, as well as the article on academician M. V. Ptukha. The criteria for inclusion are open for discussion, but hopefully in the next volume other leading Ukrainian economists, such as M. Slabchenko, K. Voblyi, Professor O. Nestorenko, D. F. Virnyk (Soviet specialist in this area), M. Iasnopol's'kyi, and others, will be covered. In addition, emigré scholars such as V. Tymoshenko, V. Kubjovych, and O. Ohloblyn should not be neglected. Contributions by Ukrainian emigré economists

have been covered in Bohdan S. Wynar's *Materialy do istorii ekonomichnykh doslidiv na emigratsii, 1919-1964* ([Materials for Economic Studies Abroad, 1919-1964] Munich, Ukrain'ske Istorychne Tovarystvo, 1966. 119p.). The only Soviet bibliography covering the history of economic thought is *Istoriia ekonomichnoi dumky na Ukraini, IX-pochatok XX st. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk vydan' za 1917-1966rr.* ([History of Economic Thought in Ukraine, IX-Beginning of the XXth Century. Bibliographic Guide to Literature for 1917-1966] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1968. 189p.).

Reviews: G. Ozornoy. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:119-22 (Summer 1986)

103. Koropecyk, I. S. "The Economic Profession in the Ukraine." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:173-88 (1973-1977).

The purpose of this article is to analyze and describe the existing situation of the economic profession in Ukraine, and, as the author indicates, "such factors are described as the number of economists, their education, degree requirements, ethnic composition and salaries, as well as structure of research institutions in which they work and the publication of economic books and journals" (p. 173). Some of the author's findings are preliminary or inconclusive, and certain aspects of this interesting research paper were discussed by Bohdan S. Wynar in his review "Nainovishe vydannia Annaliv UVAN z ekonomichnoi problematyky" ([Newest Issue of Annals of UVAN Pertaining to Economics] *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 15:57-59: 163-69 1978). Short of articles in two encyclopedias edited by V. Kubijovych (see entries 37, 38), this important topic is seldom discussed in journals published in English, and hopefully Koropecyk's pioneering effort will have some follow-up.

104. Koropecyk, Iwan S., ed. **Selected Works of Vsevolod Holubnychy.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1982. 561p.

Professor Vsevolod Holubnychy (1928-1977) was one of the most prolific emigré economists, having published over 500 scholarly, journalistic, and even polemical articles on a wide variety of topics. In addition to economics in the broadest sense, his articles cover topics in political science, history, education, and even philosophy. This collection of his more representative writings is arranged in three parts: "Studies on Ukrainian Social and Political History," "Studies on Regional Development in the USSR," "Studies on Marxism," and a bibliography of published works that, along with the

brief introduction, was prepared by Professor Koropecyk. Some of the articles and essays included in this volume were not previously published, e.g., "The 1917 Agrarian Revolution in Ukraine" (63p.), which was probably prepared as a working paper for *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* edited by V. Kubijovych (see entry 37). In addition to the above-mentioned articles, the first part includes a longer, previously published essay, "History of the Communist Party of Ukraine." Such reprints are not indicated, but hopefully most scholars are sufficiently familiar with Holubnychy's writings to discern the original date of publication by consulting the bibliography. The second section consists of four articles dealing with economics, including one of his best known, "Some Economic Aspects of Relations among the Soviet Republics" (pp. 183-250). The three others included here, e.g., articles such as "The Present State of Cybernetics and Republic-Level Economic Planning" (pp. 316-50), offer little that is not already known and certainly are not the best or typical of the author's writings. Holubnychy wrote a lot in this area, and, as the editor admits, "it has not been possible to include here some of his studies on Ukrainian economics. Yet the latter subject occupies a prominent place in the works of the late scholar" (p. xii). It seems to us that this was an oversight. It may have been wiser to omit Professor Holubnychy's three articles on Marxism, including the author's doctoral thesis, "V. V. Novoshilov's Theory of Value," and in their place incorporate such analytical studies as "On the Rationale of the Soviet Collectivization of Agriculture in 1929" (item 366 in bibliography) or "Some Economic Aspects of Relations among the Soviet Republics" (item 418), not to mention several essays published in Ukrainian for the Munich Institute for the Study of the USSR or original treatments of certain topics found in Ukrainian and English versions of *Ukrainian Encyclopedia*, for which he served as economics editor. All in all, this is a fine tribute to a prominent scholar who unfortunately died early in his productive years.

The reader will find a brief biography of Holubnychy in Koropecyk's necrology "Vsevolod Holubnychy 1928-1977" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:362-69 1973-1977).

105. Kowal, Lubomyr Marian. "Economic Doctrines of M. I. Tugan-Baranovsky." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1965. 434p.

Mikhail Tugan-Baranovsky was a noted Ukrainian theoretician of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This study attempts to fill the gap between his widely recognized

business cycle theory and his less renowned contributions to economic theory. Areas covered are Tugan-Baranovsky's value theory, his "social" theory of distribution, his market and cycle theories, and the importance of inductive and deductive methods of analysis in the formulation of theories. Also provided in this study are a detailed biography and survey of Tugan-Baranovsky's works.

106. Kowal, Lubomyr M. "Mykhailo Ivanovich Tugan-Baranovsky: His Political, Teaching, Scientific and Cooperative Activity in Ukraine, 1917-1919." *Wissenschaftlichen Mitteilungen* (Munich) 18:52-68 1968-1969 (Ukrainisches Technisch-Wirtschaftliches Institut).

Written by Professor Kowal, author of a doctoral dissertation on Tugan-Baranovsky (Tugan-Baranovsky), this brief article provides an adequate summary of most important contributions by this internationally known economist. His fundamental work, *The Russian Factory in the 19th Century* (translated from the 3rd Russian edition by A. Levin and C. S. Levin and edited by G. Grossman. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, 1970. 474p.), still stands as the only major synthesis of the industrial development in the nineteenth century. Other substantial works of Tugan-Baranovsky were translated into German, English, French, and Spanish, among them *The Theoretical Foundations of Marxism* (1905) and *Modern Socialism and Its Historical Development* (1906). As it is known, from 1906 onward, Tugan-Baranovsky no longer followed Marxist interpretations, and from 1913 to 1917 he taught in the Department of Economics of the Imperial Polytechnic Institute in St. Petersburg. Sharing the aspirations, ideals, and political program of the Ukrainian Cooperative Movement, Tugan-Baranovsky published in 1916 his monograph, *Social Foundations of Cooperation* (in Ukrainian), and left Petrograd for Kiev where he took the post of Minister of Finance in the General Secretariat of the Ukrainian Central Rada. In 1918 he became head of the Third (Socio-Economic) Department of the Ukrainian Academy and later was sent as an economic advisor to the Ukrainian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference; he died (January 8, 1918) on the train enroute to Paris.

There is a large volume of literature on Tugan-Baranovsky in several languages. For readers interested in Ukrainian aspects, one can recommend V. P. Tymoshenko's "M. I. Tugan-Baranovsky and Western European Economic Thought" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:3(9):803-823 1954) and a translation of his essay "Periodic Industrial Crisis" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*

3:3(9):745-802 1954). In volume 13 of the *Annals* we find "Symposium: Tugan-Baranovsky's Last Article" (13:35-36:189-236 1973-1977) containing Tugan-Baranovsky's "The Influence of Ideas of Political Economy on Natural Sciences and Philosophy" as well as "Economics and the Problem of Values" by A. Katsenelinboigen and "Some Reflections on the Relationship between Philosophy and Economics" by E. Lashchyk. A short overview of Tugan-Baranovsky's contributions is also found in Sergio Amato's "Tugan-Baranovsky's Theories of Markets, Accumulation and Industrialization: Their Influence on the Development of Economic Thought and Modern Historiographic Research" (In: I. S. Koropec'kyj's *Selected Contributions of Ukrainian Scholars to Economics* (see entry 102, pp. 1-59). Kowal also wrote the following brief essays: "The Market and Business Cycle Theories of M. I. Tugan-Baranovsky" (*Revista Internazionale di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali* 20:4:305-334, 1973) and "Mykhailo Ivanovych Tugan-Baranovsky. His Political Teaching, Scientific and Cooperative Activity in Ukraine" (*Mitteilungen* [Munich] Ukrainisches Technisch-Wirtschaftliches Institut, 1968-1969. pp. 52-68).

Reviews: Russian Factory. W. Blackwell. *Slavic Review* 31:3:665-67 (September 1972)

107. Pesda, John Lawrence. "N. K. Bunge and Russian Economic Development, 1881-1886." Ph.D. diss., Kent State University, 1971. 205p.

Nicolai Kristianovich Bunge, a professor of economics at Kiev University and the former director of the Kiev branch of the State Bank, became Minister of Finance in 1881. This study evaluates his successes and failures in the areas of agriculture, banking, taxation, and railroad reform, concluding that Bunge's most significant accomplishment was the completion of the framework on which the industrial revolution in Russia was built, thus contributing to the period of rapid and sustained economic growth in 1886.

108. Radziejowski, Janusz. "The Last Years of Mykhailo Slabchenko." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:81-84 (Winter 1983).

Academician Mykhailo Slabchenko was an outstanding economist, historian, and legal scholar. In 1930 he was convicted at the trial of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU) and exiled to the Solovets Islands in the White Sea. According to all available sources, including his contemporary, Professor O. Ohloblyn, his exact fate in the Soviet concentration camp was not known, and it was assumed he died in Siberia. This brief article is a memoir by

Polish historian Janusz Radziejowski, author of *The Communist Party of Western Ukraine* (see entry 732). The author, who was born in Ukraine in 1926, met Slabchenko in 1948 in the small town of Pervomiask, near Odesa. Forbidden to return to the city of his birth (Odesa), Slabchenko was teaching German in a secondary school. Completely ignored by Soviet authorities, Slabchenko was without work and without income by 1950, and he died of starvation and cold in the bitter winter of 1952. This memoir sheds a new light on Slabchenko's last tragic years, and the reader who knows Ukrainian may want to consult Bohdan Wynar's "Akademik Mykhailo Slabchenko" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 75-77:19-39 1982-1983) that also includes Slabchenko's bibliography and evaluation of his most important works in the field of economics.

Agriculture

109. Arkhymovych, O. "Grain Crops in the Ukraine." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 2:21:34 (1956).

One of the numerous studies by Professor Arkhymovych discussing the situation in Ukraine during the 1950s, this article offers a wealth of statistical information primarily taken from Soviet statistical sources. The author believes that Ukraine used to produce and still produces more agricultural products than it requires to feed its own population; however, since 1654 Ukraine has become so involved in Russia's economic system that all surplus agricultural products have been used for the internal market of the Russian Empire or have made up a considerable portion of Russia's exports. Under the Soviet regime the situation changed for the worse (due to the low productivity of Soviet agriculture), but Ukraine remains a major exporter. Most studies by Professor Arkhymovych, a prominent specialist in agriculture, were published in Ukrainian and Russian, but since his departure from the Soviet Union after World War II there have been a number of articles published in English. Some examples are: "Botanical-Geographical Changes in the Distribution of the Field Crops of the Ukraine during the Last 50 Years" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 11:1-2:32-68 1964-1968); "Selective Breeding of Sugar Beets in Russia and the USSR" (*Botanical Review* 22:1-37 January 1956); and "The Problem of Grain Production and Grain Crops in the Ukraine after World War II" (*Proceedings of the Section of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Medicine of the*

Shevchenko Scientific Society 5:33:22-29 1959-1961).

Another scholar who also left Ukraine was Professor H. Makhiv (1887-1952), professor of soil science and agriculture in several institutions of higher education in Kiev and Kharkiv. Author of more than 80 publications, he wrote a limited number of studies in English; several examples given here may illustrate the range of his scholarly interest. Makhiv, like Professor Arkhymovych, was interested in agricultural production, e.g., "New Cultivated Crops in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:3:318-30 Autumn 1949) and "The Agrarian Policy of the USSR" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 7:2:219-32 Summer 1951), which is based largely on the case of Ukraine. Professor Makhiv was the author of the first detailed soil map of Ukraine published in Ukrainian in the Soviet Union (his last map was published in *Annals*, vol. 1, no. 1). An example of his work in English is the article "Soil Fertility and Crop Production in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 6:3:306-12 Autumn 1950).

110. Baclawski, Joseph Andrew. "The Soviet Conservation Program for the Steppe and Wooded-Steppe Regions of the European Part of the USSR." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1951. 194p.

This study presents a new approach to the 1948 Soviet conservation program for the steppe and wooded-steppe regions of the European USSR. The author discusses the program's objectives and methods of combating drought in an attempt to increase production in this area. While none of the program's measures was capable of increasing the quantity of precipitation, the author commends the program's soil erosion control plan, which prescribed the inclusion of grasses and legumes in crop rotations. The distribution of state forest belts as a means of controlling erosion in critical areas is also discussed. The author maintains that the program, although somewhat delayed, was a well-rounded plan for developing a permanent, intensive agriculture, and that criticisms of the plan from the non-Soviet world are unjustified.

111. Deal, Zack Jeremiah, III. "Serf and State Peasant Agriculture: Kharkov Province, 1842-1861." Ph.D. diss., Vanderbilt University, 1978. 451p.

Based on data from the annual reports of the provincial governors, cadastral records of state peasant villages, the survey of gentry estates conducted by the Editing Commissions and numerous private and official investigations of the province, this study compares the level of agricultural progress in serf and state peasant

villages in the Kharkiv province. The study reveals that the mean per capita agricultural output of serf villages was not significantly below that of the state peasant villages, but that the serfs invested fewer man-days of labor to obtain nearly as much per capita output as the state peasants. These findings correspond with those of A. V. Chayanov, who suggested that the economy of the peasant household did not reflect the profit motive.

112. Deal, Zack. "Ukrainian Regional Agrarian History: A Review of the Findings of T. D. Lipovskaia on the Crisis of the Serf Economy in the Left-Bank Ukraine." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:4:524-49 (December 1977).

The author provides a brief historiographical introduction to Ukrainian agrarian history, indicating that in spite of several multivolume works, e.g., general history of the peasantry of the Ukrainian SSR and a multivolume history of Ukrainian regions, the Ukrainian scholars in the Soviet Union still must investigate the peasantry as presented in local studies. Since the 1950s the situation has been gradually improving, with most studies concentrating on Left Bank Ukraine. Special attention is given to the work of T. D. Lipovskaia in determining the regional variant of the Reform of 1861. Dr. Deal is the author of several articles, and here we would like to refer to his monograph *Serf and State Peasant Agriculture: Kharkov Province, 1842-1861* (New York, Arno Press, 1981. 400p.), which provides a good example of local agrarian history.

113. Field, Neil Collard. "The Role of Irrigation in the South European U.S.S.R. in Soviet Agricultural Growth: An Appraisal of the Resource Base and Development Problem." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1956. 128p.

Analyzing the program of irrigation reclamation authorized for this region during the early postwar period, the author indicates that the primary function of the study is "the evaluation for the potential and prospect for future development, assessed in terms of the regional setting and resource base and related to broader considerations of national agricultural policy and growth." He suggests that in the future, due to the increased concentration of agricultural production in regions of significant moisture deficiency, irrigation will play a much greater role in the Soviet agricultural economy than it will in the United States.

114. Glowinskyj, E. "Agriculture in the Ukraine." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 2:5:20 (1956).

E. Glowinskyj, a prominent Ukrainian economist and expert in financial economics (his most important work is *Finansy URSR* [Finance of Ukrainian SSR] Warsaw, Ukrainian Research Institute, 1939. 332p.), prepared a brief summary of agricultural development in Ukraine starting with the pre-revolutionary period. It covers such topics as grain exports, five-year plans, and early post-World War II changes in agricultural production. Professor Glowinskyj concludes that there are serious defects in the centralized system of agricultural planning, and after 25 years of practice, Ukrainian agriculture experiences serious problems. There is a large volume of literature pertaining to collectivization and more recent periods. Consequently, bibliographic guides should be consulted for this material. Here we will simply mention some of the most typical examples. Thus, a good historiographical background is offered by Janucz Radziejowski in "Collectivization in Ukraine in Light of Soviet Historiography" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:3-17 Fall 1980). The early period is discussed by Nakai Kazuo in "Soviet Agricultural Policies in the Ukraine and the 1921-1922 Famine" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:43-61 March 1982). The impact of collectivization on the population in the Soviet Union is discussed by many authors. One of the more interesting studies is Steven Rosenfield's "Excess Collectivization Deaths 1929-1933: New Demographic Evidence" (*Slavic Review* 43:2:83-88 Spring 1984). There is even an official American documentation in this area, e.g., *Collectivization and Its Impact on Ukrainian Population and the Soviet Agricultural Productivity* (Hearings before the Committee of the U.S. Senate. 98th Congress, First Session. November 1983. Washington, D.C., GPO, 1984. 124p.), which contains a number of interesting accounts of participants in this process. Agricultural activity in postwar years is discussed by Professor Ihor Stebelsky in "Agricultural Productivity of the Ukrainian Lands within the Framework of the USSR" (Munich, vol. 17 of *Mitteilungen* Ukrainian Free University, 1980. pp. 74-80), which provides comparative data. In recent years, a young scholar, Dr. David Marples, produced a number of pertinent articles in this area, e.g., "Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia under Soviet Occupation: The Development of Socialist Farming" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:2:158-77 June 1985) and "Collective Farm Production in East and West Ukraine during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1946-1950: A Comparative Study" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:4:496-505 December 1980). There are also a number of regional studies dealing primarily with Western Ukraine. A well-documented historical study was prepared by Stella Hryniuk,

entitled "Peasant Agriculture in East Galicia in the Late Nineteenth Century" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 63:2:228-43 April 1985), and the Soviet period is covered in two articles by David Marples: "The Kulak in Post-War USSR: The West-Ukrainian Example" (*Soviet Studies* 36:4:560-70 October 1984) and "The Soviet Collectivization of Western Ukraine 1948-1949" (*Nationalities Papers* 13:1:24-44 Spring 1985). One should also note the well-documented contribution by Professor Alexander Archymovych entitled "Botanical-Geographical Changes in the Distribution of the Field Crops of the Ukraine During the Last 50 Years" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 11:1-2:32-68 1964-1968).

115. Marples, David R. "Collectivization of Agriculture in Western Ukraine, 1944-1951." Ph.D. diss., University of Sheffield, 1985. 579p.

Focusing primarily on the postwar years of 1944-1951, this thesis examines the collectivization of agriculture in western areas of Ukraine annexed by the USSR. Beginning with an overview of the annexation of Western Ukraine in 1939 up to the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in June of 1941, the author provides an analysis of the effects of the war on agriculture in Western Ukraine. Following is a discussion of the position of the Communist Party in the rural areas, the postwar agricultural recovery, and the assault on "kulak" farms prior to collectivization. Analyzed is the significance of the kulak in the postwar West Ukrainian village and the role and functions of agricultural associations.

116. Milnor, Andrew Johnson. "Agrarian Protest in Saskatchewan, 1929-1948: A Study in Ethnic Politics." Ph.D. diss., Duke University, 1962. 251p.

Focusing on protest parties organized during conditions of economic distress, this study attempts to discern whether voter attachment to these parties was related solely to depressed economic conditions. The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and the Social Credit movement in the province of Saskatchewan are examined. After a brief description of the demographic characteristics of the province and a historical look at the first provincial elections, the author undertakes a comprehensive examination of the five Saskatchewan provincial elections from 1929 to 1948. Findings support the original hypothesis, suggesting that ethnic alignments are independent of economic considerations.

117. Stebelsky, Ihor. "Land Tenure and Farm Holdings in European Russia on the Eve of

Collectivization." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1967. 347p.

This study discusses the problems of small-scale farming in the Soviet Union during the Bolsheviks' political control in the mid-1920s and appraises the Soviet land reforms of the late 1920s and early 1930s and the impact of collectivization. Part 1 deals with the defects of land tenure and farm holdings that existed in the early Bolshevik period. The second part examines the historical evolution of land tenure regarding spatial distribution. Marxist ideology, perhaps the most important factor in the Bolshevik decision to collectivize, is discussed in part 3. The major emphasis in this work is on Ukraine.

118. Stevens, Carol Belkin. "The Politics of Food Supply: Grain and the State in Southern Russia, 1640-1700." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1985. 319p.

Focusing on the territories of the Belgorod and Sevsik military-administrative districts, this thesis examines the restrictions imposed upon the production and distribution of grain in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In these regions the movement of grain was basically limited by direct grain taxation. Based on information obtained primarily through the documents of the Military Chancellery (Razriad), the author demonstrates the role played by southern grain controls in Muscovy's shift from old-style army and small-scale farming techniques to new army and large-scale agricultural techniques.

119. Timoshenko, V. P. "Soviet Agricultural Policy and the Nationalities Problem in the USSR." *Report on the Soviet Union in 1956: A Symposium of the Institute for the Study of the USSR*. Based on the Proceedings of the Seventh Institute Conference [held] at the Carnegie International Center, New York, April 28-29, 1956. Munich, 1956. pp. 31-50.

An early work by an internationally known economist, this study shows a direct correlation between Soviet agricultural policy and treatment of non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union. Contrary to the common belief that there is no connection between Soviet agricultural policy and the nationality problem (Professor Tymoshenko refers to the 1950s), the author offers a number of strong arguments based on Soviet sources that prove this is not the case. His analysis starts with the period of War Communism and NEP and goes on to analyze all major phases of the collectivization process. He finds that in comparing several periods, Soviet agricultural policy was most favorable to the peasantry under the New Economic Policy

(1921-1927). Professor Tymoshenko discusses the famine in Ukraine as well as the deaths in Kazakhstan and provides some interesting comments about the 1939 census, indicating that the total number of Ukrainian nationals was 28,070,000 as opposed to 31,200,000 in 1926 and that the number of Kazakhs was 3,099,000 as opposed to 3,968,000 in 1926. It appears that 8 million Ukrainians and 1.5 million Kazakhs disappeared in the period between the two censuses. In conclusion, Professor Tymoshenko states that "the Communist regime centralized in Moscow continues to treat the farming population of the 'independent' national republics in the same manner as it did during 1932-1934" (p. 50). This conclusion refers to the Khrushchev experiments in Kazakhstan and Ukraine during the 1950s. Some members of the Russian audience were totally unprepared to hear such comments from Professor Tymoshenko, and the reader may be interested in reading in the same published proceedings "Comments on Prof. Tymoshenko's Report" (pp. 209-14), by Professor A. P. Philipov, a prominent Russian philosopher.

120. Timoshenko, Vladimir P. **Agricultural Russia and the Wheat Problem**. Stanford, Calif., Food Research Institute and the Committee on Russian Research of the Hoover War Library, 1932. 571p.

The late Professor V. Timoshenko wrote this monographic study before the process of collectivization was completed. At the time of its publication, Ukraine provided the most significant share of the total wheat output in the Soviet Union. Consequently, in spite of the unfortunate title of the book, the bulk of the material assembled by the author deals with the Ukrainian economy, emphasizing pre-war developments. There are a total of 15 chapters, among them "Land, Climate and Population," "Distribution of Landed Property and the Agrarian Revolution," "Collective and State Farms," "The Development of Agricultural Production in Russia," "Crops and Their Disposition," "Post-War Grain Collections," "Domestic Shipments by Rail and Water," and "Exports of Bread, Grain, and Flour." Only chapter 14, "Post-War Grain Collections," covers the Soviet period, starting with "war communism" and the New Economic Policy. The reader will find a more up-to-date analysis of Soviet collectivization in another study by Professor Timoshenko entitled "Soviet Agricultural Reorganization and the Bread-Grain Situation" (*Wheat Studies* [Stanford, Calif.] 13:7:309-376 1937). As one of the most prominent experts on Soviet and in-

ternational agriculture with emphasis on wheat production and trade, Professor Timoshenko wrote a number of studies in this area, most of them published in the periodical *Wheat Studies* under the imprint of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University. In addition, as one of the most prominent Ukrainian emigré economists, Professor Timoshenko published over 50 major studies, including several essays dealing with Ukrainian economics, in both Ukrainian and English. One of his better-known works is a synthetic essay entitled "The Ukraine and Russia and Their Economic Relations" (Washington, D.C., 1919. 16p.), published in Ukrainian, German, French, and other languages, and written during the period of his employment with the Ukrainian government as economic advisor to the Ukrainian diplomatic delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Of special interest is Professor Tymoshenko's "M. I. Tuhun-Baranovsky and Western European Economic Thought" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:3(9):803-23 1954). The reader will find a brief sketch of Tymoshenko's scholarly activities in E. Glowinskyj's "Prof. V. P. Tymoshenko" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:102-103 1955) and more elaborate discussions with an appended bibliography by B. Wynar, "Prof. Dr. V. Tymoshenko" (*Rozbudova Derzhavy* 7:2(17):78-82 1955; *ibid.*, 7:3-4(18-19):156-62 1956; *ibid.*, 9:20:21-34 1957), published in Ukrainian.

Commerce

121. Harvey, Mose Lofley. "The Development of Russian Commerce on the Black Sea, and Its Significance." Ph.D. diss., University of California, 1938. 463p.

The re-establishment of commercial contact with Europe through the Black Sea made possible the development of the fertile lands to the south and southeast. This led to the appearance of considerable commercial activity in the South (Ukraine), and these vast provinces were rapidly populated. The steppes were cultivated and made into the "granary of Europe," and industries arose from the coal and iron fields of the Donetz Basin, providing the region with a rich economic life. The remainder of this study analyzes and interprets the disastrous effects caused by interruptions in navigation during the Crimean War, the Russo-Turkish War, and disturbances in the Balkans.

Forestry

122. Ivanytsky, Borys. "Ukrainian Forestry." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:1(7):553-70 (Spring-Summer 1953).

Professor Borys Y. Ivanytsky (1878-1953), a prominent expert on Ukrainian forestry, held various positions in the Forestry Department in the Russian Empire and during 1917-1921 took an active part in the organization of state institutions of the Ukrainian National Republic. In 1921 he emigrated to Czechoslovakia and was appointed professor of forestry at the Ukrainian Husbandry Academy, serving as its rector from 1928-1935. After World War II, Professor Ivanytsky was elected president of the Ukrainian Technical Husbandry Institute in Regensburg (1947-1952). In addition to his teaching, Ivanytsky is the author of several major works in Ukrainian, e.g., "Forests and Forest Economy in the Ukraine" (*Lisy i lisove hospodarstvo v Ukraini*) Warsaw, 1936-1939. 2v.) as well as textbooks such as *Forestry* (*[Kurs lisivnytstva]*) Podebrady, UHA, 1923. 3v.).

The present article is a condensed version of a Ukrainian study that reviews forest regions and types of forests in Ukraine, emphasizing its various sections, conditions, and trends of wood cultivation, meliorative forestry, problems of experimental forestry, and several other aspects. Other studies on this topic have been done; probably the most important was prepared by P. Nikitin, *The Organization and Utilization of Forests in the Ukrainian SSR*, edited by W. Donald Bowles (New York, Research Program on the USSR, 1955. 85p.). One should also mention O. Paramoniv's article, "Forest Depletion in the Ukrainian SSR" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 5:99-109 1957) and Ostap Bobykevych's "Forestry in the USSR during World War II and the Early Post War Years" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 7:93-101 1959).

Industry

123. Holubnychy, Vsevolod. **The Industrial Output of the Ukraine, 1913-1956. A Statistical Analysis.** Munich, Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1957. 63p.

This statistical study consists of some 100 tables of figures reflecting the output of heavy and light industries. At the time the author worked on this compilation it was a unique contribution as no other statistical

handbooks on this subject had been published in the Soviet Union since the early 1930s. The situation changed in 1957 with the publication of the first statistical compendium in Kiev, *Narodne hospodarstvo Ukrains'koi RSR. Statystychnyi zbirnyk* ([National Economy of Ukrainian SSR. Statistical Compendium] Kiev, Derzhavne Statystychne V-vo, 1957. 534p.) issued by the Central Statistical Department of the Ukrainian SSR. Commencing with that year, the Central Statistical Department began issuing statistical yearbooks for all subsequent years, including an abridged trilingual edition in Ukrainian, English, and Russian under the title *Statistical Abstract*, published by the Soviet publishing house "Technika." Such statistical yearbooks are also published for the Soviet Union and other republics. The information contained in them varies from year to year, covering, in general, demography, technological progress, industry, agriculture, transport, capital construction, labor force, public education, culture, etc. For general background on this topic the reader should consult Meredith M. Heinemeier's *Bibliography of Regional Statistical Handbooks in the USSR* (3rd ed., Washington, D.C., Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984. 147p.). There are many books and thousands of articles published in Ukrainian and Russian in the Soviet Union that discuss industrial development in Ukraine. Bohdan Wynar's *Ukrains'ka Promyslovist'.* *Studiia Sovets'koho kolonializmu* ([Ukrainian Industry. A Case Study of Soviet Colonialism] Paris, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1964. 397p.), with an introduction by V. Tymoshenko, is probably the most comprehensive study of the development of Ukrainian industry, including Khrushchev's initial reforms. The second volume of this work was published in the newspaper *Ukrains'ke Slovo* during 1964-1965 in Paris.

124. Koropec'kyj, I. S. **Location Problems in Soviet Industry Before World War II. The Case of the Ukraine.** Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1965. 219p.

The purpose of this monograph is to analyze the industrial growth of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, specifically "the differential development of Ukrainian industry as a whole and of its individual branches. The lessons learned from its development are useful for understanding how Soviet planners approached the industrial development of other advanced regions and perhaps also for understanding Soviet attitudes toward regional development in general" (p. 8). The material is arranged in two parts: location problems of Ukrainian industry in general and location problems of specific industries. There

are fourteen chapters; the author discusses such problems as Soviet efficiency of investment distribution and Soviet location theory and practice in the first part, and several branches of Ukrainian industry—the iron and steel, coal, electric power, machine building, chemical, food and light industry—in the second part. As Holland Hunter points out in his review, “The problem analyzed is whether the USSR was correct in stressing the development of heavy industry ‘behind the Urals’ during the 1928-40 period. Political, economic and military considerations influenced Soviet policy.... Professor Koropecykyj has assembled and analyzed a good deal of primary regional economic evidence concerning these matters, especially as they related to Ukraine” (p. 909). Certain chapters contained in this interesting study have been previously published, e.g., chapters 2, 4, and 5 in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences* (11:1-2), *Soviet Studies* (19:1-2), and *Economic and Business Bulletin* (18:2). The author was interested in Soviet location theory and practice and contributed several articles on this topic, e.g., “Soviet Theory on Industrial Location” (*Studies on the Soviet Union*, 1960, no. 5) and “Location of Soviet Industry in Practice” (*Studies on the Soviet Union*, 1961, no. 1). Of interest to students of Ukrainian economics will be several other articles by Professor Koropecykyj, e.g., “Comparison of Industrial Growth Rates Between the Ukraine and the USSR, 1928-1937 and 1950-1958” (*Economics and Business Bulletin*, December 1965) and “Equalization and Regional Development in Socialist Countries: An Empirical Study (*Economic Development and Cultural Change*, October 1972).

Reviews: H. Hunter. *Slavic Review* 31:4:909-10 (December 1972). L. Dienes. *Soviet Studies* 25:1:139-41 (July 1973). I. Hamilton. *Journal of European Economic History* 2:1:239-40 (Spring 1973). A. Abouchar. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 16:1:115-16 (Spring 1974). B. Wynar. *Ukrainian-s'kyi Istoryk* 3-4(31-32):145 (1971).

125. Koropecykyj, Iwan Swiatoslaw. “The Economics of Investment in Ukrainian Industry, 1928-1937.” Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1964. 371p.

Limiting this study to an analysis of the seven most important branches of industry, their geographic distribution, and the principles used by the Soviets for economic investment during the First and Second Five-Year Plans, the author compares Ukraine's share with the total investment in industry of the USSR. The study finds that because capital productivity was not a guiding factor in the geographical distribution of investment, the expansion of

some branches of industry at the expense of Ukraine resulted in a slower rate of economic growth in the USSR as a whole. Because it is probable this took place partly because of long-range defense considerations, the author questions the rationality of this policy, particularly with regard to the pre-World War II period.

126. McCaffray, Susan Purves. “The New Work and the Old Regime: Workers, Managers and the State in the Coal and Steel Industry of Ekaterinoslav Province, 1905-1914.” Ph.D. diss., Duke University, 1983. 321p.

On the eve of World War I, the new, foreign-dominated coal and steel industry attracted thousands of peasants and many young engineers from the upper classes to Ekaterinoslav. This study focuses on the relationship between the workers, managers, and government involved in the industry. Issues addressed include the radicalization of the workers in 1905 and 1911, the lack of consistency in the liberalism of the engineer-managers, and the inability of local and central governments to formulate effective labor policy. Sources consulted include proceedings of engineers' associations, *zemstvo* reports, provincial yearbooks, police reports, health surveys, and memoirs.

127. Rassweiler, Anne Dickason. “Dneprostroi, 1927-1932: A Model of Soviet Socialist Planning and Construction.” Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1980. 349p.

This study analyzes the nature of Soviet industrial decision making and policy implementation in the 1920s and early 1930s, focusing on the planning and construction of the hydroelectric dam, power station, and locks of Dneprostroi. Rassweiler examines the relation of Soviet planning to pre-revolutionary plans, the role of Lenin, the debate among Soviet leaders about alternative patterns of development, the decision to use foreign consultants, the distribution of authority on the site, and the effect of the national party political struggle on local tasks.

128. Poplujko, A. “The Economy of the Ukraine Today.” *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 3: 54-87, 1956.

A. I. Poplujko worked in the Soviet Union as an engineer and economic consultant and contributed a number of articles pertaining to Ukrainian industry to *Entsyklopediia Ukrainoznavstva* (see entry 37) as well as to *Ukrainian Review* and *Ukrain-s'kyi Zbirnyk*, both published during the 1950s by the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich. The present

article is a good summary of industrial development in Ukraine, covering briefly the pre-revolutionary period with emphasis on the interwar years and the early 1950s. There are separate chapters on heavy industry, the fuel and power industry, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, etc. Food and light industries are not covered. In his general conclusions, the author indicates that "irrespective of the comparatively high level of development of Ukrainian heavy industry, there are also considerable disproportions which remain a permanent factor and are caused by extra-economic reasons" (p. 87). These disproportions between heavy industry and light industry, or between pig iron and steel, remain today. A significant number of studies in English covering the industrial development of Ukraine and individual branches of industry can be found. The reader should consult S. Rapawy (see entry 89), O. Danko (see entry 89) on Ukraine's postwar economy, as well as *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (see entry 6). Several economists have written on this topic, among them V. Holubnychy (see, for example, his "The Present State of the Ukrainian Ferrous Metal Industry" in *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 4:5-14 (1957), S. Prociuk, I. Koropecyk, B. Wynar, and several others. A well-documented summary of general industrial development in its early stages is provided by Andrew G. Frank in "General Productivity in Soviet Agriculture and Industry: The Ukraine, 1928-1955" (*Journal of Political Economy* 66:4: 498-515 December 1958). It should also be noted that the U.S. Joint Publication Service translated a number of Soviet publications into English, e.g., *The Chemical Industry of the Ukraine* (Washington, D.C., Department of Commerce, Office of Technical Services, 1961. 188p.), *The Light Industry of the Ukraine* (1961. 311p.), and *Development and Distribution of the Sugar Industry in the Ukrainian SSR* (1963. 176p.). One of the more recent articles, *The Impact of Industrialization on Social Structure of Ukraine* (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:3:338-57 September 1980), written by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, offers a number of interesting comments on the debate between Soviet leaders and Ukrainian economists on Ukrainian policies during the 1920s and 1930s.

129. Senkiw, Roman. "The Growth of Industrial Production in Ukraine, 1945-71." Ph.D. diss., University of Virginia, 1974. 560p.

The author has constructed an independent sample index of industrial production to measure Ukrainian industrial growth during the postwar period and compares this to the official index published by the Ukrainian Central

Statistical Administration. The product sample in the new index consists of 124 series of products produced by 13 industrial branches in Ukraine. The results of the study indicate that Ukrainian industrial production grew at a substantially lower rate than reported in the official index, which leads to the conclusion that the official index inflated the actual Ukrainian growth rates and that more research into the regional aspects of Soviet industry is needed.

Transportation

130. Prociuk, S. G. "Transportation in Ukraine." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:1:67-75 (March 1957).

This older article by a well-known economist attempts to analyze some shortcomings of the transportation system in Ukraine, relating them to postwar Soviet planning. The author concludes that the program for transportation in Ukraine is arranged solely for the forced exploitation of the national resources of Ukraine and that "these plans may do more harm to the national economy of Ukraine than they will help it" (p. 67). A more recent article on this topic was written by M. Ilkiv, "Transportation in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 3:3: 276-83 Autumn 1975), which is also of a general nature and concentrates on the Soviet policy. Generally speaking, very little has been written on this topic in English, and the reader has to consult the encyclopedias listed in the first chapter. There are only a few articles dealing with specific locations, e.g., V. J. Puryear's "Odessa: Its Rise and International Importance" (*Pacific Historical Review* 3:192-215 June 1934), which is only of historical significance and covers several other aspects of the economic development of Odessa; or articles on specific types of transportation, e.g., E. Bej's "Dynamics of the Ukrainian Passenger Traffic, 1955-1975: A Critical Evaluation" (*Revista int. econ. transporti* 6:2:187-205 August 1979).

Ethnic Studies

131. Calzavara, Liviana Mostacci. "Social Networks and Access to Job Opportunity." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1983. 300p.

The importance of social networks in the job-referral process is demonstrated in this study, particularly with regard to the creation and maintenance of income differences. The data used represent Toronto adults of five ethnic groups: Canadian, German, Italian, Jewish, and Ukrainian.

132. Halich, Wasyl. "Economic Aspects of Ukrainian Activity in the United States." Ph.D. diss., University of Iowa, 1934. 155p.

Ukrainian immigrants first arrived in the United States about the time of the American Civil War and by 1933 numbered in the hundreds of thousands. This study analyzes the contributions of these Ukrainians to American

industrial, agricultural, and professional life. The author covers the period from the beginning of mass migration in 1877 to the formation of the Ukrainian Women's League in the 1930s. This dissertation served in part as the basis of a book entitled *Ukrainians in the United States* (see entry 241).

4 EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Introduction

This chapter has approximately 40 main entries plus over 100 titles mentioned in annotations. The material is subdivided into several sections, e.g., "General Works," "The Kievan Academy," "Education in the Soviet Ukraine," "Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning," "Doctoral Dissertations," "Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR," "The Shevchenko Scientific Society," "Education in Canada and the U.S.," and "Biographical Studies and Festschriften."

In the first section the reader will find an interesting study by David Saunders on the Ukrainian impact on Russian culture during 1750-1850, as well as several good studies on the Kievan Academy in the seventeenth century, including a symposium sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard commemorating the 350th anniversary of the Academy's founding in 1632.

More scholarly attention needs to be given to the study of historical patterns and the present status of education in Soviet Ukraine. The best book on this subject is still Kolasky's *Education in Soviet Ukraine*. Unfortunately, the doctoral dissertation by Tatiana Kyshakevych on university education remains unpublished. The reader will find a well-documented article by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak on the Ukrainian university in Galicia, and informative articles or pamphlets by Pritsak, Lupul, and Krawchenko about Harvard and Canadian institutes. One can find very little of scholarly interest on the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the oldest Ukrainian scholarly institution, or on the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev. Both institutions are very important in the Ukrainian cultural process and deserve better scholarly treatment.

Education in Canada and the United States is well represented by a number of monographs and doctoral dissertations, and there are two impressive festschriften about Pritsak and Shevchenko, both from Harvard. Festschriften about other scholars, e.g., O. Ohloblyn, are usually published in Ukrainian.

Many aspects of education are still neglected in writings published in English, and the reader will have to rely on the chapter "Education and Schools" in the second volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (pp. 291-391), which contains a series of articles written by such noted scholars as D. Doroshenko, L. Bilecky, I. Herasymovych, V. Simovych, I. Bakalo, B. Krawciw, P. Isaiw, and others. This chapter can also be supplemented by a more recent article on education in the first volume of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (pp. 794-803), written by I. Bakalo, T. Pliushch, and B. Struminsky. Both encyclopedias provide numerous references to existing literature in Ukrainian and other languages.

General Works

133. Babiychuk, R. **Ukrainian Soviet Culture**. Kiev, Polityvidav Ukraini Publishers, 1971. 118p.

This is one of several Soviet publications by Polityvidav Ukrainy (unnecessary use was made of Russian transliteration in the imprint) that covers, in brief chapters, theater, music, fine arts, literature, cinema, folk art, and clubhouses, libraries, and museums. It is printed on good paper, and the narrative incorporates a number of black-and-white illustrations. As is the case with many similar publications, this is not a scholarly work but a journalistic exposé with Soviet political overtones. It is included in this bibliography because of the lack of material on this subject in English.

134. Mirtschuk, Ivan. "History of Ukrainian Culture." *Ukrainian Review* 29:2:72-81 (Summer 1981); *ibid.*, 29:4:35-44 (Winter 1981); *ibid.*, 29:4:35-44 (Winter 1981); *ibid.*, 30:1:40-46 (Spring 1982); *ibid.*, 30:2:56-65 (Summer 1982); *ibid.*, 30:3:19-37 (Autumn 1982).

Professor Mirtschuk, author of *Ukraine and Its People* (see entry 39), published in 1957 the monograph *Geschichte der Ukrainischen Kultur* ([History of Ukrainian Culture]) Munich, Isar Verlag, 1957. Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa Institutes, Bd. 12). Ten chapters of this German publication were translated into English and published in *Ukrainian Review*. These were: "Spiritual Landmarks of Ukrainian Nations," "Ukrainian Culture—Main Features and Characteristics," "Language," "Folklore," "Church," "Ukrainian Philosophical Thought," "Scientific Achievements," "Literature," "Music," and "Theatre." Most chapters are well documented with secondary sources in several languages, but, unfortunately, the material is somewhat dated. Nevertheless, it will present to the reader a general introduction to several aspects of Ukrainian culture, with a rather sketchy presentation of literature and arts.

135. Saunders, D. B. "The Political and Cultural Impact of the Ukraine on Great Russia, c.1775-c.1835." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1979.

This study of the political and cultural impact of Ukraine on Great Russia served as the basis of a book entitled *The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture 1750-1850* (see entry 136).

136. Saunders, David. **The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture 1750-1850**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1985. 415p.

There is very little written on this topic in English. O. Pelech's "Towards a Historical Sociology of the Ukrainian Ideologues in the Russian Empire of the 1830's and 1840's" (see entry 469) still remains unpublished, and Z. E. Kohut's monograph on the abolition of Ukrainian autonomy (see entry 484), also based on a doctoral dissertation, emphasizes different, primarily political, aspects. This important study is based not only on numerous monographs and articles published in several languages, but also on rich archival material in Moscow and Leningrad. The purpose of this study is to analyze "The Ukrainian contribution to the cultural identity of early nineteenth century Russia" (p. 1) or, in other words, to answer the question as to the role played by Ukrainians in Russian cultural development after the abolition of Ukrainian autonomy. This is done in nine chapters with special attention to such figures as A. Bezborodko, P. Zavadovskii, D. Troshchinskii, and V. Kochubei. As O. Andriewsky points out, "To be sure, in terms of manpower alone, the Ukrainian contribution to the imperial enterprise was considerable" (p. 215). And as Saunders explains, "The Ukraine, particularly Kiev and the Left-Bank Ukraine, by the virtue of their superior educational tradition, provided the Russian capitals with a ready supply of civil servants, journalists, writers, musicians, scholars, artists, and students. Even the relative decline of Ukrainian educational institutions at the end of the eighteenth century did not reverse the trend; Ukrainians living in the North continued to arrange employment, appointments and contacts for their kinsmen from the South...." However, "the author's presentation of the extent to which the 'northern migration' of the Ukrainian political and cultural elite between 1750 and 1850 not simply heightened awareness about the 'south', but actually initiated Russians into some wider world of Slavdom (and thereby saved Russians from becoming dependent on Western culture!) is rather unclear" (pp. 215-16). Similar questions can be raised, but nevertheless, this is an important study on a neglected topic, based on sound scholarship and appended with an excellent bibliography of relevant material published in several languages. Of special interest to the reader are articles by Zenon E. Kohut, "The Ukrainian Elite in the Eighteenth Century and Its Integration into the Russian Nobility" (In: *The Nobility in Russia and Eastern Europe*, Ivo Banac and Paul Bushkovitch, eds. New Haven, Conn., Yale Concilium and International and Area Studies, 1983. pp. 65-97) and O. Ohloblyn's "Ukrainian Autonomists of the 1780's and 1890's and the Count P. A.

Rumiantsev-Zadunaysky" (In: *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:3-4:1313-26 1958).

Reviews: J. Cracraft. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:3:315-16 (September 1986). M. Raeff. *Slavic Review* 45:4:767-68 (Winter 1986). O. A. Andriewsky. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 9:1-2:214-17 (June 1985). G. Luckyj. *Nationalities Papers* 14:1-2:124-25 (Spring-Fall 1986)

137. Wynar, Lubomyr. **History of Early Ukrainian Printing, 1491-1600.** Denver, University of Denver, Graduate School of Librarianship, 1962. 96p. (Studies in Librarianship, vol. 1, no. 2).

This is one of very few works in English covering the history of early Ukrainian printing. The material is presented in four chapters: "The Origin of Ukrainian Typography," "The Development of Ukraino-Beloruthenian Printing in the Sixteenth Century," "Printing in Lviv," and "The Printing Center in Ostroh." The study includes a comprehensive bibliography in several languages, including a number of studies on Fiol, Fedorovych, and other early printers, as well as classical works in Ukrainian on this subject, e.g., I. Ohienko's *Istoriia ukrains'koho drukarstva* ([History of Ukrainian Printing] Lviv, 1925) or S. Maslov's *Drukarstvo na Ukraini v 16-18 st* ([Typography in Ukraine during the 16th-18th Centuries] Kiev, 1924). There are several articles on this subject, e.g., A. Sokolyszyn's "Sveipolt Fiol, the First Slavic Printer in Cyrillic Characters" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 37:1:88-94 February 1959) and M. Tarnawsky's "The Founding Fathers of Ukrainian Printing" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 21:3:206-218 Autumn 1965).

The Kievan Academy

138. **The Kiev Academy. Commemorating the 350th Anniversary of Its Founding, 1632.** Edited by Omeljan Pritsak and Ihor Sevcenko. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1984. (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol. 8, nos. 1-2, June 1984).

This special issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* devoted to the Kiev Mohyla Academy supplements and complements the monograph on the same subject by A. Sydorenko (see entry 139). There are 13 articles covering several aspects of the activities of this important Ukrainian institution of higher learning. Among the more interesting contributions are "The Kiev Mohyla Academy in Ukrainian History" by O. Pritsak; "Theology at the Kiev Academy during Its Golden Age" by J. Cracraft; "The Kiev

Mohyla Academy in Relation to Polish Culture" by R. Luzny; "Peter Mohyla and the Kiev Academy in Recent Western Works: Divergent Views on Seventeenth Century Ukrainian Culture" by F. Sysyn; "A Select Bibliography of Publications on the Kiev Mohyla Academy by Polish Scholars, 1966-1983" by P. Lewin; and "A Select Bibliography of Soviet Publications Related to the Kiev Mohyla Academy and Its Founder, 1970-1983" by O. Pritsak and O. Procyk. The volume reveals new research and some new interpretations of this famous institution founded in 1632, as well as sound bibliographical apparatus, including a rather provocative historiographical essay by Professor Sysyn on the recent works of five scholars who deal with this subject.

Reviews: G. Freeze. *Slavic Review* 45:4:766-67 (Winter 1966). A. Pernal. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:4:460-61 (December 1986)

139. Sydorenko, Alexander. **The Kievan Academy in the Seventeenth Century.** Ottawa, University of Ottawa, 1977. 189p. (Ukrainian Studies, no. 1).

This monograph consists of seven chapters: "The Legacy of Conflict," "Kievan Academy to 1686," "Kievo-Mohylo-Mazepian Academy, 1689-1709," "Interpersonal Organization: Administration, Faculty, Students, and Base of Support," "The Curriculum," "The Kievan Milieu," and "Summary and Conclusions." Appendixes contain a helpful chronological table and list of rectors, and an extensive bibliography of sources used is provided. The monograph is based primarily on secondary sources in Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian, some published documents, and, as was pointed out by M. Yurkevich, "Sydorenko's monograph is not merely another contribution to the debate, but a synthetic study which presents a more definitive view of the Academy than has yet been available" (p. 92). Probably the most detailed analysis of the academy's activities is presented in the chapter covering the 1689-1709 period, considered by many historians as the golden age of the Academy. In conclusion, Dr. Sydorenko indicates that "the inherent scholastic tenor of Kievan pedagogy was not likely to promote great intellectual daring or scientific innovation. Rather, it stressed external form and style, preferring the safety of the established texts to the dangerous speculations and the unsettling discoveries which distinguished the epoch" (p. 159). The monograph is based on the author's dissertation (see entry 140) and was well received in professional literature; it is much superior to a previously published study by Dr. Frank B. Kortschmaryk, *The Kievan Academy and Its Role in the*

Organization of Education in Russia at the Turn of the Seventeenth Century (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1976. 95p. English Section, vol. 13). There are a number of articles published on this subject, e.g., S. Horak's "The Kiev Academy: The Bridge to Europe in the 17th Century" (*East European Quarterly* 2:117-37 June 1968).

Reviews: Sydorenko. M. Yurkevich. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:92-94 (Fall 1978). O. Baran. *Studia Ucrainica* 1:553:169-70. H. Graham. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:1:258-59 (June 1978). L. Wynar. *Nationalities Papers* 7:1:106-07 (Spring 1979). J. Cracraft. *Slavic Review* 38:3:486 (September 1979). A. Baran. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19:73-74:113-14 (1982).

Kortschmaryk. A. Sydorenko. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 15(60):125-27 (1978).

140. Sydorenko, Alexander. "The Kievan Academy in the 17th Century: Scholastic, Humanist and Baroque Strains in Orthodox Spirituality." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), 1974. 356p.

This study examines the significance of the Kievan Academy, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning among Orthodox Slavs, and traces its development from its foundation as a typical *bratsvo* (Orthodox lay confraternity), through the internal and external difficulties of the seventeenth century, to its "splendid development" between 1686 and 1709 and the difficulties resulting from Mazepa's defeat in 1709. The author concludes that the Kievans played a key role in the westernization of Russia, particularly during the reign of Peter the Great, and left a rich legacy of literary achievements.

See also Sydorenko's monograph *The Kievan Academy in the Seventeenth Century* (see entry 139), which is based on this dissertation.

Education in Soviet Ukraine

141. Kolasky, John. *Education in Soviet Ukraine. A Study in Discrimination and Russification*. Toronto, Peter Martin, 1968. 238p.

Kolasky's study consists of nine chapters: "Lenin and the National Question," "The National Question in Ukraine from Stalin to Krushchev," "Krushchev's New Low in Education," "Elementary and Secondary General Education," "Vocational-Technical Schools and Secondary Special Educational Institutions," "Higher Education," "Bureaucratic Merging

Versus Democratic Development," "Where Minority Languages Flourish," and "In Defense of Language." John Kolasky, a native Canadian who for thirty years was a member of the Communist Party in Canada, left Canada for two years (1963-1965) to study at the Higher Party School in Kiev; he came back disappointed in the communist system. As was pointed out by Professor D. Dorotich, "Mr. Kolasky's work is an indictment of Soviet national policy in general and, in particular, of the treatment of the Ukrainian language, culture and education by the dominating Russian majority. While attempting to use a scholarly approach through careful documentation of his thesis with Soviet source material and data collected during his two year's study in the USSR, Mr. Kolasky makes no effort to conceal his own emotional involvement in the subject" (p. 353).

Not many scholarly contributions on this subject were written in the West. Here we should mention a work by a former political prisoner, A. Bilynsky, "Education and Cultural Institutions in the Ukrainian SSR" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 7:62-82 1959), which briefly covers all types of public education in Ukraine, and M. Semchysyn's "The Educational System in Soviet Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:76-89 1955), as well as Dr. B. Fedenko's "The New Trends in Soviet Education and Its Social Consequences in the Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 6:41-54 1958), which is primarily concerned with the implementation of the resolution adopted by the XX Party Congress on the organization of boarding schools. Unfortunately, there are practically no recent articles on this subject in English.

Reviews: J. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 28:3:503-504 (1969). F. Sysyn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:4:369-71 (Winter 1968). D. Dorotich. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 12:3:353-57 (1970). Z. E. Kohut and I. L. Rudnytsky. *Canadian Slavic Studies Bibliography* 2:4:87-89 (1968). P. J. Potichnyi. *Canadian Slavic Studies* 2:281-82 (1968).

142. Kyshakevych, Tatiana. "University Education in Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1976. 407p.

The goal of this work is to analyze the political, cultural, religious, economic, and academic factors relating to Ukrainian institutions of higher learning in L'viv, Kharkiv, Kiev, Odessa, Chernivtsi, Uzhorod, Donetsk, and Dnipropetrovske. The author has formulated her work on the basis that Ukraine possesses an independent system of education, but, for the sake of accurate interpretation, she recognizes that such education is bound by political events formulated by the Communist Party of the USSR. Ukraine strongly supports the pursuit of

higher education as one way to retain its cultural heritage; however, in the author's view, the Soviets continue to make every effort to eliminate the Ukrainian language from university education.

143. **Public Education in the Ukrainian S.S.R.** Edited by V. I. Chepelev. Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola Pub. House, 1970. 187p.

Eight chapters provide a brief overview of the educational system before 1917, and additional chapters cover Soviet education in secondary and polytechnical schools, elementary education, adult general education, vocational technical education, and higher education. A concluding chapter describes the development of "pedagogical science" in Ukraine and the Soviet Union. Written by a number of Soviet educators, this work concentrates primarily on postwar development. There is a brief bibliography of sources consulted limited to books published in the 1960s and 1970s. Statistical information is very general and nonspecific, and there are no references or information on language used in several types of schools. The concluding chapters omit information about the 1920s (Ukrainization policy). In other words, this publication has little to do with scholarship and was translated from the Ukrainian primarily for propaganda purposes, indicating among other things that educational theory has been significantly developed in Ukraine, "guided by policy of the Communist Party in the field of public education and the school system and by ideas of Lenin on the upbringing of all-round developed, intelligent and active builders of a communist society ..." (p. 159).

Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning

144. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. "The Ukrainian University in Galicia: A Pervasive Issue." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:4:479-545 (December 1981).

Before 1918, the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia constituted the majority population and attained a number of political and cultural rights in the Habsburg Monarchy. Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak traces the struggle of Ukrainian leaders for a Ukrainian University in L'viv, primarily during the second half of the nineteenth century and before the world war. In the second part of her essay, the author offers a number of comments pertaining to the Ukrai-

nian Clandestine University in L'viv (1921-1925), which had over one thousand students attending courses ranging from philosophy to pre-medical studies. A great deal of attention is also given to a plan to found a Ukrainian university in Cracow that also failed, with the exception of the establishment of several chairs of Ukrainian studies. The turbulent 1930s in Ukrainian-Polish relations are not represented as fully as the preceding periods, and the author concludes her interesting essay with the reproduction of a number of Polish documents pertaining to this subject, several of them published for the first time.

Several articles pertaining to educational developments in Western Ukraine have been published. Two of them were written by prominent educators, namely V. Radzykevych ("Lviv - A Center of Ukrainian Culture between Two World Wars" [in: *Lviv. A Symposium ...* see entry 144, pp. 203-28]) and L. Jasinchuk ("Education in Lviv" [ibid., pp. 280-303]). There is also one comprehensive work on this subject, namely A. Sirka's *The Nationality Question in Austrian Education: The Case of Ukrainians in Galicia 1867-1914* (Frankfurt/Main, Bern and Cirencester, 1980. 230p.).

145. Horak, Stephen. "Studies of Non-Russian Nationalities of the USSR in the United States: An Appraisal." *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 2:1:117-31 (Fall-Autumn 1974).

Several attempts have been made to evaluate and identify the status of American scholarship pertaining to the study of non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union. The first such attempt was made in 1959 by a panel of noted experts on the Soviet Union, including Donald Treadgold, Cyril Black, and Robert Byrnes ("The Appraisal of Russian Studies in the United States." *The American Slavic and East European Review* 13:2:417-41 1959), and later by such well-known scholars as Philip Mosley, Ralph Fisher, S. Harrison Thomson, and others. In 1972 the newly founded Association for the Study of the Nationalities had its first report at AAASS in Dallas, and in 1972-1973 the Program on Soviet Nationality Problems was established at Columbia University. Professor Horak examines the treatment of non-Russian nations, including Ukrainians, in several bibliographies, e.g., *The American Bibliography of Russian and East European Studies* (out of 29,000 entries covering 1945-1969, 1,560 pertained to non-Russians plus some 500 entries on Jews), standard bibliographies by P. Horecky, etc. Separate sections are devoted to Ph.D. dissertations, *The Slavic*

Review, problems of periodization, terminology, and historiography, etc. The article is well documented, but there is a need for a follow-up study because many new programs have developed since 1974. It should also be noted that a more general article was also published in 1974, namely Rudolf L. Tökes' "East European Studies in the United States: The State of the Arts and Future Research Strategies" (*East European Quarterly* 8:3:337-52 Fall 1974).

146. Krawchenko, Bohdan. **Ukrainian Studies Courses at Canadian Universities.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1977. 124p.

Dr. Krawchenko offers a brief description of courses and programs offered by the Canadian universities and Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Of special interest is the author's assessment of Ukrainian students. An update was published in 1980—*Ukrainian Studies Courses at Canadian Universities: An Update, 1979-1980* (Edmonton, CIUS, 1980. 23p.). For general background we recommend B. Krawchenko's "Ukrainian Studies in Canada" (*Nationalities Papers* 6:1:26-43 1978) and Peter L. Rudnytsky's "Scarus and Prometheus: The Coming of Age of Ukrainian Studies" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:62-67 Fall 1978). The *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* (formerly *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*) and *Newsletter* of the Institute (published in English and Ukrainian) report on scholarly activities of this institution, including reports of conferences sponsored by the Institute, release of publications, biographical notes about associates, etc.

There are a number of other Ukrainian institutions sponsored by the Ukrainian community that publish occasional reports about their activities. Many such reports will be found in Sokolyszyn and Wertsman's *Ukrainians in Canada and the United States* (see entry 243). As a typical example we may cite *Twenty-Five Years of the P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute in Saskatchewan* (Saskatoon, York, P. Mohyla. Ukrainian Institute, 1945. 429p.), which offers some observations on the history and accomplishments of this cultural institution.

147. Lupul, Manoly R. "The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies." *Ukrainian Canadian Review* 6:5-9 (May 1977).

This brief report of the Institute's activities, written by a former director, discusses Edmonton's projects, important lectures, publications, etc. A similar informative article was published by the author under the title "The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies" in *Ethnic Canadians: Culture and Education*, edited by M. L. Kovacs (Regina, Canadian Plains Research

Centre, 1978. pp. 445-49). For a number of years the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies has published a bilingual (English and Ukrainian) newsletter twice a year that details the activities of the Institute. Each issue contains approximately 16 pages, is free of charge, and contains biobibliographical information on associates of the Institute, important lectures, library acquisitions, and announcements about new publications. In addition, the institute publishes, on a regular basis, its catalog of books with annotated listings of all books in print as well as serial publications. There are a number of other articles pertaining to scholarly activities in the Ukrainian diaspora, e.g., J. E. M. Clarke's "Ukrainian Studies at Monash University: An Historical Introduction" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:3-8 Summer 1985), which offers information on Australia; or even some historical accounts, e.g., Jindra Hrnčířova-Potter's "Ukrainian Studies in Czechoslovakia between the World Wars" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:83-88 Summer 1985). In most cases, information about activities of scholarly institutions is written in the Ukrainian language and published in such journals as *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*, *Suchasnist'*, and others.

148. **Ukrainian Studies at Harvard, 1968-1973.** Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1974. 34p.

This brief informative report, apparently authored by Professor O. Pritsak and his associates, covers the initial period of Harvard's most important events, namely the creation of three chairs (history, literature, and linguistics) and later the establishment of the Ukrainian Research Institute under the directorship of Professor O. Pritsak. In periodical literature, e.g., *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* and others, there are numerous articles about activities of the Institute. The reader may consult, for example, Edward Kasinec's "Documentation for Ukrainian Studies: Reflections on the Background, Problems, and Perspectives of the Harvard Experience" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:91-103 Fall 1977).

Also of some interest is Paul R. Magocsi's *National Cultures and University Chairs: An Inaugural Lecture, October 22, 1980*. Foreword by Arthur M. Kruger. Afterword by Omeljan Pritsak (Toronto, Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, N.d. 23p.). The reader may also consult Alexander Sydorenko's "Ukrainians in American East European Studies" (*Nationalities Papers* 4:2:99-112 Fall 1976), which gives a brief overview of activities of such institutions as the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts

and Sciences, the Ukrainian Historical Association, and other emigré institutions, as well as information on the Harvard Center of Ukrainian Studies. In addition, there is O. Pritsak's "The Present State of Ukrainian Studies" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:139-52 Summer 1972) and "Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 4:24:63-71 1969).

149. Vetukhiv, Michael. "A Hundred and Fifty Years of Kharkiv University." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 16-17:2-3:1140-59 1956.

Kharkiv University played an important role in the cultural and scholarly development of the Ukraine as the oldest institution of higher learning in Eastern Ukraine. Professor Vetukhiv provides here a brief sketch of its development, outlining the periods 1805-1835, 1835-1863, 1863-1884, 1884-1905, 1905-1917, 1917-1919, 1920-1933, 1933-1941, and 1941-1955. For the pre-revolutionary period most of the information is taken from the work of prominent Ukrainian historian Dmytro Bahalii—*Ocherk istorii Kharkovskogo Universiteta* ([Outline of the History of Kharkov University] Kharkov, 1906) and for the Soviet period—*Kharkhovskiy Gos. Universitet im. M. A. Gor'kogo za 150 Let* ([M. A. Gor'kii Kharkov University during 150 Years] Kharkov, Naukova Dumka, 1955). Unfortunately, as of now, we do not have a comprehensive study of this institution in English, which is also true of the Kiev University.

Doctoral Studies

150. Dossick, Jesse J. **Doctoral Research on Russia and the Soviet Union.** New York, New York University Press, 1960. 248p.

151. Dossick, Jesse J. **Doctoral Research on Russia and the Soviet Union, 1960-1975.** New York, Garland, 1976. 345p.

The first volume lists 960 dissertations accepted at American, Canadian, and British universities. The arrangement is by broad subject categories, and within each category dissertations are listed alphabetically by author (except in the history chapter, where they are also divided into chronological periods). The second volume contains listings of 3,150 dissertations in a similar arrangement. Both volumes conclude with author indexes. These listings are periodically updated in an annual column by Dossick in the December issue of *Slavic Review*.

Most dissertations dealing with Ukrainian topics are covered by Dossick, although the

information is not always accurate because these listings have been taken from secondary sources. The same is true of the well-known *Dissertation Abstracts International* (Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 1938-. Monthly, title varies), a comprehensive compilation of abstracts submitted to the publisher by cooperating universities.

Among the many reference sources that locate dissertations, the reader may want to consult Michael M. Reynolds' *Guide to Theses and Dissertations. An International Annotated Bibliography of Bibliographies* (Detroit, Gale, 1975. 599p.). In addition, there are six articles that exclusively discuss dissertations on Ukrainian topics and show a greater degree of accuracy than Reynolds' work. A comprehensive listing is provided by Joseph Danko, "West European and American Doctoral Dissertations on the Ukraine, 1945-60" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 9:313-33 1961), listing 215 doctoral dissertations and Habilitationsschriften dealing totally or in significant part with Ukraine. Lubomyr R. Wynar, in his article "Dissertations on Ukraine in American Universities," provides a listing of 41 dissertations for the period 1934-1967 accepted by universities in the United States and analyzes their subject breakdown ("Ukrains'ki dysertatsii v amerykans'kykh universytetakh," *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 5:17-20:142-45 1968). A somewhat different approach is provided by Frances Swyripa in her article "Theses and Dissertations on Ukrainian Canadians: An Annotated Bibliography" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:91-110 Spring 1978), listing and annotating not only doctoral dissertations but also master's theses and degree-required essays at the bachelor level written on Ukrainian-Canadian topics at Canadian, American, and European universities. Coverage of dissertations at universities in West Germany and Austria for the years 1945-1957 is provided by O. Horbach ("Ukrainistychni pratsi po universytetakh zachidnoi Nimechchyny ta Avstrii," *Ukrains'kyi Samostiynyk* nos. 11:20-25 and 12:17-20 1960).

152. Wynar, Bohdan S., with the assistance of Susan C. Holte. **Doctoral Dissertations on Ukrainian Topics in English Prepared during the Years 1928-1978.** Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Research Foundation in cooperation with Ukrainian Historical Association, 1980. 20p.

Originally published in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* ([Ukrainian Historian] 26:108-27 Fall 1979), the purpose of this article is to provide a preliminary list of dissertations dealing with Ukrainian topics and to offer a brief analysis and several observations. Listed are 235 dissertations, with

the largest number in history, politics, and international relations (86), followed by literature and drama (52) and linguistics (34). In his preliminary conclusions the author indicates that many students of Ukrainian studies tend to shy away from more sensitive topics, and a number of vital topics in the area of Ukrainian historiography, culture, literature and the arts have been consistently avoided. Dr. Wynar has prepared an enlarged version of this article covering the years 1928-1986 and listing 356 known dissertations. This article will be published in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* in winter 1989. Recently another article was published on this topic, namely Nicholas Bohatiuk's "Doctoral Dissertations of Topics Related to Ukraine Accepted by American, Canadian, and British Universities, 1934-1986" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:3-4:289-317 Fall/Winter 1986). Dr. Bohatiuk's list covers a total of 682 dissertations, many of which are not related to Ukrainian affairs.

Reviews: P. Polonsky. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:389-90 (September 1981)

Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR

153. **Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.** Edited by M. P. Semenenko. Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970. 168p.

Published on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of this institution, this brief history of the Academy emphasizes primarily postwar developments. There are two main parts: "The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR on the Contemporary Stage" and "Structure of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR." Appended is a list of full and corresponding members of the Academy, unfortunately of little reference value because it omits a number of outstanding Ukrainian scholars and full members, e.g., M. Hrushevsky, who chaired the Ukrainian historical institutions during the 1920s. Historically speaking, 1970 is not the 50th anniversary, since the Academy was established in 1918, but as one might expect, this is a rather popular history of the Academy, omitting all sensitive issues of the Communist Party, including the well-known purges of Ukrainian scholars started in the 1920s. Nevertheless, it offers brief data on individual departments and institutes of the Academy and enumerates some of the most prominent scholars of the 1950s and 1960s, providing at least titles of their published works. A more recent work, V. E. Tonkal's *Academy of*

Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1980. 239p.), in addition to a brief history, provides specific information on the structure of the Academy, departments, and institutes, as well as a list of full and corresponding members. There is also a brief reference source, *Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, 1919-1979* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1980. 297p.), which is important for identifying current members of the Academy. Scholars interested in the history of this Ukrainian institution of higher learning who know Russian or Ukrainian should consult more comprehensive works, namely *Istoriia Akademii Nauk Ukrain'skoi SSR* ([History of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1979. 833p.) or *Istoriia Akademii Nauk Ukrain'skoi RSR* ([History of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR] Kiev, Holovna Red. Ukrain'skoi Radians'koi Entsyklopedii ANURSR, 1967. 2v.). Starting in the 1980s, there is also an annual *Akademii Nauk Ukrain'skoi SSR*, edited by B. Paton, which provides brief overviews of important activities of the Academy. The reader should also consult the work of Professor N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, a prominent Ukrainian historian and participant in the work of the Ukrainian Academy during the 1920s and 1930s, namely, *Ukrains'ka Akademiia Nauk, Narys Istorii, 1918-1930* ([Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Outline of History, 1918-1930] Munich, Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR, 1955. 148p.). Dr. Polons'ka-Vasylenko provides interesting details about the three stages in the development of Ukrainian scholarship in this period, enumerating all imprisoned or liquidated academicians and the process of destruction of the Academy by the Soviet regime.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society

154. Horak, Stephen M. "The Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1873-1973: Contributor to the Birth of a Nation." *East European Quarterly* 7:3:249-64 (Fall 1973).

This is one of very few articles in English providing a brief historical sketch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society founded in L'viv in 1873. The author describes several periods in the history of this well-known institution, including the period of Hrushevsky, and lists the most important publications. The article is well documented but brief. The reader will find a more comprehensive treatment in Wasyl Lew's *A Century of Dedicated Work for Scholarship and*

Nation. A Brief History of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1973. 60p.), translated from Ukrainian by Walter Dushnyck. It is not as well done as Horak's article but contains a brief list of most important publications and a list of full members of this most important scholarly association in Western Ukraine. The reader should also consult Matthew Stachiw's "Work and Activities of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the Diaspora" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:3: 258-71 Fall 1973). As is well-known, the Shevchenko Scientific Society was liquidated by the Soviet regime but continues its activities abroad.

Education during the D.P. Period

155. Wynar, Lubomyr R. "Ukrainian Scholarship in Exile: The DP Period, 1945-1952." *Ethnic Forum* 8:1:40-72 (1988).

There is very little in English on this topic, and in this brief survey the author provides an insight into Ukrainian scholarly activities during a seven-year period when some 200 Ukrainian scholars resided in West Germany and Austria, including Professor Ivan Rakov's'kyi, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The author discusses the re-creation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the establishment of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, as well as such institutions as the Ukrainian Free University, the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute, and other scholarly organizations. After a brief presentation on the beginning of organizational development, Professor Wynar concentrates on research activities and the organizational structure of individual institutions, with numerous references to existing literature on this subject, primarily published in Ukrainian.

A number of articles and short papers have been written about individual institutions, e.g., Roman S. Holiat's *A Short History of the Ukrainian Free University* (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1964. 32p.).

Education in Canada and the U.S.

156. Baran, Francis Adam. "The Treatment and Presentation of East European Cultural and Historical Developments within Select New Jersey School Systems and Curriculums: A Critical Analysis." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University, 1984. 236p.

This dissertation examines the extent to which American children are exposed to Eastern European history and culture in school. No significant coverage of Eastern Europe was found in the primary grades, with only very little in the high schools. Though corresponding emphasis on the USSR was found, there was no significant attention given to Stalinist crimes in Eastern Europe and Ukraine. In contrast to studies dating from 1930-1960, the curriculum was not anti-Soviet, and Soviet crimes against humanity were not mentioned. The author concludes that current instructional materials and curriculums need to be reevaluated.

157. Bryans, David Garth. "Education and Acculturation: The School in a Multicultural Setting." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1971. 257p.

Using a revision of Florence Kluckhohn's interview schedule, developed by Gue in 1967 to suit the northern ecology of the Cree, this study examines the value orientation of parents and children of French, Ukrainian, Lebanese, Metis, and Treaty Cree origin in an Alberta school district. Sufficient differences were found in the rank-ordering of value-orientation areas of the French, Lebanese, and Cree groups to label them culturally distinct.

158. Herberg, Edward N. "Education through the Ethnic Looking Glass." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1980. 686p. in 2v.

Provides an in-depth examination of 13 ethno-racial-religious groups, including Ukrainian, in five Canadian cities. Analyzed are their social institutions, cultural values, educational background, environmental influences, and socioeconomic status. Using census and other data, the author formulates an investigatory model to evaluate evidence of an ethnic looking-glass effect, concluding that Jewish and other visible ethnic groups in these cities are the new educated elite, while those of British heritage have only average or below average schooling.

159. Kalba, Zenon. "An Analysis of the Philosophies of Education in Canada and in the Soviet Union with a Concluding Comparative Assessment." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1971. 195p.

Beginning with a brief background on the philosophy of education in the Soviet Union, the author explores and compares the differences between educational ideology in Canada and the Soviet Union. Methodology, approaches, and goals in each society are examined, and the beneficial as well as detrimental aspects of each educational system are outlined and critically evaluated.

160. Kindrachuk, Michael John. "The Petro Mohyla Institute. 1916-1976. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1978. 247p.

The author has compiled a study of the historical background, organizational work, aspirations, and significant contributions of the Petro Mohyla Institute of Canada and the Ukrainian culture it represents. Based on printed materials, interviews with the late J. W. Stechishin, former rector of the Institute and leader of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, and accounts by other organizational leaders, former residents of the institute, and personal experience, the author discusses the institute's cultural and educational work, its influence on Ukrainian-Canadian citizens, and its plans for the future.

161. Koziak, Brother Methodius, F.S.C. **Ukrainian in Saskatchewan Schools (A Brief History)**. Toronto, Basilian Press, 1976. 66p.

This brief text, containing letters and documents, provides a background on the official approval of the Ukrainian language as a subject of study in high schools by the government of Saskatchewan (July 2, 1952), as seen by the person who initiated the movement. In recognition of his great contributions, Brother Methodius Kozak, a prominent leader in the Ukrainian Canadian community, was honored with the Shevchenko Medal by the Canadian Ukrainian Committee. In his foreword, Professor C. H. Andrusyshen, lexicographer and professor emeritus of Slavic literature in Saskatoon, provides background information on the author as well as an introduction to the material.

Many articles have been written on the subject of Ukrainian language retention and bilingual education in Canadian schools. Among them are Don Dawson's "Ethnic Bilingual/Bicultural Programs in Canadian Public Schools" (*Canadian Modern Language Review* 38:4:648-57 Summer 1982); Olenka Bilash's "Bilingual Education and Ukrainian Canadians" (*Alberta Modern Language Journal* 18:2:24-30 1979); and Savelia Curnisky's "How to Teach Ukrainian" (*Ethnic Canadians: Culture and Education*, edited by M. L. Kovaks. Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center, 1978. pp. 359-69). Books on the topic include W. Isajiw's and S. Whalen's *Mothers, Strangers, Peers: The Effects of Interaction and Ethnic Attitudes on the Child's Use of First and Second Language* (Toronto, University of Toronto, Scarborough College, 1979. 79p.); S. Larter and M. Cheng's *Bilingual Education and Bilingualism: A Review of Research Literature* (Toronto, Toronto Board of Education, 1984. Research Report no. 175); and J. B. Rudnyckyj's *Status of the*

Ukrainian and Other Slavic Languages in Canada (Winnipeg, UVAN, 1971. 32p.), which includes material on his proposal for regional status for the Ukrainian and German languages in Manitoba.

162. Lozinsky, Joseph. "The Markian Shashkevych-Andrew Sheptytsky Institutes 1935-1980." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1981. 289p.

The Markian Shashkevich Bursa was established in the city of Saskatoon in 1935, providing a Ukrainian Catholic center of learning in which the Ukrainian language would be spoken and Ukrainian history and fine arts would be taught. This was replaced in 1953 by the modern Sheptytsky Institute, which continued to serve as a center of Ukrainian culture as well as headquarters of the Ukrainian Catholic Students' *Obnova* Club. This study of these organizations encompasses source materials in English, Ukrainian, and French and contains numerous appended documents and photographs.

163. Lupul, Manoly, ed. **Osvita: Ukrainian Bilingual Education**. Edmonton, Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1985. 268p.

These are the proceedings of the first conference in Canada on research into Ukrainian-language education, especially Ukrainian-English bilingual education, which was organized by the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies and held at the University of Alberta in November 1982. Compiled to assist teachers of Ukrainian language and to provide a direction for further bilingual education research, this collection of 18 papers suffers from thematic discontinuity and unevenness in the quality of individual contributions.

As indicated in a review by E. V. Harasymiw, "much of the research reported suffers from too brief a summary and too superficial a treatment of the problems investigated. Frequently a contextual rationale is lacking. Three essays, however, are particularly useful in that they consider the role and goals of Ukrainian bilingual education: Jim Cummins describes the political dynamics of the program from national and provincial perspectives; Oleh Wolowyna examines the assimilationist effects of intermarriage on language loss; and Wsevolod W. Isajiw examines ethnic identity development from a sociological perspective" (p. 229).

Other contributions include: "Literary Ukrainian and Its Dialects" (Mykola Pavliuk); "Story Theatre and Ukrainian-Language Learning" (Julia C. Megley-Blazuk); "Television: A Tool for Ukrainian-Language Acquisition" (Olenka Bilash and Barbara De Reuyter); and

"Cultural Content in the Ukrainian-Language Classroom" (Natalia Pylypiuk). In conclusion, this volume provides a very general introduction to Ukrainian bilingual education and is most useful to those already familiar with the bilingual education program.

A related work by Manoly Lupul is *Ethnic Canadians: Culture and Education* (M. I. Kovacs, ed. Regina, Canadian Plains Research Centre, 1978. Canadian Plains Studies, no. 8), and an early work on this topic is J. Skwarok's *The Ukrainian Settlers in Canada and Their Schools 1891-1921* (Toronto, Basilian Press, 1959. 157p.).

Reviews: E. V. Harasymiw. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:2:229-30 (June 1986)

164. McGregor, Robert James. "Aesthetic Education: A Model and Method for Implementation." Ph.D. diss., University of Northern Colorado, 1980. 228p.

Using paradigms to clarify the concept of aesthetic education in terms of the development of aesthetic literacy in order to increase man's capacity to respond to aesthetic phenomena in art, artifact, or nature, this study incorporates a review of programs and materials designed for such education and provides a model for implementing an aesthetic education program. Procedures for introducing these cultural aesthetic values into Ukrainian cultures and the Plains Cree Indian population are also reviewed, with the suggestion of a possible adaptation of the ACT (Activity, Content, Transfer of Values) approach.

165. Markus, Daria. "Education of Ethnic Leadership: A Case Study of the Ukrainian Ethnic Group in the United States (1970-1974)." Ph.D. diss., Loyola University of Chicago, 1977. 336p.

Provided in this study are an historical overview of the development of Ukrainian communities in the United States, their organizational structures, issues, and conflicts; an analysis of their educational efforts; and a survey of their leadership, including educational background and commitment to ethnic activism. Based upon a wealth of American and Ukrainian literature on the subject as well as personal interviews and the results of a detailed questionnaire, the author concludes that the new generation of leaders views the preservation of the ethnic community as part of the larger American society, to be of primary importance.

166. Smith, Michael Nicholas. "A Comparative Study of the Teaching of Russian in the United States of America and Ukrainian in Canada." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1972. 276p.

After a preliminary discussion on the research methodologies in pedagogy, linguistics, and psychology, the author focuses his study on the theory and practice of teaching East Slavic languages—Russian in the United States and Ukrainian in Canada. Results of a comparison of problems encountered in each society are analyzed and discussed in the author's concluding recommendations on techniques for using linguistic models in the introductory courses to these languages. A tentative outline of criteria for the evaluation of beginners' textbooks is provided.

Biographical Studies and Festschriften

167. Dushnyck, Walter, ed. **Professor Roman Smal-Stocki and His Contributions to the Ukrainian Nation. Collected Papers....** New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1970. 67p.

This is a small festschrift honoring Professor Smal-Stocki (1893-1969), president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States and a leading scholar and political activist. Among the seven brief articles about him, of special interest are Matthew Stachiw's "Roman Smal-Stocki—Organizer of Ukrainian Scholarship" and Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky's "Roman Smal-Stocki—A Statesman and Diplomat." Unfortunately, there is no bibliography of Smal-Stocki's writings, nor is there an index.

168. **Eucharisterion: Essays Presented to Omeljan Pritsak on His Sixtieth Birthday by His Colleagues and Students.** Edited by Ihor Sevcenko and Frank E. Sysyn. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1979-1980. 2v. (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* vols. III-IV, 1979-1980. Parts 1-2).

This festschrift, dedicated to the founder of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, contains over 100 contributions, most of them in English or German. Unfortunately, with the exception of the biographical sketch and bibliography of Professor Pritsak prepared by Lubomyr Haida, all articles are listed in alphabetical order by author rather than by subject or prevailing theme. Dr. Antonovych discusses this matter in his lengthy review; thus, there is no need to repeat his comments here. Many articles in this festschrift pertain to Turkology, Altaic studies, and historical linguistics, areas of expertise in which Professor Pritsak has attained international recognition. In 1967, Professor Pritsak proposed a plan to the Ukrainian community

to endow three professional chairs in Ukrainian history, literature, and linguistics. In the following year an agreement was reached with Harvard for the proposed center, and the Committee on Ukrainian Studies was formed with Pritsak as its chairman. By 1973, three chairs were fully endowed, and later the institute was established. Consequently, the reader will find here a number of articles pertaining to Ukrainian history, literature, and linguistics, prepared by Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian scholars, some of them former students of Professor Pritsak. Thus, Professor Bohdan Bociurkiw, an internationally recognized scholar, writes about "Ukrainization Movements within the Russian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church," and Yaroslav Daskevych, who resides in Ukraine, writes about "Armenians in the Ukraine at the Time of Hetman Bohdan Xmel'nytskyi, 1648-1657," a topic treated by this author in several articles and books published in Soviet Ukraine. There are a number of interesting articles pertaining to Ukrainian history and political science, among them Dr. Zenon Kohut's "A Gentry Democracy within an Autocracy: The Politics of Hryhorii Poletyka, 1723/25-1784"; Professor Paul Magocsi's "Vienna as a Resource for Ukrainian Studies: With Special Reference to Galicia"; Professor Jaroslaw Pelenski's "The Sack of Kiev of 1482 in Contemporary Muscovite Chronicle Writing"; Professor Richard Pipes' "Peter Struve and Ukrainian Nationalism"; Professor Ivan Rudnytsky's "Franciszek Duchński and His Impact on Ukrainian Political Thought"; Professor Orest Subtelny's "The Ukrainian Crimean Treaty of 1711"; Professor Roman Szporluk's "Kiev as the Ukraine's Primate City"; and others. Less is found in the area of literature or linguistics. One of the most interesting contributions is made by an internationally known scholar, George Shevelov (in Ukrainian), entitled "Veremiiia—From the History of Ukrainian-Belorussian Linguistic Contacts." Equally interesting is the article by Professor Olex Horbatsch, "Turksprachige Lehnwörter im Dialekt der Donec'ker (Asow-) Griechen in der Ukraine." Daniel Waugh's "Ioannikii Galiatov'skyi's Polemics against Islam and Their Muscovite Translations" should be considered somewhat controversial, especially the author's assessment of Galiatov'skyi as an individual close to Muscovite culture. The same is true of Waugh's general tone concerning the situation in Ukraine during the second half of the seventeenth century. Certainly Ukraine's relationship with Poland was closer than it was with Moscow. Even more controversial is Professor George Grabowicz's article, "The Nexus of the Wake: Ševčenko's 'Trizna'." The

author wrote about Shevchenko, attempting to point out some of the most unorthodox treatments of this great Ukrainian poet. Here again, Grabowicz's assessment of Shevchenko's works in Russian is misleading and in view of previous contributions does not seem to constitute serious scholarly discussion. Both volumes contain a number of other contributions of interest to scholars of Ukrainian affairs, e.g., Patricia Grimsted's "Lviv Manuscript Collections and Their Fate" and Patricia Herlihy's "Greek Merchants in Odessa in the Nineteenth Century." As is the case with most *festschriften*, not all contributions are on an equal level. Thus, for example, Edward Kasinec's "Ivan Ohienko (Metropolitan Ilarion) as Bookman and Book Collector: The Years in the Western Ukraine and Poland" deals with a very interesting topic but contains some factual errors (e.g., V. Doroshenko died in 1963 not in 1952; M. Bazhans'kyi is not equal to Iu. Mezhenko or O. Bilets'kyi, etc.). All in all, this *festschrift* is an important tribute to Professor O. Pritsak, one of the most noted Ukrainian scholars.

Reviews: M. Antonovych. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19:1-2(73-74):94-102 (1982). H. Birnbaum. *Slavic and East European Journal* 26:3:365-71 (Fall 1982)

169. Bowen, James Ernest. "Anton Makarenko and the Development of Soviet Education." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1960. 269p.

Tracing the development of Soviet education during the period between World War I and World War II, this study focuses on the influence of Anton Makarenko, the most significant educator in the Soviet Union. Makarenko's contributions to the theory and practice of social and "collective" education, his denial of hereditary factors in intelligence, and his emphasis on the power of the environment continue to provide inspiration for Soviet educators today.

170. Lehrman, Sara M. "The Pedagogical Ideas of Anton Semenovich Makarenko." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1971. 279p.

Seven volumes of Makarenko's published works in the original Russian are analyzed in this study, and a detailed survey of Soviet educational, academic, and periodical presses is provided. The study begins with the social, economic, and historical background in which Makarenko worked, followed by a biography and study of his experiments in education and rehabilitation at the Gorkii Colony and Dzerzhinskii Commune. Makarenko's basic educational philosophies and pedagogical theories are discussed. A listing of the contents of

Makarenko's collected works and an inventory of his articles conclude the study.

171. **Okeanos. Essays Presented to Ihor Ševčenko on His Sixtieth Birthday by His Colleagues and Students.** Edited by Cyril Mango and Omeljan Pritsak. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1983. 701p. (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol. VII, 1983).

This festschrift honors an eminent scholar and internationally known Byzantinist who at the present time is associate director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard. Most articles, written in several languages, pertain to Byzantine studies or related disciplines. The volume contains a bibliography of the published works of Professor Ševčenko, as well as Professor Pritsak's essay, "Ihor Ševčenko as a Byzantine-Slavist and Historian." Several contributions might be of interest to scholars of Ukrainian affairs, specifically H. Lunt's "On the Izbornik of 1073," J. Pelenski's "The Emergence of the Moscovite Claims to the Byzantine-Kievan Inheritance," and G. Shevelov's "A Tendency in Language Development: A Remark on the Erosion of the Feminine i-stem Substantives in the Ukrainian Language."

172. **Rudnyckyj, J. B. Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1933-1983.** Ottawa, Ukrainian Language Association, 1984. 296p.

Jaroslav Bohdan Rudny'ckyj, a leading Ukrainian philologist, onomatologist, literary critic, and civic leader, has a number of bibliographies, e.g., M. I. Mandryka's *Bio-Bibliography of J. B. Rudnyc'kyj* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1961. 72p.), which contains 751 entries. The present work, compiled by students and friends of the author

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his scholarly activities, is probably the fullest bibliographical listing of all published works by this scholar. Arranged chronologically, it contains 2,102 book, pamphlet, article, report, and review entries—with indexes to personal and geographical names. A number of title page reproductions, a brief chronology of activities, and even reproductions of the author's diplomas are added to the text. The reader will find a selective bibliography of this scholar in Ol'ha Woycenko's *J. B. Rudnyckyj-Siptuagenerius. A Bibliographical Sketch* (Ottawa, Ukrainian Language Association, 1980. 32p.). Also of scholarly interest is *Scripta Manent: J. B. Rudnyc'kyj's Papers at the Public Archives: An Inventory* (Prepared by W. J. Couch and Ol'ha Woycenko. Ottawa, Manuscript Division, Public Archives of Canada, 1977. 164p.).

173. Stercho, Peter G. "Matthew Stachiw: Scholar and Outstanding Ukrainian Civic and Political Leader, 1885-1978." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:1:31-42 (Spring 1979).

This article is more than a typical obituary outlining not only Stachiw's biographical data but also providing an overview of his scholarly activities. This was done in narrative form with numerous references to published works. The section on Stachiw as a civic leader is too brief to be meaningful. Using this opportunity one should mention that very informative obituaries are published in English in such journals as *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (e.g., O. Pritsak and I. Shevchenko's "Dmytro Čyzevs'kyj in Memoriam," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:3:379-406 September 1977) and *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, and in Ukrainian in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* and a few other Ukrainian language journals.

5 ETHNIC STUDIES

Introduction

This is one of the largest chapters in the bibliography, containing over 90 main entries and hundreds of additional titles mentioned in annotations. The material is arranged under three major sections: "Canada," "United States," and "Other Countries." Over 60 main entries are listed in the first section, subdivided into "General Works and Symposia," "Reference Sources," "Archival Sources," "Historical Studies—Early Period," "Political and Cultural Organizations," "Regional Studies," "Specific Topics," and "Biographical Studies." In recent years a number of monographs and symposia were prepared by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, occasionally by individual publishers, e.g., McClelland and Stewart; National Library of Canada, University of Toronto Press; Ukrainian Canadian Committee; and several other organizations. Of special interest are a comprehensive study by Dr. M. Marunchak entitled *The Ukrainian Canadians: A History* (see entry 178), and a number of symposia edited by Professor Lupul, e.g., *A Heritage in Transition* (see entry 176), *Ukrainian Canadians* (see entry 185), and *Visible Symbols* (see entry 177). Scholars of the younger generation who have made major contributions include Roman Petryshyn, Frances Swyripa, John-Paul Himka, Bohdan Kordan, Lubomyr Luciuk, and others. William Darcovich and the late Senator Yuzyk made important contributions in the area of ethnic statistics, and Andrew Gregorovich compiled useful bibliographic guides and directories. Dr. Kaye prepared biographical information on early pioneers in Manitoba (see entry 238), and there are a number of useful directories to archival collections and sources covering Ukrainian immigrants. Probably the weakest section in Ukrainian-Canadian ethnic studies deals with the history of political and cultural organizations; hopefully, this situation can be remedied in the not-too-distant future.

Over 30 monographs and symposia deal with various aspects of Ukrainian immigrants in the United States, and in comparison to Canada the research efforts of scholars interested in this field are less significant. The reader will find only one dated general study of the history of Ukrainian settlements in the United States, by W. Halich (see entry 241), and a number of symposia, e.g., *The Ukrainian Experience in the United States* (see entry 244), sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Also to be found are useful reference sources compiled by Buttlar and Wynar (see entries 246, 253), Sokolyshyn (see entry 249), and especially the outdated *Ukrainians in North America: A Biographical Directory* (see entry 248) by D. Shtohryn. Several still-unpublished doctoral dissertations are listed, notably M. Kuropas' "The Making of the Ukrainian-American" (see entry 242).

The third section, "Other Countries," has only three entries, including an interesting and still-unpublished doctoral dissertation by Roman Petryshyn entitled "Britain's Ukrainian Community: A Study of the Political Dimension in Ethnic Community Development" (see entry 274). A number of studies covering Ukrainian ethnic communities in Australia, South America, and Europe are published in Ukrainian or other languages.

In the second volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38, pp. 1093-1262) the reader will find a separate chapter called "Ukrainians Abroad" that contains a number of well-documented articles on general demographic characteristics and Ukrainian

ethnic groups in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, other countries in Latin America, and in western, central, and eastern Europe. Articles were written by such well-known authorities as V. Kubjovych, V. Markus, S. Bozhyk, V. Kysilevsky, B. Kazymyra, and others, and contain extensive bibliographies of pertinent materials. Dr. Markus was commissioned by the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York to prepare a multivolume encyclopedia of the Ukrainian diaspora, covering in individual volumes Ukrainian immigrants in the United States and Canada, Europe, Australia, and other countries. This project is now in the planning stage, and the encyclopedia will be published in Ukrainian and English.

Canada

General Works and Symposia

174. Burke, Marguerite. **The Ukrainian Canadians.** Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1978. 64p.

This brief book, aimed at the elementary through middle school grades, is an attractive introduction to the history and culture of Ukrainians in Canada. The text, accompanied by a variety of color and black-and-white maps, illustrations, and photographs, relates the story of three generations of the fictional Romaniuk family on the prairie. In addition to the narrative, there are a number of short feature articles on Ukrainian costumes and embroidery, the alphabet, agriculture, schools, folktales, and traditions such as the making of a *pyzanka* Easter egg. Burke focuses heavily on the folk rather than the fine art aspects of Ukrainian Canadian culture.

Reviews: N. Sheffe. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 10:2:200-201 (1978)

175. Kostash, Myrna. **All of Baba's Children.** Edmonton, Hurtig Publishers, 1977. 414p.

Myrna Kostash, a gifted Canadian writer of Ukrainian origin, attempts to correct the romantic stereotype of the Ukrainian immigrant created during her parents' generation and to present the true story. This is a case study of Ukrainians residing in the vicinity of Two Hills, Alberta. The narrative focuses on the crossroads of immigrant experience in Canada, especially the first native-born generation of Ukrainian Canadians who "balanced on the contradiction between a desire to pay respect to the roots of their ancestors and the need to endorse their own Canadian experience" (p. 30). According to A. Makuch, "despite its strong presentation, *All Baba's Children* is a fundamentally flawed work. The techniques of New Journalism which Ms. Kostash uses are impressionistic by nature and are best applied when writing about contemporary phenomena, not about history"

(p. 120). The reader should also consult other works by Kostash, including "Baba Was a Bohunk and So Am I" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:1:69-78 Spring 1977) and "Response" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:1:89-90 Spring 1977), as well as Franko Roma's article, "Of Ambition, Babas and Bohunks" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:1:84-88 Spring 1977).

Reviews: A. Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:1:118-21 (Spring 1978). N. Aponiuk. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 10:1:58-61 (1978). F. Swyripa. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 10:1:58-61 (1978)

176. Lupul, Manoly, ed. **A Heritage in Transition: Essays in the History of Ukrainians in Canada.** Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1982. 344p.

These essays provide an excellent introduction to the major themes in Ukrainian-Canadian history: immigration patterns; settlement; economic, political, religious, and cultural activities; community organization; education; the Ukrainian Canadian press; literary achievements; and historiography. The overall quality of the essays in this compilation is high, and the broad range of topics is treated in an academic manner. However, as the author himself states in his introduction, the essays "have no central theme," and there is great variation in style among them. Lupul also notes other limitations including gaps in coverage of the Ukrainian-Canadian experience in eastern Canada and northern Ontario, the D.P. experience, and the voice of the pro-Soviet left. A. Makuch states in a review in *A Heritage in Transition*, "[this] is indeed a significant achievement" (p. 128), and J. W. S. notes, "This timely and interesting volume is recommended to everyone interested in multi-culturalism in Canada, and the status and future of Ukrainian Canadians" (p. 590).

Other works on this topic include Lubomyr Luciuk's *Heroes of Their Day: The Reminiscences of Bohdan Panchuk* (Toronto, The Multicultural History Society of Ontario and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, 1983. 168p.); Mary Paximadis' *Look Who's Coming: The Wachna Story* (Ontario, Miracle Press, 1976.

124p.); John Gregorovich's *A Ukrainian in Parliament—Memoirs of Michael Luchkovach* (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1965. 128p.); and Lubomyr Luciuk's *Ukrainians in the Making: Their Kingston Story* (Kingston, Ontario, Limestone Press, 1980. 156p.).

Reviews: Lupul. *A Heritage in Transition*. J. Lehr. *Prairie Forum* 9:1:152-54 (Spring 1984). A. Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1: 127-28 (Summer 1984). J. M. Pitsula. *Canadian Historical Review* 65:1:112-15 (March 1984). B. P. Procko. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:1:108 (March 1984). J. W. S. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:4:590 (December 1979)

Gregorovich. V. Iu. Kysilev's'kyi. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1-2:9-10:120-21 (1966). J. Petryshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:1:112-14 (Spring 1982)

Luciuk. *Heroes of Their Day*. S. W. Frolick. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 9:2:118-22 (Winter 1984)

177. Lupul, Manoly R., ed. **Visible Symbols: Cultural Expression among Canada's Ukrainians**. Edmonton, Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1984. 204p.

This publication is based on the proceedings of the fifth annual conference of Ukrainians in Canada held at the University of Manitoba in November 1981. The goals of the conference were to provide an objective, scholarly forum for the examination of how Ukrainian Canadians express themselves culturally. The areas of architecture, museums, literature, dance, music, and art were examined in order to better understand the varying cultural currents within the group and prospective development patterns for the future. The relationship between Ukrainian-Canadian culture and mainstream Canadian culture was a topic of special concern. A brief introduction is provided by Y. Rozumnyj, in which he states: "The book offers theoretical and practical views on the Ukrainian ethos in Canada—on its form and manner of expression and on its place and role in the hierarchy of the broad complex of the dominant and non-dominant cultures in Canada's pluralistic society" (p. xvi). The text is divided into six parts. Part 1, "Ukrainian Material Culture in Canada," contains articles on the endurance, disappearance, and adaptation of material culture, museums, and collecting. "Ukrainian Art in Canada" discusses ethnicity in the works of Ukrainian-Canadian artists. "Ukrainian Music in Canada" analyzes folk, popular, classical, liturgical, and choral music. The remaining chapters review Ukrainian dance in Canada,

Ukrainian-Canadian symbols, and the politics of Ukrainian culture in Canada. Each section is followed by a discussion among the participants, and the volume is profusely illustrated with full-color reproductions of paintings, photographs, and museum displays. As noted by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak in her review, this excellent work "will be of use and interest to all who study ethnic history and the history of emigration in America, as well as to scholars of folklore, culture and social adaptation."

Related books on this topic include Peggy Tyrchniewicz' *Ethnic Folk Costumes in Canada* (Winnipeg, Hyperion, 1979) and *To the Promised Land: Contributions of Ukrainians to Canadian Society* (Tantalus, Canadian Culture Series, no. 3, 1973). A number of related articles can be consulted, e.g., "Canadian Ethnic Folk Art: An Exploratory Study in Winnipeg" (John Mitchell and Leo Driedger. *Ethnicity* 5:3:252-65 September 1978) and "Heritage: Its Meaning for Canadian Children of Ukrainian Origin" (*The Ukrainian Canadian* 32:625:15-18 and 32: 626:21-23 1980).

Reviews: M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Slavic Review* 44:2:354-55 (Summer 1985). B. T. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:4:494 (December 1985)

178. Marunchak, Mykhaylo. **The Ukrainian Canadians: A History**. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada, 1982. 970p.

Dr. Marunchak, a well-known and prolific author of many books on Ukrainian Canadians, has made an ambitious attempt to portray the complete history of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. This enlarged version of Marunchak's 1970 edition traces the Ukrainian-Canadian experience from 1891 to 1981. It is an encyclopedic volume representing the most complete source of information currently available on the subject and is a valuable contribution to the history of Canada in general as well as a reference source on the Ukrainian ethnic group.

The volume is divided into four main sections corresponding to the three phases of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, with a new section (not included in the first edition) entitled "Decade of Multiculturalism." "First Era—Pioneer Era" describes the immigration movement to the end of World War I. The geographic distribution of Ukrainian settlements, the difficulties encountered by the newcomers in a strange land, and their religious and educational problems are documented. "The Second Era—Era of Developmental Processes" describes the period of growth and continued integration between the two world wars. It describes the founding of numerous social, political, and

economic organizations such as the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada, the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, the Ukrainian National Federation, the United Hetman Organization, and many others. This section also includes a chapter on the press and literary activities of Ukrainian Canadians. The third section, entitled "The Third Era—Era of Consummation," describes the period of Ukrainian organizational solidification that began at the end of World War II. The emergence of new entities and organizations such as the Ukrainian Shevchenko Society, the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, and the Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, are examined in depth, as are the expanding Ukrainian press, radio, television, and film. Descriptions of "Ideological Principles in the Ukrainian Canadian History" and the aspirations of Ukrainian-Canadians are also included. The final section, "Decade of Multiculturalism," describes the new era begun by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau with his proclamation of multiculturalism in the Canadian Parliament on October 8, 1971. This section takes the reader through 1981 and contains over 200 pages of research dealing with the present era. Indexes have been enlarged, and new research sources have been supplemented in this second edition.

As W. T. Zyla states in his review, "*The Ukrainian Canadians: A History* is the result of serious research carried on by the author during the last decade. As we have noted, the main purpose of the study is not a mere description of the events, cultural achievements and institutions, but an analysis of the background of the immigration into Canada and an investigation of the political, social, economic and cultural conditions which resulted from this immigration. Marunchak's study is free of emotionalism; his description of historical events, like his analysis, is within the confines of scholarly research. His presentation of the material is clear, and the reader follows his reasoning throughout the book with growing interest. The volume is also free of national and regional prejudices. Despite the complexity of material discussed, the author displays penetrating insight in his scrutiny of documentary material" (p. 177). In conclusion, Dr. Marunchak's history is recommended for all scholars interested in Canadian ethnic groups and their impact on Canadian life.

Dr. Marunchak has compiled a pamphlet to complement his book, *Statistical Tables to "The Ukrainian Canadians": A History* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1986. 32p.). On this subject Dr. Marunchak has also written a more comprehensive series of books: *Studii do istorii ukrainsiv Kanady*, 5 vols. [Studies in the History of

Ukrainians in Canada in Five Volumes] Winnipeg, UVAN, 1964-1980) and *Istoriia Presy, Literatury i Druku Pioners'koi Doby*, 2d ed. [The Press, Literature, and Publication in the Pioneer Era: A History, 2nd ed.] Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in Canada, 1969. 284p.).

Reviews: J. Petryshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:119-20 (Summer 1984). W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:2:175-76 (Summer 1969) and 39:3:293-95 (Autumn 1983). V. J. Kaye. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:4:699 (1975). B. Kordan. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 15:2:160-61 (1983). V. Yu. Kisilev's'kyi. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 9:1-2:120-22 (1972).

179. New Soil-Old Roots: The Ukrainian Experience in Canada. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, ed., with the assistance of O. Gerus and M. Marunchak. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1983. 334p.

In his brief introduction to this volume, Dr. Rozumnyj states that the purpose of this work is to present a "multidisciplinary look at the experience of Ukrainians in Canada from the time of their first settlement to the present day" (p. ix). The book is divided into three sections of articles contributed by such scholars as O. Gerus, W. Isajiw, R. Klymasz, M. Marunchak, B. Rubchak, I. Gerus-Tarnawecka, and P. Yuzyk, as well as Dr. Rozumnyj himself. The first section, "Beginnings," examines the earliest Ukrainian settlements in western Canada, analyzing Ukrainian immigrant views of the Canadian West, political reaction to Ukrainian immigrants, religious conflicts between the Ukrainian minority and the Anglo majority, the Sheptycky colony in Quebec, and the three waves of Ukrainian immigration to Montreal. Part 2 looks at the cultural, sociological, and artistic activities of Canada's Ukrainians. Poetry, literature, folk dance, and other expressions of Ukrainian identity are studied. The authors of the articles in this section conclude that Ukrainian Canadians have formed a dynamic cultural group consisting of a unique conglomerate of diverse characteristics. Part 3 discusses Mykhailo Hrushevsky and Osyp Nazaruk's correspondence with prominent Ukrainian activists in the United States and Canada, the early Carpatho-Ukrainian immigration, the Ukrainian cooperative movement, and the political gains made by Ukrainians during their years in Canada. This section also includes a statistical study of Ukrainian schools in Canada, with attendance figures for private and state-operated schools.

The volume makes a useful contribution to scholarship in the field of Canadian-Ukrainian ethnic relations. A number of related articles that cover more specific areas of ethnic studies

include W. Isajiw's "Multiculturalism and the Integration of the Canadian Community" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 15:2:107-117 1984), "Ethnicity and Occupation: An Assessment of the Occupational Structure of Ukrainian-Canadians in the 1960's" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 12:2:55-73 1980), and *Ukrainians in the Canadian City* (Alberta, University of Calgary Research Center for Canadian Ethnic Studies, 1980. 132p.).

Reviews: M. L. Kovacs. *Slavic Review* 44:2: 353-54 (Summer 1985). L. Luciuk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:4:463-64 (December 1986)

180. Petryshyn, W. Roman, ed. **Changing Realities: Social Trends among Ukrainian Canadians.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980. 249p.

Comprising selected articles from the second annual conference sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies held at the University of Ottawa in September 1978, this work examines statistical trends among Ukrainian Canadians. The primary focus of the discussion was the *Statistical Compendium on the Ukrainians in Canada, 1891-1976* (see entry 189).

Articles are arranged in four groups for thematic continuity. The first, "Ethnicity and the Census," with articles by W. Darcovich and J. Kralt, provides statistical information on social trends of Ukrainians in Canada and analyzes the deficiencies of the Canadian census. The second, "Economic Status," with articles by O. Wolowyna, W. Isajiw, and W. Kalbach and M. A. Richard, traces the evolution of socioeconomic characteristics of Ukrainians in Canada from the early 1900s to 1971. "Social Trends," the topic of section three, with articles by L. Driedger, O. M. Kuplowska, J. E. Wolowyna, and M. K. Petryshyn, examines ethnic identity, language retention, trends in fertility and marital status, and the Ukrainian woman's changing role in Canada. Part 4, "Political Participation," documents Ukrainian participation in local and federal politics in an article by R. March, and postwar social trends among Ukrainians in Quebec in a piece by I. Myhul and M. Isaacs. The volume concludes with a summation of the discussion by C. Keely. This preliminary quantitative assessment of social trends among Ukrainian Canadians points out the need for further research.

Reviews: N. Kach. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:205-206 (June 1982). R. B. Klymasz. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 14:2:146-47 (1982). I. Stebelsky. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:4:556-58 (December 1981)

181. Radchuk, Serge. "Ethnic Minorities and the New Canadian Constitution." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1975. 302p.

Radchuk's study is divided into three parts. The first deals with minorities, their definition, classification, and rights, and evaluates the community and society of minority groups in the United States, USSR, Latin America, Rhodesia, and the United Nations. Other areas covered include "Nationalism and Minorities," "The Question of Citizenship," "Overlapping of Social Committees," and "Fate of Minorities." Part 2, "Canada—Its Constitution and Minorities," discusses, among other topics, the B.N.A. Act, the Canadian Confederation, the Victoria Conferences of 1968 and 1971, J. B. Rudnycky, discrimination, and political process. Part 3 presents the author's conclusions and a report on Canadian policy on multiculturalism.

182. **Slavs in Canada. Proceedings of the First National Conference of Canadian Slavs.** Editorial Committee, Yar Slavutych, Chairman. Edmonton, Interuniversity Committee on Canadian Slavs, 1966. 171p.

These are the published proceedings of the First National Conference of Canadian Slavs held at The Banff Centre, June 9-12, 1965. Over 100 scholars attended this conference, and 18 papers describing the cultural activities and life experiences of Slavic groups from their beginnings were delivered. Four pages were devoted to Ukrainians: "Three Phases of Ukrainian Immigration" by V. J. Kaye; "Problems of Research on Ukrainians in Eastern Canada," by E. D. Wangenheim; "Some Demographic Aspects of the Ukrainian Population in Canada," by W. E. Kalbach; and "Adjustment of Ukrainians in Alberta: Alienation and Integration," by C. W. Hobart.

Reviews: Z. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:1:86-88 (Spring 1968)

183. Swyripa, Frances. **Ukrainian Canadians: A Survey of Their Portrayal in English-Language Works.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta Press, 1978. 169p.

This book is based on the author's master's thesis, and in this bibliographic survey Swyripa examines in a chronological and analytical manner English-language works that deal with the history of Ukrainians in Canada, from the earliest government reports to 1970. The extensive bibliography of books, articles, and dissertations by both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian Canadians includes useful biographical information on many of the authors. Professor

Swyripa has read and summarized her sources and is familiar with their historical context. The work is arranged in three parts: "The Period of Acquaintanceship," "Between the Wars," and "The Recent Past." And as indicated in a review by Oleh Gerus, "The result of her [Swyripa's] efforts is a fine piece of historiography, a book indispensable to the student of ethnic relations in Canada, as well as to the researcher" (p. 189). **Reviews:** J. Lehr. *American Review of Canadian Studies* 10:1:114-15 (Spring 1980). N. Kazymyrya. *Prairie Forum* 3:1:97-99 (Spring 1978). J. L. B. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:4: 605-606 (December 1978). O. W. Gerus. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 9:1:188-89 (1979)

184. Swyripa, Frances, and John Herd Thompson, eds. *Loyalties in Conflict. Ukrainians in Canada during the Great War*. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1983. 212p.

This collection of eight essays was originally presented at a symposium sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in 1980. After a brief introduction by the editors, the contents of the book are divided into eight chapters, each representing an individual contribution and a distinct point of view. The first, "The Internment of Ukrainians in Canada" by Peter Melnycky, argues that the internment of Ukrainians was prompted by prejudice, by war-time patriotism, and economic factors. Other essays include: "The Enemy Alien and the Canadian General Election of 1917," "Ethnic and Class Tensions in Canada, 1918-20: Anglo Canadians and the Alien Worker," "Ukrainian Canadian Response to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919," and finally, O. W. Gerus's contribution, "Ukrainian Diplomatic Representation in Canada, 1920-3," which examines the impact the conflict in Eastern Galicia had on Polish-Ukrainian relations.

As noted by Bohdan Budurowycz in his review, "*Loyalties in Conflict* touches on many important issues and must be regarded as a welcome addition to a field that needs more attention in future research. One is especially grateful to the editors for having supplied a judicious selection of documentary sources which throw light on some unexplored aspects of Ukrainian Canadian history." Swyripa has also written *Ukrainian Canadians: A Survey of Their Portrayal in English-Language Works* (see entry 183), which provides an overview of Ukrainian Canadians depicted in English-language publications, and "Archival Sources: Immigration Documents" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:80-82 Fall 1980).

Reviews: B. Budurowycz. *Canadian Slavonic*

Papers 26:4:380-81 (December 1984). *Canadian Historical Review* 65:1:112-15 (March 1984). M. Bray. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 11:2:300-301 (1984)

185. **Ukrainian Canadians, Multiculturalism, and Separatism: An Assessment.** Manoly R. Lupul, ed. Edmonton, The University of Alberta Press for The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1978. 177p.

Based on a conference held at the University of Alberta on September 9-11, 1977, this book begins as if it were a transcript of the conference, providing a brief introduction and opening remarks by M. Lupul, the director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. This is followed by contributions such as "Ethnic Minorities in Quebec and the Nationality Policy of the Parti Quebecois" by Ivan Myhul, "The Ukrainian Canadians in Social Transition" by W. Roman Petryshyn, and "The Federal Policy of Multiculturalism and the Ukrainian Canadian Community" by Bohdan Bociurkiw. M. Lupul concludes these presentations with an essay on "Canadian Options in a Time of Political Crisis and Their Implications for Multiculturalism," which argues that regional federalism rather than separatism is a viable option. The entire volume focuses on this important Canadian political conflict and demonstrates that Ukrainian Canadians can significantly influence its resolution.

A second conference resulted in the publication of a related title: *Changing Realities: Social Trends among Ukrainian Canadians* (see entry 180), which provides a preliminary quantitative analysis of social trends among Ukrainian Canadians.

Lupul has also written *A Heritage in Transition: Essays in the History of Ukrainians in Canada* (see entry 176) and several articles in this area: "The Tragedy of Canada's White Ethnics: A Constitutional Post-Mortem" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:1:3-15 Spring 1982) and "Multiculturalism and Canada's White Ethnics" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 15:1: 99-107 December 1984).

Another work relating to aspects of Ukrainian Canadian life is Isydore Hlynka's (editor) *The Other Canadians* (Winnipeg, Trident Press, 1981. 236p.), which contains selected articles from the column of "Ivan Harmata" published in the *Ukrainian Voice*.

Reviews: I. Stebelsky. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:4:556-58 (December 1981). J. Lehr. *American Review of Canadian Studies* 10:1:114-15 (Spring 1980). J. W. S. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:4:590 (December 1979)

186. Woycenko, Ol'ha. *The Ukrainians in Canada*, 2nd ed. Winnipeg, Trident Press, 1968. 247p. (Canada Ethnica Series, no. IV).

This volume presents the story of the Ukrainian contribution to Canadian society. The work was written indirectly for Canada's Centennial; the Centennial Commission assisted the Canada Ethnic Press Federation in launching a study of ethnic communities that have contributed to the growth of the Canadian nation, a program that led to the *Canada Ethnica* series to which this publication belongs.

The volume is arranged in 14 chapters covering all aspects of Ukrainian life: the waves of immigration, socioeconomic conditions, aspirations, religious beliefs, and achievements in educational, cultural, and political fields. Three appendixes cover the *Brief* of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences; the blueprint for the B.N.A. Act, Section 133, Ukrainian Canadian Council of Learned Societies; and the Ukrainian Press in Canada. The selected bibliography refers the reader to works in Ukrainian, French, and English.

As noted in a review by J. G. MacGregor, "The publication of such a book as *The Ukrainians in Canada* will go a long way towards making all Canadians proud of the Ukrainians' accomplishment ... the vast majority of Ukrainians are united in three commendable aims: preserving the group's identity, support for Ukraine in its struggle for freedom, and participation in all phases of Canadian life" (p. 140). It is refreshing to see that the author does not belabor the hardships and misunderstandings that were the common lot of all immigrants, choosing instead to focus on the many accomplishments of Ukrainian Canadians.

There have been many articles and books written on this topic. Among the more interesting articles, the reader will find Nestor Makuch's "The Influence of the Ukrainian Revolution on Ukrainians in Canada, 1917-1922" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:42-61 Spring 1979); M. J. Sago's "The Ukrainian Contribution to Canadian Identity" (*Second Banff Conference on Central and East European Studies*. Alberta, March 2-5, 1978. Vol. IV: *General and Academic Presentations—Canadian Oriented*, pp. 168-77. Edmonton, University of Alberta, 1978); Roman Rakhmanny's "Canadian Ukrainians and Their Case for an Independent Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:2:163-70 Summer 1981); Jorgen Dahlie's "The Ethnic Voice: Eyewitness Accounts" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 10:2:95-106 1978); and Oleh Wolowyna's "Significance of the Rural-Urban Shift in Linguistic Assimilation and Socioeconomic Status of Ukrainians in Canada" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 12:2:17-32 1980). Books on this topic

include Jean L. Elliot's *Two Nations, Many Cultures: Ethnic Groups in Canada* (Ontario, Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1978. 395p.); J. E. Goldstein and Rita M. Bienvenue's *Ethnicity and Ethnic Relations in Canada: A Book of Readings* (Toronto, Butterworths, 1980. 336p.); M. L. Kovac's *Ethnic Canadians: Culture and Education* (Regina, University of Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center, 1978. 495p.); W. Isajiw's *Ukrainians in the Canadian City* (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1980. 132p. Special issue of *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 12:2 1980); Yar Slavutych's *The Conquerors of the Prairies* (Edmonton, Slavuta Publishers, 1974. 112p.); and Iu. Stechyshyn's *Istoriia poseleennia ukraintsiv u Kanadi* ([History of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada] Edmonton, SUS, 1975. 351p.).

Reviews: J. G. MacGregor. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 11:1:140-41 (1969). V. Kysilevskyi. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 5:1-4(17-20):163-66 (1968)

Reference Sources

187. Bogdan, F. *Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada*. Winnipeg/Vancouver, Onomastic Commission of UVAN and Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, 1974. 354p.

This dictionary includes over 30,000 surname entries arranged alphabetically in the English-transliterated forms followed by the Ukrainian spelling. Larysa Zales'ka-Onyshkevych, in her introduction to the volume, provides a discussion of the general typology of Ukrainian surnames, statistics on frequency, and the geographic distribution in Ukraine of the main types. Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj has contributed an essay on the typology of the adaptive changes of the immigrant anthroponymic systems to North American patterns. The volume concludes with a 26-item bibliography of source references. Between 1965 and 1972 the author consulted over 90 almanacs, directories, and other sources in compiling this specialized reference.

Other reference sources that may interest the reader are J. B. Rudnyckyj's *Slavic Geographical Names in Manitoba* (Winnipeg, Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences and the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1973. 24p.), and, by the same author, *Mosaic of Winnipeg Street Names* (Winnipeg, Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, The University of Manitoba, 1974. 333p.).

Reviews: K. D. McFadden. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:4:699-700 (1975)

188. Budurowycz, Bohdan, comp. **Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries**. Ottawa, National Library of Canada, 1976. 595p. (Research Collections in Canadian Libraries, vol. 4).

This is a descriptive analysis of 50 academic and 17 specialized library collections of Slavic and East European materials located in 10 Canadian provinces. It analyzes the holdings for all disciplines in the humanities and social sciences in all languages either originating in or dealing with Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the USSR (including Ukraine and the Baltic countries), and Yugoslavia. As Lina Lencek comments in her review, "The book has a very good technical apparatus, including appendixes, which tabulate total Slavic and East European holdings in Canadian libraries and the holdings for individual disciplines by nationalities, a list of contributors, a good bibliography, and an excellent subject index. With this survey, Professor Budurowycz and his associates add a valuable reference guide to Slavic and East European collections in North America" (p. 149). Professor Budurowycz has also compiled *Research Collections in Canadian Libraries—II Special Studies* (Ottawa, National Library of Canada, 1976. 595p.), which provides scholars with quantitative and qualitative analyses of Slavic and Eastern European resources through 1974.

Other pertinent works include Myron Momryk's *A Guide to Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Canadians* (Ottawa, Public Archives Canada, 1984. 42p.); Ol'ha Woycenko's *Slavic Archives in Canada I: UVAN Collections in Winnipeg* (Winnipeg, UVAN, 1971. 24p. Slavistica, 71); and several articles: Nadia Kazymyrya's "Primary Sources to Immigration and Settlement at the Public Archives in Canada" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:104-119 Fall 1987); Nadia Kazymyrya's "Primary Sources to Immigration and Settlement at the Public Archives of Canada. Part III. The Department of Finance" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:84-89 Spring 1979); L. Luciuk's "The Public Records Office: An Important Source for Archival Material on Ukraine" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 5:1:74-80 Spring 1980); and V. Veryha's "Ukrainica at the University of Toronto Library" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:345-49 1972).

Reviews: *Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries*. N. A. Lencek. *Slavic Review* 37:1:148-49 (March 1978)

Research Collections in Canadian Libraries—II Special Studies. A. Balawyder. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 19:2:249-50 (June 1977)

189. Darcovich, William, ed., and Paul Yuzyk, assoc. ed. **A Statistical Compendium on the Ukrainians in Canada 1891-1976**. Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1980. 834p.

This comprehensive statistical volume covers an 85-year period, from 1891, when the first Ukrainian immigrants began to arrive in Canada, to 1976, incorporating the data from the 1971 census. The enormity of this project shows clearly in the table of contents; the volume comprises 17 sections covering "Ethnicity and Ethnic Origins," "Population by Sub-provincial Areas," "Religious Denominations," "Education and Training," "Political Participation," "Language Knowledge and Use," and other areas. Three appendixes follow: "Inter-census Population Estimates," "Numbers of Ukrainians in Canada: A Correction and Extension," and "A Listing of Additional Compendium Data." A lengthy bibliography completes this hefty volume. As noted by Walter Dushnyck in his review, "The compendium is a valuable source of factual information to the public at large and to social scientists doing research on ethnicity, demography, sociology, economics and politics at a time of Canada's development when cultural, political and language rights and the problems of national unity are being re-examined" (p. 289). Unfortunately, the results of the 1981 census are not tabulated here. This statistical data can be found in Bohdan S. Kordan's *Ukrainians and the 1981 Canadian Census: A Data Handbook* (see entry 195). Darcovich has also written a pamphlet, *Ukrainians in Canada: The Struggle to Retain Their Identity* (Ottawa, Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association, 1967. 38p. Reviewed in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1-4:17-20:170 1967), which uses data from the 1961 census to analyze identity retention among Ukrainians in Canada.

A study done by Ivan Tesla, the noted Ottawa geographer, entitled *Ukrainci Kanady v 1971 Rotsi* (Munich, Ukrains'kyi Tekhnichno-Hospodars'kyi Instytut, 1977. 46p.), uses the 1971 census along with a collection of maps and graphs to portray the character of the Ukrainian-Canadian community of the time. A recent pamphlet by M. H. Marunchak, *Statistical Tables to Ukrainian Canadians: A History* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1986. 32p.) analyzes the trends of the Ukrainian-Canadian community using the 1981 census.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:3:288-89 (Autumn 1981). N. Skop. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:2:117-20 (Fall 1982). W. Isajiw. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24: 4:450-52 (December 1982). E. Laine. *Canadian Historical Review* 63:3:367-68 (September 1982)

190. Darcovich, William, ed., and Paul Yuzyk, assoc. ed. **Ukrainian Canadians and the 1981 Canada Census (A Supplement to the Statistical Compendium on Ukrainians in Canada, 1891-1976)**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 117p. (Research Report, no. 22).

The content and format of this supplement resembles the *Compendium* (see entry 189) and has two primary objectives: to include in full the revised data on Ukrainian origin that became available in 1981 and to develop a data correction method to improve comparability of the 1981 with the 1971 series. The *Supplement* includes updated information on population by subprovincial areas, sex, religious denomination, language and use, education, political participation, labor force, income sources and levels, marital and family status, and other aspects.

191. Dorotich, Daniel, comp. **A Bibliography of Canadian Slavists, 1951-1971**. Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan Publications, 1972. 32p.

Listed here are the major works published by 135 Canadian Slavists between 1951 and 1971. The work is cross-listed by subject matter and author, and larger sections are subdivided into East European national sections for easy reference. As stated in the preface, the bibliography's goal is "to provide a guide to the results of research done by Canadian Slavists and, indirectly, to point out the areas which need closer attention and further development."

Reviews: J. W. S. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 15:4:625 (1973)

192. Gregorovich, Andrew, comp. **Canadian Ethnic Groups Bibliography: A Selected Bibliography of Ethno-Cultural Groups in Canada and the Province of Ontario**. Toronto, Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship of Ontario, 1972. 208p.

Andrew Gregorovich, editor of *Forum* magazine, has compiled a briefly annotated bibliography containing over 21,000 entries. As indicated in the preface: "This bibliography has been compiled in the hope that it may serve three purposes. First, it provides librarians, students, and researchers with a brief survey of the entire present literature on Canadian ethnic groups. It records the present state of research and reveals the gaps which exist for many of Canada's ethno-cultural groups. Finally, it is hoped that it will serve to stimulate more interest, study and research in ethnic groups...." (p. vii).

The work itself is arranged in two parts. Part 1, "General Works," lists ethnic group bibliographies, more comprehensive bibliographic studies that also include ethnic resources, and the major ethnic groups in Canada. In addition, this section addresses such issues as social structure, intergroup relations, multiculturalism, assimilation, language, demography, literature, and immigration. Part 2 individually covers 52 ethnic groups in Canada alphabetically listed from the Americans to the Yugoslavs. A selection of 77 basic titles is listed on the Ukrainian experience in Canada. Although one might hope for more substantive annotations in future editions, this work should prove useful to both the scholar and student of ethnic relations in Canada. Gregorovich has written several other books on this and related topics, e.g., *Books on Ukraine and the Ukrainians* (Toronto, Stadium Research Institute, 1963); *Ukrainian Canadians 1904-1979* (Toronto, University of Toronto Library, 1979. 40p.), a bibliography of the book exhibit marking the 75th anniversary of Ukrainian book publishing in Canada; *Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History* (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1974. 64p.), and *Ukraine and Ukrainian Canadians: Books for High School, College and Public Libraries* (see entry 193). Another title of interest is N. Chomiak's *Ukrainian Edmonton: A Directory of Ukrainian Cultural Groups, Organizations, and Institutions in Edmonton* (Edmonton, Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, n.d. [1979]. 51p.).

Reviews: V. J. Kaye. *Forum* 23:26 (1973)

193. Gregorovich, Andrew, comp. **Ukraine and Ukrainian Canadians: Books for High School, College and Public Libraries**. Toronto, Ukrainian Research Institute, 1979. 58p.

This bibliography lists over 300 English-language titles on Ukraine and Ukrainians in the United States and Canada. The text is organized under the following subject headings: "Ukrainian Canadians," "Ukrainian Canadian Literature," "Ukrainian Literature," "Language Textbooks and Dictionaries," "Arts and Culture," "History and Politics," "Reference and Bibliography," "Maps," "Periodicals and Journals," and "Film and Audio Visual Materials." Also included is a directory of Ukrainian bookstores and publishers in the United States, Canada, Australia, and England. Each title includes complete bibliographic and ordering information as well as a descriptive annotation. A wealth of information on Ukrainian studies, useful to students, teachers, professors, and librarians is also provided.

Mr. Gregorovich has also written *Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History* (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1974. 64p.), which covers 400 dates relating to the origin, growth, and achievements of Ukrainian Canadians, with an appended bibliography on Ukrainian-Canadian history and a list of Ukrainian-Canadian holidays and anniversaries.

194. Gregorovich, Andrew, comp. **Ukrainian Toronto: A Guide and Directory to Ukrainian Arts and Cultural Groups, Organizations and Institutions in Toronto.** Prepared for the Second World Congress of Free Ukrainians, November 1-4, 1973. Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1973. 33p.

The Ukrainian community of Toronto numbered, in 1973, approximately 80,000 persons, constituting about 10% of all Ukrainians in Canada. This brief guide, reproduced from typewritten copy, provides addresses for 80 organizations, 44 educational programs (kindergartens, Ukrainian schools, and courses), 20 cultural ensembles, 19 publications, 18 churches, 9 credit unions, 9 libraries and museums, and 9 radio and television programs. No communist groups are included. Although there are typographical errors and omissions (William Kuralek, Ivan Ch. Belsky, and Myron Lev), this is nevertheless a handy source.

The reader may also wish to consult the *Directory of the Ukrainian Professional & Business Club of Toronto, 1978* (Toronto, Ontario, 1978. 64p.), which provides the names, professions, and addresses of members of this Toronto club.

195. Kordan, Bohdan S., comp. **Ukrainians and the 1981 Canadian Census: A Data Handbook.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 222p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 9).

This report follows the format of *A Statistical Compendium on the Ukrainians in Canada 1891-1976* (see entry 189). Originally intended as a supplement to the *Compendium*, this study takes into account the statistics of the new 1981 census and is primarily a record of the Ukrainian ethnic group in that year. The list of tables includes ethnic origin, population by subprovincial areas, rural-urban population and age distribution, language, religion, education, occupation, income level, marital status, and place of birth/immigration statistics. This report is part of a research project to assess the needs of Ukrainian Canadians in the prairie provinces.

196. Pohorecky, Zenon, comp. **Guide to Saskatchewan Ethnic Organizations 1978-79.**

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Culture and Youth, 1979. 208p.

This directory includes English, French, Irish, Indian, German, Jewish, Polish, and Ukrainian ethnic groups. Professor Pohorecky, when he compiled this volume, was president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in Saskatchewan. As a result, the coverage of Ukrainians in that province is excellent. The Ukrainian section consists of approximately 70 pages (pp. 92-157, 202-05) and provides such information as organizational names, addresses, goals, executive committees, clubs, programs, and achievements. All organizations are listed, including the pro-Soviet Association of United Ukrainian Canadians and at least 20 Ukrainian dance clubs, ensembles, and classes. The author's research shows that 36% of all ethnic organizations in Saskatchewan are Ukrainian-oriented, while Ukrainians themselves constitute only 10% of the population. A useful source of information.

Other directories of this type include Vladimir Markotic and Bob Hromadiuk's *Ethnic Directory of Canada* (2nd ed. Western Publishers, 1983) and Peter Prokopchak's *Almanac 1922-1972: 50th Anniversary of Women's Branches Ass'n Ukrainian Canadians 1922-1972* (Toronto, 1976).

197. Rudnycky, Yaroslav, comp. **Ukrainica Canadiana 1953-1970.** Winnipeg, D. Lobay Foundation at UVAN, 1954-1972. Annual.

This bibliography was published annually from 1953 to 1971 and was compiled and edited by Professor J. B. Rudnycky, former head of the Slavic Department at the University of Manitoba. The 1970 issue, compiled by Z. Horbay and O. Woycenko, is a tribute to Professor Rudnycky, founder of *Ukrainica Canadiana* (written by Bruce Peel). These publications are an impressive record of Ukrainian Canadian publishing through the years, including both popular and scholarly works. Pamphlets in the series from 1954 to 1972 are currently available through UVAN. Professor Rudnycky, in cooperation with J. Kirschbaum and T. W. Krychowski, compiled another annual (1954-1969) classified bibliography of Slavic literature in Canada, *Slavica Canadiana* (Winnipeg, Canadian Association of Slavists, Polish Canadian Research Institute and Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1969. 77p.).

Professor Rudnycky's contribution to Slavic onomastics, etymology, lexicography, and bibliography is well known, as are his other activities as scholar, teacher, and public figure. He has been honored in numerous publications. *Scripta Manent I. A Bibliography of J. B. Rudnycky* (Winnipeg-Ottawa, published by

students and friends on the occasion of his 65th birthday, 1975. 236p.) and *Scripta Manent II. J. B. Rudnycky's Papers at the Public Archives, Ottawa. An Inventory* (Winnipeg-Ottawa, published by students and friends, 1977. 164p.) document the life and career of J. B. Rudnycky. *Rudnyckiana* (Ottawa, Ukrainian Language Association, 1985-1986. 2v. 48p. and 49p.), sponsored by the International Committee of Friends of J. B. Rudnycky, is a two-booklet collection of biographical and bibliographic data on the occasion of Professor Rudnycky's 75th birthday.

Reviews: *Rudnyckiana*. B. Budurowycz. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:4:474 (December 1986)

198. Swyripa, Frances A., comp. **Guide to Ukrainian Canadian Newspapers, Periodicals and Calendar-Almanacs 1903-1970**. Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 121p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 8).

In 1979, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies began microfilming all available issues of newspapers and periodicals (with the exclusion of church bulletins) inaugurated prior to 1941 as well as all calendar-almanacs published through 1970. The purpose of the CIUS project was to fill in the existing gaps in the microform records from 1903 to 1970. Included in this document are entries for 166 newspapers and 44 calendar-almanacs, arranged alphabetically by title. A useful research tool for the student and scholar.

199. Swyripa, Frances A., and Andrij Makuch, comps. **Ukrainian Canadian Content in the Newspaper 'Svoboda', 1893-1904**. Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 157p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 7).

Svoboda is one of the richest sources on early Ukrainian-Canadian life available to researchers. This is a comprehensive, annotated index of Ukrainian-Canadian content in this newspaper for the years 1893-1904. To enhance the reader's understanding of the forces influencing the mass Ukrainian immigration to Canada, entries for the first five years also include articles on socioeconomic conditions in Ukraine, Galicia, and Bukovyna, emigration from Austria-Hungary, and Ukrainian immigration to the United States and Brazil. An excellent source for the beginning student of Ukrainian-Canadian history.

Archival Sources

200. Allen, G. P., comp. **Days to Remember: Observances in Our Multicultural Society**. Toronto, Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Multicultural Development Branch, 1978. 78p. (Multicultural Ontario Series, no. 1).

This publication lists the major anniversaries celebrated by 57 ethnic groups, along with other public holidays such as Valentine's Day and Halloween. Nine dates are included for Ukrainians: Christmas (January 7), New Year's Eve (January 13), Jordan Day (January 19), Independence and Unification Day (January 22), Taras Shevchenko's birthday (March 9), Easter, St. Vladimir-Volodymyr Day (July 28), Ukrainian Canadian Day (September 7), and St. Andrew's Day (December 13).

201. Gerus-Tarnawecka, Iraida I. **East Slavic Cyrillica in Canadian Repositories: Cyrillic Manuscripts and Early Printed Books**. Winnipeg, Research Institute of Volhynia, 1981. 186p.

A description of Canadian repositories of Cyrillic manuscripts and early printed books, this work analyzes and describes, carefully and concisely, the general characteristics of each document and surveys the existing accounts of Canadian Cyrillica to date. As noted in a review by W. T. Zyla, "The clarity and exactness of its documentation—particularly descriptions and illustrations—offer in almost a textbook form material needed by students who wish to become acquainted with the field" (p. 310).

After the introduction, which provides an overview of major and minor collections, the work is arranged in three parts followed by an index of Canadian repositories, an index of the relevant printing centers, and a bibliography. In all, the author found over 50 manuscripts and more than 70 books located in libraries throughout Canada. Also included is an interesting chronological table of the distribution of old Cyrillica Canadiana, indicating collections, types of material, and the centuries in which the material originated. In addition, there are over 90 illustrations and special tables to aid the reader. A valuable book for researchers and students.

Reviews: W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 40: 3:310-11 (Autumn 1984). B. Budurowycz. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:4:464 (December 1982)

202. Himka, John-Paul, and Frances A. Swyripa, comps. **Sources for Researching Ukrainian Family History**. Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1984. 37p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 6).

Ukrainian Canadians wishing to undertake genealogical research will find this a handy resource. Researching family history in Ukraine is extremely difficult, as most archives in the Ukrainian SSR are inaccessible to individuals seeking genealogical documentation. Among the topics covered under the heading "Ukrainian Sources" in this pamphlet are Ukrainian surnames, the ancestral village, encyclopedias, nobility, cossacks, the LDS Genealogical Library, indexed historical sources, writing to the Ukrainian Bureau of Vital Statistics, visiting Ukraine, and details regarding Soviet archival information. "Canadian Sources" covers Canadian genealogical societies; books about Ukrainians in Canada; church, government, land, and municipal records; local histories; and Canadian archival sources. This useful tool should greatly facilitate genealogical research for the uninitiated.

203. Holowacz, Wiktor, and Myron Momryk. **The John Robert Kovalevitch Collection. National Archives of Canada. Manuscript Division, MG 30, D 218. Finding Aid**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1987. 57p. (Research Report, no. 16).

This collection was donated in 1976, with additional material presented in 1978. Immigrating to Canada in 1914, John Kovalevitch became head of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance when it was formed in 1922. Mr. Kovalevitch preached in several cities and from 1947 to 1958 edited *Kanadiyskyi Ranok*. The collection consists of 32 boxes containing biographical information on Kovalevitch, general correspondence, speeches and lectures, sermons, information on the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance, and other material.

204. Holowacz, Wiktor, and Myron Momryk. **The Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association Collection. National Archives of Canada, MG 28, V 119. Finding Aid**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 27p. (Research Report, no. 20).

The Ukrainian Canadian Servicemen's Association grew out of the social and religious gatherings of Ukrainian-Canadian servicemen stationed in England during World War II. Returning servicemen founded the Ukrainian Canadian Veteran's Association in 1945 in Winnipeg, with several branches. The collection was

donated by G. R. B. Panchuk, director of the UCVA Archives, and contains 16 boxes of archival material covering minutes of meetings, correspondence, financial matters, etc.

205. Iwanus, Jaroslaw, and Wolodymyr Senchuk. **The Iwan Boberskyj Archival Collection. Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg. Finding Aid**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 19, 9p. (Research Report, no. 23).

Iwan Boberskyj (1873-1947), a former president of the Ukrainian Sokol Athletic Association, in 1920 moved to Canada, where he participated in Ukrainian community activities. He left Canada in 1932 to settle in Yugoslavia, remaining there until his death. This is a collection of his archival material, housed in the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre. It consists of personal matters, his activities in the Ukrainian Red Cross, the government of Western Ukrainian Republic, and immigration activities.

206. Iwanus, Jaroslaw, and Wolodymyr Senchuk. **The St. Raphael's Ukrainian Immigrants Welfare Association of Canada Collection. Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg. Finding Aid**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 12, 22p. (Research Report, no. 21).

In 1925, St. Raphael's Ukrainian Immigrants Welfare Association was formed in Winnipeg to assist the influx of Ukrainian immigrants. It published several almanacs, information booklets, etc. The Association existed until 1938, and the archival materials are housed at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre. This finding aid is a file list to some 10 boxes of archival material, including minutes of meetings, financial records, publications, and correspondence.

207. Kordan, Bohdan S., and Lubomyr Luciuk, eds. **A Delicate and Difficult Question: Documents in the History of Ukrainians in Canada 1899-1962**. Kingston, Ontario, The Limestone Press, 1986. 174p.

Drs. Kordan and Luciuk have organized a volume containing 55 documents dating from 1899 to 1962. The core of the work comprises declassified materials, in addition to which there are a number of significant editorials from the Ukrainian-language press in Canada. The majority of the documents are from public and private archives from across North America, and with few exceptions, none of the material has been previously published. The documents

illustrate the social and political forces at work within the organized Ukrainian-Canadian community, reflecting the intricacies of the delicate relationship between Ukrainians and the Canadian state. It also raises questions on the nature of Ukrainian identity in Canada and how this allegiance has been influenced and shaped over the years.

After a brief introduction providing the reader with a concise overview of the Ukrainian experience in Canada, the 55 documents are introduced in chronological order. Among those documents included are: "Common Debates, July 7, 1899, Concerning Ukrainian Immigration," "Letter from the National Committee Calling on Delegates to a Conference for the Purpose of Forming a National Church, May 27, 1918," "Canadian Ukrainians and War" (editorial), "Secret Memorandum from N. Robertson, the Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, to D. Wilgress, Canadian Minister to the USSR, May 28, 1943, Describing Political Situation within the Ukrainian-Canadian Community," and others. The volume concludes with a selected bibliography.

Dr. Kordan has also written several related articles, among them "The Intelligentsia and the Development of Ukrainian Ethnic Consciousness in Canada: A Prolegomenon to Research" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 17:1:22-33 1985), "Soviet-Canadian Relations and the Ukrainian Ethnic Problem, 1939-1944" (*Journal of Ethnic Studies* 13:2:1-17), and "Ukrainians and the 1981 Canada Census Ethnic-Origin Question" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:2:3-14 Winter 1985).

Reviews: T. M. Prymak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:1:169-70 (March 1988)

208. Momryk, Myron. **A Guide to Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Canadians.** Ottawa, National Ethnic Archives, Canada, 1984. 42, 39p.

The Public Archives of Canada has embarked on a program to publish brief thematic guides. The first, *A Guide to Sources for the Study of Canadian Jewry*, was published in 1978. The present volume is in two languages, English and French, and provides a brief introduction followed by a concise survey of the Ukrainian Canadian archival heritage, a select bibliography, and a number of briefly described locations of archival material, e.g., Federal Archives Division and Manuscript Division; National Film, Television and Sound Archives; National Map Collection; National Photography Collection; Picture Division; and brief information on other collections in the Manuscript Division.

209. Swyripa, Frances. "Archival Sources: Immigration Documents 1896-1914." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:80-82 (Fall 1980).

This is one of many articles covering immigration archives. The material described here was acquired by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and pertains to several European archival collections relating to Ukrainian immigration to Canada from Austria-Hungary. British archives are covered by K. Huytan in "A Guide to Foreign Ministry Archives in England Relating to Ukraine" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:1:94-98 Spring 1977), and the Public Archives of Canada are covered by a number of scholars. Thus, for example, Nadia Kazymyra has written three articles on "Primary Sources to Immigration and Settlement at the Public Archives of Canada" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:104-119 Fall 1977; 3:2:88-91 Fall 1979; 4:1:84-89 Spring 1979). Doug Whyte, Archivist of the Public Archives of Canada, has prepared a number of articles about Canadian archives, e.g., "Primary Sources to Immigration and Settlement at the Public Archives of Canada. With Specific Reference to Ukrainians" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:83-87 Fall 1978). For further information, the reader should consult Richard C. Lewanski's *Eastern Europe and Russia/Soviet Union: A Handbook of Western European Archival and Library Resources* (New York, K. G. Saur, 1981. 317p.).

210. Swyripa, Frances A., comp. **Oral Sources for Researching Ukrainian Canadians. A Survey of Interviews, Lectures and Programmes Recorded to December 1980.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 434p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 11).

This report provides detailed information on oral history projects, concentrating on collections in major public libraries and Ukrainian community repositories. The material is arranged under two main headings: "Public Collections," which includes institutions in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, and "Private Collections," which includes those of Z. Hrycenko-Luhova, A. Koshelanyk, M. Kostash, Dr. M. E. Lucyk, B. Tachit, and D. Ward. Interview listings contain the informant's name, interviewer, date and location of interview, length, language(s) used, the existence of transcripts or synopses, the chronological period covered, major subjects discussed, an outline of the interviewee's life or achievements, and the repository's retrieval code.

Historical Studies— Early Period

211. Kaye, Vladimir J. **Early Ukrainian Settlements in Canada 1895-1900. Dr. Josef Oleskow's Role in the Settlement of the Canadian Northwest.** Ontario, University of Toronto Press for The Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1964. 420p.

This documentary of the early Ukrainian settlement in Canada is an important contribution to the history of the settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories between 1895 and 1900. In his preface, George W. Simpson states, "Most of all, it is a precious record for Canadians of Ukrainian origin, who will find in it an accurate account of the beginnings of a movement so fateful for them and for Canada" (p. x). The author, intending to correct previously held misconceptions, points out that Ukrainian economic migration cannot be compared to that of the Irish, most of whom were evicted as paupers from their homeland. Ukrainian immigrants included small landholders in search of free land, peasants of means, and descendants of nobles. These documents describe the establishment of homesteads, the founding of colonies, the joys of harvesting the first crops, and the heartbreak of losing everything in one of the many great prairie fires. In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, only their courage, perseverance, and patience enabled them to endure. The book is divided into two main sections. Part 1, "Dr. Joseph Oleskow," deals with Professor Oleskow's letter to the Department of the Interior in Ottawa requesting informative material about Canada and intimating the possibility of directing a mass migration of Ukrainian farmers to Canada. It also looks at Oleskow's subsequent visits to Canada and his years as the Canadian immigration representative for Austrian Galicia. Part 2, "Ukrainian Settlements in Western Canada," is divided by regions, e.g., Stuartburn, Dauphin, Yorkton, and Rosthern regions, etc. At the center of the text is a section of black-and-white photographs depicting early settlers. The volume concludes with biographies of a number of prominent pioneers, an appended bibliography of sources, and an index. Although the text is written for a general audience, it may be of interest to specialists studying in the area of Ukrainian-Canadian relations.

Related titles include *The Emigration of Ukrainians to Canada: Reasons and Circumstances* (Arnold Shlepakov. Toronto, Kobzar, 1981), V. J. Kaye's *Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography, Pioneer Settlers of Manitoba, 1891-1900* (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian

Research Foundation, 1975. 249p.), Kaye's more recent work, *Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography of Pioneer Settlers of Alberta, 1891-1900* (Edmonton, Ukrainian Pioneers' Association of Alberta, 1984. 360p.), and *Ukrainian Canadians in Canada's Wars. Materials for Ukrainian Canadian History, Vol. 1* (V. J. Kaye and J. B. Gregorovich, eds. Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1983. 125p.).

Reviews: A. Sokolyszyn. *Ukrainian Review* 1:2: 87 (Fall 1965). M. Gorodeckis. *Ukrainian Review* 2:2:94-96 (Fall 1966)

212. Keywan, Zonia, and Martin Coles. **Greater Than Kings: Ukrainian Pioneer Settlement in Canada.** Montreal, Harvest House, 1977. 168p.

Approximately 200,000 Ukrainians made their way to Canada between 1891 and 1914. This is a general, mildly analytical overview of the Ukrainian experience in Canada. The narrative itself is interspersed with excerpts from the writings and oral reflections of the early pioneers. Included are translations from the works of Ivan Pylypiw, one of the first Ukrainian peasants to settle in Canada. The text consists of five chapters, "Emigration," "Making a Home," "Living on the Land," "Family, Social and Religious Life," and "The Years that Followed." Considerable space is devoted to the hardships of cultivating Canada's soil while enduring the physical and psychological distress of life in a new environment. The authors depict in detail the manner by which these early pioneers overcame the odds, adjusted to the wilderness, and managed to preserve their social, economic, and religious customs. The narrative is followed by a chronology of important events in the first years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The book is well illustrated with black-and-white photographs depicting images of the early settlers, their homes, schools, churches, and ways of life. As noted by Norman Lederer in his review, "Keywan and Coles' description of the process of Ukrainian immigration is a superb one, with interesting and at times poignant vignettes illuminating the always heart-breaking and anguish-filled manner in which roots are pulled out from the ancestral ground and persons become 'invisible entities' no longer wholly of one culture or another."

Related titles include Peter Humeniuk's *Hardships and Progress of Ukrainian Pioneers* (see entry 233), William Czumer's *Recollections about the Life of the First Ukrainian Settlers in Canada* (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1981), and *Ukrainian Canadian, Eh?* by Michael Czuboka (Winnipeg, Communicographics, 1983. 270p.).

Reviews: N. Lederer. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:1: 75-76 (Spring 1978). M. Antonovych. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 15:1-3:183-84 (1978). J. C. Lehr. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 10:2:199-200 (1978). G. A. Rawlyk. *Canadian Forum* 58:38-40 (April 1978)

213. Lehr, John C. "Propaganda and Belief: Ukrainian Emigrant Views of the Canadian West." In: *New Soil—Old Roots. The Ukrainian Experience in Canada*, edited by Jaroslav Rozumnyj. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada, 1983. pp. 1-17.

Professor Lehr of the University of Winnipeg writes about ethnic settlements in Canada as well as vernacular architecture. The present article covers the early period before 1914 and offers little-known information on early immigration pamphlets and steamship agents in Europe. The author indicates in his conclusions that "the extent of which myth, rumour, and falsehood were accepted as reality by the Galician and Bukovynian peasantry immigrating to Canada may never be determined with complete certainty" (p. 14). Of other articles by Dr. Lehr one should mention "Ukrainian Houses in Alberta" (*Alberta Historical Review* 21:4:9-15 1973); "The Government and the Immigrant: Perspectives on Ukrainian Block Settlement in the Canadian West" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 9:2:42-52 1977); and "The Log Buildings of Ukrainian Settlers in Western Canada" (*Prairie Forum* 5:2:183-96 1980).

214. Luciuk, Lubomyr. **A Time for Atonement. Canada's First National Internment Operations and the Ukrainian Canadians 1914-1920.** Kingston, Ont., Limestone Press, 1988. 32p.

Dr. Luciuk, a member of the faculty at Queen's University, Kingston, is a scholar of the younger generation and the author of several books, including *Anglo-American Perspectives on the Ukrainian Question 1938-1951* (see entry 656) and *The Foreign Office and the Famine* (see entry 638). According to the author, some 170,000 Ukrainians were living in Canada, primarily in the prairie region with significant groups also in Ontario and Quebec, employed in the mining and timber industries. After the entry of Great Britain into World War I the Internment of Canada started to register all aliens of "enemy nationality," including many Ukrainians. Between 1914 and 1920, 8,579 such "enemy aliens" were incarcerated, some 5,000 of Ukrainian origin. Over 80,000 others, many of them also Ukrainian, were obliged to report regularly to their local police authorities. These tragic events are described in some detail in this short study that cites a number of additional sources pertaining to the topic, e.g.,

Luciuk's *Internment Operations: The Role of Old Fort Henry in World War I* (Kingston, Delta, 1980) as well as a more comprehensive work entitled *Loyalties in Conflict: Ukrainians in Canada during the Great War* (see entry 184).

215. Lupul, Manoly R., ed. **Continuity and Change. The Cultural Life of Alberta's First Ukrainians.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta and Historic Sites Service, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1988. 268p.

Dr. Manoly Lupul, former director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and author or editor of several works dealing with Ukrainian immigrants, edited this useful collection of 19 essays covering several aspects of life and activities of the first Ukrainian settlers in Alberta. Essays written by such authors as John-Paul Himka, Orest Martynovych, R. Bilash, Peter Melnycky, Zenon Pohorecky, Robert Klymash, Bohdan Medwidsky, and others examine the conditions in Western Ukraine that led to immigration, describing in some detail early settlements: the nature of the rural bloc settlement, material culture, customs and beliefs of early pioneers, and cultural institutions and organizations, including a panel discussion on Ukrainian cultural heritage. The volume resulted from proceedings of the conference on Continuity and Change: The Cultural Life of Alberta's First Ukrainians, held on May 2-4, 1985, at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village.

216. Piniuta, Harry. **Land of Pain, Land of Promise: First Person Accounts by Ukrainian Pioneers 1891-1914.** Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Producer Prairie Books, 1978. 200p.

The author of this book, a first-generation Canadian born of Ukrainian immigrant parents, has written this tribute to early Ukrainian pioneers who ventured into Canada in the 1890s with little more than hope and courage to sustain them. Their determination to succeed carried them through near-starvation, discrimination, and war, yet somehow they managed to survive and maintain their cultural and religious heritage. The volume begins with a brief introduction and overview of the political, economic, and social conditions that forced Ukrainians to leave their homeland. The book is then divided into 16 chapters based on personal accounts from library archives and private homes throughout Canada, as well as articles from newspapers, almanacs, and books. Articles such as "How We Came to Canada" by Ivan Pylypiw, "In the Snows of a Foreign Land" by M. Hasymchuk, "Encounters with the Indians" by Yureichuk/Kotyk, and "Out of

Work" by Thomas Kobzey, relate clearly the feelings of fear and helplessness felt by those who had to adjust to a new and, at times, hostile environment. They depict long hours at work in the mines, the digging of water mains and sewers, the building of railroads and cities, and the many triumphs and disasters of life on the homestead. Black-and-white photographs complement the text. The volume concludes with explanatory notes, a comprehensive bibliography of sources, photographic credits, and an index. This book will appeal to the general reader as well as the student of Canadian-Ukrainian relations.

Related titles include Mike Harbuz' *Ukrainian Pioneer Days in Early Years 1898-1916 in Alvena and District, Sask.* (North Battleford, Sask., Author, 1980. 89p.) and Br. Methodius Koziak's *Ukrainian in Saskatchewan Schools. (A Brief History)* (Toronto, Basilian Press, 1976. 66p.).

Political and Cultural Organizations

217. Kolasky, John. **The Shattered Illusions: The History of Ukrainian Pro-Communist Organizations in Canada.** Toronto, Peter Martin Associates, 1979. 255p.

Mr. Kolasky's study of the Ukrainian Canadian communist movement breaks new ground in a field literally devoid of literature. It tells the story of the Ukrainian pro-communist organizations in Canada over a period of three generations, studying this element of the Canadian mosaic in depth, yet mirroring the larger concerns of the whole society. As noted by Kolasky in his summation: "In spite of numerous factors that favored their growth, the Ukrainian pro-communist organizations attracted only a small percentage of the Ukrainian population to their cause. Nevertheless, they exerted a significant influence on their ethnic community.... They are a classic example of how small organizations whose members are motivated by a crusading ideology, bound by strict discipline and led by dedicated cadres, are able to exert an influence and play a role out of all proportion to their numbers" (pp. 221-22). Although this work is neither a full history of the Ukrainian pro-communist organizations in Canada, as the subtitle suggests, nor a convincing case for the "shattering" of pro-communist illusions, it does analyze the structure of the Ukrainian Canadian pro-communist movement at the height of its activity during the 1940s and chronicles its subsequent demise. The author spent 30 years in the ranks of the Communist

Party of Canada and its Ukrainian components and uses this firsthand knowledge throughout the book. Eleven chapters, among them "Communists versus Nationalists," "Communists and the Ukrainian Refugees," "Ties with the Fatherland," and "The Great Dilemma," describe the interplay and conflicts with Ukrainian nationalist organizations, behind-the-scenes manipulations by Moscow, and the background and financial dealings of communist-front businesses. The volume concludes with notes, appendixes, a selected bibliography, and an index.

Peter Krawchuk, a member of the Communist Party, has also written articles and books in this area, among them *Ukrainstsi v Kanadi* ([Ukrainians in Canada] Kiev, Dnipro, 1981. 232p.) and *Bibliografichnyi Spysok Knyzhkovykh Publikatsii Ukrains'kykh Prohresyvnykh Vydavnytstv u Kanadi (1907-1918)* ([Bibliographical List of Book Titles of Ukrainian Progressive Publishers in Canada, 1907-1918] see entry 218).

Reviews: J. Taylor. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:1:159-60 (March 1980). A. Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:91-95 (Spring 1980). J. Marko Bojcun. *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 14:2:455-56 (June 1981). I. Avakumovic. *Canadian Historical Review* 56:3:400-401 (September 1980). J. Basarab. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:4:405-409 (Winter 1980). J. Petryshyn. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 12:2:126-29 (1980)

218. Krawchuk, Peter. **The Ukrainian Socialist Movement in Canada (1907-1918).** Toronto, Progress Books, 1979. 101p.

The author states in his introduction that he hopes to "illuminate, as objectively as possible, the emergence and development of the Ukrainian socialist movement in Canada." Based on information from such Ukrainian-Canadian socialist newspapers as *Chervonyi Prapor*, *Robochyi Narod*, *Robitnyche Slovo*, and *Nova Hromada*, Peter Krawchuk has written an incomplete and distorted account of the development of the Ukrainian-Canadian socialist movement, from the communist point of view. As noted in a review by J. Petryshyn, "this volume unfortunately neither illuminates nor is it overly objective. Bluntly, the essay lacks both analysis and a viable context.... It would be tedious to recite the omissions and distorted or unexplained statements in this hagiology that mitigate against an objective perspective.... Suffice it to note that the long string of slogans, convention resolutions, names and events leaves a myriad of questions unanswered" (pp. 95-96).

Other works on this topic include Orest Martynowych's article, "The Ukrainian Socialist

Movement in Canada: 1900-1918" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:1:22-31 Spring 1977), and Nadia Kazymyra's "The Defiant Pavlo Krat and the Early Socialist Movement in Canada" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 10:2:38-54 1979). Donald Avery's book, "*Dangerous Foreigners*": *European Immigrant Workers and Labour Radicalism in Canada, 1896-1932* (Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1979. 204p.), on socialist parties, radical movements, unions, and labor-management relations in turn-of-the-century Canada, has received marginal reviews.

Reviews: Krawchuk. F. Swyripa. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 13:2:167-68 (1981). J. Petryshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:95-96 (Fall 1980)

Avery. O. Martynowych. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:87-91 (Spring 1980)

219. Maciw, Christina, and Myron Momryk. **Plast-Ukrainian Youth Association.** *National Archives of Canada, MG 28, V 107. Finding Aid.* Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 59p. (Research Report, no. 31).

In addition to a brief history of Plast and some introductory comments pertaining to holdings of Plast's material by the National Archives, the bulk of this report concentrates on enumerating various categories of this organization's archival material deposited in Ottawa. The collection was donated to the National Archives in 1978-1979 and 1983-1984, and each volume is a box containing 20cm. of files. A total of 65 boxes was donated, and the material is classified under specific subject categories, e.g., major heading "camps," subdivided by specific branch camps in certain localities plus national educational camps, subdivided by name. A detailed index concludes this handy finding aid.

Regional Studies

220. Anderson, Alan Betts. "Assimilation in the Bloc Settlements of North-Central Saskatchewan: A Comparative Study of Identity Change among Seven Ethno-Religious Groups in a Canadian Prairie Region." Ph.D. diss., University of Saskatchewan, 1977. 395p.

The assimilation of seven ethno-religious groups, i.e., French, German-Catholic, Hutterite, Mennonite, Ukrainian-Polish, Doukhobor, and Scandinavian, into the "cultural mosaic" of north-central Saskatchewan (consisting of 18 bloc settlements) is studied in depth. After a brief history of the settlements, the author compares ethnic origins, identity preservation,

retention of mother tongue, religious affiliation, and the practice of unique customs among each group and relates these to demographic and ecological conditions. Results of this assimilation are then exemplified in voting behavior, occupation, marriage patterns, and education.

221. Beaujot, Roderic Paul. "Ethnic Fertility Differentials in Edmonton." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1975. 271p.

In this study the author explores the relationship between the cultural and national origins of a selected ethnic group to variables of current family size and expected family size. Of interest is the considerable specific and comparative information on the Ukrainian study group.

222. Hohol', Demjan. **The Grekul House: A Land Use and Structural History.** Edmonton, Alberta Culture, 1985. 202p. (Occasional Paper, no. 14).

In 1902, Nikolai and Ieryna Grekul emigrated to the Smokey Lake region of Canada from their native Bukovyna. In 1908, they acquired their own homestead, where they built a *khatyna* or one-room house. A year later they began construction on the three-bedroom home that is the subject of this study. The Grekul house was built on a rock foundation. Walls were erected from horizontally laid logs with a clay embankment at the base of all exterior walls. Over a period of years, the interior and exterior walls were coated with layers of clay and lime. A number of Ukrainian vernacular architectural features such as the cornice brackets (*vuhla*) and roof (*lomanyi dakh*) distinguish the Grekul house from others of the same time period. This work chronologically details the construction of, and subsequent changes made to, the Grekul house. Appendixes, glossary of terms, and a bibliography complete the text.

223. Huk, John. **Strangers in the Land: The Ukrainian Presence in Cape Breton.** Sydney, Nova Scotia, City Printers Ltd., 1987. 97p.

As Reverend John Tataryn indicates in his brief preface, many books have been written about the "men in sheepskin coats" who pioneered the virgin prairies or played a significant role in the industrial development of Ontario and Quebec. This is one such book written about Ukrainian immigrants who came to Nova Scotia, in particular to Cape Breton Island. According to the author, the first immigrants came early in 1898, and names of these early settlers are mentioned in chapter 1. More than 30 brief chapters are included in this story, describing

church activities as well as such things as mushroom pickers, events during World War II, and several social and cultural clubs. This is not a scholarly study, but rather a memoir that may assist the historian in learning about Ukrainian activities in one region.

224. Kordan, Bohdan S., comp. **Ukrainian Community Needs-Assessment Study: Prairie Region**. Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1985. 33p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 10).

The Ukrainian Community Development Committee (UCDC) was formed to address administrative and political authorities in matters affecting language, culture, and education. To ensure the most effective results, UCDC, with the participation of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, undertook the present study of Ukrainian community needs. Among the specific data included are numerous tables (population with Ukrainian mother tongue, 1951-1981; Ukrainian organizations; etc.), figures (population by ethnic origin; percentage of Ukrainian population by religious denomination; main issues for Ukrainians in Canada; immigrant status of Ukrainian population, 1981; etc.), general trends and the needs of the Ukrainian community, and the effects of structural factors on the subject community. This brief study concludes with an objective analysis and a report on the perceived needs of the people. The reader may also wish to consult an article by John C. Lehr, "The Ukrainian Presence on the Prairies" (*Canadian Geographic* 97:2:28-33 October-November 1978).

225. Lazarenko, M., editor-in-chief. **The Ukrainian Pioneers of Alberta**. Edmonton, The Editorial Committee in Edmonton, 1970. 384p.

This study represents an attempt to collect and systematize the biographies of early Alberta pioneers of Ukrainian origin. Biographies of individual pioneer families form the core of the book, which contains approximately 90 biographical sketches with photographs. One should mention that homestead records in Alberta for the years 1892-1900 show 674 families in the Fort Saskatchewan and Leduc district alone. Although not a comprehensive, scholarly study based on primary sources, the author's attempt to record the sacrifices and preserve the memory of these settlers has merit. Selected essays include Joseph Lazarenko's "Ukrainians in Provincial Politics," which contains the biographies of Ukrainian-Canadian Alberta Legislative Assembly members, Federal Parliament members, and participants in municipal politics; N. Flak's "A Brief History

of the Ukrainian Pioneers' Association of Alberta"; and I. Goresky's "References about Ukrainians in the Vegreville Observer."

There are a number of articles and books on this topic, e.g., Howard Palmer's *Land of the Second Chance: A History of Ethnic Groups in Southern Alberta* (Alberta, The Lethbridge Herald, 1972. 287p.), Leo Driedger's *The Canadian Ethnic Mosaic: A Quest for Identity* (Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1978), C. W. Hobart's *Persistence and Change: A Study of Ukrainians in Alberta* (Toronto, Ukrainian Research Foundation, 1978. 605p.), Leslie J. Hurt's *The Victoria Settlement, 1862-1922* (Edmonton, Alberta Culture, Historical Research Division, 1979. 242p.), and *Ukrainians in Alberta* (Editorial Committee, Edmonton, Ukrainian Pioneers' Association of Alberta, 1975. 564p.). **Reviews:** V. J. Kaye. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 13:1:101-103 (1971)

226. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y. **Ukrainians in the Making: Their Kingston Story**. Kingston, Ontario, The Limestone Press, 1980. 156p.

This is a kind of historical case study describing the history of Ukrainian immigrants who settled in Kingston during the period 1911-1960. The narrative is divided into seven chapters: "Emigration from Ukraine: A Context," "Ukrainians Arrive in Kingston," "Ukrainian Emigration in the Interwar Years," "Ukrainian Immigrants to Kingston in the Interwar Years," "Ukrainian Emigration to Canada after 1945," "Post-War Ukrainian Immigrants in Kingston," and "Conclusion." There are seven appendixes that include "Comparison of Organizational Programs" and "Statutes of the Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine." A name and subject index is provided. This historical study is based on some documentary evidence (organizational records, diaries, correspondence, etc., including oral testimonies) and is one of the best regional studies—far superior to several American works prepared in connection with the bicentennial.

Reviews: J. Petryshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:1:112-14 (Spring 1982)

227. Maryn, Sonia. **The Chernochan Machine Shed: A Land Use and Structural History**. Edmonton, Alberta Culture, 1985. 211p. (Occasional Paper, no. 12).

Kosma Chernochan, at 16 years of age, was one of the early settlers in the Smokey Lake area of Canada. The growth of the Chernochan farm site advanced in tandem with the agricultural development of the province itself. Early homesteading progressed to intensive grain farming, mixed farming, and mass-produced farming.

One of the first built in the region, the Chernochan machine shed was erected in 1917. Its design and construction are a mixture of Ukrainian vernacular architecture and Canadian farm architecture. Introductory material on the historical, genealogical, and personal aspects of the Chernochans' life is followed by a comprehensive land/use and structural history report of the Chernochan machine shed. The text is supported by maps, illustrations, glossary of Ukrainian terms, and a bibliography of sources.

228. Maryn, Sonia. **The Chernochan Machine Shed: Ukrainian Farm Practices in East Central Alberta.** Edmonton, Alberta Culture, 1985. 206p. (Occasional Paper, no. 13).

During the years 1923-1928, Kosma Chernochan rented his farmstead to Gregorii and Nastasia Salahub. This is the third, and final, report in the Chernochan machine shed series. The agricultural methods used by the Salahub family are examined and compared with prairie farming in general during the 1920s, as well as farming in Western Ukraine during this same time period. The author concludes that the Salahub farm was a product of its own environment and that the use of horse-drawn machinery, the choice of vehicles, social habits, and gardening work were all consistent with prairie life during the 1920s. Numerous photographs, maps, and illustrations accompany the text. Appendix material includes selected papers and correspondence of John M. Taylor and the Massey Harris Company, 1922-1930; Ukrainian-language agricultural almanacs published in western Canada during the 1920s; and reproductions of material that appeared in *Farmer's Advocate*, *Farmerske Zhyttia*, *Kanadiiskyi Farmer*, and *Ukrainskyi Holos*. A bibliography of sources completes the volume.

229. Nahachewsky, Andriy. **Ukrainian Dug-Out Dwellings in East Central Alberta.** Edmonton, Alberta Culture, 1985. 285p. (Occasional Paper, no. 11).

Used as temporary shelter by Ukrainian pioneers at the turn of the century, dug-out dwellings (*burdei*) were fashioned in a variety of forms. The five chapters in this book provide an overview of building materials, construction techniques, and other aspects of this early form of shelter. Chapter 5, for example, examines the structure of such dwellings, providing details on the slanted-roof, primitive, deep-hole, and log-wall types of construction. The slanted-roof style, being the most common, is reviewed in greater detail, providing information on excavation methods, gable walls, types of roofing materials, smoke ventilation, windows, interior floor plans, heating, and cooking arrangements.

These dugouts became less prominent as Alberta became more populated and other options for accommodations arose. Nevertheless, these temporary shelters have made their mark as a significant aspect of the early Ukrainian-Canadian lifestyle.

230. Potrobenko, Helen. **No Streets of Gold. A Social History of Ukrainians in Alberta.** Vancouver, New Star Books, 1977. 311p.

This popularly written account of the social history of Ukrainians in Alberta presents numerous life histories of early Ukrainian settlers, translated from Ukrainian, as well as the author's personal experiences as an immigrant child. Issues such as multiculturalism, immigration policy, Canadian identity, and racism are critically examined in light of the Ukrainian-Canadian experience, from the first wave of immigrants in the 1890s to the present. The text is divided into 10 chapters, among which are "Provincehood: 1904-1914," "The First World War: 1914-1918," "The Rise and Fall of the O.B.U.," and "Alberta Now." Many of the stories are unpleasant, depicting the hardships and failures encountered by these early pioneers. Numerous poorly reproduced black-and-white photographs accompany the text, which is appended by a brief bibliography of sources. While the first-person narrative may be of interest to the general Ukrainian-Canadian reader, the poor writing and translation and the fact that the book appears never to have seen an editor's pen make it less marginally useful to the serious scholar.

Focusing specifically on the Alberta area is a related title by A. Chomlak—*Ukrainians in Alberta* (W. E. Kostash. Edmonton, Ukrainian Pioneers' Association of Alberta, 1981. 280p.). **Reviews:** A. Makuch. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:1:118-21 (Spring 1978)

231. **Ukrainians in Ontario.** Edited by Lubomyr Y. Luciuk and Iroida L. Wynnckyj. Toronto, Polyphony; Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1988. 298p. (ITS Bulletin, vol. 10).

This double issue of *Polyphony* is devoted to Ukrainian settlement in Ontario province and consists of 35 articles covering social aspects of Ukrainian life in this province as well as eight oral history reports. There are several articles dealing with individual cities, e.g., Toronto, Ottawa, or specific regions (Waterloo and Wellington counties), as well as articles describing important ethnic organizations (pro-communist organizations, Sitch, Ukrainian War Veterans, the Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine and Ukrainian Youth Association). Of special interest are articles covering research and

educational activities—*Encyclopedia of Ukraine* or Hryhorij Skovoroda kursy—and articles about specific topics, e.g., 1981 Canada census, religious life, the chair of Ukrainian studies at Toronto University, and other subjects. There is a brief article listing books, articles, and pamphlets covering Ukrainian ethnic groups in Ontario and Canada as well as information on archival collections. The editor of *Polyphony*—Robert F. Harney—wrote a brief preface describing the purpose and organization of this volume, and numerous photographs in the text enhance this publication, which provides brief descriptions of the cultural activities of Ukrainian ethnic groups in Ontario.

232. Vasiliadis, Peter. "Dangerous Truth: Interethnic Competition in a Northeastern Ontario Community." Ph.D. diss., Simon Fraser University, 1985. 447p.

This study of the historical and contemporary structure of relations between the ethnic communities, including Ukrainian, of Timmins, Ontario, seeks to refute the traditional models of Canadian ethnic studies. Conclusions are based on an extended survey of intraethnic and class relations. Sources of data include extended participant observation, large-scale interviewing, archival research, and local newspaper records. Variations in the expression of competition between the communities are shown to be based on situational responses to contextual change.

233. Yuzyk, Paul. *The Ukrainians in Manitoba. A Social History*. Toronto, The University of Toronto Press, 1953. 232p.

The late Senator Paul Yuzyk, during his 10-year span in the Canadian Senate, worked not only for the benefit of Canada but also for recognition of Ukrainian Canadians as a cultural group with much to offer. Ukrainians have brought to Canada a rich heritage of hard work, religious traditions, cultural and intellectual achievements, and high ethical standards. *The Ukrainians in Manitoba* contains, in compact form, an overview of all significant information pertaining to the immigration of Ukrainians from their politically unstable homeland to the land of opportunity in Manitoba, Canada. Sections on historical background and religious customs are brief, while progress in agriculture, education, entrance into trade and professional occupations, Ukrainian literature in Canada, the press, etc., are expounded upon at length. Also documented is the difficult relationship between older immigrants who were assimilated into Canadian culture and those just arrived from the displaced persons camps. Professor Yuzyk found that songs, music, art, and folk

dances have endured longer than marriage customs, ethnic cooking, or poetry and literature in the mother tongue. As Clarence Manning stated in his review, "It is still not a definitive study but it certainly gives much of the raw material of which we are so badly in need and for that we can be grateful to the author" (p. 283).

Other works by Paul Yuzyk include *Ukrainian Canadians: Their Place and Role in Canadian Life* (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Business Federation, 1967. 104p.), in which the author discusses the role of Ukrainian churches, cultural ideology, literature, and political organizations in multicultural Canada; *For a Better Canada* (Toronto, Ukrainian National Association, 1973. 352p.), which comprises a collection of selected speeches delivered by the senator in the Senate of Canada and at banquets and conferences in various centers across Canada on the occasion of his tenth anniversary as senator (February 4, 1973); and an article, "The Political Achievements of Ukrainians in Canada (1891-1981)" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19-20:3-4(75-76):79-91 1982-1983).

Related books include Joyce Bowling and M. H. Hykawy's (editors) *The Multilingual Press in Manitoba* (Winnipeg, Canada Press Club, 1974. 248p.); Brian Kologiejchuk's *It Was No Easy Life: A History of Ukrainian Pioneers in the Roblin District* (Roblin, Manitoba, Author, 1974. 48p.); Michael Ewanchuk's *Pioneer Profiles: Ukrainian Settlers in Manitoba* (Winnipeg, Author, 1982. 288p.); Peter Humeniuk's *Hardships and Progress of Ukrainian Pioneers: Memoirs from Stuartburn Colony and Other Points* (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Author, 1977. 236p.); and William Paluk's *Canadian Cossacks* (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canadian Ukrainian Review Publishing, 1943. 130p.).

Reviews: *The Ukrainians in Manitoba*. C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 9:3:281-83 (Summer 1953)

For a Better Canada. M. J. Nagurney. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:1:83-84 (Spring 1974)

Ukrainian Canadians: Their Place and Role in Canadian Life. J. I. Tesla. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 10:1:109-110 (Spring 1978)

Specific Topics

234. Currie, Albert Wayne. "Intraethnic Marriage and Identification among German and Ukrainian Ethnic Groups in Canada: A Study of the Effect of Socioeconomic Status on Structural Ethnic Identification." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1980. 285p.

Based on an analysis of data from a 1973 sample of metropolitan Canadian ethnic groups, this study challenges the perception that persistence of ethnic identification is related to lower socioeconomic status. Using intraethnic marriage as a central indicator, Currie shows that retention of ethnic identification across generations is highest among upper socioeconomic status members. In conclusion, the author asserts that the idea that the persistence of ethnic identification is related to lower socioeconomic status needs to be reassessed.

235. Kaye, V. J. **Ukrainian Canadians in Canada's Wars: Materials for Ukrainian Canadian History. Volume I.** J. B. Gregorovich, ed. Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1983. 125p.

Published posthumously after editorial revisions by J. B. Gregorovich, this volume provides a brief selection of documents and other materials related to Ukrainian Canadians in the armed forces of Canada during World War II. The work begins with V. J. Kaye's biography and a section explaining the volume's use of terminology. Divided into seven sections, it includes such materials as an excerpt from the *Dauphin Press* applauding Galician efforts to enlist in the Boer War, Bishop Nykyta Budka's pastoral letters of the opening days of World War I, a series of quotations and lists on Ukrainian participation in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, biographical sketches of Philip Konowal and John Ovsianitzky, and the text of Major-General Sir William Otter's report of internment operations in Canada from 1914 to 1920. An alphabetical list of 393 Ukrainian-Canadian service casualties concludes the volume.

A review by Frances Swyripa points out numerous shortcomings in the volume: "Poor organization and uneconomical layout have created a certain confusion in using the book. One's annoyance is exacerbated by haphazard technical editing: typos within documents, two forms of citation for sources ... pedantic use of details ... inaccuracies and lack of focus ... editorial slips in labelling and providing sources...." (pp. 110-11). However, Swyripa concludes the review by stating, "From the perspective of Ukrainian-Canadian history, the material on Ukrainian participation in the CEF focuses attention on a traditionally neglected phenomenon—the comparatively small Ukrainian immigration from the Russian Empire at the turn of the century" (p. 111).

Reviews: F. Swyripa. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:109-111 (Summer 1985)

236. Makuch, Nestor. "The Influence of the Ukrainian Revolution on Ukrainians in Canada, 1917-1922." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:42-61 (Spring 1979).

This brief study is based almost exclusively on two Ukrainian-Canadian newspapers: *Kanadiiskyi Rusyn* (since 1919 *Kanadiiskyi Ukrainets*) and *Robochyi Narod* (since 1919 *Ukrainski Robitnychi Visti*). According to the author, the national consciousness of Ukrainian immigrants was substantially influenced by the events of the Ukrainian Revolution, which forced them to take positions on several vital issues surfacing at this time. Numerous references to this topic will be found in Marunchak's *The Ukrainian Canadians: A History* (see entry 173) as well as in other monographic publications covering Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

237. **On the Record: The Debate over Alleged War Criminals in Canada. Letters to the Editor of "The Whig Standard".** Toronto, The Justinian Press, 1987. 52p.

The Justinian Press, specifically John B. Gregorovich, has published here 22 reprinted articles by several authors, e.g., J. B. Gregorovich, G. Tulchinsky, L. Karchmar, A. Potoczny, and others. This collection of letters reflects the policy of open debate adopted by this paper. Also available from The Justinian Press are short essays—John Sopinka's *Ukrainian Canadian Committee Submission to the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals* (1986. 51p.), N. Tolstoy's *Trial and Error: Canada's Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals and the Soviets* (1986. 23p.), and S. P. Zumbakis' *Soviet Evidence in North American Courts* (1986. 168p.).

Biographical Studies

238. Kaye, Vladimir J., ed. and comp. **Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography: Pioneer Settlers of Manitoba 1891-1900.** Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1975. 249p.

This dictionary provides basic biographical information on 1,000 of the earliest Ukrainian pioneers in Manitoba. As Professor Morton states in his introduction, "Dr. Kaye carries his work to its ultimate conclusion, the assembly in orderly form of what details may be recovered of the facts of place of birth, date of migration, place of settlement, marriage, children and time of death of each Ukrainian pioneer ... a symbol of and a tribute to the cohesiveness of their group and their pride in their origins and

cultures." An essential guide for serious researchers of early Ukrainian history in Canada.

240. Romaniuk, Gus. **Taking Root in Canada. An Autobiography by Gus Romaniuk.** Winnipeg, Columbia Press, 1954. 283p.

Augustine Romaniuk arrived in Canada in 1912 from Myshkiv, Western Ukraine, as an 11-year-old boy; he proceeded to dedicate his life to the development of his adopted homeland. This autobiographical account relates the author's own story from 1912 through 1954, yet the story is reminiscent of those of the many thousands of Ukrainian pioneers who built new lives in the Canadian wilderness. Arranged in 33 chapters, *Taking Root in Canada* describes the events from the time of Romaniuk's arrival in Manitoba to the time when he became a hotel owner and town councilman of Riverton. Along the way, the author worked as a logger, harvest hand, fireman, driller, fisherman, cattleman, merchant, fur trader, and innkeeper. As commented in a review in the *Ukrainian Quarterly*, "The book in general is the interesting and inspiring story of our pioneers in Canada. Its clearness of expression, excellent style and vividness of description of the successes and dangers of life, make it a valuable piece of Canadian and Ukrainian memoiristic literature and useful to the future historian of Canada" (p. 379).

For a more synthetic study, the reader may wish to consult Jars Balan's *Salt and Braided Bread: Ukrainian Life in Canada* (Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1984. 152p.), which presents a vivid picture of Ukrainian-Canadian life from the 1890s to the present. Organized in regional format (The Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia), this well-illustrated volume provides readers with a sense of how the historical development of Ukrainian-Canadian society has differed in various parts of Canada as a result of varied patterns of immigration and internal migration. Jars Balan is a freelance writer who has also edited a number of books on Ukrainian-Canadian themes.

Reviews: B. W. St. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 11:4: 378-79 (Autumn 1955)

United States

General Works and Symposia

241. Halich, Wasyl. **Ukrainians in the United States.** Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1937; repr., New York, Arno Press and New York Times, 1970. 173p.

Emigrating to the United States about the time of the American Civil War, a majority of Ukrainians found employment in mining, railroads, textiles, lumber, and other areas of industry. Ukrainian businessmen, professionals, intellectuals, and artists also left for a life free of the oppression and censorship of their native land. Based in part on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 132), this monograph discusses the circumstances that led to immigration by Ukrainians to the United States and traces their settlement in various regions there. Also discussed are their occupations, religion, and the progress of later generations, particularly in the area of Ukrainian-American mutual-aid associations.

More detailed information on Ukrainian immigration to specific areas of the United States can be found in Dr. Halich's "Ukrainians in North Dakota" (*North Dakota History* 10:219-32 October 1951) and "Ukrainians in Western Pennsylvania" (*Western Pennsylvanian Historical Magazine* 18:139-46 1935).

242. Kuropas, Myron B. "The Making of the Ukrainian-American, 1884-1939: A Study in Ethno-National Education." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1974. 538p.

Analyzed in this study is the ethno-national development of the Ukrainian-American identity, from its "primordial religious-cultural beginnings in the 1870s, to its full fruition in the 1930s." Focusing on Ukrainian-American organizational life, the author begins with the period when Ukrainians were a provincial "people" and ends at the point in time when Ukrainians had developed into a "nationality."

243. Kuropas, Myron B. **The Ukrainians in America.** Minneapolis, Minn., Lerner Publications, 1972. 86p.

Part of Lerner's In America Series intended for elementary and middle school children, this book provides an overview of Ukrainian history and culture, the achievements of Ukrainians in

America, and their customs and contributions to American life.

The book is arranged in four parts. Part 1, "Ukraine: Land of the Trident," gives a brief description of Ukraine's early history, Kievan Rus', Galician-Volhynian Rus', the national revival, the Ukrainian National Republic, the Ukrainian SSR, and the future of Ukraine. Part 2, "Ukrainian Immigration to the United States," covers the early pioneers and three later periods of immigration. Part 3, "The Ukrainian Experience in America," describes religious beliefs, education, the Ukrainian-American community, and milestones in Ukrainian-American history. The final part, "Ukrainian Contributions to American Life," examines contributions in the areas of architecture, music, the arts, entertainment, politics, military service, and sports. The text is complemented by many black-and-white photographs featuring the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, King Daniel, the founder of the city of L'viv, Ivan Mazepa, Lesya Ukrainka, Ahapius Honcharenko, the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Chicago, Jack Palance (Palahniuk), and many others. An excellent book for teaching young Ukrainian-American readers about their heritage, this work also serves to inform the general reader of the significant Ukrainian contributions to American culture.

Related titles include a photographic essay by D. Cohen, "Ukrainian-Americans: An Ethnic Portrait" (photographs by P. Lokuta. *Studies in Visual Communication* 9:1:36-52 Winter 1983); William Kuralek and Margaret Engelhardt's *They Sought a New World: The Story of European Immigration to North America* (New York, Tundra Books, 1985); *The Ukrainians in North America 1608-1975: A Chronology and Fact Book* (New York, Oceana Publications, 1976. 140p.); and a pamphlet by Michael Buryk, *Ukrainians in America* (Ukrainian National Bicentennial Committee, 1976). **Reviews:** M. J. Nagurney. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:1:75-77 (Spring 1974)

244. Magocsi, Paul R., ed. **The Ukrainian Experience in the United States: A Symposium.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1979. 197p.

This work is a compilation of nine papers read during a four-day symposium at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in December 1976. It is a pioneering attempt to understand the Ukrainian experience in the United States and covers unrelated historical, sociological, literary, linguistic, and archival topics while attempting to pinpoint current issues, deficiencies in data, and topics in need of further research.

Paul R. Magocsi discusses various problems in the history of Ukrainian immigration to America; Oscar Handlin presents the "The Centenary of the Ukrainian Emigration to the United States"; Bohdan P. Procko provides a brief account of Ukrainian ethnic consciousness in the 1890s; and Halyna Myroniuk reports on the holdings of the Immigration Research Center in Minnesota. In addition, Wsevolod W. Isajiw explains the functional necessity of Ukrainian-American organizational differentiation; Vasyl Markus provides a summary of a century of Ukrainian religious experience in the United States; Bohdan Strumins'kyj discusses language retention after emigration; George G. Grabowicz gives a description of Ukrainian poetry in the United States; and finally, Michael Novak elaborates on "The New Ethnicity: The Next Ten Years." Chapters contain prodigious footnotes and are accompanied by commentaries.

The contributions are uneven, as is typical in collections of this sort. As noted in a review by Bohdan Harasymiw, the volume "is unsatisfactory in part because contributors did not revise their papers in light of the usually superior critical comments from the symposium's participants following their presentation—an unsound editorial decision" (p. 188). Frances Swyripa comments, "The multidisciplinary, multitopical approach, the broad-sweeping nature of many articles, and the narrow focus of others, leaves the reader with the impression of having skimmed the surface of Ukrainian-American life over one hundred years without probing any one issue or facet in any depth" (p. 97). In conclusion, individual papers offer interesting observations and some insight into aspects of the Ukrainian-American experience while others are less informative. And to quote again from Swyripa's review, "One must, however, credit the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute for its initiative in providing this forum for the examination of different facets of Ukrainian-American life and hopefully stimulating further interest and research of it."

Magocsi has also written *Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America* (see entry 245), an excellent study of the Rusyns in North America from their migration to the contemporary period, focusing primarily on the twentieth-century experience.

Reviews: *The Ukrainian Experience in the United States.* B. Harasymiw. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 8:1:188 (Spring 1981). F. Swyripa. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2: 97-100 (Fall 1980). G. A. Rawlyk. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 15:4:638-39 (Winter 1981)

245. Magocsi, Paul Robert. **Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America.** Toronto, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1985. 160p.

This is a multigenerational saga of the Carpatho-Rusyns in North America, told in eight chapters that describe the origins of Ruthenians, their settlement patterns and economic life, religious customs, organizational life, cultural and political activities, and their efforts to sustain themselves as a group. As Michael Novak, noted syndicated columnist, comments in his preface, "This book is an unusually beautiful and clear account of that relatively small but still self-conscious people." Indeed, the volume is attractively bound, well organized, and contains a variety of maps (Carpatho-Rusyn homeland before World War I and today, East-Central Europe circa 1200, Carpatho-Rusyns in the U.S.), tables (church statistics in the United States), and charts (the Carpatho-Rusyn language as compared to Slovak, Ukrainian, and Russian), as well as a fascinating photographic record of Carpatho-Rusyn settlement and achievement.

Although the subtitle of the book uses the term "North America," *Our People* focuses primarily on the Ruthenian experience in the United States. Bohdan Kordan comments in his review, "The author must be applauded for bringing out a volume that deals with such a sensitive and largely ignored subject in Ukrainian studies. It is apparent, however, that the subject has to be further explored to clarify the exact nature of the Rusyn identity in North America" (p. 121). This book should provide stimulus for other researchers to delve further into many of the issues touched upon only briefly in this beautiful volume.

Another work that relates to this subject is Richard Renoff and Stephen Reynold's (editors) *Proceedings of the Conference on Carpatho-Ruthenian Immigration* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1974. 111p.), which contains essays by Paul Magocsi, Edward Kasinec, Omeljan Pritsak, and Walter Warzeski, to name a few.

Reviews: B. S. Kordan. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:2:119-21 (Winter 1985). M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:1:123-24 (March 1986)

Reference Sources

246. Buttlar, Lois, and Lubomyr R. Wynar. **Building Ethnic Collections. An Annotated Guide for School Media Centers and Public Libraries.** Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1977. 434p.

Ethnic studies are very popular in the United States and Canada at present, and there are a number of recommended lists for ethnic materials, bibliographic guides, and other selection aids. Most of them are evaluated in *American Reference Books Annual* in the separate chapter "Ethnic Studies." The majority of these bibliographic aids emphasize black, American-Indian, and Spanish-American studies; this is also true of such standard bibliographic aids (not limited, obviously, to ethnic studies) as the Wilson standard catalogs (e.g., *Children's Catalog*, *Fiction Catalog*, *Junior High School Library Catalog*, *Senior High School Library Catalog*, or *Public Library Catalog*, published on a regular basis with periodic supplements) or Brodart's *Elementary School Library Collection: A Guide to Books and Other Media* (also published on a regular basis).

Buttlar and Wynar's volume is an exception in this respect as it not only covers 43 ethnic groups but also provides a somewhat better balance for "white ethnic groups"—e.g., Slavic groups, Scandinavians, etc. A total of 2,286 briefly annotated entries are arranged in major parts. Included are a directory of producers and distributors of audiovisual material, an author index, a title index, and an audiovisual index. The first part, "General Titles on Ethnicity," consists of a section on general reference sources (e.g., encyclopedic works, directories, and statistical sources that cover ethnic topics). The second part is arranged alphabetically by individual ethnic group, and each section lists five major categories of materials: reference sources, teaching methodology and curriculum materials, nonfiction titles, literature and fiction, and audiovisual materials. The Ukrainian section contains 34 titles, with several other pertinent titles listed under the related heading "Slavic Americans" and, in part 1, "General Titles on Ethnicity."

Equally useful for Canada is Andrew Gregorovich's *Canadian Ethnic Groups Bibliography: A Selected Bibliography of Ethno-Cultural Groups in Canada and the Province of Ontario* (Toronto, Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship of Ontario, 1972. 208p.), which contains over 2,100 briefly annotated entries, covering in the first part general works (e.g., bibliographies of ethnic groups, comprehensive works, or works relating to a particular subject), and in the second part, individual ethnic groups, with a listing for the Ukrainian group on pages 180-87 (77 entries). John D. Buenker and Nicolas C. Burckel's *Immigration and Ethnicity. A Guide to Information Sources* (Detroit, Gale, 1977. 305p.) also covers Ukrainian publications in several chapters—e.g., chapter 3, "New Immigration," and

chapter 5, "Recent Ethnic: Post 1920s," with descriptive annotations averaging 30 words per entry.

Reviews: Buttlar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1978, entry 376. *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 3:4:237-38 (September 1977). R. Engel. *School Library Journal* 24:4:36 (December 1977)

Buenker. *American Reference Books Annual* 1978, entry 375

Gregorovich. L. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1974, entry 714. D. Tudor. *Library Journal* 98:17:2843 (1 October 1973)

247. Holiat, Roman S. "The Ukrainian Press in the United States." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 40: 3-4:264-88 (Fall/Winter 1986).

In addition to rather sketchy coverage of the history of Ukrainian press in Ukraine, the author concentrates on the first Ukrainian weekly, *America*, and provides separate sections on the Ukrainian daily *Svoboda* and such newspapers as *Narodne Slovo*, etc. The article, journalistic in nature, concludes with a listing of past and present Ukrainian newspapers and a selective bibliography of pertinent sources in Ukrainian, Polish, and English.

248. Shtohryn, Dmytro M. **Ukrainians in North America. A Biographical Directory of Noteworthy Men and Women of Ukrainian Origin in the United States and Canada.** Champaign, Ill., Association for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies, 1975. 424p.

This volume, edited by a noted bibliographer and literary scholar, is the first attempt to prepare a comprehensive biographical directory of noteworthy Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, containing approximately 1,800 "who's who"-type biographical sketches. According to the editor, "admission to *Ukrainians in North America* was judged on four main factors: 1) positions of responsibility held, 2) scientific/scholarly and/or professional work, 3) cultural, social and/or political activities, and 4) past positions and services. Inclusion in the *Directory* also depended on the biographee's contributions to the cultural, social and political life of Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada" (notes, p. xi). Most biographical data were obtained from completed questionnaires or, to a lesser extent, from several secondary sources. One such source, *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, was used to verify English abbreviations, geographical names, names of Ukrainian organizations, etc. For most entries, the following information is provided: personal data, education, career information with a list of most important positions

held, memberships in important organizations and societies, publications, languages known, address, and references to listings in other biographical directories. As is the case with other biographical directories of this type, some important scholars and public and political figures in the United States and Canada are omitted, perhaps because they failed to complete the questionnaire or simply could not be located by the editor and his staff.

All in all, this directory constitutes a valuable reference source and is much superior in its execution to older attempts in this area—e.g., *Directory of Ukrainian Professionals in the United States* (Chicago, 1939); *Ukrainian Year Book and Ukrainians of Distinction* (Winnipeg, 1954); and especially *Guide to the Ukrainian-American Institutions, Professionals and Business*, compiled by W. Weresh (New York, Carpathian Star Publishing Company, 1955. 336p.), which presents a rather embarrassing mixture of periodicals, organizations, individuals, and articles that supposedly reflects various aspects of Ukrainian life in the United States during the 1950s.

Reviews: L. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1976, entry 107. A. Sydorenko. *American Historical Review* 81:4:951-52 (October 1976). I. Tys-Krokhmaluk. *Visti Kombatanta* 5-6:85-86:97-98 (1976)

249. Sokolyshyn, Aleksander, and Vladimir Wertsman. **Ukrainians in Canada and the United States: A Guide to Information Sources.** Detroit, Gale, 1981. 236p. (Ethnic Studies Information Guide Series, vol. 7).

This is one of the more recent guides to the Ukrainian-American community, listing approximately 1,000 briefly annotated entries covering various aspects of Ukrainian life. It consists of six major parts: "General Reference Works on Ukrainian Topics," "Ukrainian Immigration, Settlement, and Contributions in Canada and the United States," "Ukrainian Culture and Heritage Preservation and Development in Canada and the United States," "Ukrainian Organized Group Life, Education, Social Interaction, and Politics in Canada and the United States," "Bibliographic Addendum," and "Guide to Ukrainian Organizations, Churches, Periodicals, Publishing Houses, and Bookstores in Canada and the United States." Material on Carpatho-Ruthenians is also included, but the coverage of this large ethnic group is not always adequate. This bibliography covers a wide range of materials: books, periodical articles, pamphlets, doctoral dissertations, and other bibliographic formats. Annotations are very brief, and bibliographic descriptions are occasionally incomplete, or even incorrect (e.g.,

A4, A5, A53, A66, B122, B124, E9, and many others). Occasionally the material is not relevant to the subject matter (e.g., E23-E31), and some entries are of marginal value and coverage is uneven. In short, this work should be considered only as a preliminary edition, and perhaps in the next edition the compilers will explain their methodology and selection criteria.

The same subject is covered by Halyna Myroniuk and Christine Worobec in *Ukrainians in North America. A Select Bibliography* (St. Paul, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota and Toronto, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1981. 258p.). This bibliography describes primarily the Ukrainian-American holdings at the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota as well as holdings in various libraries in Toronto, including the University of Toronto Library Systems, the Metropolitan Toronto Public Library Systems, the Ukrainian National Federation libraries, and St. Vladimir Institute. Two thousand entries are included, and in comparison to Sokolyshyn and Wertsman, bibliographic information is more reliable. Unfortunately, entries are not annotated, but a library code provides the location of each title.

Reviews: Sokolyshyn. L. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1982, entry 456. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:4:95 (Winter 1981). R. S. Holiat. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:2:120-22 (Fall 1982)

Myroniuk. P. Yuzyk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:4:402-403 (Winter 1981)

250. Wasserman, Paul, and Alice Kennington, eds. **Ethnic Information Sources of the United States**, 2nd ed. Detroit, Gale, 1983. 1380p. in 2v.

The first edition of this directory, published in 1976, covered some 100 ethnic groups. The information on Ukrainians included a rather selective listing for organizations—one research center (no longer in existence), one library (for the Shevchenko Scientific Society—followed by several pages of listings for newspapers and newsletters (again, with important gaps and occasionally obsolete information), a list of magazines, two entries for festivals, four for book dealers and publishers' representatives, and only three entries for books.

The second edition of this work is much more comprehensive than the first and contains a new chapter entitled "General Information on Ethnic People" covering important research centers and special institutes. As in the previous edition, sources are listed under 27 specific headings including embassies and consulates,

missions to the United Nations (this information is lacking for Ukrainians and Byelorussians despite the fact that both countries are members of the UN), information offices, tourist and travel offices, fraternal organizations, professional organizations, public affairs organizations, cultural and educational organizations, foundations, charitable organizations, religious organizations, research centers and special institutes, and United States government programs. **Reviews:** B. S. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1984, entry 375

251. Weres, Roman. **Directory of Ukrainian Publishing Houses, Periodicals, Bookstores, Libraries and Library Collections of Ukrainians in Diaspora**. Chicago, Ukrainian Bibliographical-Reference Center, 1976. 56p. (Ukrainian Reference Series, no. 2).

This directory consists of five sections listing Ukrainian publishing houses (some 60 entries covering the United States, Canada, South America, Australia, and Europe), Ukrainian periodicals and serials (approximately 250 entries in alphabetical arrangement, again, covering all countries, with the exception of the Soviet Union and other communist countries), Ukrainian bookstores and gift shops (some 60 entries), Ukrainian libraries (over 50 entries), and collections of Ukrainian materials in American and Canadian libraries (over 50 entries). In each section, with the exception of periodicals, entries pertaining to the United States are listed first; those in Canada are second; and sources of other countries are listed in alphabetical order under each country. Most entries provide the following information: name, address, and a brief one- or two-sentence annotation describing the scope of the collection, the nature of the periodical, or the major activities of a given publishing house. This is a convenient one-stop source but, unfortunately, contains much outdated information.

Reviews: L. Buttlar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1978, entry 392

252. Wertsman, Vladimir, ed. **The Ukrainians in America: A Chronology and Fact Book**. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana, 1976. 140p. (Ethnic Chronology Series, no. 25).

This rather slim volume contains the following sections: a chronology of significant events in the lives of Ukrainian Americans (1608-1975); documents; a bibliography (primary sources, general bibliography, special bibliography, and periodical literature); and several appendixes describing institutions and organizations, periodicals, alphabet, Ukrainian courses in American universities, etc. Similar in structure to other titles in this series, this

volume is apparently designed for popular use (to furnish essential information on Ukrainian Americans) as a ready-reference aid for high school students, teachers, and probably even college students. The editor indicates that it was "conceived to furnish essential information" since "Ukrainian Americans comprise an ethnic community of about 2,000,000 people spread all over the United States." As a starting point, *Ukrainians in America* will provide some information for the uninitiated, but many "essential" facts are misinterpreted or omitted. In short, the information presented is too scanty, incomplete, and superficial to be considered valuable. Along with other titles in this series, this book is of only marginal value to a student of ethnic studies and should be used with caution.

A much more substantial and scholarly study that covers several ethnic groups was prepared by the late Professor Alex Simirenko and entitled *Pilgrims, Colonists, and Frontiersmen: An Ethnic Community in Transition* (New York, Collier-Macmillan, 1964. 232p.).

Reviews: A. T. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1977, entry 447. *Booklist* 72:21: 1544-46 (1 July 1976)

253. Wynar, Lubomyr R. **Guide to American Ethnic Press: Slavic and East European Newspapers and Periodicals**. Kent, Ohio, Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications, Kent State University, 1986. 280p.

This is the first annotated directory of current Slavic newspapers and periodicals published in the United States. It covers 17 Slavic and East European groups, with a separate section devoted to the multi-ethnic Yugoslavian press. With 580 newspapers and periodicals covered, this guide offers almost complete bibliographic information, including library holdings, title of publication, translation of the title (if title is not in English), year the publication started, editorial address and telephone number, sponsoring organization, editor's name, language(s) used in the publication, frequency, circulation, annual subscription rate, and a brief annotation describing the nature of the publication and its special features. The Ukrainian section includes 103 publications, and in most cases the information is current. Some exceptions, e.g., *Minutes of the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies Held at Harvard University* or *Recenzija* (both items no longer published), are probably due to the failure of respective editors to respond to the survey. This work supplements L. Wynar and A. Wynar's more inclusive *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States*, 2nd ed. (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1976.

248p.), which covered 77 Ukrainian publications.

Reviews: N. Sonevsky. *American Reference Books Annual* 1987, entry 884

254. Wynar, Lubomyr R., and Anna T. Wynar. **Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States**, 2nd ed. Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1976. 248p.

The first edition of this work, published in 1972, was selected by the American Library Association as one of the best reference books of 1972. The second edition is substantially updated and enlarged, covering 977 newspapers and periodicals of 63 ethnic groups arranged in 51 sections; a separate chapter is devoted to multi-ethnic publications. A typical entry provides the following information: title of the publication, translation of the title (if the title is not in English), year of origin, editorial address and telephone number, editor's name, language(s) used in the publication, sponsoring organization, circulation, frequency, subscription price, and a brief annotation describing the scope of publication and special features. The Ukrainian section is represented by 77 publications, including 2 dailies, 4 weeklies, 4 semi-monthlies, 16 monthlies, 8 bi-monthlies, 16 quarterlies, and 17 irregular publications for Ukrainian and bilingual groups and 10 publications in the English group. In terms of circulation, the Ukrainian periodicals registered in this directory show a combined annual total of 179,638 copies, ranking eighth among all ethnic groups, with the Jewish group being first (141 publications with 3 million copies) and the Spanish group second (58 publications with 1.5 million copies).

Since 1967, Alexander Fedynskyj has been compiling on a regular basis *Bibliohra-fichniy pokazhchyk Ukrains'koi presy poza mezhamy Ukrainy za ...* ([Bibliographical Index of the Ukrainian Press outside Ukraine for the Year ...] Cleveland, Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland, 1967-). The first annual issue was published in 1967, listing 487 periodicals published in several European countries, America, and Australia. The second volume of this directory (for 1968-1969) listed 510 titles published in 15 countries, with much improved bibliographical citations indicating the title, title in second language if any, publisher's and editor's addresses, price, circulation, frequency, format, and language of publication. Further improvements were made in the edition for 1970-1971 (a separate title index) and subsequent editions—e.g., for 1972-1974 (Cleveland, 1975. 84p.). At the present time, Fedynskyj's *Index* is the only comprehensive directory covering

Ukrainian serials published outside Ukraine (in 16 countries).

Such standard sources as *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory: A Classified Guide to Current Periodicals, Foreign and Domestic* (New York, Bowker, 1932- . Biennial) cover some Ukrainian periodicals (including those published in the Soviet Union), and similar selective coverage for newspapers published in the United States and Canada is provided by the *1987 Gale Directory of Publications* (Detroit, Gale Research, 1869- . Annual). The third well-known source for periodicals, *The Standard Periodical Directory* (New York, Oxbridge, 1964- . Annual), probably contains more Ukrainian titles than *Ulrich's* or *Ayer*. Unfortunately, this particular directory is rather unreliable in terms of accuracy and updating, a problem that was discussed at some length in *American Reference Books Annual* 1978 (see entry 18).

Reviews: *American Reference Books Annual* 1973, entry 28. *American Reference Books Annual* 1977, entry 430

255. Wynar, Lubomyr R., and Lois Buttlar. **Guide to Ethnic Museums, Libraries, and Archives in the United States.** Kent, Ohio, Program for the Study of Ethnic Publications, School of Library Science, Kent State University, 1978. 378p.

Based on responses to mailed questionnaires, this guide provides information on 838 museums, libraries, and archives of more than 70 ethnic groups arranged in 63 categories. The multi-ethnic section covers institutions that are sponsored by several ethnic groups as well as some selected major research-oriented centers not sponsored by ethnic groups or organizations. The purpose of this guide is to assist those interested in ethnic research in locating centers that contain relevant information. The annotations, prepared with this goal in mind, contain the name and type of institution, address, telephone number, sponsoring organization, personnel, date founded, scope of activities, access (whether open to general public or not), admission information, publications, and general comments about unique features.

Over 30 Ukrainian institutions are represented in this guide, including the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York, which sponsors the largest library and archives for Ukrainian materials (45,000 books plus the extensive archival collection), constituting one of the major collections on Ukraine and Ukrainians in the Western world. Ukrainian materials housed in academic and public libraries are not covered in this guide, but some information on this subject is provided by Lee Ash's *Subject*

Collections, 5th ed. (New York, Bowker, 1978. 1184p.). It should be noted that the most important library collections of Ukrainian material are housed at the Library of Congress and in the New York Public Library, followed by collections at Harvard, the University of Illinois at Urbana, and Indiana University.

Reviews: G. E. Evans. *American Reference Books Annual* 1979, entry 446. D. Cohen. *Journal of Library History* 14:3:399-401 (Summer 1979). N. Sahli. *American Archivist* 42:3:361-62 (July 1979)

256. Wynar, Lubomyr R., comp. **Slavic Ethnic Libraries, Museums and Archives in the United States: A Guide and Directory.** Compiled with the assistance of Pat Kleeberger. Chicago, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association, and Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications, School of Library Science, Kent State University, 1980. 164p.

This is the first comprehensive reference guide to the holdings of Slavic cultural and social institutions (libraries, museums, and archives) in the United States. After the preface and brief introduction, 14 ethnic groups are alphabetically listed, as are the institutions appearing beneath these headings. Entries describe the historical background, activities, facilities, goals, programs, and services available from each institution. There is also a section on multi-ethnic cultural institutions. The guide concludes with name and geographical indexes. As Dr. Wynar states in his preface, the guide "aims at librarians, archivists, educators and students of ethnicity who are involved in the development of meaningful library services to ethnic communities" (p. v).

Dr. Lubomyr Wynar is professor of library science and director of the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications at Kent State University and the author of numerous books on ethnic studies, history, and library science. Among his other works are *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States* (see entry 254) and *Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Organizations in the United States* (see entry 257).

Reviews: D. Shtohryn. *Ukrains'ka knyha* 10:4: 127 (1980)

257. Wynar, Lubomyr R., with the assistance of Lois Buttlar and Anna T. Wynar. **Encyclopedic Directory of Ethnic Organizations in the United States.** Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1975. 414p.

Lubomyr Wynar, professor of library science at Kent State University and nationally known authority on ethnic studies, compiled this

comprehensive guide to 1,475 ethnic organizations in the United States. A total of 73 separate ethnic groups are represented. The purpose of this compendium is to identify all ethnic organizations of national importance and describe their objectives, activities, and publications. The full name of each organization, its address, principal officers, membership, date founded, and other data are provided for cultural, political, religious, fraternal, professional, scholarly, and youth ethnic organizations in order to illustrate the organizational structure of a given ethnic community. Ukrainian-American organizations are listed on pages 358-78 (a total of some 60 entries). The information for this section, as well as for other ethnic groups, was obtained from a questionnaire administered by the Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications at Kent State University.

This directory provides substantially more information on ethnic organizations than the well-known annual *Encyclopedia of Associations* (Detroit, Gale, 1966-), which lists only 400-500 of the 1,800-2,000 national and international ethnic organizations in the United States and Canada. In addition to Wynar's *Encyclopedic Directory* (which covers only organizations of national importance), there are a number of regional directories for local organizations, including Ukrainian groups—e.g., *Greater Cleveland Nationalities Directory 1974* (Cleveland, Sun Newspapers and the Nationalities Services Center, 1974); *Ethnic Directory I* (Detroit, Southern Michigan Regional Ethnic Heritage Studies Center, 1973); or *Directory of Ukrainian Professionals and Businessmen in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1972* (Philadelphia, Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association, 1972). Similar guides for local organizations also exist in Canada—e.g., Andrew Gregorovich, ed. *Ukrainian Toronto. A Directory of Ukrainian Cultural Groups, Organizations and Institutions in Toronto*, 2nd ed. (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Toronto Branch, 1976. 64p.).

One of the oldest directories is W. Weresh's *Guide to Ukrainian American Institutions, Professionals and Business* (New York, Carpathian Star Pub. Co., 1955. 336p.). Probably the most comprehensive directory of this type is the *Directory of Ethnic Organizations in Massachusetts* (Boston, Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission, 1976. 204p.), which lists 1,308 organizations, 32 schools, 29 publications, 276 churches, and other ethnic entities covering 42 ethnic groups. The Ukrainian group is represented with six organizations, three churches, and one publication, with brief paragraphs indicating their purposes and activities.

Reviews: *American Reference Books Annual*

1976, entry 394. D. H. Tolzmann. *International Migration Review* 10:34:268-69 (Summer 1976).

Historical Studies— Early Period

258. Bodnarczuk, Dmytro. "An Analysis of the Key Historical Factors in the Development of the Ethno-National Consciousness of the Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States before 1916." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, Munich, 1975. 191p.

The purpose of this study is to analyze historical factors that influenced the development of an ethno-national consciousness of Ukrainian immigrants in the United States before 1916. Among the strongest of immigrant labor organizations created during the period from 1877 to 1916 was the Ukrainian National Association, founded in 1896. The Association's jubilee book, published in 1936, contains a detailed history of the Association and the Ukrainian community, including 263 histories of individual communities. This dissertation provides a translation of this source as well as an analysis of the key factors in the development of ethno-national consciousness, including the development of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian National Association, its conventions and newspaper, *Svoboda*, educational institutions, and organized events.

259. Luciwi, Theodore. **Father Agapius Honcharenko, First Ukrainian Priest in the United States.** New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1970. 223p.

Born in 1812 in the village of Kriven in Ukraine and educated in Orthodox Church institutions for the priesthood, Father Agapius Honcharenko was a restless idealist. Upon arriving in the United States in 1865, he took a position as a translator for the American Bible Society. Hoping to publish a newspaper and other works for Russian immigrants in the United States, Honcharenko bought a press with a Cyrillic printing font, which he moved across the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. With the support of the U.S. government, he began publication of the Russian/Ukrainian/English *Alaska Herald-Svoboda*, the first newspaper in Cyrillic to appear within the U.S. borders. Within its pages he denounced the exploitation of the Alaskan population by commercial companies and defended the rights of Ukrainians, Jews, and Tartars. Though hunted and persecuted by czarist police in England, Egypt, and America for his fierce opposition to czarist tyranny and oppression, Honcharenko

was the first to bring to this continent the story of Ukraine and its fight for freedom. He died in 1916 on a small farm near Hayward, California. During World War II, as a result of the extensive purchase of war bonds by Ukrainian Americans, a ship was named after the crusading Ukrainian-Orthodox priest.

The book is a scholarly effort written in a popular style. A. P. Coleman notes in his review, "Wherever he went, Honcharenko impressed the learned, the idealistic, and the great ... Honcharenko was truly a 'man ahead of his time' " (p. 86). W. Halich's review states simply, "It is the best work on the subject" (p. 311).

Reviews: A. P. Coleman. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:1:84-86 (1971). W. Halich. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:3:309-11 (1971).

260. Luci, Wasy, and Theodore Luci. **Ahapius Honcharenko and the Alaska Herald: The Editor's Life and an Analysis of His Newspaper.** Toronto, Slavia Library, 1963. 120p.

This work exemplifies the role of Ukrainian pioneers in the American West and Alaska. Father Ahapius Honcharenko, Ukrainian-Orthodox priest, revolutionary, and founder of the *Alaska Herald-Svoboda*, was instrumental in acquainting the settlers of the Alaskan Territory with the constitutional framework of the United States. Honcharenko was a learned man of deep personal convictions, a man who believed strongly in liberty and human rights. After a brief foreword and abstract summary, the book is divided into three parts. Part 1 provides a detailed biography of Ahapius Honcharenko, delving into Ukraine's past, the political conditions in the czarist empire of Nicholas I, the sad state of Orthodox monastic life in Russia, and Honcharenko's escape to America in 1865. Part 2 focuses on the history behind the *Alaska Herald-Svoboda's* publication and analyzes its impact on Ukrainians in Alaska. Part 3 introduces the reader to articles, newspaper clippings, photographs, and illustrations that pertain to Father Ahapius Honcharenko's time in San Francisco. The book concludes with chapter notes, a brief bibliography, a listing of periodicals, and an index.

Regional Studies

261. Basarab, Stephen, Paul Fenchak, Wolodymyr C. Shushko, and others. **The Ukrainians of Maryland.** Baltimore, Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland, 1977. 519p.

This is the first in-depth study of any Slavic group in the history of Maryland, even though

East Europeans constitute 15% of the population. The volume begins with a brief background on Ukraine itself, covering geographic features, climate, population, products, and Ukrainian history from its origins, Ukraine under Lithuania and Poland, the Cossack Period, Ukrainians in the Russian Empire, World War I, World War II, and the present. The following three chapters discuss why Ukrainians migrated to the United States (focusing on Maryland in particular), their arrival and settlement in Maryland around 1870, and the geographic distribution of Maryland's Ukrainian population. Chapter 6 elaborates on the problem of journalistic confusion of ethnic identities, i.e., the all-too-common problem of those in the West calling Ukrainians, Latvians, Byelorussians, and other ethnic groups "Russian." Churches and religion are examined in detail by Stephen Basarab in chapter 7, and subsequent chapters focus on Slavic studies programs in Maryland, Ukrainian heritage schools, Ukrainian foods, *pysanky* (colorfully painted Easter eggs), artwork and embroidery, and the Ukrainian-American contribution in areas such as military service, sports, music, literature, politics, and government. The book is well documented throughout, with chapter footnotes and a bibliography of sources for further research. And as noted by Peter John Critikos in his review, "Scholar and layman alike will find this manuscript rewarding" (p. 284).

Other regional studies of the Ukrainian experience in the United States include *Ukrainians in Pennsylvania. A Contribution to the Growth of the Commonwealth* (Alexander Lushnycky, editor-in-chief, Philadelphia, Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of Philadelphia, 1976. 134p.); *Ukrainians in Texas* (Victor Balaban and Bohdan Hirka. Houston, Victor Balaban, 1976. 169p.); *Ukrainians of Detroit* (Myroslava Stefaniuk and Fred E. Dohrs. Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1979. 113p.); *Cleveland Ethnic Directory* (Joseph Stempuzis, et al., eds. Cleveland, Nationalities Services Center with Cleveland State University Ethnic Heritage Studies, 1981. 181p.); *Ethnic Chicago* (Peter d'A. Jones and Melvin Holli. Chicago, William B. Eerdmans, 1981. 384p.); and an article by Paul Fenchak, "An Historical Sketch of the Ukrainians of Maryland" (*Ethnic Heritages and Horizons* [item 12] 131-36, 1980). In addition, there is Michael Wichorek and Marta Wichorek's *Ukrainians in Detroit* (Detroit, Wichorek, 1955. 96p.); Bohdan Procko's "Pennsylvania: Focal Point of Ukrainian Immigration" (In: *Ethnic Experience in Pennsylvania*. Edited by J. J. Bodnar. Lewisburg, Pa., Bucknell University Press, 1973. pp. 216-32); Dora Rak's "Ukrainians in New Jersey from the Settlement to the

Centennial Anniversary" (In: *The New Jersey Ethnic Experience*. Edited by Barbara Cunningham. Union City, N.J., William M. Wise, 1975. pp. 435-59); *Sixty Years of the Ukrainian Community in Philadelphia: Published in Commemoration of the Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of the Association* (Philadelphia, Ukrainian-American Citizens' Association, 1944. 216p.); *Ukrainians in Colorado*, edited by P. Babiak in cooperation with K. Krupsky (Denver, Ukrainian-American Bicentennial Organization, 1976. 63p.); and *Ukrainians in Illinois*, edited by Thomas Kochman and Miroslav Semchyshin (Chicago, Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, 1976. 20p.).

In addition to ethnic regional studies there are a number of scholarly studies dealing with several aspects of Ukrainian cultural life. Good examples of such studies are Bohdan Procko's *Ukrainian Catholics in America. A History* (Washington, D.C., University Press of America, 1982. 170p.) and Vladimir C. Nahirny and Joshua A. Fishman's "Ukrainian Language Maintenance Efforts in the United States" (In: Joshua Fishman, ed. *Language Loyalty in the United States*. The Hague, Mouton, 1966. pp. 318-57). Carpatho-Ukraine is also represented by a number of publications, e.g., Walter C. Warzeski's *Byzantine Rite Rusins in Carpatho-Ruthenia and America* (Pittsburgh, Byzantine Seminary Press, 1971. 332p.).

Reviews: Detroit. I. E. Zielyk. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 6:2:80-83 (Fall 1981). B. Romanenchuk. *Ukrains'kyi knyha* 10: 3:96-97 (1980)

Chicago. A. Makuch. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:5:556-58 (December 1982)

Cleveland. W. J. Williams. *Ethnic Forum* 1:2: 52 (September 1981)

Maryland. P. J. Critikos. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:2:283-84 (Summer 1979). P. J. Critikos. *Nationalities Papers* 7:2:235-36 (Fall 1979)

Pennsylvania. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 33:3:308-309 (Autumn 1977)

Texas. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 33: 1:69-70 (Spring 1977)

262. Bratush, James D. **A Historical Documentary of the Ukrainian Community of Rochester, New York**. Translated by Anastasia Smerychynska. New York, Christopher Press, 1973. 581p.

This chronicle of Ukrainian immigration and settlement in Rochester is arranged in four parts. The first part, "History of Ukrainian Settlement in Rochester, New York," gives a background to the early waves of immigration, provides details on the first generation in Roches-

ter, and follows with a more recent picture of life from 1930 to 1969. Part 2, "The Preservation of a Cultural Heritage," provides background and details on the emergence of numerous cultural organizations such as the Reading Club, the Federation of Ukrainians, the Michael Drachmaniv Society, the Lesia Ukrainka Society, etc. Part 3, "The Ukrainian Civic Center of New York," documents the realization of this dream in Rochester and provides a list of the civic center's distinguished members. Part 4 encompasses a synoptic history of the Knights of St. George Brotherhood and the Free Cossacks Society; letters and excerpts from the Ukrainian Press about the life and activities of Rochester's Ukrainian community; and an index to the volume.

A more general article by John P. Fulton, "Demographic Profile of Ukrainian Americans, 1970" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:4:379-87 Winter 1980) may also be of interest to the reader.

263. Ewanchuk, Michael. **Hawaiian Ordeal: Ukrainian Contract Workers 1897-1910**. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Author, 1986. 180p.

Hawaiian Ordeal describes the events of the last decade of the nineteenth century when Ukrainian immigrants, many of them displaced farmers, arrived in Hawaii and were induced to sign contracts of indenture to work on the islands' vast sugarcane plantations. As the author comments in his preface, "Their experiences in the 'Paradise Isles of the Pacific' were, however, far from happy: they were maltreated and exploited. Yet after the first group of 1897 arrived, the agents managed to induce more to come, and later they were joined by a much larger group of displaced farmers from the Ukrainian steppes who were sent to Manchuria. In Hawaii both groups were forced by Hackfeld (head of a sugar conglomerate) and other planters to work under 'near slave' conditions" (p. vii).

Existing literature on this subject is scant or nonexistent, and Mr. Ewanchuk has done an excellent job of bringing to light the sad plight of these early Ukrainian and other European pioneers who, as Ewanchuk puts it, "suffered untold miseries on the sugar cane plantations from the planters and their cow-whip-wielding-sadistic lunas" (p. ix).

264. Warzeski, Walter C. "Religion and National Consciousness in the History of the Rusins of Carpatho-Ruthenia and the Byzantine Rite Pittsburgh Exarchate." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1964. 395p.

This work provides a case study of the interaction of religion and nationality as revealed by the history of the Pittsburgh Exarchate of

the Byzantine Rite. Areas examined include the ethnic and political origins of the Rusins, the Magyar domination of Carpatho-Ruthenia, the nineteenth-century Rusin cultural revival, immigration to the United States, the creation of a hybrid church by the Uzhorod, and the subsequent problems in adjustment and maintenance of Rusin religious and cultural heritage in the new environment. The author concludes that the Rusins succeeded in preserving their national and religious identity in spite of all difficulties and thus provide an illuminating case study of the interaction between nationality and religion in Europe and in America.

Specific Topics

265. Hauser, Ewa Krystyna. "Ethnicity and Class Consciousness in a Polish American Community." Ph.D. diss., Johns Hopkins University, 1982. 360p.

Using local newspaper accounts, parish jubilee books, and oral histories, the author studies the labor struggles involving a group of Galician immigrant textile workers in the 1920s and 1930s. The history and pattern of the group's migration are analyzed as is radical action based on peasant class consciousness.

266. Kuropas, Myron Bohdan. "The Making of the Ukrainian American, 1884-1939. A Study in Ethno-National Education." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1974. 506p.

The author has arranged this study into ten chapters. After introducing the topic, he analyzes Ukrainian ethno-cultural identity, the Ukrainian experience in America, and the effects of World War I on Ukrainian ethno-national identity. The rise and fall of Ukrainian communism as an ethno-national model, and nationalism and monarchism as alternatives are also discussed. Following is an examination of religious conflict experienced by Ukrainians in America, the ethno-cultural response, and the passing of Ukrainian ethno-cultural identity to future generations.

267. Mamchur, Stephen W. "Nationalism, Religion, and the Problem of Assimilation among Ukrainians in the United States: A Study of the Effect of Old World Minority Status upon a Minority Group in the United States, with Specific Reference to Churches and Auxiliary organizations." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1942. 134p.

Based on historical data on the activities of Ukrainian churches in the United States, this study examines the effects of these religious

organizations on the assimilation of Ukrainians into American society. After a comprehensive analysis of the historical development of nationalism and the Ukrainian church, the author suggests that, although the churches preserve the culture and heritage of Ukrainians in the United States, they also have a tendency to retard the assimilation process.

268. Martyniuk, Osyp. "Historical Development of the Ukrainian Settlement Forms." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1978. 128p.

This study is based on the contention that the manmade environment is closely related to his actions and is an integral part of history. This environment has a structured meaning within a cultural setting. The author examines the development of the spatial forms of Ukrainian villages and traces it to prehistoric times. The importance of the analysis of their uniqueness in the study of the ethnogenesis of the Ukrainian people is also discussed.

269. Milstead, Marlene Stefanow. "Generational Retention of Selected Cultural and Social Characteristics among Ukrainian-Americans." Ph.D. diss., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1976. 224p.

Emphasizing intergenerational maintenance of social and cultural characteristics among Ukrainians in America, with an in-depth look at a community in Miami, Florida, the author focuses on three characteristics: group cohesion and marriage patterns, language retention, and Ukrainian church affiliation. Historical data is provided to document the significance of these factors. Analysis of the data indicates that even among first-generation community participants who helped build a Ukrainian community and culture in America, as well as their siblings and offspring, the assimilation process is escalating, and the decline in retention of ethnic characteristics is marked.

270. Shandler, Melvin Alan. "A Study of the Attitudes toward Psychotherapy of American German Jews and Selected Groups of American East European Jews." Ph.D. diss., The Catholic University of America, 1979. 218p.

Focusing on Ashkenazic Jews and East European Jews, this study attempts to determine whether different ethnic groups possess different culturally determined attitudes toward social institutions and services such as psychotherapy. Based on a sample of 120 subjects from the German group, including respondents of regional origin and German-speaking origin, and the East European group, including subjects

of Ukrainian, Polish, and Lithuanian origin, the concluding evidence supports the author's contention that the German group had a statistically more positive attitude toward psychotherapy than did the East European group.

271. Wolowyna, Oleh, ed. **Ethnicity and National Identity. Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Persons with Ukrainian Mother Tongue in the United States.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1986. 175p.

This is a collection of re-edited papers originally presented at the symposium on "Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Persons with Ukrainian Mother Tongue in the United States, 1970" held at Harvard University on November 11-12, 1977. Not counting a longer introduction by the editor that briefly discusses the history of Ukrainian immigrants and general findings of the 1970 census, this symposium includes nine papers: "Demographic Profile" by John P. Fulton, "The Ukrainians Among Us" by Volodimir N. Bandera, "Population Distribution and Internal Migration" by Oleh Wolowyna and Mary Anne Salmon, "Fertility and Marital Status" by Jean E. Kincade, "Family Structure and Family Extension" by Frances E. Goldscheider, "Socioeconomic Characteristics" by Oleh Wolowyna, "Residential and Housing Characteristics" by Robert J. Magnani and Basil G. Zimmer, "Sociological Implications of the Demographic Characteristics" by Charles B. Keely, and "Sociological Implications of the Socioeconomic Characteristics" by Wsevolod W. Isajiw. The general consensus among researchers indicates that traditional Ukrainian family life appears to be surviving despite greater dispersion, and Ukrainians have the highest rate of home ownership among Eastern European groups. On the plus side one should also note that Ukrainian women, in general, have not only a higher educational level than ever before but also enjoy a higher income than their American counterparts. The percentage of Ukrainians with higher education is relatively large, but Ukrainian males are less able to translate education and time worked into income than other American males. Ukrainians also tend to marry later, and the fertility rate among Ukrainian women is somewhat low in comparison to the American average. All in all, this is the only demographic study of this magnitude in English and will supplement and complement a much older work by Vasyly Halich, *Ukrainians in the United States* (see entry 241).

Reviews: A. Pawliczko. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:247-48 (Fall-Winter 1987).

Other Countries

272. Bartolome, Leopoldo Jose. "The Colonos of Apostoles: Adaptive Strategy and Ethnicity in a Polish-Ukrainian Settlement in Northern Argentina." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1974. 364p.

This study deals with the historical development and present configuration of Apostoles, a Polish-Ukrainian farming settlement located in the province of Misiones, in the Argentine Northeast. The focus of the research is on the nature of agrarian development and the role of ethnicity in shaping group and individual behavior in an immigrant farm setting. In conclusion, the role of ethnicity in the life of the colony is analyzed from the point of view of its function as a principle of social organization and as a resource open to manipulation by individuals.

273. Kuzio, Taras. "The Polish Opposition and the Ukrainian Question." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:2:26-58 (Winter 1987).

This article reviews the writings of the uncensored press in Poland on the Ukrainian problem since the imposition of martial law on December 13, 1981. The author examines a number of Polish underground publications, e.g., "Underground Word," "New Koalition," "Independence," "Meetings," "Independent Thought," and others. Separate attention is given to the Polish book *Belorussians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians: Our Enemies or Brothers* (Warsaw, 1983, in Polish) and a special issue of the Polish journal *Independence* devoted to the 600th anniversary of the Polish-Lithuanian Union. Separate sections of this interesting essay are devoted to the religious problem, dissent in Ukraine, etc. In conclusion, Dr. Kuzio indicates that "since December 1981 the Polish opposition has grasped the initiative to launch a wide-ranging debate dealing with the entire breadth of Polish-Ukrainian relations" (p. 48). The article is well documented with numerous references to Polish sources.

274. Petryshyn, Roman W. "Britain's Ukrainian Community: A Study of the Political Dimension in Ethnic Community Development." Ph.D. diss., University of Bristol, 1980. 340p.

This study provides a theoretical framework and model for the study of nationalism and political ethnicity. The model provides a continuum for four types of national ethnos: nation-state, national minority, ethno-national people, and ethnic group. These are linked to a

historical and sociological framework explaining the rise of nations. The model and related hypotheses are tested by a study of Britain's Ukrainian community, which exhibits both nationalism and political ethnicity. The funda-

mental cleavage in the community resulting from emigré nationalist political activity in 1949 is examined, and the effects of nationalism and political ethnicity on ethnic community development are discussed.

Introduction

Ukrainian folklore is a part of ethnographic studies, which were popular during the nineteenth century as well as the first quarter of the twentieth century. These studies are now neglected even in Ukraine, and materials in English are limited to several translations from Ukrainian, e.g., *Ukrainian Folk Tales* (see entry 278) and some Canadian studies done primarily by Dr. Robert B. Klymash. See, for example, the annotation for *Ukrainian Folklore in Canada* (entry 281) in which we enumerate some of his other writings. A brief survey of publications in folklore and ethnography is offered by Professor P. Odarchenko (see entry 276) and covers several years. The best overview of ethnography and folklore can be found in the chapter entitled "Ethnography" (pp. 268-429), published in the first volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*. The reader will find there an excellent article on the history and present state of research in ethnography, written by such well-known scholars as P. Odarchenko, Z. Kuzela, and V. Petrov. Several other survey-type articles follow, e.g., "Material Folk Culture" by L. Burachynska; "The Spiritual Culture of the People" by Z. Kuzela; "Oral Literature" by P. Odarchenko; "Folk Art and Handicraft" by M. Nyzhankivsky, D. Horniatkevych, O. Povstenko, and V. Sichynsky; and "Folklore and Art under the Soviets" by B. Krawciw. All articles are very well documented with numerous references to bibliographical sources in Ukrainian and other languages. A brief article on folklore written by B. Medwidsky is also to be found in the first volume of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37, pp. 909-911).

For related materials, see the section "Folk Art" in the chapter "Art and Architecture."

General Works

275. Graham, Merika Sonia. "Psychological Aspects of the Feminine in Ukrainian Folk Tales: A Jungian Analysis with Implications for Psychotherapy." Ph.D. diss., Union for Experimenting Colleges/University without Walls and Union Graduate School, 1985. 448p.

Using the method of fairy-tale interpretation developed by M. L. von Franz, this study examines four Ukrainian folk tales with particular attention to manifestations of the feminine psyche. The thesis begins with a review of Slavic literature and the nature of Ukrainian fairy tales, then shows how fairy tales can connect with national identity, past and present. After highlighting Jungian understanding of the feminine principle and how strongly the feminine principle has operated in Slavic culture, Graham analyzes the four folk tales in order to explore the conscious operation of the feminine in Ukrainian culture and any unconscious

compensation in the national unconscious. Finally, Graham discusses clinical implications of the use of the folk tale in psychotherapy.

276. Odarchenko, Petro. "A Survey of Publications on Ukrainian Ethnography and Folklore in the Years 1957-1962." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 10:1-2(29-30):92-110 (1962-1963).

Professor Odarchenko, a well-known literary critic, folklorist and ethnographer of the older generation of Ukrainian scholars, presents a brief survey of the research work in the field of Ukrainian ethnography and folklore that attained a peak of development in the 1920s. The author briefly describes the work of the Ethnographic Commission of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Theodore Vovk Museum of Anthropology and Ethnology, the Cabinet of Primitive Culture at the Chair of History of Ukraine, and other scholarly institutions of the 1920s. In 1936 the Institute of Ukrainian Folklore was established, and the

period of "personality cult" had a very negative effect on the study of Ukrainian folklore. The author concentrates on the period from 1957 to 1962, describing publishing activities in this area and offering a number of interesting comments on scholars and studies of Ukrainian folklore. The article offers many references to published works in the Soviet Ukraine and can serve as a helpful introductory survey for the uninitiated.

A well-researched article by R. B. Klymasz is "Folklore Politics in the Soviet Ukraine: Perspectives on Some Recent Trends and Development" (In: *Folklore, Nationalism and Politics*, edited by F. J. Oinas. Columbus, Ohio, Slavica Publishers, 1978).

277. Pomorska, Krystyna. "Observations of Ukrainian Erotic Folk Songs." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:1:115-29 (March 1977).

The author, a member of the faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, selected three lyrical songs for detailed analysis, offering also some general comments on the development of Ukrainian folklore from the early romantic period to the present. A number of leading scholars are mentioned, e.g., M. Maksymovych, O. Potebnia, F. Kolessa, and Canadian linguist J. Rudnytsky. A number of similar articles treating specific topics were published in several scholarly journals, e.g., K. A. Papmen's "An Eighteenth Century English Translation of Ukrainian Folksong" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:175-80 June 1982). Several articles were authored by J. B. Rudnytsky (see his bibliography, entry 172), and several anthologies have been published, e.g., Eugenie Linieff's *Folksongs of the Ukraine* (Godfrey, Ill., Monticello College Press, 1958) or J. Dziobko's *My Songs: A Selection of Ukrainian Folksongs in English Translation* (Winnipeg, Virden, 1958). In addition to Dr. Klymasz and Professor J. B. Rudnytsky, several Ukrainian writers translated Ukrainian folktales, e.g., Maria Halun-Bloch's *Ukrainian Folk Tales*, translated from the original collection of Ivan Rudchenko and Maria Lukianenko (New York, Coward McCann, 1964. 76p.); or, also by Halun-Bloch, *Ivanko and the Dragon*, an old Ukrainian folktale from the original collection of Ivan Rudchenko (New York, Atheneum, 1969. 48p.). Folklore of Ukrainian inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains, the Hutsuls, is described by Stanislav Vincenz in *On the High Uplands: Sagas, Songs, Tales, and Legends of Carpathians*, translated by N. C. Stevens (New York, Roy Publishers, 1956. 344p.). A number of articles on this subject were also written by Dr. Oleksa Woropay, e.g., "Customs of Our People" (*Ukrainian Review* 16:41-48 December 1969; *ibid.*, 17:43-48 March 1970; *ibid.*,

17:53-61 June 1970; *ibid.*, 17:58-64 September 1970; *ibid.*, 17:80-87 December 1970; *ibid.*, 18:79-96 March 1971). Two other articles to be consulted are "Traditions of Harvest Time" (*ibid.*, 2:67-70 September 1955) and "Ukrainian Fairy Tales" (*ibid.*, 2:31-37 June 1955).

Related more to medicine than folklore is a well-researched monograph by Dr. Natalia Osadcha-Janata entitled *Herbs Used in the Ukrainian Folk Medicine* (New York, Research Program on the USSR and the New York Botanical Garden, 1952. 114p.).

278. **Ukrainian Folk Tales.** Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1986. 388p.

Translated from Ukrainian by Irena Zheleznova with illustrations by Yuli Kryha, this is actually the third edition of this anthology published in Kiev. Over 70 folk tales are included, with such well-known tales as "The Bear and the Bees," "The Goat and the Ram," "Kirilo the Tanner," etc. Several other anthologies have been published in English in Ukraine, e.g., *Ukrainian Folk Tales* (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1974. 118p.), selected and translated by Anatole Bilenko with illustrations by Roman Adamovich. Included are 20 folk tales, e.g., "Pan Kotsky the Puss-O-Cat," "The Magic Egg," "The Golden Slipper," etc. The best anthology of folk tales published abroad was edited and translated by a well-known children's author, Marie Halun-Bloch. Her anthology, *Ukrainian Folk Tales* (New York, Coward McCann, 1964. 76p.), was based on the original collections of Ivan Rudchenko and Maria Lukianenko. J. Hnizdovsky provided excellent illustrations for the 12 folk tales, which include "The Farmer, the Bear, and the Fox."

Canadian Studies

279. Klymasz, R., and B. Medwidsky. "Macaronic Poetics in Ukrainian Canadian Folklore." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:1:206-216 (March 1983).

The oral folklore creativity shows two separate but related spheres of macaronic productivity: (a) the intrusion of lexical elements from Canada's two official languages into otherwise Ukrainian verbal (or oral) textual items, and (b) the reverse phenomenon, that is, the intrusion of Ukrainian elements into an otherwise English or French verbal (or oral) textual item. The authors selected nine texts to illustrate this problem. The reader may also consult J. Rudnytsky's *Ukrainian-Canadian Folklore and Dialectological Texts* (Winnipeg, University of Manitoba Press, 1956) or Louisa Loeb's (comp. and ed.

with Dorothy Livesay) *Down Singing Centuries: Folk Literature of the Ukraine* (Winnipeg, Hyperion Press, 1981. 204p.). One of the earliest contributions in this area was made by Professor V. Shcherbakiwskyj in "The Early Ukrainian Social Order as Reflected in Ukrainian Wedding Customs" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 31:325-51 June 1953). In general, with the exception of works by Klymasz, little has been published in English on Ukrainian folklore. Professor B. Medwidsky analyzes this situation in his article on folklore in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (vol. 2, pp. 909-911), citing primarily works published in Ukrainian. In regard to Soviet Ukraine, the best article is by to R. Klymasz, titled "Folklore Politics in the Soviet Ukraine: Perspectives on Some Recent Trends and Developments" (In: *Folklore, Nationalism, and Politics* edited by Felix J. Oinas. Columbus, Ohio, Slavica, 1978. 189p.). Another work of this nature, edited by Linda Degh, is *Studies in East European Folk Narratives* published by the American Folklore Society in 1978.

Reviews: Oinas. L. E. Dobriansky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:4:406-408 (Winter 1978).

Loeb. J. B. Rudnyckyj. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:4:409-411 (Winter 1982).

280. Klymasz, Robert B. **Folk Narrative among Ukrainian-Canadians in Western Canada.** Ottawa, Canadian Center for Folk Culture Studies, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, 1973. 133p. (Mercury Series, no. 4).

This is a survey of Ukrainian-Canadian folk narrative in western Canada during the 1960s. Dr. Klymasz, then head of the Slavic and East European section of Canada's National Museum of Man, has written a scholarly analysis of the subject intended for the serious student rather than the general reader. The author has also written a number of other works on this topic, among them *An Introduction to the Ukrainian-Canadian Immigrant Folksong Cycle* (Ottawa, National Museums of Canada, 1970. 156p. Bulletin no. 234, Folklore Series no. 8), containing an analysis of 28 folksongs and presenting a selection of ten songs on flexidiscs; and *The Ukrainian Winter Folksong Cycle in Canada* (Ottawa, National Museums of Canada, 1970. 156p. Bulletin no. 236, Folklore Series no. 9), containing a compilation of 50 folksong items. Both books, as noted in a review by V. J. Kaye, open "a new page in the field of Canadian Slavic studies" (p. 364).

Joseph Chimczuk's *Ukrainian Canadian Folk Wisdom* (2nd ed. Windsor, Ontario, Sumner Printing and Publishing, 1976. 183p.) is

a collection of 1,250 examples of Ukrainian proverbs and folk wisdom covering all aspects of life.

Reviews: V. J. Kaye. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:364-65 (1972).

281. Klymash, Robert B. **Ukrainian Folklore in Canada.** New York, Arno Press, 1980. 324p.

Dr. Klymash is one of the most productive authors in the area of Ukrainian folklore and since 1971 has held a number of research, teaching, and administrative positions at Harvard, the University of Alberta, the University of Ottawa, etc. The present work is probably the most comprehensive presentation of the development of Ukrainian folklore in Canada and is based on his doctoral dissertation at Indiana University (see entry 282). The author also compiled *A Bibliography of Ukrainian Folklore in Canada, 1902-1964* (Ottawa, National Museum of Canada, 1969. 53p.) as well as a number of separately published studies and articles. More interesting studies are enumerated here in chronological order: "Social and Cultural Motifs in Canadian Ukrainian Lullabies" (*Slavic and East European Journal* 12:176-83 1968); "Syllabo-Stanzaic Stability and the Ukrainian Kolomyjka: A Case Study" (In: *Studies Presented to Professor Roman Jakobson by His Students*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1968. pp. 149-64); "An Introduction to the Ukrainian-Canadian Immigrant Folksong Cycle" (In: National Museum of Canada. *Bulletin*, no. 234. Ottawa, 1970. 106p. 3 flexidiscs); *The Ukrainian Winter Folksong Cycle in Canada* (In: *ibid.*, no. 236. 156p. 4 flexidiscs); *Continuity and Change: The Ukrainian Folk Heritage in Canada* (Ottawa, National Museum of Canada, 1972. 56p.); "Traditional Ukrainian Balladry in Canada" (with James Porter. *Western Folklore* 33:89-132 1974); and "Male and Female Principles as Structure in the Ritual Foodways of Ukrainians in Canada" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:2:15-27 Winter 1955). Dr. Klymash was also interested in the development of Ukrainian folklore in Soviet Ukraine. The reader should consult, for example, his "Folklore Politics in the Soviet Ukraine: Perspectives on Some Recent Trends and Developments" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:1:66-77 Spring 1978).

282. Klymasz, Robert Bogdan. "Ukrainian Folklore in Canada: An Immigrant Complex in Transition." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1971. 342p.

This study examines the development and change in folklore in Ukrainian communities in the Canadian prairie provinces. This evolutionary process has been marked by the conventional

stages in resistance to change, breakdown due to change, and reconstitution or adjustment to change. However, unique features are evident that demonstrate the ability of the old folklore complex to adapt to the new environment.

The reader should consult the author's monograph *Ukrainian Folklore in Canada* (see entry 281), which was based on this dissertation.

283. Mackie, Marlene Marie. "The Accuracy of Folk Knowledge Concerning Alberta Indians, Hutterites, and Ukrainians: An Available Data Stereotype Validation Technique." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1971.

This study tests the accuracy of stereotypes of the North American Indians, Hutterites, and Ukrainians, as well as seven other categories. Using a sample of 590 subjects from 25 organizations representing selected demographic characteristics, the accuracy of the stereotypes was assessed against data from public records and existing studies. It was found that out of 40 traits, 31 proved accurate, 4 inaccurate, and 5

unverified. A secondary concern of the study was to analyze the equivalence between stereotypes and prejudice.

284. Rudnytskyj, J. B. **Ukrainian-Canadian Folklore.** Texts in English Translation by Honore Ewach. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Science, 1960. 232p.

Sponsored by the Humanities Research Council of Canada, Professor Rudnytskyj, at that time head of the Slavic Department at the University of Manitoba, was able to travel throughout Canada in order to collect folklore material from Ukrainian settlers. As a result, two volumes were published in Ukrainian (1956 and 1958). A selection from these two volumes is presented here in English. The material is arranged in two parts: (1) traditional "old country" folklore transplanted to Canada, and (2) Ukrainian folklore created or adopted in Canada.

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 16:4:377-78 (Winter 1960)

7 GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

Introduction

In spite of the existence of a number of prominent Ukrainian geographers, works published in English constitute a very small portion of the large amount of literature on this subject written mostly in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, or even German. Thus, several works of such outstanding geographers as S. Rudnytsky, K. Voblyi, O. Dibrova, M. Palamarchuk, or even such emigré scholars as V. Kubijovyč are little known in the West. Only a few scholars of the younger generation, such as I. Stebelsky, are active in this subject area. Consequently, the material in this chapter is divided into three sections—"General Works," "Maps and Map Collections," and "Travel Guides"—and numbers less than ten main entries, with several additional works mentioned in annotations.

For more information the reader should consult the chapter "Physical Geography and Natural History" published in the first volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38), pp. 38-94, which has an appended bibliography in several languages. Most important are the survey articles, "History and the Present State of Geographic and Naturalistic Studies of Ukraine" by G. Kolody and "Ukraine as a Geographical Entity and Its Subregions" by V. Kubijovyč. The second volume of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37), pp. 29-33 contains a brief article on geography written by V. Kubijovyč and I. Stebelsky with a more recent bibliography of pertinent literature published primarily in Ukrainian.

General Works

285. Shabad, Theodore. **Geography of the U.S.S.R. A Regional Survey.** New York, Columbia University Press, 1951. 584p.

Though dated, this is still one of the best works in English covering a variety of topics. The author depends heavily on several Soviet works, primarily a well-known Soviet textbook by Baransky. The first part of Shabad's work stresses Soviet planning, industrial development, agriculture, transportation systems, etc. The second part is devoted to a regional survey and consists of 21 chapters dealing with individual Soviet republics, including Ukraine. A good bibliography and many illustrations accompany the text.

Several more recent publications exist, e.g., L. Symon's *The Soviet Union. A Systematic Geography* (B & N Imports, 1983. 278p.) or V. Pokshishevsky's *Geography of the Soviet Union: Economy, Geography, Population and Production Complexes* (Beekman Pub., 1975. 280p.). When speaking about sources published

in Ukrainian, it should be mentioned that one of the best is still O. T. Dibrova's *Heohrafiia Ukrains'koi RSR* ([Geography of Ukrainian SSR] Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola, 1958. 526p.), which contains a good bibliography.

Maps and Map Collections

286. Beauplan, Guillaume le Vasseur Sieur de. **A Description of Ukraine.** Edited by O. Sokolyszyn. New York, Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, 1958. 29p.

A French army engineer, architect, and cartographer (ca.1600-1673), Beauplan was also a captain in the artillery of the Polish army. He drew the first descriptive map of Ukraine in 1639, and in 1654 published in Danzig another specialized map of Ukraine. These maps were duplicated many times in various European countries. This is one of the more recent reproductions and includes geographic and economic information about Ukraine, describing

Ukrainian peasantry and other social classes and giving a detailed description of the Dnieper Rapids. The first English translation was published in 1704. A significant number of maps of Ukraine are incorporated into the text of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37) and *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38).

In regard to more recent articles about Beauplan, one should mention H. B. Pernal and D. F. Esser's "The 1673 Variant of Beauplan's General Map of Ukraine" (*Cartographica* 20:4: 92-98 1983).

Volodymyr Kubijovyč's *Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries* (L'viv, Ukr. Vydavnychi Instytut, 1937 LXII, 62p.) is a classic work by the most prominent contemporary Ukrainian geographer and was actually published in Ukrainian with an English title page and summaries. Of the many maps published after World War II in English, one should consider the exceptional *Map of Ukraine* prepared by Volodymyr Kubijovyč and Arkadii Zhukovskiy (Munich, Karl Wenschow, 1978, map and gazetteer. 38p.). This work is a 25-by-44-inch full-color map of Ukraine with a separate gazetteer in either Ukrainian or English. It indicates the present boundaries of the Ukrainian SSR as well as the boundaries of the Ukrainian ethnographical territory and the ethnically mixed regions. A popular political map of Ukraine was prepared in 1955 by the League of Americans of Ukrainian Descent and published under the title *The Map of Ukraine*. Information about Ukraine is provided in this work by a former professor of Georgetown University, Lev E. Dobriensky.

287. Friesen, Paul T. "Ukrainian Lands" *Maps in the University of Alberta Map Collection: A Cartobibliography*. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1988. 44p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 24).

The University of Alberta has a very comprehensive collection of maps of Ukraine, and this cartobibliography covers maps, map series, and atlases as of March 1987 that deal with Ukraine. This research report includes a brief bibliography (18 items) and an annotated cartobibliography covering inclusive maps, regional maps, town plans, map series, and atlases. Twenty-one appendixes provide reproductions (not always well executed) of indexes to maps on file at the University of Alberta. More attention should have been given to *Slavic Toponymic Atlas of the United States, Vol. I. Ukrainian* by Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr. (New York, Slavic Onomastic Research Group, 1982. 145p.), which shows an adequate documentation for each toponym under discussion.

288. Kordan, Bohdan S. *Land of the Cosacks: Antiquarian Maps of Ukraine. An Exhibition from the University of Alberta Map Collection, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre and Private Collections*. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, 1987. 56p.

The 24 maps reproduced in this collection cover the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries, with the focus on the central lands of Ukraine. The title of this exhibition is taken from Sanson's 1674 map, which describes this region as "Ukraine—Land of Cosacks." In addition to satisfactory reproduction (in black-and-white), the reader will find brief descriptions of each map on a separate page (with text in English and Ukrainian), giving information on author and publisher, cartography, brief publishing history and, if pertinent, a summary of historical events. This catalog also includes two famous maps by Beauplan, and in this respect the reader might be interested in consulting D. F. Essar and A. B. Pernal's "Beauplan's Description d'Ukraine: A Bibliography of Editions and Translations" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:485-489 December 1982), or by the same authors, "The 1652 Beauplan Maps of the Ukraine" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 9:1-2:61-80 June 1985), just to mention two of the more recent scholarly studies. Bohdan Kordan is also the author of *XVII and XVIII Century Maps of Ukraine* (Edmonton, University of Alberta, Ring House Gallery, 1985), and P. R. Magocsi presents a brief survey of Ukrainian historical cartography in *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas* (see entry 306). Adequate information on Ukrainian cartography is also offered by L. A. Bagrow in *History of Russian Cartography* (Wolfe Island, Ont., Walker Press, 1975. 2v.).

289. Kubijovyč, Volodymyr, and Arkadii Zhukovsky. *Map and Gazetteer of Ukraine*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1985. 30p. and folded map.

One of the most outstanding earlier maps of Ukraine was produced by the French cartographer Guillaume le Vasseur de Beauplan during the seventeenth century (see entry 286). In the first volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* the reader will find an article entitled "Maps of Ukraine" (see entry 38), pp. 45-52, written by G. Kolody, which gives a good overview of the most important maps pertaining to Ukraine produced in several countries from the medieval period to the present. When speaking about the modern period it should be mentioned that in addition to the geographical works of S. Rudnyckyj, e.g., *Ukraina, Land und Volk* (Vienna, 1916), the most important geographical

works were produced by Volodymyr Kubijovyč, e.g., *Heohrafiia ukrains'kykh i sumezhnykh zemel'* ([Geography of Ukrainian and Adjoining Lands] L'viv, 1936; 2nd ed. Cracow-L'viv, 1943), and his *Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries* (L'viv, 1937). Kubijovyč is the author of several maps of Ukraine produced after World War II. One of the maps, *Ukraine. Map of Ukraine*, also produced in collaboration with A. Zhukovsky, was published in Munich in 1978 and is still available in English and Ukrainian editions.

The present map and gazetteer was first printed in Germany in 1984. A brief introduction provides information about Ukrainian ethnic territory, including a list of cities with populations greater than 100,000, statistical data on the ethnic composition of Ukrainian lands, and the number of Ukrainians in the world for 1933 and 1980. With a scale of 1:2,000,000, this map is produced in several colors and includes separate maps of Kiev and the Donets' Basin. The legend shows settlements of rural and urban types, transportation patterns, boundaries, and physical features. This is one of the best maps of Ukraine and is available as a supplement to the first volume of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37).

Travel Guides

290. Kumar, Padma Sinansankar Menon. *Russian Panorama*. London, Oxford University Press, 1962. 278p.

The author, Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union (1952-1962), describes the USSR on the basis of his extensive travels and shows an excellent understanding of nationality problems. He provides a good description of Soviet Ukraine and her most important cities, architectural monuments, antiquities, etc. Carpatho-Ukraine is described by Robert McBride in *Romantic Czechoslovakia* (New York, Author, 1980. 220p.). V. Sichynsky provided a good enumeration of older works in his *Ukraine in Foreign Comments and Descriptions ...* (see entry 292). For more recent work, one should consult Paul Hollander's *Political Pilgrims: Travels of Western Intellectuals to the Soviet Union, China, and Cuba, 1978-1981* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1981. 524p.), which received many favorable reviews. A number of articles, published in *Ukrainian Quarterly*, discuss individual travelers, e.g., N. Wacyk's "Edward Gibbon on Ukraine" (ibid., 26:69-72 Spring 1970) and V. Sichynsky's "Edward Daniel Clarke's Journey in the Crimea" (ibid., 11:264-69 Summer 1965).

291. Lewitsky, G. *Kiev. A Guide*. Moscow, Raduga Publishers, 1985. 94p.

The Soviet publishing house Raduga has issued a number of tourist guides to many cities in the Soviet Union, including the capital of Ukraine. Most of them were first published in Russian and later translated into English with similar arrangement of material. The Kiev guide opens with a brief introduction to Kiev for tourists, including basic information about the communication network, Intourbureau, etc. The second chapter offers a brief history of the city, followed by the largest portion of the book, "Sightseeing in Kiev," accompanied by several illustrations and diagrams. In a brief concluding section there are helpful addresses, e.g., for Intourist, important theaters, cinemas, museums, sport facilities, restaurants, department stores, and bookstores.

In addition to general guides covering major Ukrainian cities, there are a number of more specialized guides designed to introduce tourists to important artworks, museums, libraries, etc. As an example of such a guide we can mention V. A. Shidenko and P. F. Darmansky's *The State Historical and Cultural Museum of Kiev—Pechersk Laura. Photo-Guide* (Kiev, Mystetsvo Pub., 1983. 192p.).

292. Sichynsky, Volodymyr. *Ukraine in Foreign Comments and Descriptions. From the VIth to XXth Century*. New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1953. 235p.

This is a collection of excerpts from memoirs, descriptions, and comments on Ukraine by foreign travelers and observers, both official and private. They were written primarily by West Europeans—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, and others—and cover Ukrainian geography, culture, economic conditions, social customs, military organization, and other aspects of Ukrainian life. The material is arranged in chronological order, with the first chapter covering the sixth through the twelfth centuries, and the last chapter covering the nineteenth century. A bibliography of most important sources on this subject and an index are appended to this volume, the only work in English on the subject. There are a number of old and new works in this area published in several languages, e.g., *Memuary otnosiashchiesia k istorii luzhnoi Rusi* ([Memoirs Pertaining to the History of Southern Rus'] Kiev, 1890-1896. 2v.) or Mykola Holubets' *Ukraina pered lytsem Europy* ([Ukraine in Front of Europe] L'viv, Novyi Chas, 1935), to mention two older publications, or Adolphe L. Custine's *Journey for Our Time: Selections from the Journals of the Marquis de Custine*, edited and translated from the French by Phyllis Penn Kohler (New York,

Pellegrini and Cudahy, 1951. 338p.). The reader should also consult Paul L. Horecky's *Russia and the Soviet Union* (see entry 11), especially "Travel Accounts and Descriptions" (pp. 31-45) and such works as Harry W. Nerhood's *To*

Russia and Return. An Annotated Bibliography of Traveler's English-Language Accounts of Russia from the Ninth Century to Present (Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University Press, 1968. 367p.).

8 HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Introduction

This chapter, "History and Political Science," is probably the longest in this book, combining two closely related disciplines. The material is arranged in 14 sections and is occasionally further subdivided into specific topics.

The first section covers "General Works," monographs written by professional historians that cover the entire period of Ukrainian history. As one might expect, only a few scholarly studies of this nature have been produced in English, notably a recently published work by Professor O. Subtelny (see entry 297) and N. Chirovsky's three-volume comprehensive study (see entry 293), both written in the West by scholars of Ukrainian descent. Several works were translated from Ukrainian, occasionally with some updating and new introductions, e.g., by Hrushevsky (see entry 295), and Doroshenko (see entry 294). The most important work on Ukrainian history is M. Hrushevsky's *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy* ([History of Ukraine-Rus'] L'viv-Vienna, Kiev, 1898-1937; reprinted New York 1954-1958). A number of smaller works exist, such as N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko's *Istoriia Ukrainy* ([History of Ukraine] Munich, 1972, 1976. 2v.), written by a noted emigré historian, as well as such comprehensive Soviet publications as *Istoriia Ukrains'koi RSR* ([History of Ukrainian SSR] Kiev, 1977-1979. 10v.), edited by A. Sheveliov et al.

The second section, "Reference Works," covers atlases, bibliographies, biographies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and library holdings, approximately 15 entries, with additional titles mentioned in the annotations. In our introductory comments to the chapter "General Reference Sources" we indicated that most general reference sources are published in Ukrainian or other Slavic languages, with very few titles in English. The same situation applies to reference sources in history. Thus, for example, one encyclopedia and one dictionary are listed in the section "Encyclopedias and Dictionaries." Pushkarev's *Dictionary of Russian Historical Terms* is a product of Western scholarship and covers the Russian Empire to 1917, occasionally listing terms directly pertaining to Ukrainian history. The same is true of Wiczynski's *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History*, a rather curious work, that contains many articles translated from Soviet sources. In Soviet Ukraine, A. Skaba and a group of scholars from the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy edited *Radians'ka entsyklopediia istorii Ukrainy* ([Soviet Encyclopedia of Ukrainian History] Kiev, 1969-1972. 4v.), but no English equivalent of this comprehensive work has been produced.

The same situation can be found in the section on bibliographies, which lists only three works. Many bibliographies are published in Ukraine, primarily in Ukrainian or Russian. Numerous general and specialized bibliographies covering the whole territory of the Soviet Union have been published in Moscow and Leningrad. Most older works are listed in Karol Maichel's *Guide to Russian Reference Books. Vol. II. History, Auxiliary Historical Sciences, Ethnography and Geography* (see entry 309), particularly pages 34-40, with selective bibliographies on pages 41-45. Because Maichel's *Guide* was published in 1964, more recently published Soviet bibliographies are not included. Due to space limitations, let us simply mention only a few examples of important works that also cover Ukraine. *Spravochniki po istorii dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* ([Reference Books to the History of Pre-Revolutionary Russia. Bibliographic Guide] edited by P. A. Zaionchovskii.

2nd ed. Moscow, Kniga, 1978. 638p.) includes a large range of reference materials (5,371 entries) covering not only history but also a number of other disciplines, such as education, geography, statistics, and social and economic conditions. The only comprehensive bibliography of historical writings pertaining specifically to the pre-October period is *Istoriia istoricheskoi nauki v SSSR. Dooktiabr'skii period. Bibliografiia* ([History of Historical Scholarship in the USSR. Pre-October Period. Bibliography] Moscow, Nauka, 1965. 702p.), which contains some 11,000 entries with many sections pertaining directly to Ukraine. The Soviet period is covered by a number of comprehensive works, and here we will list only two examples. *Istoriia SSSR. Ukazatel' Sovetskoi literatury za 1917-1952 gg.* ([History of the USSR. Guide to Soviet Literature for the Years 1917-1952] Moscow, 1956-1958. 4v.) covers the entire territory of the Soviet Union and for Ukrainian material is better than *Istoriia SSSR. Annotirovannyi perechen' russkikh bibliografiizdannykh do 1965* ([History of the USSR. An Annotated List of Russian Bibliographies Published to 1965] 2nd ed. Moscow, Kniga, 1966. 426p.). By contrast, in Ukraine very little has been done in terms of a more comprehensive retrospective historical bibliography. During the second half of the 1950s and early 1960s, several Ukrainian historians discussed the need for such a work, and the project was planned in three volumes. Preparatory work started as early as 1941, but thus far nothing substantial has been published, with the exception of fragmentary works such as R. Kats and F. Maksymenko's *Bibliografiia ukrains'koi i rossiis'koi bibliografii po istorii URSS* ([Bibliography of Ukrainian and Russian Bibliography to the History of Ukrainian RSR] Kiev, 1960. 154p.), which includes some 700 entries and is supplemented by N. M. Shelikhova and O. S. Rovner's *Bibliografiia rossiis'koi i ukrains'koi bibliografii po istorii Ukrains'koi RSR, 1956-1965 rr.* ([Bibliography of Russian and Ukrainian Bibliography Pertaining to History of Ukrainian RSR, for the Years 1956-1965] Kiev, 1966. 128p.), which lists an additional 577 items. Existing deficiencies in Ukrainian historical bibliography are discussed by a noted Ukrainian historian, I. Krypiakovich, in the article "Bibliografiia istorii Ukrainy v dozhovtnevyi period" ([Bibliography of Ukrainian History in the Pre-October Period] *Istorychnyi zhurnal* 1:166-70 1958) and by S. V. Sorokovska in her article "Rozvytok istorychnoi bibliografii v Ukrains'kii RSR" ([Development of Historical Bibliography in Ukrainian RSR] *Istorychnyi zhurnal* 5:32-39 1968).

One of the most important sections in this chapter is section three—"Historiography." Among its several subdivisions are writings by individual historians. The most important work in this section is D. Doroshenko's *Survey of Ukrainian Historiography*, updated to 1956 by O. Ohloblyn (see entry 327). The first part of this reference book was translated from Ukrainian with some updating by Professor Ohloblyn. This study constitutes the first comprehensive outline of Ukrainian historiography, and is unmatched by any Soviet publication on this topic. Discussed in our annotation for Doroshenko-Ohloblyn (see entry 327) is the best Soviet work—Marchenko's *Ukrains'ka istoriografiia. Z davnich chasiv do seredyny XIX st.* ([Ukrainian Historiography. From Ancient Times to the Middle of the XIX Century] published in Kiev in 1959). L. Kovalenko's *Istoriografiia istorii Ukrains'koi RSR vid naidavnishykh chasiv do Velykoi Zhovtnevoi Sotsialistychnoi Revoliutsii* ([Historiography of the History of Ukrainian SSR from Ancient Times to the Great October Socialist Revolution] Kiev, 1983) is of limited scholarly value, omitting or presenting in a very biased fashion writings by some outstanding Ukrainian historians such as V. Antonovych, M. Hrushevsky, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polons'ka-Vasilenko, and many others. Also very biased are V. Diadychenko, F. Los' and V. Sarbei's *Rozvytok istorychnoi nauky v Ukrains'kii RSR, 1945-1970* ([Development of Historical Scholarship in Ukrainian SSR, 1945-1970] Kiev, 1972) and A. Santsevych's *Ukrains'kaadians'ka istoriografiia, 1945-1982* ([Ukrainian Soviet Historiography, 1945-1982] Kiev, 1984) covering the postwar period.

In recent years several interesting articles have been published in a number of scholarly journals. These articles cover a variety of specialized topics, including the process of Russification in Ukraine as well as some terminological problems in Western scholarship. Little has been written on individual historians, and only two such dissertations have been prepared—one on Hrushevsky (rewritten as a monograph) and the second on

M. Kostomarov. Such outstanding historians as O. Lasarevsky, V. Antonovych, V. Lypynsky, I. Krypiakievych, D. Doroshenko, S. Tomashivsky, D. Bahalii, M. Korduba, I. Dzhydzhora, B. Krupnytsky, E. Borshak, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, and many others are completely unknown to the English-speaking audience. No dissertations have been prepared on these individuals, and there are no substantial articles in English. As a matter of fact, very little has been written about the oldest Ukrainian scholarly institution, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, or even the All-Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Kiev, which in the 1930s changed its name to the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. Most leading contemporary historians in Ukraine are practically unknown in the West, including such prolific authors as V. Diadychenko, F. Los', K. Steciuk, V. Holubutsky, I. Hurzhii, O. Apanovych, H. Herbilsky, Ya. Isaievych, O. Kompan, M. Kotliar, M. Leshchenko, A. Santsevych, P. Tolochko, A. Shlepakov, and many others. Consequently, in spite of a substantial number of articles and some books in this section, the serious study of Ukrainian historiography is almost impossible without a knowledge of books and articles published in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, and occasionally German or French.

With the exception of a very small section on "Archeology" (most materials are published in Ukrainian, Russian, even German, but not English), the rest of this chapter has a more or less chronological arrangement. The "Medieval Period" covers Kievan Rus', Galician-Volhynian principality, and the Polish-Lithuanian state up to the period of the Cossacks. In this section a number of doctoral dissertations are listed that cover various aspects of Kievan Rus'. Most of them (as well as many articles and monographs) are written from the point of view of Russian and Soviet historiography, considering this period a part of Russian history, or at best (Soviet point of view) a common history of Russians, Belorussians, and Ukrainians. This section also contains several translations from Russian of works by such outstanding Soviet Russian historians as B. Grekov and M. Tichomirov (see entry 373).

"Cossacks and Hetmanate" follows the "Medieval Period" and is probably one of the more interesting sections of this chapter. It is subdivided into "Comprehensive Works," "Sources and Commentaries," "The Period of Khmelnytsky," "Het'man I. Mazepa and Mazepists," and "Other Topics." A number of monographs, mostly based on doctoral dissertations, were written by scholars of the younger generation, e.g., Frank Sysyn, Stephen Velychenko, Orest Subtelny, Lubomyr Haida, George Kulchycky, and others who worked in archives in the Soviet Union, Poland, Turkey, and other countries. Such monographs and articles occasionally offer new interpretations of certain events connected with Cossack history that have a voluminous amount of literature in Ukrainian, Polish, and Russian. The section "History 1800-1917" covers over 100 years and is subdivided into two parts, "Ukraine in the Russian Empire" and "Western Ukrainian Lands under Austria and Hungary." The second part contains a number of interesting contributions by John-Paul Himka, Paul Magocsi, and Jan Kozik. The subsequent sections cover "Contemporary Ukraine," "World War I," "Interwar Period," and "World War II and Its Aftermath." All these sections have many subdivisions, and the chapter concludes with two topical sections: "Soviet Union and Nationality Problems" and "The Dissident Movement."

General Works

Comprehensive Studies

293. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. Fr. **An Introduction to Ukrainian History.** Vol. I: **Ancient and Kievan-Galician Ukraine-Rus'** [1981. 347p.]; Vol. II: **The Lithuanian-Rus' Commonwealth, the Polish Domination and the Cossack-Hetman State** [1984. 400p.]; Vol. III: **Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Ukraine** [1986. 517p.]. New York, Philosophical Library, 1981-1986. 3v.

Short of a number of somewhat dated works, e.g., Hrushevsky's *A History of Ukraine* (see entry 295) or Doroshenko's *History of Ukraine* (see entry 294), this three-volume set presents the most comprehensive coverage of Ukrainian history. It is written by Dr. Chirovsky, a retired professor emeritus of Seton Hall University and a prolific author. On some 1,400 pages the author examines not only the political history of Ukraine but also its cultural life, economy, social structure, religion, literature, music, theater, and other aspects of Ukrainian affairs. It is unfortunate, however, that Dr. Chirovsky relies heavily on such well-known secondary sources as *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* but does not consult more specialized works, among them pertinent Soviet publications. All chapters contain numerous footnotes, and at the end of each volume the reader will find a bibliography of works consulted.

As with other works by Chirovsky, we find poor documentation on certain controversial topics (e.g., the Christianization of Rus' or the role of OUN under Bandera versus OUN under Melnyk, and events that led to "the Proclamation of the Restoration of Independent Ukrainian Statehood" on June 30, 1941), emphasis on patriotic slogans, and occasional errors of fact or interpretation. On the whole, however, this work synthesizes all previous writings by Professor Chirovsky and will be useful to the beginning student of Ukrainian history.

Reviews: V. Pasichniak. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:237-39 (Fall-Winter 1987). O. Pytlar. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1-2:117-19 (Spring-Summer 1987). A. Sokolyszyn. *Ukrains'ka knyha* 9:3:96-97 (1981). A. Dombrowsky. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19-20:3-4:75-76; 1:(77):154-59 (1982). H. Graham. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 16:3-4:534-35 (Fall/Winter 1982).

294. Doroshenko, Dmytro. **A Survey of Ukrainian History.** Edited, updated (1914-1975), and with an introduction by Oleh W.

Gerus. Winnipeg, published by the Humeniuk Publication Foundation and printed by Trident Press, 1975. 873p.

Although Dmytro Doroshenko (1882-1951), the noted Ukrainian emigré historian, was a very prolific writer, there is only one (still rather incomplete) bibliography of his writings. *Bibliography of Works of Prof. D. Doroshenko for the Years 1899-1942* ([Bibliohrafiia prats' prof. D. Doroshenka za 1899-1942 roku] Prague, V-vo Iurii Tyshchenka, 1942. 60p.) covers 804 books, articles, reviews, and other writings published in several languages. Doroshenko's principal works in Ukrainian history are *Narys istorii Ukrainy* ([An Outline of the History of Ukraine] Warsaw, Ukrains'kyi Naukovyi Instytut, 1932-1933. 2v.); *Istoriia Ukrainy 1917-1923 rokiv* ([A History of Ukraine during the 1917-1923 Period] Uzhhorod, Nakladom O. Tsiupky, 1930-1932. 2v.); *Z istorii ukrains'koi politychnoi dumky za chasiv svitovoi viiny* ([History of Ukrainian Political Thought during the World War] Prague, 1936. 99p.); *Die Ukraine und das Reich. Neun Jahrhunderte Deutsch-Ukrainischen Beziehungen* (Leipzig, Verlag S. Hirzel, 1941. 299p.); and *Ohliad ukrains'koi istoriohrafii* ([A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography] Prague, Naklad Ukrains'koho Universytetu u Prazi, 1923. 219p.).

The present volume is a translation (in somewhat abridged form) of Doroshenko's two-volume *Narys istorii Ukrainy*, which was first translated by Hanna Chikalenko-Keller, with an introduction by G. W. Simpson (*History of Ukraine*. Edmonton, The Institute Press, 1939. 686p.). The Edmonton edition as well as the Ukrainian edition served as a basis for this new slightly revised translation of Doroshenko's text, with the addition of six new chapters written by Gerus covering the period from World War I to the present. Dr. Gerus has also added new maps, a bibliography, some pictorial material, a separate chapter on Ukrainian historiography, and a brief biographical sketch of Doroshenko. This work, covering all periods of Ukrainian history, was originally written as a textbook for Ukrainian students at the Ukrainian Free University at Prague. It follows the scheme of East European history developed by M. Hrushevs'kyi, covering political, religious, cultural, and economic life in Ukraine, with emphasis on the structure and development of Ukrainian nationhood during the various historical periods.

Gerus' supplementary chapters are informative but not as interpretive as the original chapters written by Doroshenko. Occasionally, there are some misinterpretations—e.g., Gerus' statement that during the period of the Central Rada Hrushevs'kyi became a member of the

Ukrainian Party of Social Revolutionaries (p. 600), or his interpretation of Skoropadsky's coup (p. 625). The role of Professor Velychivsky and the activities of the Ukrainian National Council in Kiev in 1941 should have been mentioned, and the last chapter, "Contemporary Ukraine" (pp. 760-816), is too brief to be of substantial assistance to the reader.

Unfortunately, it was not easy for Gerus to update this significant work because his task was accomplished without any significant assistance from the editor or publisher. This new edition is poorly edited, containing numerous typographical errors and occasionally poor linguistic expressions, which deter the reader from the otherwise general usefulness of this text. In Doroshenko's original text, bibliographical sections were provided at the end of each chapter. Instead of updating these, the editor eliminated Doroshenko's original arrangement and substituted his own highly selective listing of books and articles published primarily in English. Hopefully, in a new edition or reprint, the numerous typographical errors will be eliminated, and a more comprehensive bibliography will be included, preferably based on Doroshenko's original arrangement.

Reviews: L. Wynar. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 19:248-49 (June 1977). O. J. Frederiksen. *Slavonic and East European Review* 20:355-57 (1941). O. Baran. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 14:1-2 (53-54):137-38 (1977). J. S. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 18:1:123-24 (1959)

295. Hrushevsky, Michael. **A History of Ukraine.** Edited by O. J. Frederiksen. Preface by George Vernadsky. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1941; reprinted by Archon-Shoestring Press, 1970. 629p.

While working on his monumental *History of Ukraine-Rus'*, Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi (1866-1934), Ukraine's premier historian, prepared in 1904 a brief general text, *Ocherk istorii ukrainskogo naroda* ([A Survey of the History of the Ukrainian People] St. Petersburg, Tipografiia Tovarishchestva Obschestvennaia Polza, 1904. 380p.), with subsequent enlarged editions in 1906 (512p.), 1911, and 1922. Published in Russian, this work was based on lectures delivered by Hrushevs'kyi in the spring of 1903 at the Russian School for Social Sciences in Paris. This brief survey was re-edited in a somewhat more popular form, with several hundred illustrations, and published in Ukrainian under the title *Iliustrovana istoriia Ukrainy* (An Illustrated History of Ukraine) in Kiev in 1911, with later editions in Kiev (1913, 1917, 1918); Vienna (1921); and several reprints in Ukraine and abroad.

This English translation is based on the reprint of this history published in Winnipeg, Canada, and consists of the 24 chapters written by Hrushevs'kyi (a brief survey of Ukrainian history from ancient times to 1918), with one chapter added by Frederiksen ("Recent Ukraine"), which brings the coverage up to 1940. The translation was well received by the American academic community at the time of its publication. In his review of this work in the *Journal of Central European Affairs*, George W. Simpson indicates the following: "Hrushevsky's *History* is a mine of information. The digging is not at all times easy but the ore yields a high return. The early part is perhaps too detailed for an American public since it was originally written for those who were presumed to have some acquaintance with their own historical tradition. The latter part of the book is of intense interest as it deals with the national renaissance. It is this national movement among the Ukrainians which is of such importance at the present time. No reconstructive effort in Eastern Europe can afford to omit full consideration of its potentialities" (p. 95).

Simpson's statements were made over 40 years ago, and the original work was published in 1911. This reprint obviously shows its age, and it was originally prepared for popular use in Ukraine and not for non-Ukrainian readers. Nevertheless, in spite of its age and the lack of proper documentation, it remains one of the best general treatments of Ukrainian history in a single volume.

Unfortunately, Hrushevs'kyi's ten-volume *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy* ([History of Ukraine-Rus'] Kiev and L'viv, 1898-1937, reprinted in New York by Knyhospilka in 1954-1958) is not available in English translation. In the preface to the present work, Vernadsky provides a brief description of *History of Ukraine-Rus'*, indicating that it "is the standard work on the subject; he worked on it throughout his whole life.... It is the work of a great scholar, based upon exhaustive research, pervaded by the spirit of keen criticism, and displaying a wealth of information with regard not only to the history of the Ukrainian people but to the general history of the period as well" (pp. v-vi). A more detailed description of this work will be found in the previously mentioned work by Doroshenko and Ohloblyn (*A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography*, pp. 262-75; 309-313), which also provides a selected bibliography of Hrushevs'kyi's writing and the most important studies about him. The present work is also available in several other languages, e.g., *Cours d'histoire de l'Ukraine* (Paris, Premier Imr. Ukrainienne en France, 1959. 241p.).

Reviews: *A History of Ukraine*. A. A. Skerpan. *Journal of Modern History* 14:92-95 (March 1942). G. W. Simpson. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 2:1:94-97 (1942). M. Karpovich. *The Yale Review* 31:424-27 (December 1941). S. R. Tompkins. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* 219: 17:177 (January 1942). J. S. Curtiss. *The American Historical Review* 48:316-17 (January 1943). L. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1-2(29-30):132 (1971)

Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy. O. Halecki. *American Historical Review* 64:955-58 (July 1959). J. Armstrong. *American Slavic and East European Review* 17:1:243-44 (Spring 1958)

296. **A Short History of the Ukraine**. Edited by Yuri Kondufor. Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1986. 314p.

Sponsored by the Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, this brief monograph, first published in Russian, is a collective work by several Soviet historians, among them Y. Kondufor, S. Kulchitsky, A. Likholat, V. Sarbei, and others. The material is arranged in 11 brief chapters covering the primitive communal system, the medieval period, Ukraine's "reunion" with Russia, Ukraine during the crisis of the feudal system, capitalism in Ukraine, World Wars I and II, and the postwar years. Brief mention is made of the early reforms of M. Gorbachev, but no index or bibliography is provided. In spite of the sponsorship of the Institute of History, this is a rather journalistic presentation following Communist party-line directives.

There are several other Soviet publications of this nature published in English, e.g., *Soviet Ukraine. Socioeconomic Reference Book* (Kiev, Polityvdav Ukrainy, 1986. 206p.), and many others that have only a limited scholarly interest.

297. Subtelny, Orest. **Ukraine. A History**. Toronto, University of Toronto Press in association with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1988. 666p.

Professor Orest Subtelny is a well-known historian of the younger generation and the author of such books as *Domination of Eastern Europe, The Mazepists: Ukrainian Separatism in the 18th Century, The Letters of Ivan Mazepa, Habsburgs and Zaporozhian Cossacks* (with L. Wynar), as well as a number of essays published in several symposia and many articles dealing with important aspects of Cossack history and periods of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The methodology of this significant work is expressed by the author in his introduction: "In dealing with Ukrainian history,

I stress two themes. One of them is statelessness. In most national histories the organization and development of the nation-state is a paramount feature, but in the Ukrainian case the opposite is true. The frustration of the Ukrainians' attempts to attain self-government is one of the key aspects of their historical experience. Therefore, the Ukrainian past is largely the history of a nation that has to survive and evolve without the framework of a full-fledged national state."

Modernization is the other major theme of this work, as stated by the author: "Modernization in Ukraine is striking in several ways. Once a quintessentially agrarian society, Ukraine became an industrialized country in an unusually rapid and traumatic fashion. Even more noteworthy is that modernization in Ukraine occurred largely under the aegis of non-Ukrainians" (p. xi). Naturally, the author indicates that there is much more to Ukrainian history than can be subsumed under these two themes, e.g., the period of Kievan Rus', the Cossacks, events during the twentieth century, etc.

The material in this volume is arranged in 29 chapters in 5 parts: "Kievan Rus'," "The Polish-Lithuanian Period," "The Cossack Era," "Ukraine under Imperial Rule," and "Twentieth-Century Ukraine." Several maps, many illustrations, bibliographic notes (unfortunately placed at the end of the book), a glossary, "Selected Readings in English," and an index conclude this large volume.

The reader will immediately find a number of very positive features when consulting this impressive study. First, the text is easy to read and does not give the impression of being a "translation" from Ukrainian, unlike most other textbooks mentioned in this section. Second, the presented material is up to date, and the Ukrainian problem is not viewed in total isolation from other events in European history. The reader familiar with Eastern European history will appreciate Dr. Subtelny's study and probably will have no difficulty absorbing events unknown to him or even the author's interpretations. In general, Dr. Subtelny's interpretations are objective and well grounded in available historical evidence. One can even say that some controversial topics or themes have been treated rather briefly, e.g., the period of Mazepa, in spite of the fact that Dr. Subtelny is quite familiar with this period of Ukrainian history, as his other studies indicate.

This monograph, written we assume as a textbook for college students and Ukrainian intelligentsia, also has some weaknesses. Apart from some typographical and factual errors that should be corrected in the next printing or in a new edition, the material is not always presented in the proper proportions. Thus, for example,

the medieval period takes approximately 100 pages, the Cossack history also 100 pages, as does part 4 on Russian and Austrian rule in Ukraine. The largest portion of the book is devoted to the twentieth century (pp. 342-572), with the rest of the volume reserved for illustrations, appendixes, and the index.

The second problem is only technical in nature. Dr. Subtelny's monograph is by far the best general textbook available. Students need this volume in paperback at a more reasonable price. In doing this, the publisher would reach a larger audience.

All in all, Dr. Subtelny prepared a very useful and readable text for Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian students. It should enjoy a significant popularity for many years to come.

298. Vernadsky, George. **A History of Russia.** New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1943-1969. 5v.

This comprehensive account of Russian history is written by a prominent historian and son of the first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Kiev. Volume 1, *Ancient Russia*, covers the prehistorical period including Trypillian culture. Volume 2, *Kievan Russia*, covers the political, social, economic, and legal history of the Kievan state using not only Russian sources but also some Ukrainian. Volume 3, *The Mongols and Russia*, covers the Tatar invasion, and Professor Vernadsky underlines the Mongol influences upon Russia and her national character. Of special interest to the reader will be volume 5, *The Tsardom of Moscow, 1547-1692*, published in 1969 in two parts. This volume discusses the Ukrainian wars and Khmelnytsky's agreement with Moscow (Vernadsky calls it "union"), using also Polish and Ukrainian sources. The author, as one of the principal promoters of the so-called European-Asian school of East European historiography, derives the name of Rus' from the subcaucasian Alans and also underlines the influence of Asiatic tribes on the formation of the Kievan state. Along with most other Russian historians, Professor Vernadsky advocates the ethnical unity of the inhabitants of Kievan Rus'.

Reviews: S. Baron. *American Historical Review* 75:889 (1970). V. Halich. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 4:3:280 (Fall 1948). N. Varar. *Russian Review* 8:2:168-70 (1949). P. Mosely. *American Slavic and East European Review* 7:3:374-75 (Fall 1948). M. Szeftel. *Slavic Review* 29:4:691-93 (1970). W. Halich. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 4:3:280-82 (Summer 1948).

Surveys

299. Allen, W. E. D. **The Ukraine. A History.** Cambridge, University Press, 1941. 404p.

The only comprehensive history of Ukraine published in Great Britain during World War II, this volume consists of seven chapters: "The River World and the Kievan State (up to 1240)"; "The Russo-Lithuanian State and the Origins of the Ukrainian Question (1240-1569)"; "Rzecz Pospolita and the Cossack Ukraine (1569-1654)"; "The Ukraine of the Hetmans (1654-1709)"; "The Ukrainian Land within the Russian Empire (1709-1914)"; "Nationality and Communism in Ukraine (1914-1939)"; and "Postscript: Ukraine and Europe, 1939-40." The author is familiar with most secondary sources, including Ukrainian writings. Each chapter concludes with rich bibliographical notes, including some excerpts from documents.

Occasionally, Allen offers interesting observations—e.g., "The Pereyaslav Agreement was an historical event of the first importance. Muscovy became Russia in the union of the two principal blocks of Eastern Slavs of the Orthodox Faith" (p. 135). Unfortunately, more often than not, Allen provides a rather simplistic view of key events, especially pertaining to the Cossack period and the Hetmanate. Thus, for example, P. Kulish is called a Russian historian (p. 128), and regarding the origin of the Ukrainian Cossacks, the author states that "in the second half of the 19th century Antonovich and Kulish elaborated the theory that the Cossacks did not owe their characteristic individuality to any ethnic particularities but to certain special conditions" (p. 120). And again, "Ukrainian historians have condemned Khmelnytsky for the Zborov Agreement, but it is unscientific to judge the men and actions of the 17th century on the basis of the social philosophy and standards of the 20th century" (p. 114). For years Allen's work has served as a standard text on Ukrainian history in Great Britain; it is unfortunate that this study was never updated and re-edited.

Reviews: O. J. Frederiksen. *Slavonic and East European Review* 20:355-57 (1941). A. A. Skerpan. *Journal of Modern History* 14:92-95 (March 1942). L. Steefel. *Journal of Central and East European Affairs* 1:2:229-31 (1941)

300. Brégy, Pierre, and Serge Obolensky. **The Ukraine—A Russian Land.** Translated by George Knupffer. London, Selwyn & Blount, 1940. 200p.

During the 1940s, there were very few books in English pertaining to Ukrainian history. One of these, Hrushevs'kyi's *A History of Ukraine* (Yale University Press, 1941), is discussed separately in this section; the second, Hugh P. Vowles' *Ukraine and Its People* (London, W. & R. Combers, 1939. 224p.), briefly mentioned in the section on handbooks and encyclopedias, will be discussed here as it offers a point of view on Ukrainian history that provides some insight into centuries-old Ukrainian-Russian controversies.

The book by Brégy and Prince Obolensky reflects the predominant position of Russian liberal historiographers. Both authors admit the "particularism of Ukrainian people" but feel it can be satisfied in some form of feudalism within the framework of a Russian empire. During World War I, the Germans were chiefly responsible for the existence of Ukrainian separatism and nationalism; now the Soviet regime is responsible. In regard to the Soviet Union, both authors believe that revolutionary communism will soon be replaced by "more human forms of existence." They suggest that in order to eliminate German domination of Europe, it is necessary to establish good relations between Great Russians, Poles, and Ukrainians, concomitant with a full and free recognition of each other's rights to existence and that all three groups had to establish close economic cooperation in order to retain a much needed stability in Eastern Europe. For Ukraine the authors advocate some sort of "home-rule" and take a strong stand against Ukrainian "nationalism," which, in their opinion, is detrimental to the peaceful development of this region.

In making such historical predictions, both authors are occasionally careless with historical facts. For them, "Lithuania herself became more and more influenced by the Russian elements, and it was, in fact, a Great Russian State which developed ..." (p. 53). The authors refer here to Lithuania in the fourteenth century.

H. P. Vowles is also concerned with the question of Ukrainian nationalism. But contrary to Brégy and Obolensky, he feels that Ukrainian nationalism was the product of special circumstances. "Here it is evident that the sentiment was roused by the prolonged repression to which the Ukrainians were subjected by both the Poles and the Russians. Under the old regime the national minorities within the Russian Empire were treated as colonial people to be exploited for the benefit of a semi-feudal ruling class. Every effort was made to ensure the thorough 'Russification' of minorities" (p. 207). The Soviet regime solved the national problem. "Together with their comrades in the other

parts of the Soviet Union these Ukrainians have left the old, low-vaulted world forever. With their life turned towards the future they will go forth to life's power and beauty" (p. 216).

Vowles' book consists of 12 chapters, providing a brief overview of Ukrainian history from ancient times up to the late 1930s. With the exception of the chapters on religion and language and literature, most of the narrative is devoted to Ukrainian history, presented from a Soviet point of view.

Reviews: G. W. Simpson. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 2:94-97 (1942)

301. Chamberlin, William Henry. **The Ukraine. A Submerged Nation.** New York, Macmillan, 1944. 91p.

Written during World War II by one of the most prominent journalists and frequent visitors to the Soviet Union, Mr. Chamberlin is the author of the widely known *The Russian Revolution, 1917-1921* (New York, Macmillan, 1935. 2v.) and *Russia's Iron Age* (Boston, Little Brown, 1934. 400p.). His brief study is not a typical scholarly presentation, but rather a well-executed journalistic account of Ukrainian history. In the first chapter, Mr. Chamberlin provides a brief description of the land, people, and economy of Ukraine. A more detailed analysis of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries follows in the second chapter. The author designates this period "The Heroic Age." His descriptions of Cossacks, based primarily on Hrushevsky's (see entry 295) and Vernadsky's (see entry 298) histories, are interesting and objective. Comments about Het'man Mazepa's regime are less convincing. The defeat of Mazepa marked the beginning of a steady decline in Ukrainian autonomy, and the third chapter is devoted primarily to Shevchenko and the Russian persecution of the Ukrainian language. Chapter 4 is entitled, "War, Revolution and Nationalist Rebirth" and is probably the most penetrating description of Ukrainian cultural process in tsarist Russia as well as in Galicia. Comments about Hrushevsky, Petliura, and other Ukrainian leaders during the Civil War are some of the best observations made by a non-Ukrainian in the early 1940s. The chapter ends with the assassination of Petliura by Schwartzbard, thus ending one of the most interesting periods in modern Ukrainian history. Subsequent chapters deal with Ukraine under the Soviets, Western Ukraine, and a journalistic exposé entitled "The Ukraine and the Future" (pp. 75-86). The author concludes his book with the statement that "a free Ukraine, no longer subject to political dictation from Moscow, united with other peoples of the Soviet union only by voluntary bonds of mutual economic

voluntary bonds of mutual economic interest, is an indispensable element in a free Europe and in a free world" (p. 85). This account is documented with only a few references to sources, and contains an adequate index.

Less interesting is *The Story of Ukraine* by Clarence A. Manning (New York, Philosophical Library, 1947. 326p.). This book was published in 1947 as one of the first monographs by Dr. Manning, who later wrote several other books dealing with Ukrainian history and literature. The book consists of 27 chapters with several deficiencies, as pointed out by reviewers.

Reviews: Chamberlin. L. Cehelsky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1:2:181-82 (February 1945). C. A. Andrusyshen. *Slavic Review* 8:2:210 (1945).

Manning. R. Smal-Stocky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 3:3:295-99 (Summer 1947). J. Frederiksen. *Slavic Review* 6:18-19:182 (1947)

302. Nahayewsky, Isidore. **History of Ukraine.** 2nd enl. and suppl. ed. Philadelphia, America Publishing House, 1975. 368p.

The purpose of the first edition of this work, published in 1962 (295p.), is to provide in a popular form a general outline of Ukrainian history from ancient times to the present. In the second, somewhat enlarged edition, the material is arranged in 11 chapters: "General Notes on Slavs and Ukrainian People," "Ancient Times," "The Kievan Kingdom," "The Kingdom of Halich-Volynia," "Lithuanian-Ukrainian-Belorusian Commonwealth and the National Revival," "The Ukrainian Hetman State," "Hetman Ivan Mazepa," "The Ukrainian National Resistance in the XIX Century," "The Ukrainian Independent State," "Ukraine-Prisoner of Communism," and "Ukrainians in Diaspora."

The author breaks no new ground, but, in general, the narrative is clear and free of jargon. Sources and literature used for each chapter are indicated in a separate section; it is unfortunate that titles published in Ukrainian, Russian, or Polish have been translated into English, since this may handicap the reader who knows these languages. A more proper procedure would be to provide an English transliteration of original titles, followed by the translation into English.

Nahayewsky examines Ukrainian history from the point of view of Ukrainian national historiography, following the example of such prominent Ukrainian emigré historians as D. Doroshenko, V. Lypyn's'kyi, N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, and O. Ohloblyn. Nahayewsky, a historian of the Ukrainian Catholic church and an ordained priest, examines historical events as they relate to the role of the Catholic church in Ukrainian history, a point of view that is clearly

indicated in the author's preface. "Several English publications on the history of Ukraine are available, but still there exists a gap, namely, the inadequate explanation of the spiritual ties with the West through the ecclesiastical channels. Unfortunately, this circumstance, which made the Ukrainians the most Western-minded Slavic nation of Eastern Europe is missing or under-estimated in most of the available English publications on Ukraine. As a matter of fact, the Catholic church for many centuries promoted spiritual growth and influenced the development of the Ukrainian nation. Facts and events will be produced in this work to prove this statement" (p. 7).

Some other works by this author are: *Rym i Vizantiia* ([Rome and Byzantium], 1956); *Starodavna Ukraina v svitli istorichnykh pamiatnykiv* ([Ancient Ukraine in the Light of Historical Monuments], 1961); and *Istoriia rym's'kykh vselens'kykh arkhireiv* ([History of Roman Popes], 1964).

Reviews: R. S. Sullivant. *Slavic Review* 22:3: 559-60 (September 1963)

303. Szporluk, Roman. **Ukraine: A Brief History.** Detroit, Ukrainian Festival Committee in Detroit, 1979. 143p.

Dr. Szporluk is a professor of history at the University of Michigan and the author of a number of essays dealing with the Soviet Union—e.g., his contributions to Zev Katz's work (see entry 701), *Ukraine in the Seventies* (see entry 527), *Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present* (see entry 547).

This small volume consists of 10 brief chapters covering the entire spectrum of Ukrainian history, with a brief bibliography, a list of books available in English, and an adequate index. All in all, this popularly written volume by a recognized scholar will be of substantial assistance to the uninitiated.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:3:290 (Autumn 1980)

Readers

304. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. Fr. **On the Historical Beginnings of Eastern Slavic Europe (Readings).** New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1976. 223p. (Ukrainian Studies, vol. 32, English section, vol. 12).

According to the editor, the purpose of this reader is "to introduce the English-speaking reader to a few historians and their scholarly articles which present the non-Russian interpretation of the historical beginnings of Slavic Eastern Europe in order to assist in the formation of an objective evaluation of the problem. These

articles were written at different times: Hrushevsky's—at the beginning of the twentieth century; Chubaty's—in the 1940s; Manning's—in the 1950s; Polons'ka-Vasylenko's, Pritsak's, Reshetar's and Braychevsky's—in the 1960s; and Korchmaryk's—in the 1970s. This provides convincing evidence that the issue has not been put to rest" (pp. xi-xii).

The preparation of readers is a favorite pastime of some faculty, especially in view of the "publish or perish" syndrome, which seems to add little to the advancement of scholarship. Indeed, speaking about Eastern European or Russian history, there are a number of good readers, e.g., Thomas Riha's *Readings in Russian Civilization* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1964. 3v.), which in the first volume covers the period 900-1700 and will be of some interest to the student of Ukrainian history. Not all readers or anthologies are successful, however, as is obvious from examining Serge A. Zenkovsky's *Medieval Russia's Epics, Chronologies, and Tales* (New York, E. P. Dutton, 1963. 430p.). In organizing the materials, Professor Zenkovsky has followed a familiar threefold periodization scheme: the Kievan period (1030-1240); the period of feudal divisions (1240-1478); and the Muscovite period (1478-1700). The student of Ukrainian history will object to the author's terminology and his introductory 40-page survey of "medieval Russian literature," and most scholars will object to the regrettable omission of such important literary monuments as the *Lament* [or "Supplication"] of *Daniel the Exile*, etc. (see the review of this anthology by Horace W. Dewey in *Slavic Review* 22:755-56 December 1963). Nevertheless, in spite of several shortcomings, this anthology is professionally edited, expresses its editor's point of view, and makes some outstanding works of pre-Petrine Russian (and Ukrainian) literature available in good English translation.

This, unfortunately, is not the case with Professor Chirovsky's anthology, which simply lacks the most basic requirements of a well-edited anthology on important historiographical topics: a well-balanced selection of representative scholarly articles, good translation into English, and professional editorship, which usually requires the preparation of a sound historiographical introduction to a given section or article and a concluding bibliography of pertinent literature, in this case, also literature "from a Russian point of view," to use the terminology of this editor.

To begin with, five of the articles were apparently translated into English by the editor, including a well-known article by M. Hrushevskyi, "Traditional System of 'Russian History'

vs. a Rational History of Eastern Slavs" (pp. 1-12). In 1952, this article had already been translated into English (see "The Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History and the Problem of a Rational Organization of the History of the Eastern Slavs," *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 2:355-64 Winter 1952). By just glancing at a few pages of both translations, the reader will immediately recognize the much higher quality of the *Annals* translation. The bibliographical references, as well as the brief biographical notes prepared by Chirovsky, are rather embarrassing. Hrushevskyi's article was originally published in *Zbornik stattei po slavianovedeniiu* ([Symposium of Slavic Studies] St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1904), and not as "stati po slovianovideniiu"; the name of the Hrushevskyi work mentioned in the second footnote is *Ocherki istorii ukrainskago naroda*, and not "oherk istorii ukrainskavo naroda"; Hrushevskyi was "following the pattern set by V[olodymyr] Antonovych," and not A. Antonovych, etc. All this in just the first page of Chirovsky's compilation, and obviously there is more on practically every page.

Articles found in this anthology are: M. Hrushevskyi's "Some Debatable Questions in Old Russian Ethnography" and "Ethnographic Categories and Cultural-Archaeological Groups in Contemporary Studies of Eastern Europe"; M. Braychevsky's "The Unification of the Old Russian Lands around the Center of Kyiv"; N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko's "The Beginnings of the State of Ukraine-Rus'" (reprinted from *Ukrainian Review* 10:33-58 Summer 1963); Nicholas Andrusiak's "Genesis and Development of the Eastern Slavic Nations" (reprinted from *East European Problems* 1:5-21 1956); Nicolas D. Chubaty's "The Meaning of 'Russia' and 'Ukraine'" (reprinted from *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1:351-64 September 1945); Bohdan F. Korchmaryk's "Russian Interpretation of Ukrainian Historical Source Materials" (published in *Papers*, no. 37, by Shevchenko Scientific Society in 1974); Omeljan Pritsak and John S. Reshetar, Jr.'s "Ukraine and the Dialectics of Nation-Building" (reprinted from *Slavic Review* 22:224-55. Note: This particular article is a commentary on Ivan L. Rudnytsky's "The Role of the Ukraine in Modern History," *ibid.*, pp. 199-216, and the same issue of *Slavic Review* has Arthur E. Adams' "The Awakening of Ukraine" [*ibid.*, pp. 217-23]. Adams and Rudnytsky are not included; and, finally, Clarence A. Manning's "The Kremlin's New Theses on Ukraine" (reprinted from *Ukrainian Quarterly* 10:22-31 Winter 1954). Some of the articles included in this volume are discussed in our bibliography; others—e.g., Manning or Korchmaryk—can be

safely omitted, since they break no new ground and are not sufficiently documented.

Reviews: B. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19:1-2 (73-74):111-13 (1982)

Reference Sources

Atlases

305. Adams, Arthur E., Ian M. Matley, and William O. McCagg. *An Atlas of Russian and East European History*. New York, Praeger, 1967. 204p.

This is still the best historical atlas on this subject. Against a skillfully constructed mosaic of physical and human geography, the authors survey in a number of small but quite legible maps the political, cultural, economic, and historical development of Eastern Europe, including Ukraine. The emphasis is on four general themes: the impact of the acceptance of Christianity, the early feudal period, the impact of East and West upon the region in subsequent historical development, and the modern period presented as a distinct type of sociopolitical culture.

Covering the whole region of Eastern Europe, this atlas is not as detailed as Allen F. Chew's *An Atlas of Russian History: Eleven Centuries of Changing Borders* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1967. 114p.). Although it was reprinted in 1970, Chew's *Atlas* is rather disappointing. According to the preface, "the maps in this atlas depict, generally in chronological order, the important changes in Russia's boundaries and possessions from the formation of the embryonic state of Kievan Rus in the ninth century to the most recent revisions resulting from the Second World War.... Merely as a matter of convenience, the term 'Russia' has been applied here to all areas under the political control of the central government, whether it be Kievan Rus, Muscovy, the Tsarist Empire, or the Soviet Union." A critical review of this work was already published by this author (see *American Reference Books Annual* 71, entry 400), and it is enough to say here that Chew is not sufficiently familiar with major Soviet or even American works on this subject, including Adams' *Atlas*. Most maps are poorly executed, and the accompanying text is simply too brief to be meaningful. The reader will gain little consulting maps pertaining, for example, to Kievan Rus'. Most other periods of Ukrainian history are simply omitted.

Unfortunately, in spite of several attempts, the Institute of History of the Ukrainian RSR

has been unable as of this date to prepare a historical atlas of Ukraine. Thus, for example, in the serial *Ukrains'kyi istorykoheohrafichnyi zbirnyk* for the year 1972, sponsored by the institute, we find two articles by O. V. Molodchykov and O. M. Koroliova (see vol. 2, pp. 3-18). Both authors provide rather detailed information about the structure, methodology, and sources used in the compilation of the atlas. Apparently, at that time, the atlas was ready for publication, but the project was stopped by the Soviet authorities, along with a number of similar projects.

Many historical maps are to be found in several Soviet histories, such as *Istoriia Ukrain-s'koi RSR* ([History of Ukrainian RSR] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1977-1979. 8v.) and an enlarged Russian version, *Istoriia Ukrainskoi SSSR* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1981-1985. 10v.). Small but legible maps are also found in the previously mentioned *Encyclopaedia of Ukraine*, published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Some maps pertaining to Ukrainian histories are incorporated in the few Russian historical atlases that were published before the October Revolution as well as during the Soviet period. Thus, for example, Egor E. Zamyslovskii's *The Student Atlas of Russian History* ([Uchebnyi atlas po russkoi istorii] St. Petersburg, Izd. A. Il'ina, 1887) contains an old town plan of Kiev and several maps pertaining to Kievan Rus' and the territory of the European part of the Russian Empire up to the nineteenth century.

Still one of the most comprehensive Soviet historical atlases is *Historical Atlas of the USSR for High Schools* ([Atlas istorii SSSR dlia srednei shkoly] Moscow, GUGK, 1949-1954. 3v.), edited by K. V. Bazilevich, I. A. Golubtsov, and M. A. Zinoviev. The first volume covers the period to 1700 and contains 27 maps; volume 2 has 21 maps from 1700 to 1900; and volume 3, with 52 maps, covers the period from 1900 to 1950. The maps are in color, and each volume has an index to place names.

Pierre Kovalevsky's *Atlas historique et culturel de la Russe et du monde slave* ([Historical and Cultural Atlas of Russia and the Slavic World] Paris, Elsevier, 1961. 216p.) is probably the best-executed atlas on this subject published in the West. The maps are arranged in nine chapters by century, and within these chronological groups the subdivision is by country. For the Soviet period, all of the Soviet republics are represented, including Ukraine, providing such information as size, population, capital city, etc. There is an alphabetical author and geographical (place) index, as well as a well-selected bibliography of books published in Western languages.

Reviews: Adams. O. P. Backus. *Slavic and East European Journal* 12:263 (1968). J. J. Tvaruzka. *Slavic Review* 29:246-47 (1967)

306. Magocsi, Paul Robert. **Ukraine: A Historical Atlas.** Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1985. 64p.

This is the first historical atlas of Ukraine published in English. Prepared by Professor Magocsi, chair of Ukrainian studies at the University of Toronto, it contains 25 well-executed maps in color. Maps 1 and 2 show the geography of Ukrainian lands and their ethnolinguistic setting, respectively. Maps 3 through 25 are arranged in chronological order so that administrative changes experienced by Ukraine can easily be followed. All maps, executed by Mr. Matthews, chief cartographer of the Department of Geography, University of Toronto, are introduced by a concise narrative, which, unfortunately, is occasionally too brief to explain the problem at hand, e.g., "Trade Routes in Medieval Europe" or "Ukrainian Lands during World War II." The concluding gazetteer is not adequate, and the brief list of sources consulted by the author is not complete. Nevertheless, this historical atlas will be of substantial assistance to students of Ukrainian and East European history. It can be supplemented by I. Teslia and E. Tiut'ko's *Istorychnyi atlas Ukrainy* ([Historical Atlas of Ukraine] edited by L. Wynar. New York, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1980. 189p.), which contains 41 maps in full color and has a better narrative explaining individual periods in Ukrainian history. The only other work on this subject is George W. Simpson's *Ukraine: An Atlas of Its History and Geography* (London, Oxford University Press, 1941. 46p.), which is now dated and is no match for either of the above atlases in its execution.

Reviews: Magocsi. I. Stebelsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:1:101-105 (Summer 1987). D. MacKenzie. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:1:118-19 (March 1987). L. Wynar. *Slavic Review* 46:2:335-36 (Summer 1987)

Teslia. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:4:403-404 (Winter 1983). I. Stebelsky. *Ukrain-s'kyi Istoryk* 22:1-4(85-88):228-29 (1985)

Bibliographies

Comprehensive Works

307. Crowther, Peter A. **A Bibliography of Works in English on Early Russian History to 1800.** New York, Barnes and Noble, 1969. 236p.

308. Shapiro, David. **A Select Bibliography of Works in English on Russian History, 1801-1917.** Oxford, Blackwell, 1962. 106p.

Crowther's work, a companion volume to Shapiro's bibliography, covers separately published monographs and articles in periodicals (some 200 periodicals were searched), except for British state papers, U.S. government publications, and unpublished doctoral dissertations. A total of 2,164 entries have been classified into 20 separate divisions and further subdivided into subject-oriented sections. Unfortunately, bibliographical citations for monographs are not complete (publishers are omitted), but this is compensated for, to some extent, by references to published reviews. Each section is prefaced by a short introduction explaining its arrangement, indicating specific topics, and singling out the more significant works. History is interpreted in its broadest sense here; therefore, the scope of the bibliography extends to the whole range of political, economic, social, and intellectual aspects of the period covered.

Shapiro's work is similarly arranged (21 subdivided chapters), covering 1,070 books and articles published in the United States and Great Britain. Entries include references to published reviews of books "that are important or possibly misleading" and, occasionally, some explanatory notes. Each chapter is also preceded by an introductory summary indicating the most important works.

Both works have only marginal coverage of Ukrainian history, a deficiency that is even suggested by Crowther in his introduction, which indicates that coverage "is more selective in those sections dealing with the history of Russia's borderlands" (p. xii). Under Ukraine (pp. 153-60), the reader will find 78 entries, with cross-references for entries listed under the Kievan period (pp. 26-30, 39 entries). The coverage by Shapiro is similar. Both Crowther's and Shapiro's works are professionally executed, however. This is, unfortunately, not the case with David Lewis Jones' *Books in English on the Soviet Union, 1917-73: A Bibliography* (New York, Garland, 1975. 331p.), which lists 4,585 books. At least in terms of titles covered, it is the most comprehensive bibliography published in English. Critical reviews of this compilation were provided in *American Reference Books Annual* 76 (see entry 278) and *Slavic Review* 36:123-24 March 1977). Material relating to Ukrainian history is found on pages 243-46 (a total of 60 entries) and in several other chapters. Many gaps in coverage, numerous typographical errors, and the absence of a subject index seriously detract from the usefulness of this work.

A number of current general bibliographies can be utilized in locating materials on Ukrainian history. One of the standard sources for books is the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences* (edited for the International Committee of Historical Sciences, 1926- . Oxford, University Press; New York, Wilson, 1930- . Annual. Note: Imprint varies; for details see Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books*, entry 14). An excellent source for periodicals is the well-known serial *Historical Abstracts, 1775-1945. Bibliography of the World's Periodical Literature* (Santa Barbara, Calif., Clio Press, 1955-). This journal of abstracts contains (under appropriate headings) signed abstracts of numerous historical writings pertaining to Ukraine, with annual author, biographical, geographical, and subject indexes. Beginning with volume 17 (1971), it has been published in two parts: (a) *Modern History Abstracts, 1775-1914*, and (b) *Twentieth Century Abstracts*. Some 2,200 periodicals are indexed, including the emigré *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*, the Kievan *Ukrains'kyi istorychnyi zhurnal*, and several other Ukrainian periodicals.

A number of general bibliographies listed in the first chapter of this bibliography should be consulted for locating the numerous retrospective bibliographies pertaining to Russia and the Soviet Union, which usually include materials on Ukrainian history. Simply as an example of such works, we mention here Klaus Meyer's *Bibliographie der Arbeiten zur osteuropäischen Geschichte aus den deutschsprachigen Fachzeitschriften 1858-1964* (Berlin, Otto Harrassowitz, 1966. 314p. Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, vol. 9), which contains entries for some 4,000 articles from 55 periodicals and yearbooks of German-language periodicals for the period indicated (see its review in *Slavic Review* 26:701-702 December 1967). The same author also prepared *Bibliographie zur osteuropäischen Geschichte: Verzeichnis der zwischen 1939 und 1964 veröffentlichten Literatur in westeuropäischen Sprachen zur osteuropäischen Geschichte bis 1945* (Berlin, Otto Harrassowitz, 1972. 649p. Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, vol. 10), covering 12,000 entries for books, festschriften, and articles (see its review in *Slavic Review* 33:408-409 June 1974). Both volumes contain many works directly relating to Ukrainian history, especially the second volume, which assembles them in a separate chapter, "The Ukraine and Belorussia."

309. Maichel, Karol. **Guide to Russian Reference Books. Volume II: History, Auxiliary Historical Sciences, Ethnography, and Geography.**

Stanford, Calif., The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, 1964. 297p. (Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series, no. 18).

This volume is similar in execution to the author's *Guide to Russian Reference Books. Volume I: General Bibliographies and Reference Books*, published in 1962 (see entry 14). The chapter "History of the USSR" briefly describes 633 reference books, and there is a separate section on the Ukrainian SSR (entries B380-B400). The reader should also consult a number of other sections, e.g., retrospective Russian historical bibliographies (works of V. I. Mezhev, D. A. Chertkov) and Soviet publications (such as *Bibliography of Russian Bibliographies on the History of the SSSR*), which include a representative number of Ukrainian materials.

Ukraine

310. Korduba, Myron. **La littérature historique soviétique-ukrainienne.** *Compte-rendu 1917-1931.* Reprint of the Warsaw 1938 edition with an editor's preface, a bibliography of Korduba's works, three additional surveys, and new indexes. München, Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1972. 365p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, vol. 10).

Myron Korduba (1876-1948), former professor at Chernivtsi and Warsaw Universities, wrote a number of historiographical articles in several languages, all listed in the bibliography prepared for this volume by O. Pritsak. Reprinted in the current volume are two articles by this noted Ukrainian historian. The first article, "La littérature historique soviétique-ukrainienne. *Compte-rendu 1917-1931*," was originally published in *Bulletin d'information des sciences historiques en Europe Orientale* (Warsaw, vols. 7-8, 1938). It provides one of the most comprehensive bibliographical surveys of historical writing in Ukraine for the period 1917-1931, with brief evaluations of all major works. All titles are given in the original language and in French translation.

Another reprinted article by this author discusses Ukrainian historical writings in Poland and abroad. It was published in French under the title "La littérature historique ukrainienne en Pologne et dans l'émigration ukrainienne. *Compte rendu 1927-1928*" (In: *Bulletin d'information des sciences historiques en Europe Orientale*. vol. 2:1-2, Warsaw, 1929. pp. 73-119; in the present edition pp. 285-331). Also reprinted in this volume is a historiographical work by I. Krypiakievych, which discusses Ukrainian historical writings in Galicia and abroad for the years 1921-1926. It was published

in French under the title "L'état actuel de l'historiographie ukrainienne" (In: *Conférence des Historiens des États de l'Europe Orientale et du Monde Slave à Varsovie, le 26-29 juin 1927*. Compte rendu et communications. Warsaw, 1928. pp. 109-114; in the present edition pp. 279-384). The volume concludes with very helpful indexes to proper names and geographical locations.

One should also mention the historiographical work by E. Borschak, "Histoire de l'Ukraine. Publications en langue ukrainienne parue en dehors de U.R.S.S.R." (In: *Revue Historique*, Paris, vol. 187, 1939. pp. 1-30). Borschak was a frequent contributor to French periodicals (e.g., *Le Monde Slave* and *Revue des Etudes Slaves*). Another noteworthy historiographical work by this author is "L'Ukraine dans la littérature de l'Europe Occidentale" (In: *Le Monde Slave*, vols. 3-4, 1933; vols. 1-2, 4, 1934).

Biographies

311. Vronskaya, Jeanne. **A Biographical Dictionary of the Soviet Union 1917-1988**. Munich, K. G. Saur, 1989. 525p.

This supplementary volume to *Who's Who in the Socialist Countries in Europe*, previously published by K. G. Saur, contains some 5,000 biographical sketches of significant individuals in the Soviet Union. According to the author's note, a number of sources were consulted for this compilation, primarily Russian, including some emigré sources (e.g., *Novoe Russkoe Slovo* [New Russian Word], *Novyi Zhurnal* [New Magazine]) and the Soviet press. No mention is made of several other biographical sources published in previous years by a number of publishers in the West. The author apparently relied on her previous specialization in Russian films (filmmakers are well represented) as well as her firsthand knowledge of Soviet sources. As a result, we have a rather uneven treatment of Soviet personalities, with an emphasis on fine arts and performing arts and the inclusion of only some politicians and literary figures. Thus, for example, there are long articles on such figures as Lenin, Stalin, and even Gorbachev, but nothing on the former first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, P. Shelest, or such well-known figures as Skrypnyk. There is a lot of information on Bogdan Stashinsky, the SMERSH agent who killed Rebet and Bandera, but nothing on such prominent Ukrainian writers as Rylsky or Stelmach. Scholars, even academicians, are poorly represented, often with misleading information. For

example, Boris Grekov, one of the leading Russian medievalists, is given only 12 lines, but nothing is given on Rybakov, an equally important Russian scholar in medieval studies. Academician Kryms'kyi (not Krimskii) is included, but the author provides very misleading information on Hrushevs'kyi (again, not Hrushevskii), the most important Ukrainian historian. Information on Hrushevs'kyi was simply taken from Soviet sources published during the Stalin and Brezhnev periods. Such examples are numerous, and this potentially useful biographical dictionary has to be used with caution.

312. **Who Was Who in the USSR: A Biographical Directory Containing 5,015 Biographies of Prominent Soviet Historical Personalities**. Compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow, 1972. 687p.

This biographical directory covers important Soviet persons no longer living. According to the preface, "it includes a certain number of biographies of people who actively campaigned against the Soviet Regime or were later exiled or put to death by the Soviet authorities," and selection criteria emphasize individuals "who made major contributions to the political, intellectual, scientific, social and economic life of the country." The present volume serves as a sequel to other institute publications, such as *Biographic Directory of the USSR* (Scarecrow, 1958), two volumes of *Who's Who in the USSR* for 1961-1962 and 1965-1966 (published by International Book and Publishing Company in 1962 and 1966), *Prominent Personalities in the USSR* (Scarecrow, 1968), and *Party and Government Officials of the Soviet Union 1917-1967* (Scarecrow, 1969).

In these works as well as in *Who Was Who*, biographical sketches vary in length according to the relative importance of the biographee and, of course, the availability of sources. Although all of these works contain some biographies of Ukrainian figures, probably the best coverage is found in *Who Was Who*. Unfortunately, even in this source, which was widely acclaimed as one of the best retrospective biographical directories, there are some errors in fact or interpretation. A few examples may illustrate this point.

We find a fairly lengthy article on M. S. Grushevskiy (which actually should be Hrushevs'kyi, to use the Ukrainian transliteration found in most standard sources), but rather inadequate treatment of one of the most prominent Ukrainian writers, Mykola Khvylovyi (real name Fitilov rather than Fitilyova), who committed suicide in 1933. The coverage is also

meager for S. V. Petliura, who ranks in importance with Hrushevs'kyi with respect to Ukrainian affairs. One of the longest biographical sketches is found on "Skrypnyk Nikolai" (obviously meaning Skrypnyk Mykola), one of the most prominent Ukrainian communists, who, like Khvylovyi, committed suicide in 1933.

At best, the coverage of Ukrainian leaders is uneven, a fact which applies to some extent to prominent non-Russians as well. In addition, most names are provided in the Russian form, and citations of original works by non-Russian authors are often inaccurate. They are given in Russian translation (often poor translations) rather than in the original language.

A more recent work limited to living persons is Borys Lewytzkyj's *Who's Who in the Soviet Union: A Biographical Encyclopedia of 5,000 Leading Personalities in the Soviet Union* (Munich, K. G. Saur, 1984. 428p.). This book complements *Who's Who in Socialist Countries*, also edited by Lewytzkyj. In contrast to *Who's Who in Socialist Countries*, which covers some 10,000 personalities including leading Ukrainian scholars, artists, and even dissidents, the emphasis in this volume is on government officials and prominent members of the Communist Party, Komsomol, trade unions and other official bodies, with more selective coverage of scholars, artists, and teaching faculty. The late Dr. Lewytzkyj relied on his extensive archives plus clippings and notes from all available Soviet reference sources, newspapers, journals, etc. A select number of major figures who have died, retired, or been dismissed are listed, and a separate listing of Politburo members, members of the Central Committee, first secretaries, etc., is provided. In addition, there is a separate list of members of government, including ministries. This type of information is repeated for all the republics, with the exception of dissidents, who are covered in the *Biographical Dictionary of Dissidents in the Soviet Union, 1956-1975*, compiled and edited by S. P. de Boer, E. J. Drissen, and H. L. Verhaar (The Hague, Nijhoff, 1982. 679p.). Many sources, including *samizdat* publications, were used in this interesting compilation, which also includes many Ukrainians.

Reviews: B. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1973, entry 246. B. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1979, entry 143. *Choice* 15:10:1350 (December 1978). L. P. Mills. *Choice* 23:4:587 (December 1985). T. Karel. *Library Journal* 103:15:1626 (September 1978)

Encyclopedias and Dictionaries

313. Pushkarev, Sergei G. **Dictionary of Russian Historical Terms from the Eleventh Century to 1917**. George Vernadsky and Ralph T. Fisher, Jr., eds. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1970. 199p.

The *Dictionary* is "designed to assist English-speaking readers to understand the specialized terms they encounter in Russian historical sources and in English-language works on Russia" (preface, p. v). It includes approximately 2,000 terms pertaining to political, ecclesiastical, military, economic, social, legal, and cultural history. It should be pointed out that the terms in this dictionary are not limited to Russian history; in many cases, they are related to Belorussian and Ukrainian history.

In the preface, Professor Pushkarev states that he has "labeled terms from the Grand Duchy [of Lithuania] as West Russian" (p. vi). This designation is somewhat difficult to understand, taking into consideration contemporary historical sources. Let us simply say here that the terms "West Russian" and "West Russia" were not used during the Grand Duchy period, as can be seen in such sources as the *First Lithuanian Statute of 1529* and the *Second Statute of 1556*, *Litovskaia metrika*, etc. It is interesting to note that on several occasions Pushkarev fails to follow his own rule in regard to "West Russia." This, in discussing the meaning of *bratstvo* (p. 6), he correctly refers to Ukraine and Belorussia, and in explaining the term *burmistr* (p. 6), the compiler again speaks about the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which included Ukrainian and Belorussian lands. On the other hand, he frequently uses such concepts as "Lithuanian-Russian szlachta" (p. 120), "Lithuanian-Russian envoys" (p. 77), etc. Needless to say, such terms as *Benkart* (p. 6), *Maietnost'* (p. 59), *pan* (p. 81), and *psar* (p. 109) are still in use in the modern Ukrainian language.

The compiler omits definitions of such important terms as "Rus'," "Ruthenian," and "Muscovy," all of which are essential to the comprehension of historical processes in the medieval period. There are a few other poorly defined terms not related to Ukrainian history. Thus, for Pushkarev, the term *udel* (p. 167) means "appanage" rather than "patrimonial principality," and *dvorianin* is translated as "courtier" (of several alternatives, "nobleman" is most widely used).

In spite of these deficiencies, many entries offer much more than simple translations, including, quite frequently, longer historical sketches explaining the original use and historical development of a given term. All in all, this is a well-prepared dictionary reflecting the Russian point of view. Ukrainian and Belorussian historians have very little to compare with this comprehensive work.

Reviews: L. R. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1971, entry 399. I. E. Krepashevsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 13:113-14 (1971). C. B. O'Brien. *Russian Review* 29:481-82 (1970). M. Szeftel. *Slavic Review* 30:134-35 (March 1971). W. F. Ryan. *Slavonic and East European Review* 49:281-82 (1971). I. de Madariaga. *Soviet Studies* 23:169-70 (1971). L. R. Wynar. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:80-82 (1971)

314. Wieczynski, Joseph L., ed. **The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History.** Gulf Breeze, Fla., Academic International Press, 1976-. In progress.

This encyclopedia is projected in fifty volumes, and by 1988, 48 volumes had been published. Many articles are translated from Soviet sources such as *Sovietskaia istoricheskaia entsiklopediia*, *Bol'shaia encyklopediia*, the pre-revolutionary Brokhaus-Efron encyclopedia, and a number of other Russian and Soviet sources "culled from standard monographs, research articles and similar writings" (p. v). Some articles are being written especially for this encyclopedia by 300 subject specialists in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. The coverage of Ukrainian history is marginal, and the list of contributors does not include many recognized Ukrainian scholars or specialists in Ukrainian affairs. The same is true of many other sections of the encyclopedia, and the list of contributors reveals the absence of any input from many outstanding scholars in the United States and abroad.

In general, the articles are uneven, as one might expect in a compilation of this type; the articles dealing with Russian or Soviet historiography are probably the weakest part of the encyclopedia. Many articles contain some bibliographical citations, primarily to Soviet sources and occasionally also to English works produced abroad. All in all, this is a rather "mixed bag" in terms of coverage of articles on events, places, institutions, certain historical periods, and biographies. The work took many years to complete, and hopefully it will show some improvement in the new edition, at least in the quality of translation, which at best is mediocre.

Reviews: A. L. *College and Research Libraries* 39:4:307 (July 1978)

Library Holdings

Archival Sources

315. Boshyk, Yury. **A Guide to the Archival and Manuscript Collection of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., New York City. A Detailed Inventory.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 137p. (Research Report, no. 30).

The Ukrainian Academy houses the most comprehensive archival and manuscript collection of Ucrainica for the postwar years. The organization of the guide follows a standard format for each of the alphabetical entries. Some of the basic elements of description are as follows: name, source, subject, dates covered, quantity, status, condition, location, call number, and brief description. All in all, this is a very useful compilation, and hopefully collections at Harvard and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York will produce similar guides to assist researchers and students to use their archival materials.

316. Grimsted, Patricia K. **Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belorussia.** Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1981. 929p.

317. Grimsted, Patricia K. **Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad.** Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1972. 480p.

318. Grimsted, Patricia K. **Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad. Supplement I. Biographical Addenda.** Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1980. 218p.

Dr. Patricia Grimsted, research associate of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute, is one of the foremost experts on Soviet archives. All three volumes have similar arrangement, namely their chapters and parts are designated with letters, e.g., part H serves as an introduction providing historiographical information on the reference literature for archives in the three Baltic republics plus Belorussia, and each of the four republics has its own separate chapter, e.g., I for Estonia and J for Latvia. The material is further subdivided by topics, and each volume has additional valuable information in the appendix. The material for Ukraine is covered in the second and third volumes and in a section on Belorussia. Dr. Grimsted is now preparing a separate volume on Ukraine and Moldavia. In the meantime, she has written a number of

interesting articles in several journals, e.g., "The Fate of Early Periods in Lviv Archives: Documentation from Western Ukraine under Polish Rule [Fifteenth Century to 1772]" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 60:3:321-46 July 1982) with an earlier version in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (3-4/Part 1:348-75 1979-1980); "The Stefanyk Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: A Treasury of Manuscript Collections in Lviv" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:195-229 June 1981) and *The "Lithuanian Metrica" in Moscow and Warsaw: Reconstructing the Archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Including an Annotated Edition of the 1887 Inventory Compiled by S. Ptaszycki* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1984. 502p.). The reader should also consult her bibliography "Recent Publications on Archives and Manuscript Collections in the Soviet Union: A Selective Survey" (*Slavic Review* 41:3:511-33 Fall 1982).

There are other biographical sources available; one of the largest sources, containing clippings and abstracts on over 50,000 Soviet personalities, is found in *The Soviet Biographic Archive, 1954-1985*, published on microfiche by Chadwyck-Healey in association with Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, Inc., and the Hoover Institution.

Reviews: R. Burger. *Slavic and East European Journal* 26:3:372 (Fall 1982). M. Beaver. *Russian History* 9:1:152-53 (1982). D. M. Growe. *Slavic Review* 41:4:763-64 (Winter 1982). J. D. Hartgrove. *American Archivist* 45:3:391-92 (1982). N. G. Pereira. *Journal of Library History* 17:4:514-15 (Fall 1982)

319. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. **Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia. Book 1: General Bibliography and Institutional Directory.** Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1988. 1107p.

The present volume is the third in the author's special series devoted to the study of archival collections throughout the Soviet Union. The first two volumes on *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad* (see entry 317) and *Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belorussia* (see entry 316) received excellent reviews in professional literature, and Dr. Grimsted presently is considered an international authority on Soviet archival institutions.

The third volume, covering Ukrainian and Moldavian archival repositories, according to Grimsted, "is being issued in two parts: Book 1 and Book 2. Book 1 provides a bibliography of general reference literature relating to archives

and other manuscript repositories ... Book 2, to be published later, will present a historical survey of the development of archives and record-keeping practices in Ukraine and Moldavia" (preface, p. xviii). The present volume consists of three major sections: a general archival bibliography and reference aids for Ukraine and Moldavia; a directory of archives and manuscript repositories in the Ukrainian SSR, and a directory of archives and manuscript repositories in the Moldavian SSR. The appendixes include materials on archival organizational structures and tables of geographical names for Ukraine and Moldavia.

The first part of this comprehensive guide covers various annotated reference sources pertaining to Ukraine and Moldavia. It should be noted that some entries in the historiographical section require additional information. For instance, there is no indication that Doroshenko's "A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography" (NG-161, p. 53) was actually edited and updated by O. Ohloblyn. Also, Ohloblyn's "supplemental essay" has its own distinctive title: *Ukrainian Historiography 1917-1956*. There is no entry for B. Krupnytsky's *Ukrains'ka istorychna nauka pid sovietamy, 1920-1950* ([Ukrainian Historical Science under Soviets ...] Munich, 1957).

The directory part of this guide includes separate sections on archival repositories in Kiev, L'viv, Kharkiv, and archival institutions in various Ukrainian *oblasts* as well as a directory of archives in Moldavian SSR. Each part contains a very useful historical introduction to listed archival institutions and a bibliographic section on their archival holdings, including a survey of sources, archival history, and other relevant topics. In this section each bibliographical entry is annotated.

320. Magocsi, Paul R. "Vienna as a Resource for Ukrainian Studies: With Special Reference to Galicia." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4: 2:609-626. 1979-1980.

Since archival collections in the Soviet Ukraine as well as in other communist countries are not freely accessible to Western scholars, in recent years a number of library collections were examined in the West in order to establish their potential value for Ukrainian studies. Professor Magocsi conducted several studies on this topic, and the present article is typical of such surveys. The author examined the holdings of the Austrian National Library (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek), Parliamentary Library, and the Institute for East European and Southeast European History. Magocsi, with Olga Mayo, also prepared *Ruthenica at Harvard. A Catalog of Holdings* (Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 1983. 155p.) as well as other catalogs of holdings

at Harvard pertaining to Ukraine (see entry 29). Vienna has been studied several times by a number of Ukrainian scholars, such as Professor T. Hunchak. The most notable study is a collection of documents entitled *Ereignisse in der Ukraine 1914-1922. Deren Bedeutung und historische Hintergründe* by Theophil Hornykiewicz ([Events in Ukraine 1914-1922. Their Importance and Historical Background] Philadelphia, W. K. Lypynsky East European Institute, 1966-1969. 4v.). Lubomyr Y. Luciuk prepared a number of such surveys, e.g., "The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace: Its Significance for Ukrainian Studies" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:90-98 Spring 1981); *Finding Aids to the Microfiche Archives of the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain and the J. Makowecy Collection* (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1984); and with Zenowij Zwarych, "The G. R. B. Panchuk Collection" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:1:79-81 Spring 1982). Dr. Stephan Velychenko also wrote a number of articles, e.g., "A Note on Missing and Unexploited Archival Sources Relating to the Early Modern Period of Ukrainian History" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:120-30 Fall 1977), as did Myron Momryk, e.g., "The V. J. Kaye (Kysilewsky) Collection at the Public Archives of Canada" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:95-99 Summer 1984). Dr. Yuri Boshyk and associates published a description of one of the largest emigré collections, namely, "The Archival and Manuscript Collection of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, New York City" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:2:93-104 Winter 1984) and at the present time the Institute of Ukrainian Studies has started a survey of the main library of the Shevchenko Scientific Society at Sarcelles, France, and the large library of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York City (see entry 315). A preliminary report of one aspect was already published, Komilewska Dima and William Omelchenko's "List of Periodicals in the Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S." (In: *Studies in Ukrainian Literature*, edited by Bohdan Rubchak. New York, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. 1984-1985. pp. 431-91 [*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, Nos. 41-42]).

Because of the large number of such survey-type articles, the reader has to consult a number of existing bibliographies, e.g., Steven Grant and John Brown's *The Russian Empire and Soviet Union: A Guide to Manuscripts and Archival Materials in the United States* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1981. 632p.), which received a

favorable review in *Russian Review* (42:2:223-24 April 1983).

321. Velychenko, Stephan. "A Note on Missing and Unexploited Archival Sources Relating to the Early Modern Period of Ukrainian History." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:120-24 (Fall 1977).

A major problem in studying Ukrainian history of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries is the relative paucity of written sources. The author, a young scholar who received his doctorate in 1981 from the University of London (see entry 427), presents a short overview of existing documentary sources including *aktovi knyhy* of the various regions, etc. Frequent fires in Kiev, destruction of archives in Subotiv, Chyhyryn, Hlukhiv, and other cities usually meant destruction of valuable collections of documents, such as the Cossack archives in Baturyn, which were destroyed by the Russians in 1708. Dr. Velychenko has prepared a number of other articles on various subjects, e.g., "The Origins of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:1:18-26 1976); "The Ukrainian-Rus' Lands in Eastern European Politics 1572-1632. Some Preliminary Observations" (*East European Quarterly* 3:201-208 1985), and several others.

Library Catalogs

322. Harvard University Library. *Slavic History and Literatures*. Vol. I, **Classification Schedule, Classified Listing by Call Number**. Vol. II, **Chronological Listing**. Vol. III, **Author and Title Listing, A-M**. Vol. IV, **Author and Title Listing, N-Z**. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Library, 1971. 4v. (Widener Library Shelflist, nos. 28-31. Supersedes *Russian History since 1917*, Widener Library Shelflist, no. 4, 1966).

With approximately 120,000 titles represented, this computer-produced catalog describes the holdings of Widener Library in the areas of history and literature. With the exception of the Baltic states and Armenia, the USSR and all of its component republics are represented, along with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. The first volume also contains an article by Charles R. Grendler describing the history of Slavic collections at Harvard. Nothing is said here about the collection of Ucrainica, with the exception of a brief note on "the purchase of the library of the late Ukrainian journalist, A. Ceglinsky, which consisted of approximately eight hundred books in the Ukrainian language, including several Drahomanov titles. It is particularly strong in

Ukrainian history, politics, and government of the 1920's" (vol. 1, p. 3).

At the beginning of the first volume one finds information about the structure of the shelflist, including a statistical analysis of languages represented, as well as holdings in history and literature for a particular nationality in all languages. Thus, according to the "shelflist entries by language," as of March 1971, Widener Library had 4,588 titles (Slav class) in the Ukrainian language pertaining to Ukrainian history and literature (for the same category, the total number of titles in Russian is 46,291). In a sectional analysis of the Slav class, a further attempt was made at breaking down the holdings by subject (incorporating all languages). Thus, the shelflist numbers for Ukrainian history are 3220-3242, showing 1,817 titles, and for Ukrainian literature 4998-5100 and 3,946 titles, with a grand total for both subjects of 5,763 titles (by comparison, Russian history has 32,994 and Russian literature, 25,566).

This information is not quite accurate and is even misleading. Since Ukrainian studies were established at Harvard more than a decade ago (with three endowed chairs in history, literature, and language), most students of Ukrainian affairs would be interested in learning more about the holdings of Ucrainica at this large university library. Unfortunately, this is rather difficult to do, in view of the construction of the shelflist. Ukrainian history is designated as a subdivision of Russian history ("Russian History—Local European Russia—Ukraine"), and the chronological subdivisions start with "History by Periods—1381-1648 (Ukraine under Poland)." Thus, the Kievan and Galycian-Volhynian periods are located under Russian history (with rather poor subdivisions), and such well-known books as P. Hrycak's *Halyts'ko-Volyns'ka derzhava* [Galycian-Volhynian State], published in Ukrainian in New York in 1958, will be located under the number Slav 800.350 (Russian History—History by Periods—To 16th Century), along with such works on Russian history as Sakharov's *Goroda Severo-Vostochnoi Rusi XIV-XV vekov* or Cherepnin's *Obrazovaniie russkogo tsentralizovanogo gosudarstva v XIV-XV vekakh*.

Information on the early periods of the history of Western Ukraine (Galicia) will be found under the history of Poland, and entries for Carpathian Ukraine are scattered throughout the sections on Hungarian and Czechoslovak history, etc. In this respect, the Library of Congress classification, with all its shortcomings, is easier to use for the location of Ukrainian material.

As a personal note, we may add that in a survey of Ucrainica conducted at Harvard in 1970 (before the publication of this catalog), this author suggested that scattered Ukrainian material should be re-classified. At that time, it was estimated that the holdings in Ukrainian history approached 2,000 titles, with total holdings of all Ucrainica of about 8,000 titles. With the establishment of the Ukrainian Research Institute, the holdings of Ucrainica at Harvard grew rather rapidly, and the reference library of the institute has occasionally attempted to publish preliminary catalogs—e.g., *Ucrainica in the Harvard University Library*, ed. by Edward Kasinec (Cf. Vol. II, Pt. 1: *Eastern Ukrainian Imprints, 1917-1933: Monographs. A Preliminary Report with Some Materials towards a Catalogue*. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute, 1978. 1 vol. [unpaged]). Until such catalogs are published in their final form, the researcher will encounter some difficulties in using the Harvard shelflist to locate Ucrainica at this library.

Reviews: B. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1973, entry 295

Historiography

Comprehensive Works

General Works

323. Mazour, Anatole G. **Modern Russian Historiography**, rev. ed. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1975. 224p.

First published in 1939, this work, probably one of the more popular texts on this subject, has undergone several revisions (the second edition was published by Van Nostrand in 1958). The author, a Russian emigré, came to the United States after World War I and taught at several universities before joining the Stanford Department of History in 1949. In comparison to Vernadsky's *Russian Historiography*, Mazour's work is less analytical, using a typical textbook approach, but it includes a separate chapter on Marxist histories that is absent in Vernadsky's work.

Ukrainian historians are included in the chapter entitled "The Federal Idea in Russian Historiography," with several pages devoted to M. Kostomarov, which suggest among other things that "hearsay and legendary tales dominate factual evidence; sentimentality and passion overrule rational judgement" (p. 157). This negative view of Kostomarov is obviously not

shared by Ukrainian historiographers, and Vernadsky, who is much more objective in his treatment of Ukrainian historiography, indicated that "as to minor slips and errors, they are almost inescapable for every scholar—in Kostomarov, they are partly to be explained by his habit of relying on his remarkable memory and partly by the diversity of his knowledge. Nevertheless, Kostomarov's contributions to the development of Russian historiography are very substantial. He was the first to bring the abundant materials on the history of Ukraine in the XVII century into usage within Russian historical scholarship" (ibid., p. 103).

There is also a separate section on M. Hrushevs'kyi, whom Mazour regards as "the patriarch scholar," because "history to him was a tool for implementing his beliefs, yet he never vulgarized it and managed to remain loyal to true scholarship." Discussing Hrushevs'kyi's "revengeful spirit," which "expressed itself in the form of political separatism," Mazour feels that "he nevertheless rendered Russian history a service. Furthermore, he inadvertently demonstrated the need for bringing the peripheral units together into a historical synthesis rather than treating them as totally separate and even counteracting entities" (pp. 159-61). These longer quotations speak for themselves. Although the author does mention in passing several Ukrainian historians, e.g., V. Antonovych and M. Drohomanov, nothing substantial is noted.

As a sequel to *Modern Russian Historiography*, Mazour prepared *The Writing of History in the Soviet Union* (Stanford, Hoover Institution Press, 1971. 383p.), which offers in nine chapters an analysis of Soviet historiography pertaining to the pre-October as well as the Soviet period. The reader will find here very little about Ukrainian historiography apart from some comments about the jubilee marking 300 years of the unification of Ukraine with Russia, with an appended bibliography (pp. 103-104). In this respect, more information is offered by *Studies of the History of Historical Sciences in the USSR* [Ocherki istorii istoricheskoi nauki v SSSR] Moscow, Iz-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1955-1965. 5v.). A brief treatment of Russian and Soviet historiography pertaining to the pre-revolutionary period is found in a work by V. E. Illerytskii and I. A. Kudriavtsev, *Istoriografiia istorii SSSR. S drevneishikh vremen do Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi Sotsialisticheskoi Revoliutsii* ([A Historiography of History of the USSR. From the Earliest Times to the Great October Socialist Revolution] Moscow, Iz-vo Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoi Literatury, 1961. 510p.).

Reviews: J. M. Thompson. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:3:537-38 (1972)

324. Tillet, Lowell. **The Great Friendship. Soviet Historians on the Non-Russian Nationalities.** Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1969. 468p.

There are a number of American works pertaining to Soviet historiography, but, unfortunately, most of them pay little attention to Soviet research on the non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union. In this respect, Tillet's work is considered a pioneering contribution to this neglected area, in spite of the fact that the author relied only on works published in Russian. This approach constitutes a rather significant limitation because Tillet omits from his discussion numerous historical writings prepared by non-Russians in their native languages.

The first part of the work, entitled "The Making of a Historical Myth," presents a chronological account of the background and development of Soviet historical writings from the early 1920s to the late 1950s, noting that the Soviet historian is expected to strengthen the official nationality policy by accommodating "historical interpretations to the exigencies of nationality policy." Thus, in the 1920s and early 1930s, it was still possible to conduct historical research independently of prevailing Marxist doctrine, as evidenced by the Ukrainian historical school of Hrushevs'kyi in Kiev and by similar attempts in other non-Russian republics.

The first extensive Party attack on non-Russian historians was the purge of the Ukrainian "nationalist" historians in the early 1930s (see pp. 36-40), which was followed by similar purges in other republics. Gradually, the Soviet nationality policy underwent a number of important changes. The Russian annexation of non-Russian territories, once considered by Pokrovsky and his Marxist school an "absolute evil" or later as the "lesser evil" (the idea of the Russian protectorate against Polish, Turkish, and other foreign conquests), became "voluntary annexations"; this was illustrated by elaborate commemoration of the role of Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi and the Treaty of Pereiaslav marking the three-hundredth anniversary of the "reunion" of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples.

The second part, "Supporting Arguments for the Friendship of Peoples," is in topical arrangement (chapters 13-18) and covers such matters as the processes of Russian expansion, the cultural scene, Russian military aid, the progressive consequences of annexation, etc. The author is somewhat familiar with Ukrainian-Russian relations and uses frequent references to this subject throughout the entire volume. The most thoroughly presented is the highly publicized Shamil controversy, which, according to the author, "was by far the most sensational effort of Soviet historians to rewrite the

history of the non-Russian nationalities during the brief period of comparative freedom in 1956" (p. 222). This short-lived "thaw" in Soviet historiography lasted until approximately 1966, and there is a brief section on Ukrainian development during this period.

Unfortunately, not being able to utilize sources in the Ukrainian language, the author's presentation of this period is rather fragmentary. Nevertheless, in comparison to such works as Cyril E. Black's *Rewriting Russian History: Soviet Interpretation of Russia's Past* (New York, Praeger, 1956) or Konstantin F. Shteppa's *Russian Historians and the Soviet State* (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1962), Tillet's volume is a valuable contribution to the meager literature on this subject.

Reviews: S. M. Horak. *American Historical Review* 76:1576-77 (1971). W. S. Vucinich. *Slavic Review* 30:402-403 (June 1971). C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:288-89 (1969). C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 31:189-90 (Summer 1975)

325. Vernadsky, George. **Russian Historiography. A History.** Edited by Sergei Pushkarev. Belmont, Mass., Nordland Publishing Company, 1978. 575p.

George Vernadsky (1887-1973), the author of some 200 major works pertaining to Russian and Slavic history, is considered the most prominent Russian emigré historian in the United States. His father, V. I. Vernadsky, was an internationally known scholar in the fields of mineralogy and biochemistry and became the first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Nevertheless, in spite of his Ukrainian heritage, Vernadsky believed in the idea of the Russian Empire, and, as is rightly pointed out by Pushkarev, for Vernadsky Russia was not the "people's prison" or the "gendarme of Europe" but rather a special "geographical world" (the thesis of P. N. Savitskii accepted by Vernadsky).

This concept is repeatedly supported in his works (on Byzantium, the Mongols, and Russia), namely, that "great powers of creation frequently manifested themselves in empires." For him, "empire" was one of the historical forms of political unification (a view shared by V. O. Kliuchevskii), and to quote Pushkarev again, "for Vernadsky the historian, Russia signified not only the ascendancy of Russians over 'aliens' or the 'heterodox' but the peaceful creative co-existence of free and equal people, both eastern and western, in the boundless spaces of Eurasia. These people were united into a single government and empire" (p. 524). From this point of view, which is obviously not accepted by Ukrainian national historiographers, Vernadsky examined regional interests of

the population and ethnic complexities within the Russian Empire.

In the present work, Vernadsky provides historiographical essays on 135 authors. Because of his sudden death, the work was completed by S. G. Pushkarev, who added 30 prominent church historians to the unfinished chapter on the historiography of the church (and the schism). In examining Vernadsky's evaluation of contributions made by Ukrainian historians, the reader will immediately notice the absence of M. Hrushevs'kyi, certainly the greatest Ukrainian historian. No mention is made of his rather important "Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History and the Problem of a Rational Organization of the History of the Eastern Slavs." This article, published in *Sbornik statei po slavianovedeniiu* (St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1904. vol. 1, pp. 298-304), criticized the historical concepts of N. Karamzin, which were accepted with some modifications by S. M. Soloviev, V. O. Kliuchevsky, and other Russian historians, including Vernadsky.

There is a separate chapter on N. I. Kostomarov (M. I. Kostomarov, 1817-1885), indicating that Soloviev viewed the Russian people as a unified nation, while Kostomarov considered Ukrainians to be a separate nation, contrasting the idea of federation to the idea of a centralized state. Most other Ukrainian historians receive considerably less attention, for example, V. Antonovych (1884-1908), whom Vernadsky regards as a "Ukrainian nationalist," most of whose works, including the studies of Cossack history, social conditions in Ukraine, and archaeology, are excluded.

More attention is given to M. P. Dragomanov (M. P. Drahomaniv, 1841-1895), who, according to Vernadsky, felt himself to be both Russian and Ukrainian. There are also brief essays on such historians as D. I. Bagalei (D. I. Bahalii, 1857-1932) and A. E. Kryms'kyi (1871-1942). The volume concludes with a biographical sketch of Vernadsky written by N. Andreev and a bibliography of Vernadsky's major works and editorships prepared by the same author.

Reviews: J. L. Black. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:3:418-19 (September 1980). P. Bushkovitch. *Slavic Review* 39:3:487-89 (September 1980). B. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 17:1-4(65-68):213-14 (1980)

Ukraine

326. Diadychenko, V. A., F. E. Los', and V. H. Sarbei. **Development of Historical Science in the Ukrainian SSR.** Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970. 80p.

Sponsored by the Institute of History at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, this brief survey was prepared in English, Ukrainian, and Russian in connection with the XIII International Congress of Historians held in Moscow. It offers a rather superficial overview of historical research in Ukraine, concentrating primarily on the Soviet period. A number of important Ukrainian historians and their works are simply not mentioned, and, even worse, the authors of this publication have made numerous attempts to falsify specific events. This is quite evident in their discussion of the 1920s, primarily in describing the work of M. Hrushevs'kyi, who concentrated his activities in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. Furthermore, little is said about the scientific institutions in Kiev and Kharkiv headed by D. Bahalii (who is now partly rehabilitated by the Soviet regime). The Odessa historical center directed by M. Slabchenko is ignored, as are the first Ukrainian Marxist historian, M. Iavors'kyi, and his students. During the 1930s, almost all of these scholarly centers were eliminated and the historians repressed.

In 1936, the Institute of History was created to centralize all work at the Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR. This institute made several attempts to publish general textbooks on the history of Ukraine—not an easy task, considering they had to be written in the Soviet spirit. All three authors seem to have had a rather difficult time in discussing important accomplishments of the institute during the Stalin regime. Among other things, the institute was commissioned to prepare a series of textbooks under the title “Narysy istorii Ukrainy” [Outlines of the History of Ukraine] under the general editorship of S. N. Bielousov. The authors, quite proud of this accomplishment, discuss this project in some detail (see pp. 22-23). Their statement that volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 11 were published is simply not true. Also, volume 6 was published under the title *Narysy istorii Ukrainy. Vypusk VI. Ukraina u kintsi XVII-v pershii chverti XVIII st.* ([Ukraine at the End of the Seventeenth Century and the First Quarter of the Eighteenth Century] Kiev, Akademia Nauk URSR. Instytut Istorii, 1941. 280p.). The reason this work is not mentioned is obvious: its author is O. Ohloblyn, who left Ukraine during World War II and is now one of the most prominent emigré historians.

Apart from this work there are only a few recent historiographical works of any consequence produced in Soviet Ukraine, most of them with similar distortions. For example, in 1973 the Institute of History produced a rather comprehensive study of Ukrainian historiography during the Soviet period, edited by the now

deceased I. O. Hurzhii. It was published under the title *Rozvytok istorychnoi nauky na Ukraini za roky radians'koi vlady* ([Development of Historical Scholarship in Ukraine during the Years of the Soviet Regime] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1973. 256p.). There are articles in the first part of this book that discuss the development of historical research from the 1920s to the end of the 1960s, with a separate article describing historical institutions and organizations. The second part is in topical arrangement with chapters on feudalism, the history of Ukraine under capitalism, the Great October Revolution and the civil war, the pre-World War II period, World War II, and a concluding chapter on the most important problems of Ukrainian history during 1946-1971.

The period 1945-1965 is covered by A. V. Santsevych's *Problemy istorii Ukrainy pisliavoiennoho periodu v radians'kii istoriohrafii* ([Problems of the Post-War Period of Ukrainian History in Soviet Historiography] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1967. 255p.). In 1968, a new annual was initiated, *Istoriografichni doslidzhennia v Ukraini'kii RSR* ([Historiographical Studies in Ukrainian RSR] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1968-1972. 5v.). Sponsored by the Institute of History, this was the first attempt in Soviet Ukraine to compile a separate serial publication in the area of historiography. The first two volumes contained valuable bibliographies of Ukrainian historiography, covering the period 1956-1968, as well as other interesting materials, e.g., articles on Drahomanov, S. A. Podolyn's'kyi, and others. The third volume, published in 1970, was devoted exclusively to Lenin. Apparently, after 1972, this publication ceased to exist.

Occasional historiographical articles are found in the short-lived *Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia* ([Historical Sources and Their Utilization] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1964-1972. vols. 1-7), as well as in such periodicals as *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal* ([Ukrainian Historical Journal] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1957-. Monthly); *Arkhivy Ukrainy* ([Archives of Ukraine] Kiev, Arkhivne Upravlinnia pry Radi Ministriv URSR, 1946-. Monthly); and other serial publications. Beginning with the 1970s, most historiographical studies concentrate primarily on the Soviet period.

For a critical appraisal of Soviet publications, the reader should consult James McCann's “Beyond the Bug: Soviet Historiography of the Soviet-Polish War of 1920” (*Soviet Studies* 36:4:475-93 October 1984) as an example of criticism by a Western scholar of one period in Soviet historiography. In recent years, during the more liberal regime of Gorbachev, there have been some attempts to rehabilitate a

number of Ukrainian historians active during the 1920s. At this point it is still early to see how far this process will develop.

327. Doroshenko, Dmytro. **A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography. Ukrainian Historiography, 1917-1956.** By Olexander Ohloblyn. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1957. 456p. (ITS Annals, Special Issue, vols. V-VI, nos. 4[18]-1,2 [19-20]).

The first part of this historiography is an edited translation of Doroshenko's *Ohliad ukrains'koi istoriohrafii* ([A Review of Ukrainian Historiography] Prague, Ukrains'kyi Vilnyi Universytet, 1923. 220p.). Dmytro Doroshenko (1882-1951) is the author of some 1,000 monographs and articles published in several languages pertaining to Ukrainian history, the history of Ukrainian culture, the church, literature, political relations between Ukraine and Germany, and several articles pertaining to historiography. The only bibliography of Doroshenko's works, *Bibliohrafiia prats' prof. D. Doroshenka za 1899-1942 roky* ([Bibliography of Professor D. Doroshenko's Works for the Years 1899-1942] Prague, V-vo Iurii Tyshchenka, 1942. 60p.) is not complete (804 titles), and the period 1943-1951 is not covered at all.

Doroshenko's *Survey of Ukrainian Historiography*, still the most comprehensive work on this subject for the period covered, was supplemented for the years 1917-1956 by Olexander Ohloblyn (born in 1899 in Kiev and professor at Kiev University, 1921-1943), who left Ukraine during World War II and, along with D. Doroshenko and V. K. Lypyn's'kyi (1882-1931), should be regarded as one of the most prominent Ukrainian emigré historians. In *Zbirnyk na poshanu prof. d-ra Oleksandra Ohloblyna* ([Collected Essays in Honor of Professor Alexander Ohloblyn] New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1977. 482p.), we find a bibliography of Ohloblyn's historical works prepared by L. Wynar (pp. 93-123), which lists 635 published items and 60 works still in manuscript. In the English translation of Doroshenko's work, Ohloblyn introduced some new data on publications that originated after the Ukrainian versions were completed, and he updated Doroshenko's work to the year 1956.

According to the preface, this *Survey of Ukrainian Historiography* is "the first comprehensive scholarly outline of Ukrainian Historiography from its beginnings in the eleventh century up to our time" (p. 9). In the general introduction to this work, we also find a brief overview of the most important works on Ukrainian historiography, starting with a rather con-

cise survey of M. Hrushevs'kyi's introduction to the history of Ukrainians in the first volume of the handbook *Ukrainskii narod v ego proshlom i nastoiashchem* [The Ukrainian People, Their Past and Present], published in St. Petersburg in 1914. Also mentioned are historiographies by such authors as M. Vasylenko, V. Ikonnikov, V. Antonovych, and O. Lazarevs'kyi. The introduction concludes with a rather extensive bibliography of numerous monographs and articles dealing with specific problems or covering various periods (see pp. 17-20) published in several languages, including English.

This comprehensive work has a total of 27 chapters, starting with the chronicles from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries and ending with "Ukrainian Historiography outside the Ukraine," discussing the most important emigré contributions. The chapter "Ukrainian Historiography in the Early XIX Century; Studies of Regional History; New Attempts at a Synthesis" is typical of the arrangement and structure of materials. It begins with brief characteristics of this period followed by biographical comments on individual scholars such as M. Markov, M. F. Berlinsky; a longer section on Dmytro Bantysh-Kamensky, with a rather detailed analysis of his *History of Little Russia* (Moscow, 1822. 4v.); and a similar treatment of Mykola Markevych (Markovych, 1804-1860), the author of the five-volume *Istoriia Maloi Rossii* [History of Little Russia], published in Moscow in 1842-1843. The chapter concludes with a bibliography of additional sources.

This bibliography is rather selective, omitting a number of important works, e.g., there is only one entry on Bantysh-Kamensky, an article written by D. Doroshenko himself in 1930. No mention is made of a rather strong criticism of Bantysh-Kamensky by the noted Ukrainian historian D. Bahalii in his monograph *Novyi istoryk Malorossii* ([New Historian of Little Russia] St. Petersburg, 1891), articles in *Ruskaia starina* (e.g., 1888, no. 11), evaluations of his work by M. P. Vasylenko (*Kievskaiia starina*, no. 11, 1894), etc. Some weaknesses in bibliographical documentation can also be noted regarding other individuals, e.g., the noted Ukrainian scholar Mykhailo Maksymovych (1804-1873). Most bibliographical citations about him are to older works, including the previously mentioned *Kievskaiia starina*, but omitting his autobiography published in this journal (*ibid.*, 1904, no. 9) and historiographical studies published during the 1920s, e.g., P. Klypats'kyi's "Maksymovych iak istoryk" ([Maksymovych as Historian] *Ukraina*, 1927, Bk. 6). Nevertheless, such omissions are only minor deficiencies, taking into considera-

ation the comprehensive scope of this excellent study.

Supplementing this work is Ohloblyn's *Dumky pro suchasnu ukrains'ku soviets'ku istoriografiu* ([Thoughts on Contemporary Soviet Ukrainian Historiography] New York, Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, 1963. 87p.), which primarily concentrates on Ukrainian-Soviet historiography during the 1950s. The period up to the early 1950s is also covered by B. Krupnyts'kyi's *Ukrains'ka istorychna nauka pid Sovietamy, 1920-1950* ([Ukrainian Historical Science under the Soviets 1920-1950] Munich, Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1957. 129p.). The only scholarly Ukrainian historiography published in the Soviet Ukraine is a remarkably well-balanced study by M. I. Marchenko, *Ukrains'ka istorishrafiia. Z davnich chasiv do seredyny XIX st.* (Kiev, V-vo Kyivs'koho Universytetu, 1959. 256p.). Unfortunately, Marchenko's book has no index, but it occasionally does offer more information than does Doroshenko and Ohloblyn's *Survey of Ukrainian Historiography*, especially for the medieval period and for some individual scholars such as Mykhailo Maksymovych. The most recently published Soviet work, *Istoriografiia istorii Ukrainskoi SSR* ([Historical Historiography of Ukrainian SSR] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1986. 555p.), concentrates on the Soviet period, omitting or falsifying events in the development of Ukrainian historiography during the 1920s.

Reviews: J. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 18:1:123-24 (1984)

328. Varvartsev, Nikolai N. *Ukrainian History in the Distorting Mirror of Sovietology*. Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1987. 173p.

Sponsored by the Institute of History of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR, this monograph summarizes all the Soviet criticism of Western scholarship (including Ukrainian emigré scholars), which up to this point was available only in articles published in Ukrainian or Russian in such journals as *Ukrains'kyi istorychnyi zhurnal* (Ukrainian Historical Journal) produced by the Institute of Kiev. Its three chapters cover "Social Customers for Hostile Stereotypes," "Ukrainian Studies: Centers and Their Purposes," and "Historiography at the Service of Imperialist Policy." Brief conclusions, references, and footnotes, as well as an index of names conclude this publication, which probably has very little to do with scholarship. Nevertheless, the reader will find references to some 100 scholars (Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian) who wrote books and articles dealing with Ukrainian topics as well as typical Soviet propaganda descriptions of such Ukrainian institu-

tions as the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York. According to the author, "falsifying the Leninist ethnic relations policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its implementation in the Ukraine is part and parcel of politicized historiography in the West" (p. 158). However, "reactionary" nationalism in sovietological centers is only wishful thinking by Mr. Varvartsev and fortunately or unfortunately has nothing to do with reality.

Primary Sources

329. **A Source Book for Russian History from Early Times to 1917.** George Vernadsky, Sr., ed., Ralph T. Fisher, Jr., managing ed., Alan D. Ferguson, Andrew Losski, and Sergei Pushkarev, comps. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1972. 3v.

The purpose of this comprehensive work is to provide in English translation representative excerpts from primary sources pertaining to Russian history from early times to March 1917. The arrangement of material is a combination of chronological and topical groupings, following the usual presentation of Russian history in most American textbooks.

In volume 1, the first chapter provides introductory comments on pre-Kievan beginnings by George Vernadsky, followed by excerpts from Procopius, Jordanes, Mauricius, etc., and concludes with Nestor's *Primary Chronicle*. Chapter 2, "Kievan Russia, Tenth to Twelfth Centuries," provides excerpts from the *Laurentian Chronicle* concerning Oleg's rule in Kiev in 882 and the campaign against Byzantium in 907. This is followed by the treaty of Oleg with Byzantium, as transmitted in the *Laurentian Chronicle* for 911. Chapters 5 ("The Grand Duchy of Lithuania") and 9 ("The Ukraine, Poland-Lithuania, and Russia in the Late 16th and 17th Centuries") also contain materials directly related to Ukrainian history.

All in all, these three volumes contain some 700 distinct sources pertaining to "political and social history in the broadest sense" (p. viii). In addition to Russian history, the editors present in some measure documents related to the history of the Lithuanian state as well as to Ukrainian history, primarily in the first volume (covering the Kievan period, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and the Cossacks), and on a much more selective basis for subsequent periods, e.g., documents concerning Peter and Ukraine, 1708-1710 (vol. 2, pp. 330-32).

It should be noted that about 75% of the material has not been previously published in English translation, which means that the present work will be invaluable for all students of Eastern Europe. Where material already exists in English translation (e.g., Cross' translation of *Primary Chronicle*), the editors have revised such translations, and on the whole, the selection of excerpts is well balanced and the translations and editorial work are of high quality. It is unfortunate that, as the introduction points out, a companion volume, *Dictionary of Historical Terms*, compiled by Sergei Pushkarev, provides explanations for Russian terms that appear in the book. (The reader will find our brief evaluation of this important dictionary in the section on reference sources.) A pronounced Russian bias greatly detracts from the overall usefulness of this otherwise satisfactory work. As Daniel Clarke Waugh states in his evaluation of Vernadsky's work, "most unfortunate ... was the decision to translate the word Rus' and its derivatives as 'Russia' and 'Russian,' which despite Vernadsky's disclaimers (p. 19), is hardly neutral and can only confuse important issues in the pre-Kievan and Kievan period" (*Slavic Review*, p. 336).

To this we add that the use of "West Russia" and "West Russian" for the period of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, a practice followed by Pushkarev as well as the editors of the *Source Book*, is equally confusing. These were politically motivated terms introduced much later by the Russian government and Russian historians to refer to the Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Lithuanian territories and people. **Reviews:** B. S. Wymar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1973, entry 349. D. Hecht. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 408:158-59 (July 1973). S. Gunther. *Jahrbuch für Geschichte Osteuropas* 21:4:610-12. D. R. Jones. *Queen's Quarterly* 81:1:162-63 (Spring 1974). J. W. Long. *Soviet Studies* 3:449-53 (July 1974). H. G. Lunt. *Slavic and East European Journal* 17:3:361-65 (Fall 1973, 1974). E. C. Thaden. *Russian Review* 32:3:312 (July 1973). J. L. Wiczynski. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 7:4:537-41 (Winter 1973). D. C. Waugh, J. T. Alexander, J. M. Thompson. *Slavic Review* 33:2:336-38 (June 1974).

Selected Problems

330. Horak, Stephan M. "Periodization and Terminology of the History of Eastern Slavs: Observations and Analyses." *Slavic Review* 31: 853-62 (December 1972).

The historiography of the Eastern Slavs (Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians) is especially complex in the matter of periodization and terminology. The author briefly discusses three approaches to periodization: (a) dynastic, (b) state, and (c) national, indicating that each has its merits and disadvantages. Concerning terminology, three terms have been used: Kievan Russia (introduced by Russian national historians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries); Kievan Rus' (used by Soviet historiographers leaning toward a compromise with the national aspirations of the Ukrainians and Belorussians); and Ukrainian Rus' (best identified with Hrushevs'kyi and his followers).

Professor Horak argues for using the national approach, indicating that it provides a better chance to explore the sociological, economic, cultural, linguistic, and religious changes chronologically. There is an attempt, as evidenced by Russian historiographers, to incorporate retroactively into the Russian past the history of all territories and peoples conquered or annexed, even if their histories date back much further than Russian history and possess quite different historical characteristics.

The author also argues that American East European historiography originated and, to a significant degree, remains under the domination of Russian historians who came to the United States after World War I, such as Anatole Mazour, A. Lobanov-Rostovsky, M. Karpovich, G. Vernadsky, and M. Florinsky, producing a whole generation of American historians who reflected the historical school of their teachers. There are only a few exceptions, e.g., Herbert J. Ellison (*A History of Russia*, 1964), who is aware of the complexity of the issues involved, including terminological difficulties.

The author also notes that, in addition to Ukrainian and Belorussian historians, some Polish historians, e.g., Joachim Lelewel and Karol Szajnocha and, more recently, Oskar Halecki, Tadeusz Manteuffel, and Henryk Batowski, distinguish clearly between Russia and Ukraine from ancient times to the present. A similar trend can now be found among some German scholars, e.g., Gotthold Rhode ("Die ostgrenze Polens im Mittelalter." *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 2:1:15-65 1953), who introduced into German historiography terminology which, according to the author, may serve as a model in an attempt to clarify the periodization and terminological problems of Eastern Slavic historiography.

The reader should also consult L. Wymar's "Comments on Periodization and Terminology in Byeloruthenian and Ukrainian Histories" (*Nationalities Papers* 3:2:50-59 Fall 1975),

which comments on S. Horak's "Problem of Periodization and Terminology in Ukrainian Historiography" (*Nationalities Papers* 3:2:5-24 Fall 1975). In the previously mentioned *Rethinking Ukrainian History* (see entry 336) there is a round table discussion on terminological problems, O. Pritsak's "Problems of Terminology and Periodization in the Teaching of Ukrainian History" (pp. 234-68).

331. Horak, Stephan M. "Ukrainian Historiography, 1953-1963." *Slavic Review* 24:258-72 (June 1965).

In reviewing Ukrainian historiography in the Soviet Union during the decade following Stalin's death, Horak suggests that the following themes were predominant: the tercentenary of the Treaty of Pereiaslav; the fortieth anniversary of the October Revolution; de-Stalinization; disputes with Ukrainian historians in exile; the history of World War II, with particular regard to Ukrainian participation; the history of territories incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR after World War II; the Ukrainian SSR as a "sovereign state," with emphasis on foreign relations; and the demonstration of Russian and Ukrainian friendship, past and present. Monographs were published on such topics as the German occupation of Ukraine in 1918, archaeological findings, archives, the history of cultural developments, and regional history. Omitted from the author's otherwise well-documented survey are numerous works on Ukrainian economic history published during that time, especially works by O. O. Nesterenko, M. M. Seredenko, and D. F. Virnyk. For additional information, the reader should consult B. Wynar's "Suchasnyi stan ekonomichnoi nauky na Ukraini" ([The Present State of Economic Scholarship in Ukraine] *Suchasnist'* 12:83-100 1961).

There are a number of articles in English about individual Ukrainian historians, e.g., D. Papazian's "N. I. Kostomarov and the Cyril-Methodian Ideology" (*Russian Review* 29:59-73 January 1970) and T. Prymak's "Mysterious Historian: The Life of Volodymyr Antonovych" (*Forum* 51:26-27 1983).

332. Krupnytsky, Borys. "Trends in Modern Ukrainian Historiography." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 6:337-45 (Autumn 1950).

Borys D. Krupnytsky (1894-1956), a student of Ukrainian history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was also interested in historiography. In this article, the author discusses major historians of the so-called "national-popular" school, e.g., Kostomarov, Antonovych, and Hrushevs'kyi. According to the author, beginning with the twentieth century, a political approach to Ukrainian history is

evident; it is nation-centered and directed toward the creation of a state. This trend the author defines as *derzhavnyts'ka* or "state-centered" historiography, with such representatives as V. Lypyn's'kyi (1882-1931). This topic is discussed at some length in Krupnytsky's book published in Ukrainian, *The Historiographical Problems of Ukrainian History* ([Istoriioznavchi problemy istorii Ukrainy] Munich, Ukrain's'kyi Vil'nyi Universytet, 1959. 228p.).

Mention should be made of at least two of Krupnytsky's historiographical studies published in German: "Die historische Wissenschaft der Sowjet-Ukraine 1921-41," *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* (Breslau-Berlin, nos. 2-4, 1941. pp. 125-51) and *Johann Christian v. Engel und die Geschichte der Ukraine* (Berlin, 1931). An extensive work in historiographic character is the author's *Osnovni problemy istorii Ukrainy* ([Basic Problems of the History of Ukraine] Munich, Ukrain's'kyi Vil'nyi Universytet, 1955). An evaluation of most historiographical studies by Krupnytsky is provided by N. Polon's'ka-Vasylenko in her obituary, "Professor B. D. Krupnytsky, 1894-1956," *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 5:5-18 1957.

333. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. "The Emergence of the Muscovite Claims to the Byzantine-Kievan Imperial Inheritance." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 7:520-31 (1983).

Dr. Pelenski discusses the official Muscovite claims to the "Kievan inheritance" based on the uninterrupted dynastic continuity of the Rurikides since the second half of the fifteenth century and suggesting that the theory of "Kievan imperial inheritance" had international and domestic implications.

There are many articles and monographs in English covering several aspects of Kievan Rus' and medieval history, and one has to consult *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (see entry 6) and other bibliographic guides to obtain needed information on a given topic. Thus, for example, Ellen Hurwitz's *Studies on Kievan History* (Tempe, Ariz., Arizona State University, 1980. 407p.), which constituted a special issue of *Russian History*, contains a number of pertinent articles, e.g., P. Bushkovitch's "Towns and Castles in Kievan Rus': Boiar Residence and Landownership in the 11th and 12th Centuries" (*ibid.*, pp. 251-64); C. Halperin's "Kiev and Moscow: An Aspect of Early Muscovite Thought" (*ibid.*, pp. 312-21), and T. Noonan's "Monetary Circulation in Early Medieval Rus'" (*ibid.*, pp. 294-311). Dr. Dimnik wrote a number of studies pertaining to the medieval period, and here we will cite only a few examples: *Mikhail, Prince of Chernigov and Grand Prince of Kiev 1224-1246* (Toronto,

Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, 1981. 199p.); "The Place of Rurik Rostislavich's Death: Kiev or Chernigov?" (*Medieval Studies* 44:371-92 1982); and "The Struggle for Control over Kiev in 1235 and 1236" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:1:28-44 March 1979). Several articles on the medieval period have been written by Professor Thomas Noonan, e.g., "When Did the Dirhams First Reach the Ukraine?" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:26-40 March 1978). The concept of *zamlia* is discussed by Charles Halperin in "The Concept of the *ruskaia zemlia* and Medieval National Consciousness" (*Nationalities Papers* 8:1:75-86 Spring 1980) and treaties between Rus' and Byzantium by Frank Wozniak in "The Crimean Question, the Black Bulgarians and the Russo-Byzantine Treaty of 944" (*Journal of Medieval History* 2:115-26 June 1979) and J. H. Lind's "The Russo-Byzantine Treaties and the Early Urban Structure of Rus'" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 62:3:362-70 July 1984).

A number of these studies are highly specialized, e.g., A. Poppe's "On the Title of Grand Prince in the Tale of Ihor's Campaign" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:684-89 1979-1980) or R. Zguta's "Kievan Coinage" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 53:483-92 October 1975). An historiographical article was prepared by J. Pelenski entitled "The Sack of Kiev of 1482 in Contemporary Muscovite Chronicle Writing" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:41-72 March 1978 and 2:2:184-210 June 1978). It should be noted that in comparison to Kievan Rus' much less has been written in English about the Galician-Volhynian period and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

334. Pelenski, Jaroslaw. "Soviet Ukrainian Historiography after World War II." *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 12:375-418 (October 1964).

This article, a sequel to Borys Krupnycky's "Die ukrainische Geschichtswissenschaft in der Sowjetunion 1921 bis 1941" (*Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 6:125-51 1941), begins with the Ufa period and the Party critique of the "bourgeois-nationalist" deviation in Soviet historical writing during World War II. From a purely professional point of view, the work produced in the Ufa period (a place of exile for the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences while Ukraine was occupied by the Germans) was minimal (two general surveys of Ukrainian history and several popular pamphlets of obvious propagandist intent) and did not deviate on any significant point from the official Party line of the war years. The first few years of the 1950s were marked by great preparations for the tercentenary of the Pereiaslav Treaty (1654), which

served as an excellent opportunity for the Party to restate its position on Russian-Ukrainian relations within the Soviet Union.

The bulk of the article deals specifically with this period. According to Pelenski, after introducing the concept of reunification of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples, the Party could more strongly emphasize the "united struggle" of the Russian and Ukrainian toilers against "feudal lords" and tsarism and a united proletarian revolution, followed by the building of socialism under the guidance of the "most progressive" Russian proletariat. It should be pointed out that prior to the 1950s, Soviet historiography had allowed a critical approach toward the problem of incorporation of non-Russian lands into the Russian Empire, and as a matter of fact, had been ready to agree that such incorporation had negative results for the non-Russians (Pokrovsky and his school). Having developed a new formula under the title of "lesser evil," the Party and Soviet historiographers began evaluating all Russian expansion into non-Russian countries as "most progressive" for the latter. It was this tendency that found its culmination at the tercentenary.

The Twentieth Party Congress, along with criticism of the "cult of personality," created some possibilities for Ukrainian historians to deviate from the most rigid dogmas of the Stalinist period, and in 1957 approximately 50 books and hundreds of articles were released, along with several new journals. Some historians who had been suppressed or silenced for many years reappeared in the Ukrainian scholarly community. Nevertheless, the quality of Soviet-Ukrainian studies ranks below those of Russian scholars. Ukrainian historians have had to deal with less controversial topics, and their attitudes are marked by caution and the greatest possible restraint, while Russian historians have been expected to be patriotic or even nationalistic.

This period of relative relaxation in Ukrainian historiography ended with the fall of Shelest and is not treated by Pelenski. All in all, it must be said that Pelenski's survey of Ukrainian historiography remains one of the best-documented studies on this topic produced during the first half of the 1960s.

335. Pidhainy, Oleh. *Ukrainian Historiography and the Great East-European Revolution: A Propos Symonenko's Polemics*. Toronto, New Review Books, 1968. 36p.

This is Oleh Pidhainy's response to an article published by R. Symonenko entitled "Falsyfikatory ne uhamovuiut'sia" ([The Falsifiers Do Not Let Up] *Komunist Ukrainy* 42:12:

84-91 1967). The author provides a brief survey of important Ukrainian historians and their writings before 1917, concentrating also on certain journals, memoirs of leading political figures, etc. In the second part Pidhainy talks about the development of historical scholarship in Ukraine during the 1920s and briefly mentions emigré publications after World War II. Published originally in the *New Review*, this article is now dated and is of limited interest to students of Ukrainian history.

336. **Rethinking Ukrainian History.** Edited by Ivan L. Rudnytsky with the assistance of John-Paul Himka. Edmonton, The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, The University of Alberta, 1981. 268p.

This volume contains most of the presentations to the Ukrainian Historical Conference at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, on May 29-31, 1978. The conference, which took place within the framework of the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists, was organized jointly by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and the Ukrainian Historical Association. Six topical sessions comprised the program: "Historiography," "Ukraine and the Muslim World," "The Historical Legacy of Kievan Rus'," "Ukrainian Elites," "Ukraine and the Russian Revolutions," and "The Role of the City in Ukrainian History." This collection excludes the papers on historiography and on Ukraine and the Russian Revolution. Most fully represented is "The Role of the City in Ukrainian History" (papers of R. Szporluk, S. Guthrie, P. Herlihy, and P. Woroby). Z. Kohut and I. Sysyn discuss the problem of nobility, and O. Subtelny, the Cossack Ukraine and the Turco-Islamic world. In the introductory chapter, O. Pritsak provides an overview of the political forces in Ukrainian history through the seventeenth century. The collection concludes with G. Shevelov's "Evolution of the Ukrainian Literary Language," which also appeared in the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* (6:62-69 Spring 1979). The volume is well edited, but as was pointed out by Marc Raeff, "as with any collective volume, the contributions vary in depth and breadth of coverage as well as in suggestivity. All, however, are informative and invite further research and reflection on East European as well as Ukrainian history" (p. 100).

Reviews: M. Raeff. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:100-103 (March 1982). J. A. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 44:1:150-51 (Spring 1985)

337. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "The Intellectual Origins of Modern Ukraine." *The Annals of*

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. 6:3-4:1381-1405 (1958).

One of the earlier works by Professor Rudnytsky, this essay discusses intellectual processes in Ukrainian history. The first part covers Ukrainian nobility up to the 1840s starting with the beginning of the national renaissance, usually dated at 1798 (publication of *Aeneid* by Kotliarevs'kyi). In the second part, Rudnytsky covers the genesis of populism (1840s to 1880), with the standard-bearer of this new epoch being Shevchenko. And, finally, the third part, modernism, covers the period from the 1890s to World War I. In conclusion, the author indicates that "the political, and then cultural, Russification of the former class of Cossack Starshyna toward the end of the eighteenth century formed a turning point in the development of Ukrainian national consciousness.... With it came an alienation between the popular masses and the ruling class, who had ceased to serve the interest of their native land" (p. 1404). The competition between "little Russianism" and "conscious Ukrainianism" was the greatest problem in Ukrainian intellectual history up to 1917.

Dr. Rudnytsky wrote about Drahomanov (see entry 460) and edited the very valuable *Rethinking Ukrainian History* (see entry 336). With Professor Pritsak and Professor Reshetar he authored the thought-provoking essay, "The role of Ukraine in Modern History" (*Slavic Review*, see entry 340), which was also reprinted as a separate publication with Donald Treadfold as editor under the title *The Development of the USSR: An Exchange of Views* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1964).

338. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "Observations on the Problem of 'Historical' and 'Non-Historical' Nations." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:358-68 (September 1981).

339. Grabowicz, George G. "Some Further Observations on 'Non-Historical' Nations and 'Incomplete' Literature: A Reply." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:369-88 (September 1981).

A scholarly discussion between a historian (Rudnytsky) and a literary critic (Grabowicz) may be of interest if both partners show a sufficient understanding of historical terminology. The late Professor Rudnytsky, author of several books and numerous articles, is referring to a comprehensive (and basically negative) review by Professor Grabowicz of *A History of Ukrainian Literature* (see entry 828) by the late Professor Chyzhevsky, a prominent scholar of international reputation. Professor Grabowicz denied the validity of the distinction between "historical" and "non-historical" nations

by many scholars including Chyzhevsky. Professor Rudnytsky disagreed with this theoretical framework and offered some interesting comments about the "incompleteness" of the Ukrainian literary process during the nineteenth century. The reply is long but does not negate the basic assumptions made by Professor Rudnytsky. Nevertheless, this is an interesting polemical article that concludes as follows: "... I am confident that the history of Ukrainian literature that is still to be written will not be haunted by the specter of incompleteness" (p. 388). Many scholars pointed out in their reviews the uniqueness of Chyzhevsky's work. The long critical treatise by Grabowicz, which was later published as a separate work, did not receive the same positive appraisal. It was pointed out, among other things, that hopefully Professor Grabowicz would soon produce as "complete" a history of Ukrainian literature.

340. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "The Role of the Ukraine in Modern History." *Slavic Review* 22: 199-216 (June 1963).

341. Adams, Arthur E. "The Awakening of the Ukraine." *Slavic Review* 22:217-23 (June 1963).

342. Pritsak, Omeljan, and John S. Reshetar, Jr. "The Ukraine and the Dialectics of Nation-Building." *Slavic Review* 22:224-55 (June 1963).

343. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "Reply." *Slavic Review* 22:256-62 (June 1963).

All three articles, as well as Rudnytsky's reply, were reprinted in *The Development of the USSR. An Exchange of Views* (Seattle, Wash., University of Washington Press, 1964. pp. 221-74) under the rather telling heading "Russia's Western Borderlands." It should be noted that in the brief preface to this volume of reprints from *Slavic Review*, the editor, Donald W. Treadgold, indicates that "this book is made up of a series of exchanges of differing views among some of the West's foremost specialists on Russia" (p. ix). Indeed, all three articles approach the problem of Ukrainian historiography from somewhat different points of view, and two of them are well documented (Adams's article is the exception).

Rudnytsky advocates the need for a particular methodology for the study of the Ukrainian past. He feels that "*prima facie* evidence assigns the Ukraine to the category of the 'nonhistorical' nations. The modern Ukrainian nation is not simply a continuation or restoration of the Cossack Ukraine of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or, of course, even less of the Kievan and Galician Rus'" (p. 200). Since

Ukrainians were unable to participate in politics on the governmental level, in studying Ukrainian pre-revolutionary history, stress "ought to be placed primarily on social-economic developments and on the evolution of social thought; a politically oriented historical investigation would be relatively unproductive" (p. 202).

Rudnytsky's argument about "nonhistorical" or "incomplete" nationhood is rejected by Pritsak and Reshetar, and both authors offer a brief outline of historical events with probably two of the best discussions so far available in English of such topics as the problem of "separatism" in Kievan Rus', the question of "reunion," and definitions of such terms as "Rus'," "Malorossia" (Little Russia), and "Ukraina." Both authors also offer some refinements to Rudnytsky's tripartite periodization of the development of the Ukrainian national movement, offering at least five stages: the Novhorod-Siversk stage, in which the *Istoriia Rusov* was apparently written; the second, or Kharkiv, stage, associated with the Poltava region and characterized by the development of modern Ukrainian literature; the third, or Kiev, stage, which saw the Ukrainian movement begin to assume a political form. The Hromada movement quickly spread to the Ukrainian cities and led to the fourth, or Geneva, stage, in which the Ukrainian movement acquired a clearly political character. Drahomanov's work bore fruit in the form of the fifth, or Galician, stage, in which, as a result of his influence, the first Ukrainian political party was formed in 1890.

Adams's paper is limited to some comments pertaining to the Ukrainian Revolution, which, according to this author, was basically a wild and chaotic peasant revolt, or a *jacquerie*. In discussing the writings of Ukrainian historians, Adams uses the expression "nationalist scholars," and the reader will find some comments by Rudnytsky on this matter (in his "Reply"), indicating, among other things, that such terminology implies a judgment of value and is not used by historians of Russian background even if they display obvious symptoms of Russian patriotic fervor. The views summarized in Adams's paper are more fully developed in his book, *Bolsheviks in the Ukraine* (Yale University Press, 1963). This book is discussed in some detail in the section on modern Ukrainian history, in connection with other works on the Ukrainian Revolution.

344. Velychenko, Stephen. "The Official Soviet View of Ukrainian Historiography." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 19:81-93 (Winter 1985).

This short review of the most important works dealing with Ukrainian historiography

starts with Russian historian V. Ikonnikov and his *Opyt russkoi istoriografii* (Kiev, 1908) and concentrates on L. A. Kovalenko's recently published *Istoriografiia istorii Ukrainkoi RSR vid naidavnishykh chasiv do Velykoi Zhovtnevoi Sotsialistychnoi Revoliutsii* ([Historiography of History of Ukrainian RSR since the Ancient Time to the Great October Socialist Revolution] Kiev, Vyshcha Shkola, 1983. 118p.), which was published in 3,000 copies and written as a textbook for colleges. In addition to Kovalenko's absurd title (the book deals with pre-1917 historiography, but the Ukrainian RSR came into existence after 1917), this study offers very little that is new; it is a highly selective survey of "progressive" historians and is not on the same scholarly level as M. Marchenko's *Ukrains'ka istoriografiia* (Kiev, 1959) or the work of Doroshenko and Ohloblyn (see entry 327). There are several articles covering the present role of Ukrainian historiography in the Soviet Union, e.g., L. Wynar's "The Present State of Ukrainian Historiography in Soviet Ukraine" (see entry 345).

One of the more popular treatments of this topic can be found in T. Mackiw's "Ukrainian Historiography Past and Present" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:3:269-88 Autumn 1984). Interesting comments on this topic are offered by George Shevelov in "Reflections of a Linguist on Ukrainian History" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:62-70 Spring 1979). Velychenko also covered Ukraine's role in international relations between 1569 and 1648, and the reader should consult his "The Ukrainian-Rus' Lands in Eastern European Politics 1572-1632: Some Preliminary Observations" (*East European Quarterly* 19:3:281-88 September 1985).

345. Wynar, Lubomyr R. "The Present State of Soviet Historiography in Soviet Ukraine. A Brief Overview." *Nationalities Papers* 7:1:1-23 (Spring 1979).

Dr. L. Wynar, a noted historian and specialist on Hrushevs'kyi, presents here a brief outline of the major trends in Soviet Ukraine, dividing historical writings into several periods: 1920 to the early 1930s as a period of Ukrainian national historiography, the second half of the 1930s to the death of Stalin in 1954 (termed "the Stalin Era" by the author), 1963-1972 as a short breathing spell between de-Stalinization or the Shelest Era and the post-1972 years, reflecting the new political purge of Ukrainian historians. At some length, Dr. Wynar discusses several concepts of Ukrainian historiography as reflected in Ukraine, e.g., the concept of "elder brother" and Russian superiority, the concept of the "Soviet people" and the attempted merger of individual nations in the Soviet Union, etc. At

least half of the article is devoted to historical research centers, new historical serials, and brief characteristics of individual historians. There are a number of other works covering Soviet-Ukrainian historiography. One of the best is B. Krupnytsky's *Ukrains'ka istorychna nauka pid Sovietamy* ([Ukrainian Historical Science under the Soviets] Munich, Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1957. 120p.), which provides the best coverage of the 1920s and 1930s. Also excellent are Jaroslav Pelenski's "Soviet Ukrainian Historiography after World War II" (*Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 12:3:375-418 October 1964) and Stephan Horak's "Ukrainian Historiography 1953-1963" (*Slavic Review* 24:2:258-72 June 1965). There are a number of historiographical writings published in Soviet Ukraine, the majority of them in Russian or Ukrainian. The only work in English is *Development of Historical Science in the Ukrainian SSR* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970) by V. A. Dyadychenko, F. E. Los', and V. G. Sarbei, written during the Shelest era.

346. Wynar, Lubomyr R. "Ukrainian-Russian Confrontation in Historiography. Michael Hrushevsky versus the Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:1:13-25 (Spring 1974).

This article is a condensed version of a paper presented at the Fourth National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies held in March 1971 in Denver, Colorado. The author discusses Hrushevs'kyi's criticism of the traditional scheme of Russian history based on the hypothesis of a national unity of Rus'-Russian peoples and on a special periodization of East-European history related to the makeshift concept of "shifting political centers." Hrushevs'kyi states that the Volodimir-Moscow state was neither the successor nor the heir of the Kievan state. The continuation of the House of Rurik on ethnic Russian territories does not reveal the true development of historical societal forces in early Rus' history because many important factors have not been taken into consideration. According to Hrushevs'kyi, the Kievan state found its continuation in the Halych-Volhynian kingdom of the thirteenth century and later in the Lithuanian state.

Wynar briefly discusses all major works by Hrushevs'kyi and some of his critics, indicating that most Ukrainian-non-Soviet historians accepted Hrushevs'kyi's views and that some Russian historians, for example, A. E. Presniakov, suggested that "Hrushevs'kyi's view can find support in a number of conclusions and opinions developed and accepted in the literature

of general Russian history" (*The Formation of the Great Russian State*. Chicago, 1970. p. 8). Citing Oscar Halecki (cf. *American Historical Review* 64:956 1956), who compared Hrushevs'kyi to Lelewel in Poland and Palacky in Bohemia, the author states that Hrushevs'kyi's major works, especially his fundamental ten-volume *History of Ukraine-Rus'*, are not known to many Western historians, especially to the Americans, since it is published only in Ukrainian. It should be noted here that the same topic is discussed by Lew Bilas in "Geschichtsphilosophische und ideologische Voraussetzung der geschichtlichen und politischen Konzeption M. Hruschewskyjs" (*Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*, Hf. 3, 1956. pp. 269-93). See also Nicholas Chubaty's "The Ukrainian and Russian Conceptions of the History of Eastern Europe" (In: *Proceedings of the Historical-Philosophical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*, vol. 1, 1951. pp. 1-16).

Individual Historians

347. Horak, Stephan M. "Michael Hrushevsky: Portrait of an Historian." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 10:341-56 (Autumn 1968).

Very few biographical articles have been written on Hrushevs'kyi in English, except for popular accounts such as B. W. Simpson's "Hrushevsky, Historian of Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* 1:132-39 February 1945). Horak's well-documented article, a brief outline of Hrushevs'kyi's life and scholarly accomplishments, offers some explanations as to why Hrushevs'kyi has never received the scholarly attention he deserves, even in America, where the study of Eastern European history is progressing very rapidly. Unfortunately, there is no complete bibliography of Hrushevs'kyi's writings available in any language, including Ukrainian. One of the better accounts is L. Wynar's "Bibliografiia prats' pro Mychaila Hrushevs'koho" ([Bibliography of Works about M. Hrushevs'kyi] *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 3(9-10):122-29 1966), which lists bibliographies of bibliographies (16 entries in several languages) and includes a bibliography of 120 important works about him. The same author also discusses some shortcomings of Horak's article (see *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 6(21-23):171 1969). Many specialized articles about Hrushevs'kyi have been written, among them I. Kamenetsky's "Hrushevsky and Ukrainian Foreign Policy, 1917-1918" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 21:1-4:82-102 1984).

348. Hrushevsky, Mychaylo. "The Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History and the Problem of a Rational Organization of the History of the East Slavs." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 2:4: 355-64 (Winter 1952).

This is an English translation of an article that was reprinted in Russian in *Sbornik stattei po slavianovedeniiu* ([Symposium of Slavic Studies] St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1904. pp. 298-304). The original article was written in connection with the plan for a "Slavic history" to be prepared by the historical subsection of the congress. At the time of its publication, Hrushevs'kyi, as president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, was already recognized as an outstanding historian and author of the initial volumes of his monumental *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy*. He also served as editor of numerous historical publications. The main theme of Hrushevs'kyi's essay is his assertion that there exists a clear distinction between the history of Russians, Belorussians, and Ukrainians, who maintained distinctive features during the time of Kievan Rus'. Consequently, the nationalities should be studied as separate national entities. In order to introduce his thesis, Professor Hrushevs'kyi criticizes the traditional scheme of Russian history developed by N. Karamzin and modified by S. Soloviev, V. Kluchevsky, and other Russian historians. Probably no other work has contributed to more controversy in Eastern European historiography; to this day there are hundreds of scholarly writings disputing or approving Hrushevs'kyi's ideas. Probably the best analyses of this problem in English are L. R. Wynar's "Ukrainian-Russian Confrontation in Historiography. Michael Hrushevsky versus the Traditional Scheme of 'Russian' History" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:1:13-25 Spring 1974) and N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko's *Two Conceptions of the History of Ukraine and Russia* (London, Association of Ukrainians of Great Britain, 1968. 79p.). Of the voluminous literature on this subject, we can also recommend a German essay by L. Bilas entitled "Geschichtsphilosophische und ideologische Voraussetzung der geschichtlichen und politischen Konzeption M. Hrushevsky's *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*" (Hf. 3, 1956. pp. 369-93). Also of interest is N. Chubaty's *The Ukrainian and Russian Conceptions of the History of Eastern Europe* (reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Historical-Philosophical Section, Shevchenko Scientific Society*. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1952. 16p.). Paul R. Magocsi produced a new introduction to Hrushevs'kyi's *The Historical Evolution of the Ukrainian*

Problem originally published in 1915 (Cleveland, Ohio, J. T. Zubal, 1981. 58p.), with a lengthy review by W. Dushnyck (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:3:302-304 Autumn 1982).

349. Lypynsky, Vyacheslav. "The Ukraine at the Turning Point." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:2(8):605-619 (Fall-Winter 1953).

In the 1950s the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York started to translate into English excerpts from important writings by Ukrainian historians and other intellectuals. This essay is a translation of part 3 of *Ukraina na perelomi* ("Ukraine at the Turning Point" published in 1920 in Vienna), written by Lypynsky, one of the most prominent Ukrainian historians of this century (deceased 1931). Lypynsky advocated a new approach to Ukrainian historiography, opposing populist theories as represented by V. Antonovych and M. Hrushevsky. This excerpt describes the year 1653 and Khmelnytsky's break with Poland. Of special interest is the historian's interpretation of the Pereiaslav Treaty.

For information about Lypynsky the reader should consult Alexander Motyl's "Vyacheslav Lypynsky and the Ideology and Politics of Ukrainian Monarchism" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:1:31-48 March 1985), one of the best articles in English on this outstanding Ukrainian historian.

350. Papazian, Dennis. "Nicholas Ivanovich Kostomarov: Russian Historian, Ukrainian Nationalist, Slavic Federalist." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1966. 436p.

An important Russian historian, ethnographer and social thinker, Nicholas Ivanovich Kostomarov is the subject of this study, which presents a descriptive narrative of his life while critically re-appraising his work in terms of current perspectives. Kostomarov's social thought is examined in the context of his contribution to the ideology and tactics of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Society; his works are analyzed in the context of what his contemporaries were producing in order to discern his contribution to Russian and Ukrainian history. The author concludes that Kostomarov was a chief theoretician of the Ukrainian national renaissance, a significant contributor to the development of Russian and Ukrainian historical and ethnographic writing, and a representative figure of Russian religious liberalism.

351. Pelenski, Jaroslaw, ed. *The Political and Social Ideas of Vjaceslav Lypynskyj*. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute,

1987. (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 9:3-4:237-508 December 1985).

This special issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* is devoted to the political and social ideas of V. Lypynskyj as a cooperative effort by the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University and the W. K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute of Philadelphia. In 1982 the two institutes jointly sponsored two scholarly conferences marking the centennial birthday (1882-1931) of this prominent Ukrainian historian. A total of eight essays are included in this volume, among them O. Pritsak's "V. Lypynskyj's Place in Ukrainian Intellectual History"; "The Intellectual Development of V. Lypynskyj" by Lew Bilas; "The Political Sociology of V. Lypynskyj" by W. Isajiw; "Lypynskyj's Idea of Nation" by E. Pyziur; "Lypynskyj and the Problem of the Elite" by J. Pelenski; and "V. Lypynskyj's Political Ideas from the Perspective of Our Times" by I. L. Rudnytsky. The second part of the volume includes several selected and previously unpublished works by Lypynskyj (all reproduced in original Ukrainian), and selected studies and published writings on V. Lypynskyj by A. Zhuk, D. Chizhevsky, V. Kuchabsky, A. Bochenski, D. Doroshenko, and W. Rudko. A chronology of Lypynskyj's life and a select bibliography conclude this important volume of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*.

352. Prymak, Thomas M. *Mykhailo Hrushevsky: The Politics of National Culture*. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1987. 323p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 353), Dr. Prymak's monograph is the only biographical study on Hrushevskyi in English that will supplement L. Wynar's *Mykhailo Hrushevskyi's Bibliographical Sources* (see entry 354) and other writings about this prominent historian. The material is presented in 11 chapters, e.g., "Youth and Education 1866-1894," "The Young Professor 1894-1897," "Galician Piedmont 1897-1905," "The Shift Back to Kiev 1904-1914," etc., plus brief sections on conclusions, the fate of the Hrushevskyi family and his school, and "The Hrushevsky Legend in the Soviet Union 1934 to the Present." An extensive bibliography and an index conclude this interesting study. In his conclusions, the author indicates, "As in the case of Masaryk, Dubnow, and Iorga, Hrushevskyi's role as a national figure is fairly clear. When his career is viewed as a whole, one is struck by the remarkable energy, creativity, and consistency of his endeavor. He never abandoned the ideas of the national awakening that he had first adopted during his youth, and, from his 1894 inaugural lecture in L'viv to his 1920 reflection on the

revolution, he reiterated these ideals before many a different audience" (p. 264). Prymak rightly indicates that Hrushevs'kyi was not an easy person to live with. He was a demanding editor, a stingy publisher, a tortuous writer, and a boring lecturer. But contrary to the author's statement, not all of his academic and social peers abandoned Hrushevs'kyi's politics and fled his company. This certainly was not true of Professor Ohloblyn (see p. 266) who was not his student or even supporter, as well as other historians mentioned by Prymak. Nevertheless, except for some subjectivity, Dr. Prymak's study is an important contribution to Ukrainian historiography. The author also contributed some articles on Hrushevs'kyi, e.g., "Mykhailo Hrushevsky: Populist or Statist?" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:65-78 Spring 1981).

Reviews: M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:2:293-94 (June 1988)

353. Prymak, Thomas Michael. "Mykhailo Hrushevsky and the Politics of National Culture." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1984. 488p. 2v.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Mykhailo Hrushevsky: The Politics of National Culture* (see entry 352).

354. Wynar, Lubomyr R., ed. **Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi, 1866-1934. Bibliographic Sources.** New York, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1985. 203p.

Composed of several parts, this is the most comprehensive work that deals with Hrushevs'kyi's writings. In addition to the preface there is a brief sketch of Hrushevs'kyi's life and works written by L. Wynar. The author's "Bibliographic and Statistical Analysis" provides a chronological table of Hrushevs'kyi's works with a total of 1,188 entries. Part 1 consists of a "Bibliography of Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi's Published Works, 1905-1928" compiled by D. Bolyka and others and supplemented by V. Doroshenko. The second part presents a similar bibliography for the period 1894-1904 compiled by I. E. Levyts'kyi, and part 3 is authored by L. R. Wynar and consists of a bibliography of bibliographies, bibliography of publications on M. Hrushevs'kyi, encyclopedia entries, special serial issues devoted to the historian, published archival material, and a listing of major periodicals containing source material. Several indexes conclude this important volume, a vital source for all scholars interested in Hrushevs'kyi. Professor L. Wynar is the author of many studies and articles on Hrushevs'kyi published in several languages. There is an important German work—*Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi; Biobibliographische Quelle, 1866-1934* (München, Ukrainische

Freie Universität, 1984. 64p.) and one of the most important publications by Wynar is *Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi i Naukove Tovarystvo im. Tarasa Shevchenka, 1892-1930* ([Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1892-1930] Munich, Dniprova Chwyla, 1970. 110p.). The reader will find a comprehensive bibliography of L. Wynar's writings in D. Stohryn's "Vybrana bibliohrafiia prats' Liubomyra Vynara" ([Selected Bibliography of Works by Lubomyr R. Wynar] *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 18:1-4(69-72)25:59 1981).

Reviews: R. Prymak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:2:228 (June 1986)

355. Wynar, Lubomyr R. **Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Ukrainian-Russian Confrontation in Historiography.** New York, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1988. 66p.

This brief study summarizes previous research by Professor Wynar on this prominent Ukrainian historian. It discusses Hrushevs'kyi's scheme of Ukrainian and East European history and offers comments on Hrushevs'kyi by such prominent individuals as A. Shulhyn, M. Karpovich, G. W. Simpson, M. Chubatyj, O. Halecki, and E. Wynot. The study concludes with a selective bibliography on Hrushevs'kyi prepared by the author and a brief name index.

Archaeology

356. Anthony, David Waller. "The Social and Economic Implications of the Domestication of the Horse." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1985. 937p.

In his study, the author traces cultural history from the Neolithic to the Copper Age, describes the Cucuteni-Tripolye and Dnieper-Donets cultures, and examines the Sredni Stog culture, which was the first to make use of the horse. To study the socio-economic effects of horse domestication, Anthony develops a model based on the acquisition of horses by American Indians and tests his predictions against the North Pontic archaeological database.

357. Jessup, John Edward, Jr. "Scythia: The Early Era of Steppe Nomadism, a Survey Based on Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Other Studies Which Relate to the Development of Various Cultures on the Eurasian Steppe." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1970. 268p.

Steppe-nomadism was established on the Eurasian steppe in the second millennium B.C. and is closely related to early Indo-European

migrations. Using the ancient writings and research of such historians as Rostovzeff, Minns, McGovern, and others, the author attempts to incorporate recent archaeological research along with anthropological studies conducted abroad and in the United States to create a single comprehensive document that draws a much more detailed picture of the people and events of this period. One of the results of this combination of data is the indication of a strong influence of the steppe-nomads on all armies of the world into modern times.

358. Klein, Richard D. **Ice Age Hunters of the Ukraine**. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1973. 140p.

In this scholarly study covering prehistoric man of Ukraine of some 10,000 years ago, the author discusses the environment, ecology, and cultural traces of the ancient population with an appended selected bibliography in several languages. Unfortunately, sources published in Ukrainian were not consulted. One of the most synthetic works in the area of Ukrainian archaeology is *Archeolohiia Ukrains'koi RSR* ([Archaeology of Ukrainian RSR] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1971-1975. 3v.), collectively written by a group of Ukrainian scholars from the Institute of Archeology of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev with the active participation of such well-known scholars as I. H. Shovkopliias, F. P. Shevchenko, V. Dovzhenok, A. O. Biletskyi, and others. Written from the Soviet point of view, nevertheless this scholarly work contains an extensive bibliography on this subject, mentioning some Western scholars and occasionally emigré Ukrainians. It can be complemented by Ia. Pasternak's *Archeolohiia Ukrainy* ([Archaeology of Ukraine] Toronto, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1961. 788p.), written by one of the most prominent Ukrainian archaeologists in the West. There is, of course, voluminous literature in English pertaining to the archaeology of Ukraine and Eastern Europe, starting with several works by M. Rostovzeff, such as *Iranians and Greeks in South Russia* (Oxford University Press, 1922) and such specialized studies as Tamara T. Rice's *The Scythians* (London, Thames and Hudson, 1957. 255p.), T. Sulimirski's *The Sarmatians* (New York, Praeger, 1970. 267p.), or F. A. Kmietowicz's *Ancient Slavs* (Steven's Point, Wis., Wozzallia Publishing Co., 1976. 246p.), and many others.

Reviews: D. G. Smith. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 16:3:466-67 (Autumn 1974). C. S. Chard. *Science* 183:573-74 (November 9, 1973). C. Y'Edynak. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1-2:252-55 (June 1986)

359. Kocybala, Arcadia Xenia. "Greek Colonization on the North Shore of the Black Sea in the Archaic Period." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1978. 519p.

Greek colonization of the northern coast of the Black Sea began in the last quarter of the seventh century B.C. with the settlement of the island of Bereqan and reached its peak in the first half of the sixth century B.C. with the establishment of most of the major colonies. This dissertation begins with a survey of the research conducted in this area and with background information on the climate, geography, and resources. The author continues with a description of the native populations and explores the causes of colonization. Archaeological evidence of Greek settlement in the area of the lower Dnestr to the Tamar peninsula is described.

360. Kordysh, Neonila. "Settlement Plan of the Trypillian Culture." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:1(7):535-52 (Spring-Summer 1953).

The discovery at the end of the nineteenth century of the late-Neolithic agricultural civilization in the Dnieper basin aroused great interest. The first excavation was made by a noted Ukrainian archaeologist, V. Khvoiko, near the village of Trypillia in the Kiev district. The author provides a survey of major excavations, noting that archaeologists often found round or oval forms in Trypillian settlements. In conclusion, Dr. Kordysh points out that archaeological explorations have yielded many clues as to the methods of farming used by these people. Settlements were located on high plateaus near water sources and woods. Farming, cattle-breeding, and hunting played the most important roles in the economy of Trypillian communities.

Dr. Kordysh is also author of "Notes of Weaving in the Trypillian Culture of the Ukraine" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1:2:98-112 Fall 1951) and several other articles published in Ukrainian. A good survey of Trypillian culture is offered by a noted Ukrainian archaeologist Yaroslav Pasternak in "The Trypillian Culture in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 6:2:112-33 Spring 1950). Most articles published in English that deal with Ukrainian archaeology can be found in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, e.g., Levko Chikalenko's "The Origin of the Paleolithic Meander" (*ibid.*, 3:1(7):518-34 Spring-Summer 1953), which analyzes the ancient pattern of the meander ornament found in the Paleolithic settlement Mezine in the years 1909-1916.

361. Rice, Tamara. **The Scythians**. London, Thames and Hudson, 1957. 255p.

There is a significant volume of literature in English on the Scythians who lived in Ukraine and other parts of Eastern Europe. Most authors, including Rice, refer to Ukraine as "South Russia." In addition to monographs of a general nature like Rice's study, there are a number of books dealing with Scythian art, e.g., M. I. Artamanov's *The Splendor of Scythian Art: Treasures from Scythian Tombs*, translated from Russian by V. R. Kyprianova (New York, Praeger, 1969. 296p.), which in addition to a brief history of the Scythians concentrates on sites of findings of Scythian art treasures, situated predominantly in Southern Ukraine. Several articles covering ancient history and certain aspects of archaeology were written by Dr. Alexander Dombrovsky, e.g., "Herodotus and Hippocrates on the Anthropology of the Scythians" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 10:(1-2)85-91 1962-1963). There is, of course, a large volume of literature in Ukrainian and Russian. See, for example, I. H. Shovkoplas' *Rozvytokadians'koi archeolohii na Ukraini, 1917-1966. Bibliohrafiia* ([Development of Soviet Archeology in Ukraine, 1917-1966. Bibliography] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1969. 340p.), which includes over 7,000 items.

363. Soffer, Olga. **The Upper Paleolithic of the Central Russian Plain**. San Diego, Calif., Academic Press, 1985. 539p. (Studies in Archaeology).

This is an ecological study of the hunter-gatherers who lived on the Ukrainian plain 26,000 to 12,000 years ago. The author reviews existing literature and in eight chapters discusses the biological, geological, geographical, and archaeological data from 29 major sites. Numerous references to existing sources and an adequate index conclude this scholarly study.

Medieval Period

General Works

364. Dmytryshyn, Basil. **Medieval Russia. A Source Book, 900-1700**. 2nd ed. Hinsdale, Ill., The Dryden Press, 1973. 357p.

365. Dmytryshyn, Basil. **Imperial Russia. A Source Book, 1700-1917**. 2nd ed. Hinsdale, Ill., The Dryden Press, 1974. 497p.

Both volumes are designed to assist the student, the general reader, and the scholar who is not a specialist. The selections fall into two main categories: (a) excerpts from chronicles, letters, and official instructions or documents, and (b) commentaries, observations, etc., found in contemporary sources. Most materials of interest to students of Ukrainian history are to be found in the volume on medieval Russia, e.g., all of the first 15 sections, beginning with "The Distribution of Medieval Slavs" and ending with "Galicia-Volyn in the XIII Century" (pp. 3-106). There are also a few documents pertaining to Cossack history, e.g., section 44, "Provisions of Russian Protectorate over Ukraine in 1654" (pp. 301-310).

In comparison to Vernadsky's *A Source Book for Russian History* (see entry 329), Dmytryshyn's compilation is inferior in several respects. Unlike Vernadsky, the author used, as much as possible, existing translations of documents; for example, for the Kievan period, most of the translations were reprinted from Cross' *Primary Chronicle*. "Provisions of Russian Protectorate over Ukraine in 1654" was taken from Vernadsky's *Bohdan: Hetman of Ukraine* (Yale University Press, 1941. pp. 131-40), and the same is true of many other documents. This is acknowledged by Dmytryshyn in his preface, indicating that "such translations are reproduced here in original form. Because there is no uniform way to transliterate from Cyrillic to Roman characters, the selections translated by different scholars show a diversity in the spelling of certain Russian names" (vol. 1, p. vi). Obviously, a good name index with appropriate cross-references could have rectified this situation.

Second, for most sections, the brief introductory comments are rather superficial and are not supported by appropriate bibliographical references to important secondary sources that discuss this particular problem or event in more depth. There is a selected bibliography appended to each volume (plus a glossary and chronological tables), but these are not as

comprehensive as the one in Vernadsky's work.

The author himself translated *Iaroslav's Pravda* (the short version) and calls it "Russian Justice: The Short Version." To start with, the reader will be better served by Vernadsky's *Medieval Russian Laws* (see entry 399), which contains a much better translation of *Iaroslav's Pravda*, based on Grekov's edition, rather than by Tikhomirov's work (see the author's reference at the end of page 44). More importantly, however, is the terminology. Rus' is not Russia, and, obviously, even in the Soviet Union such serious Russian scholars as Grekov or Tikhomirov will hardly call *Pravda Russkaia* "Russian Justice." The author is aware of this, and in his selective bibliography he cites Grekov's *Kiev Rus* and Tikhomirov's *The Towns of Ancient Rus* (vol. 1, pp. 351-52). The Russification process in the Soviet Union is strong enough that it doesn't need any assistance from Professor Dmytryshyn, author of several well-received textbooks, such as *A History of Russia* (Prentice-Hall, 1977. 645p.) or *USSR: A Concise History*, 4th ed. (Scribner's, 1984. 697p.).
Reviews: *Medieval Russia*. L. Wynar. *Ukrainian-s'kyi Istoryk* 2:1-3(41-43):236-40 (1974)

Pre-Kievan Period

366. Bacic, Jakov. "The Emergence of the Sklabenoi (Slavs), Their Arrival on the Balkan Peninsula, and the Role of the Avars in These Events: Revised Concepts in a New Perspective." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1983. 362p.

This dissertation focuses on the sixth-century location of the Sklabenoi or Slavs, and on the role of the Avars in early Slavic history. An examination of primary sources indicates the Sklabenoi were located in the area that is now northern Yugoslavia, Hungary, Slovakia, southern Poland, and southwestern Ukraine. Bacic demonstrates that it was the Sklabenoi, and not the Avars, who initiated the conquest of the Balkan Peninsula, and concludes that the Avars did not dominate the agricultural Slavs.

367. Smedley, J. R. "Byzantium, the Crimea and the Steppe, 550-750." Ph.D. diss., University of Birmingham, 1985.

This dissertation examines the history of the Crimean and Taman' peninsulas, the lands and peoples of the steppes of Ukraine from the Dnieper basin to the Azov, and their relations with the Byzantine empire. The author concludes that the history of the Crimean region, with the exception of Cherson, differed from that found throughout the rest of the Byzantine

empire, and that during the late seventh or early eighth centuries the region was characterized by great prosperity related to the formation of Kubrat's Great Bulgaria and the subsequent expansion of the Khazar empire.

Kievan Rus'

368. Boba, Imre. "Nomads in the Formation of the Kievan State." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1962. 238p.

This dissertation served as the basis for a book entitled *Nomads, Northmen and Slavs: Eastern Europe in the Ninth Century* (see entry 369).

369. Boba, Imre. *Nomads, Northmen and Slavs: Eastern Europe in the Ninth Century*. Weisbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, 1967. 138p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 368), this monograph is on a rather controversial subject because of the frequently contradictory nature of available evidence. Dr. Boba's interpretation centers on invaders from Scandinavia, and according to the author's analysis the Rus' peoples were a predominantly Danish confraternity of merchants that rapidly became multinational in character. After 820, Magyars settled in the steppes between the Dnieper and the Don, forcing Khazars to build fortresses for their protection. The advance of Pechenegs drove the Magyars westward where they joined Altaic Bulgars, thus creating the ethnic community presently known as Hungarians. As Professor Stokes indicates, "When dealing with the Magyars, Khasars, and nomads, Boba's arguments are persuasive, but when he turns to the Rus' and to the emergence of Kievan Russia, one is too conscious that conflicting evidence has been ignored or insufficiently discussed" (p. 99). In this section we have already mentioned Pritsak (see entry 380) and Dimnik (see entry 370), indicating that there is a tremendous volume of literature on this subject as well as on the controversy, e.g., Ellen Hurwitz' "Kievan Rus' and Medieval Myopia" (*Russian History* 5:2:176-87 1972, followed by comments by several scholars, pp. 188-96), and A. Riasanovsky's "Ideological and Political Extensions of the Norman Controversy" (In: Banac Ivo, John G. Ackerman, and Roman Szporluk, eds. *Nation and Ideology: Essays in Honor of Wayne S. Vucinich*. Boulder, Colo., East European Monographs, 1981. pp. 335-50). A brief summary of Kievan Rus' from the point of view of Ukrainian national historiography is offered by Professor Mykola Chubaty (Chubaty) in *Kniazha Rus'—Ukraina ta vynyknennia triokh*

skhidnoslovians'kykh natsii ([Princely Rus'—Ukraine and the Emergence of the Three East-Slav Nations] New York, The Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, 1964. 159p. Memoirs of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, vol. 178). One of the best Soviet interpretations is offered by Ukrainian archaeologist M. Iu. Braichevs'kyi in *Pokhodzennia Rusi* ([The Origins of Rus'] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1968. 222p.). There are a number of bibliographical guides on this subject published in the Soviet Union, e.g., *Sovietskaia istoriografiia Kievskoi Rusi* ([The Soviet Historiography of Kievan Rus'] published by Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of USSR, Leningrad, Nauka, 1979. 276p.). Western literature on the medieval period is also mentioned in Alexander Vasilev's *The Russian Attack on Constantinople in 860* (Cambridge, Mass., The Medieval Academy of America, 1946. 245p.). Most important Soviet and some Western works are discussed by Bohdan S. Wynar in *Rozvytok ekonomichnoi dumky u Kyivs'kii Rusi* ([Development of Economic Thought in Kievan Rus'] Munich, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1974. 128p.).

Reviews: A. D. Stokes. *Slavic Review* 29:1:98-99 (March 1970).

370. Dimnik, Martin. **Mikhail, Prince of Chernigov and Grand Prince of Kiev 1224-1246.** Toronto, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, 1981. 199p. (Studies and Texts, no. 52).

Dr. Dimnik's monograph is divided into three main parts: Mikhail's activities in Novgorod, in Kiev, and in Galicia. Mikhail Vsevolodovich was a senior prince of Olhovichy at the time of the Mongol invasion, and this study is probably the most comprehensive account of this somewhat neglected prince, not only in English historiography, but also in Ukrainian and Russian. The author has a number of problems with terminology, as is pointed out in the review in *Canadian Slavonic Papers*. He also overstates his case, indicating that Mikhail was the preeminent prince in Rus' and implying that his position might have been permanent had it not been for the Mongols. Professor Miller points out that his tenure was short-lived and, for example, Mikhail lost Galicia before the Mongol invasion. Nevertheless, this monograph will be of interest to scholars, containing not only a helpful glossary and comprehensive bibliography but also shedding some new light on the kaleidoscope of princely rivalries in Kievan Rus' and on some events connected with the Mongol invasion.

Reviews: D. B. Miller. *Slavic Review* 4:4:700-701 (Winter 1982). F. J. Thomson. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:181-82 (June 1982). T. S.

Noonan. *Russian Review* 41:2:197-98 (April 1982). C. J. Halperin. *American Historical Review* 87:4:1078-79 (October 1982). A. M. Kleimola. *Canadian-American Slavonic Studies* 16:3-4:535-36 (Fall/Winter 1982).

371. Dimnik, Martin. "The 'Testament' of Iaroslav 'The Wise': A Re-examination." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:4:369-86 (December 1987).

The author provides a brief summary of existing historiography on this well-known topic, describing the existing controversy. As is known, before his death Iaroslav was able to allocate the major towns of Rus' to his sons and designate the eldest to replace him in Kiev. Unfortunately, his will or testament (if it existed) did not survive. Some historians were trying to find out whether, in addition to dividing up the lands of Rus' among his sons, Iaroslav also created a new system of succession in the hope of forestalling inter-princely rivalries. Many historians claimed that he did not, but some, such as Solov'ev and Kliuchevskii, and such Ukrainian historians as Hrushevs'kyi, indicate that Iaroslav introduced the so-called "ladder" system of succession. After examining the existing literature, Professor Dimnik believes that, contrary to claims of Solov'ev, Vernadsky, Hrushevs'kyi, and other historians, the "ladder" system of succession did not exist, and instead Iaroslav allocated permanent domains to his sons. The article is very well documented.

372. Franklin, S. C. "Byzantine Historiography in Kievan Russia: A Study in Cultural Adaptation." Ph.D. diss., Oxford University, 1981. 412p.

This thesis is divided into two parts. Part 1 focuses on texts: the original Byzantine texts, the Slavonic translations, Kievan editions and selections, and the Rus' Primary Chronicle. Part 2 focuses on themes: paganism, strange astronomical phenomena, war, time, historical consciousness, and the structure of events. The author then presents his conclusions on the effects of cultural adaptation on Byzantine historiography in Kievan Rus'.

373. Grekov, Boris D. **Kiev Rus.** Translated from the Russian by Y. Sdobnikov. Edited by Dennis Ogden. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 685p.

The essential work on Kiev Rus' was written by the noted Soviet scholar D. B. Grekov. This translation is based on the second edition of the Russian work published in 1953, which unfortunately was not finished because of the death of the author (September 9, 1953). Grekov discusses the agriculture, urban economy, rural

and urban population and culture of Kievan Rus', as well as its economic and social system. The author emphasizes the role of the peasantry and agriculture in development of the Kievan state. For a more balanced treatment, one can recommend M. Tichomirov's *The Towns of Ancient Rus* (Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1959. 503p.), written by an outstanding scholar of the medieval period. Tichomirov initially discusses the economic and social system of the towns in Kievan Rus', while the second half of the book is devoted to a description of nine major towns and their lands. One should also mention Grekov's *Culture of Kiev Rus* (Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1947. 133p.), which covers a number of aspects of Kievan Rus' cultural life, including archaeology. A similar approach is taken by B. Rybakov in *Early Centuries of Russian History* (Moscow, Progress Pub., 1965. 230p.).

Soviet and Western historiography on Kievan Rus' is voluminous, and the reader may wish to consult two bibliographical guides on this subject: *Sovietskaia istoriografiia Kievskoi Rusi* ([Soviet Historiography of Kievan Rus'] Leningrad, Nauka, 1978. 278p.) and V. P. Shusharin's *Sovremennaiia burzhuaznaia istoriografiia drevnei Rusi* ([Contemporary Western Historiography of Ancient Rus'] Moscow, Nauka, 1964. 303p.). There are, of course, many bibliographical essays and historiographical articles published in Eastern Europe and in the West pertaining to this subject that can be located using standard bibliographical sources. **Reviews:** *Culture of Kiev Rus*. N. Chubaty. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 3:4:397-400 (Autumn 1947).

374. Groenberg, Christina. "Norsemen in Russia." Ph.D. diss., University of Montreal, 1972. 350p.

This dissertation examines the extent of Norse influence in Rus', focusing on the *Slovo o polku Igoreve* and *byliny*, and evaluates the theories of the Normanists and anti-Normanists. Archaeological, linguistic, and historical research shows that evidence of Varangian influence is varied. The author concludes that Norse poetry exhibits influences from other countries, and Kievan poetry shows Varangian influence. One drawback of the dissertation is its confusing terminology; the author uses the term "Russia" interchangeably with "Rus'."

375. Hanak, Walter Karl. "The Nature and the Image of Grand Princely Power in Kievan Russia: 980-1054." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1973. 223p.

This study examines the question of power and the impact of Byzantine, Nordic, Khazar

and Eastern-Slavic concepts of rulership upon the princes of the Volodymyrian-Yaroslavian epoch. Examining the elements of early Kievan annalistic, literary, and other recorded descriptions of rulership, the author demonstrates the interaction between the reality and the idea of power and how this power generates, justifies, and preserves itself.

376. Horodysky, John Zenon. "Byzantium and Rus' Relations during the Reign of the Comneni Dynasty." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University the State University of New Jersey, 1982. 385p.

During the reign of the Comneni Dynasty, Byzantine emperors worked to rebuild the Byzantine Empire to its previous territorial, political, and economic might, while the rulers of Rus' continued their efforts to preserve the unity and political strength of Kievan Rus' in contemporary Europe. This thesis examines the relations between Vsevolod and his son Volodymyr II of Rus' and the Comneni Dynasty of Byzantium, from Alexius I to Andronicus I (1081-1185).

377. Knysh, George D. "Some Problems in Omeljan Pritsak's Reconstruction of Ninth Century Ukrainian and East European History." *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 20:2-4(78-80):93-102 (1983).

Dr. Knysh's article offers some critical comments about Professor Pritsak's *The Origin of Rus'* (see entry 380), analyzing critical reviews in professional journals such as *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* (31:2:210-28 1983) or the *Slavonic and East European Review* 61:4:615-17). The author disputes Pritsak's view that Oleh of Rus' was actually a Danish king, called Lotha-Knut in some sources and Heiligo in others, who was forced to leave his country. Dr. Knysh also disputes Professor Pritsak's theory about mass migration of Slavic-speaking Danes, the problem of Askold and Dyr, and the so-called "Volga Rus Kaganate."

Professor Pritsak's comprehensive treatise is projected in several volumes, with the first volume published in 1983. Hopefully completion of this important project will give scholars a broader perspective about certain theoretical assumptions of Professor Pritsak in relation to Kievan Rus', a topic neglected by Ukrainian scholars for many years.

378. Luciw, Jurij Andrij. "Sviatoslav the Conqueror—Creator of a Great Kyivian Rus' State." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1980. 240p.

This is the first comprehensive monograph in English on Sviatoslav the Conqueror that encompasses his life, military exploits, and

political and diplomatic achievements. The author attempts to demonstrate that the Ukrainian state began in the fourth century, asserting that it is necessary to view Sviatoslav as only one link in the chain of history. He concludes that historiography concerning Sviatoslav the Conqueror is basically a compilation of previous histories with little scholarly analysis, and as founder of the Rus'-Ukrainian Empire this great leader deserves more scholarly attention.

This dissertation was later published in the private press by Luciwi's father. The published version is entitled *Sviatoslav the Conqueror* (State College, Va., Slavia Library, 1986. 226p.).

Reviews: I. Mirchuk. *Slavic Review* 46:2:334-35 (Summer 1987)

379. Noonan, Thomas Schaub. "The Dnieper Trade Route in Kievan Russia." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1965. 251p.

In an attempt to evaluate the role of commerce in the Kievan state, the author provides an in-depth analysis of the Dnieper Trade Route. The middle Dnieper's trade, centered in Kiev, was directed toward Byzantium and Crimea, and Rus'-Byzantine commerce reached its height in the tenth century. The upper Dnieper's commerce, dominated by Smolensk, inclined toward northern Russia and the Baltic. The author analyzes trade credits, commercial agreements, import and export restrictions, merchant guilds, and other practices, contrasts, and changes along the trade route over the centuries, concluding that several different foreign and internal trades existed during the Kievan period, each possessing distinctive characteristics, and that the changing role of Kievan commerce in the economy is much more important than was previously recognized.

380. Pritsak, Omeljan. *The Origin of Rus'. Volume One—Old Scandinavian Sources other Than the Sagas*. Cambridge, Mass., Distributed by Harvard University Press for the Ukrainian Research Institute, 1981. 926p.

In this first volume, Professor Pritsak offers a detailed analysis of the Scandinavian sources, including Eddaic poetry, the poetry of Skalds, Runic inscriptions, legal literature, geographic information, and chronicles. Special attention is given to the methodological problem of using poetry and myth as historical sources. According to the preface, this work is projected in six volumes, with four volumes devoted to the study of source materials. The second volume will cover old Scandinavian sagas; volume three, oriental sources; and volume four, Byzantine, Latin, and Old Rus' materials. The general introduction and chap-

ter 1, "Exposition to the Entire Work: The Origin of Rus'," offer a general overview of this comprehensive and rather ambitious project. As the author himself indicates, "during the last two hundred and fifty years a huge multilingual library of specialized monographs has been produced on this topic," and the author believes that "the problem has not yet been resolved."

It is premature to offer critical comments on the first volume; although, so far the published reviews are mixed. The first chapter is a somewhat enlarged version of Pritsak's inaugural lecture, *The Origin of Rus'. An Inaugural Lecture, October 24, 1975* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1976. 28p.), which received negative comments from the British scholar David M. Wilson in *The Slavonic and East European Review*. A critical review of the first volume by Christine E. Fell was published in the same journal. Professor Fell feels that there is "a frequent rash of absurd generalizations," not to mention actual errors in fact. She offers a number of examples to justify her point. Less critical is a longer review, in the Ukrainian language, written by O. Dombrowsky.

The volume concludes with several appendices, e.g., "King Alfred's Geography," "The Texts of the Islandic Itinerary Literature," and 200 pages devoted to a classified bibliography and bibliographical essays.

Professor Pritsak is the author of other research studies dealing with this period. He is author with Norman Golb of *Khazarian Hebrew Documents of the Tenth Century* (Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, 1982. 166p.), and he also contributed a number of articles primarily on this subject to *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, e.g., "Where Was Constantine's Inner Rus'?" (7:555-67 1983); "The Invitation of the Varangians" (1:7-22 March 1977); and "When and Where Was Olga Baptized?" (9:5-24 June 1985). The debate between the Normanists and the anti-Normanists is explored by Henryk Paszkiewicz in *The Origin of Russia* (London, Allen and Unwin, 1954. 556p.) with critical comments by a noted Ukrainian historian, N. Andrusiak (*Horizons* 8:1:67-75 1966). Also pertinent to this subject is a recent article by Alexander Kazhdan, "Some Little-known or Misinterpreted Evidence about Kievan Rus' in the Twelfth Century Greek Sources" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 7:344-58 1983).

Reviews: C. E. Fell. *The Slavonic and East European Review* 61:4:615-17 (October 1983). O. Dombrowsky. "The Origin of Rus'." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 8:1:53-60 (Summer 1983). *Speculum* 58:1078 (October 1983). D. Wilson. *The Slavonic and East European Review* 56:1:155-56 (January 1978)

381. Riasanovsky, Alexander Valentinovich. "The Norman Theory of the Origin of the Russian State: A Critical Analysis." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University Press, 1960. 262p.

This dissertation served as the basis for a book published under the same title (see entry 382).

382. Riasanovsky, Alexander Valentinovich. **The Norman Theory of the Origin of the Russian State: A Critical Analysis.** Stanford, Calif., Stanford University, 1960. 262p.

Normanist theory holds that Scandinavian Normans founded the first Rus' state and formulated the civilization. Riasanovsky examines the development of this theory from its origins in the eighteenth century. His criticism of the theory is based on an examination of Rus' and Western European chronicles, and of Persian, Arabic, and Byzantine documents.

Riasanovsky concludes that no firm connection has been established between the Normans and the Varangians of the Rus' chronicles; the term referred to Baltic Slavs as well as to Western European soldiers and merchants. In Byzantine documents the term referred to European mercenaries. The term Rus' appeared as a national name long before the appearance of the Varangian princes in the ninth century. Sources indicate that the Rusyns were Slavs, and a Slavonic state existed several centuries before the Varangians appeared. The number of Scandinavians who travelled through Rus' to Byzantium was too small to account for the wide influence of the Byzantine civilization. Finally, an analysis of the names of Rus' princes shows that they can be explained on the basis of Slavonic and other European languages as readily, or better, than on the basis of Scandinavian.

383. Serbyn, Roman. "The Character of the Rus Commonwealth, 1140-1200." Ph.D. diss., McGill University, 1975. 310p.

Advances in archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, and ethnology are examined in this analysis of the character and unity of the Rus' Commonwealth. Ethnic characteristics of the heterogeneous population are discussed. The fragmentation of Rus', the decline of Kiev, and the ascendance of new centers are examined in light of the power politics of interprincipely relations, as well as the principles of seniority, collateral succession, and patrimony. A detailed investigation of the terms *Rus'* and *rus'kaia zemlia* (Rus' land) shows that the concept of Rus' land had a variety of meanings but was mainly connected with the principality of Kiev. Group identification with this principality is demonstrated by the designation of other principalities as lands distinct from Rus'. The author refutes

several misconceptions about the question of unity in Kievan Rus', as well as theories on a common Old Rus' nationality, mass migration from the Middle Dnipro to the Suzdal, and the transfer of the political capital from Kiev to Vladimir-on-Kliazma.

384. Stokes, A. D. "Russo-Bulgarian Relations in the Tenth Century." Ph.D. diss., Cambridge University, 1959. 315p.

Divided into roughly two parts, this study considers the communication channels between the Eastern and Southern Slavs and analyzes their military contacts. Trade is also discussed as a means by which the two peoples were brought together. The problem of Tmutarakan is the subject of one appendix, while another addresses the various unresolved problems related to Svyatoslav's second Danubian campaign.

385. Voorheis, Peter. "The Perception of Asiatic Nomads in Medieval Russia: Folklore, History, and Historiography." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1982. 173p.

This study challenges the assumption of many historians that most contacts between Rus' and Asiatic nomads in the tenth through fifteenth centuries were antagonistic. The chronicles and other early writings exhibit not only conflict but cooperation and similarity as well. Rus' attitudes toward the Pechenegs, Polovtsi, and Tartar-Mongols were ambivalent at worst and at times sympathetic. The negative portrayal of nomads in the epic *byliny* could be due to the nature of the genre, rather than an expression of medieval attitudes. This study shows that what is presented as historical data may actually be assumptions based on the cultural world views of historians. These assumptions gain increasing credibility through successive repetition, making the transmission of academic historical "fact" similar to oral historical tradition.

386. Wozniak, Frank Edward, Jr. "The Nature of Byzantine Foreign Policy toward Kievan Russia in the First Half of the Tenth Century: A Reassessment." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1973. 265p.

Beginning with a description of the Byzantine defense system against the northern tribes, this thesis examines the empire's diplomatic and military response to the new military and naval threat of Kievan Rus', beginning in the mid-ninth century. The Byzantines strove to stabilize the steppe north of the Black Sea by securing Kherson and Crimea and by promoting trade. The Russes continued their campaign against the empire, mounting four major expeditions. Three treaties, diplomatic maneuvers, and

major commercial concessions resulted in the restabilization of the area and the continuation of the northern trade.

The Primary Chronicle

387. Antonovych, M. "Comparative Notes on the Earliest Slavic Chronicles." *The New Review* 5:44-53 (1965).

The first chronicles of the Czechs, Poles, and Kievan Rus' were written in the second and third decades of the twelfth century. The author of "The Chronicle of Bohemia" is Cosmas (1047-1125), who was capitular chanoin of Prague. Although we also have a clear picture of the character and ideas of the author of "The Chronicle of the Polish Dukes" (Cf. "Galli anonymi cronica et gesta ducum sive principum Polonorum." *Monumenta Poloniae Historica*, New Series. 2nd ed. Cracow, 1952), the author preferred to remain anonymous.

Despite a large number of studies dealing with *The Tale of Bygone Years*, we still know very little about its authorship. Many Russian historians, especially A. Shakhmatov and his followers, have wanted to see in Nestor the first, or at least one of the first, authors. At least from the methodological point of view, it would be more justifiable to assume that Sylvester was the only known author of *The Tale of Bygone Years*. Since all three writers were clerics, religion played a profound role in their works, but the same basic tenets produced, in each case, different results in the description and interpretation of events. A summary of the most important works on this subject is provided by Henryk Lowmianski in his well-researched study *Początki Polski* ([Origin of Poland] Warsaw, 1963-1973. 5v.; see especially vol. 5, pp. 106-124) and M. N. Tikhomirov's *Istochniko-vedenie istorii SSSR* (Moscow, 1962. vol. 1, pp. 129-56, a concise review of foreign sources).

Dr. Antonovych is a specialist in the nineteenth-century history of Ukraine and serves as associate editor of *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*. Most of his publications are in Ukrainian.

388. Ostrowski, Donald. "Textual Criticism and the *Povest' Vremennykh Let*: Some Theoretical Considerations." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:11-31 (March 1981).

A number of problems concerning the publication of *Povest'* remain unresolved. Among the most serious are the decision as to which manuscript copy to use, whether the *PVL* should be published as a separate text or as a part of another chronicle, and what principles of textual criticism should be employed in

editing the text. Professor Ostrowski provides a good review of existing literature on this subject, published in several languages, and proposes the creation of a dynamic critical text of the *PVL* based on all the factors evidenced in existing literature.

Numerous other articles have been written on linguistic problems in Kievan Rus', and the reader would be well advised to consult existing bibliographies covering this period. As an example of recent writing we can mention only a few of many contributions. For example, Harvard professor Horace Lunt has written two interesting articles, "Linguistic Problems in Old Rus'" (*Slavic Review* 44:4:707-712 Winter 1985) and "On the *Izbornik* of 1073" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 7:359-76 1983). The late Professor Constantine Bida of Ottawa University is the author of the studies "Early Slavic Primers" (*Studia Ucrainica* 1:65-74 1978) and "Dialect Vocabulary in the Old Kievan Literature" (*Etudes slaves et esteuropéennes* 3:133-42 1958). There are many articles on Ihor's Tale, such as Riccardo Picchio's "Notes on the Text of Igor's Tale" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:4:393-422 December 1978). Numerous more general articles, including Bohdan Struminskyy's "Ukrainian between Old Bulgarian, Polish, and Russian" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:40-56) have to be located in bibliographies.

389. **The Russian Primary Chronicle. Laurentian Text.** Translated and edited by Samuel Hazzard Cross and Olgerd P. Sherbowitz-Wetor. Cambridge, Mass., The Medieval Academy of America, 1963. 313p.

This revised translation is based on the English version prepared by Samuel Cross, first published in *Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature* (vol. xii, 1930). In 1953, Sherbowitz-Wetor, who for many years collaborated with the late Professor Cross, prepared a substantially revised edition of this work, enlarging and updating the historiographical introduction and bibliographical references. This is a reprint of the 1953 edition and the historiographical notes, which are now somewhat dated.

The present translation is based on the text prepared by the Russian Imperial Archaeographical Commission in its *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisei* ([Complete Collection of Russian Chronicles], published during 1846-1871. The facsimile reprint of the full text of the *Laurentian Chronicle* ([Lavrentievskaya letopis'] was published by the commission again in 1872 (a third edition, with some additions in 1897), and it was reprinted in the Soviet Union in 1926. The *Primary Chronicle* [*Povest' Vremennykh Let*], formerly referred to as the *Chronicle of*

Nestor, and in modern Slavic critical literature, most frequently termed *The Tale of Bygone Years*, was compiled in Kiev at the beginning of the eleventh century and has only been preserved as part of later chronicles that have survived.

Generally speaking, there are two variants of the *Primary Chronicle* and its components. The southern variant in the Volhynian Symposium was compiled at the end of the thirteenth century, and the oldest text (codex) of the first variant is the Hypatian text, which consists of *Kievs'kyi Litopys* [The Kiev Chronicle], extending the coverage up to the year 1198. It is followed by the *Halyts'ko-Volyns'kyi Litopys* [Galician-Volhynian Chronicle], which covers the period from 1201 to 1292. The second text of the southern variant is called the Khlebnikovsky text (of Galician origin) and was written in the sixteenth century.

The second variant of the *Primary Chronicle* is defined as northern, in the Suzdal' Symposium, and it was completed at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The oldest text of this northern variant is the *Laurentian Text*, compiled in approximately 1377, and in this codex, the *Povest'* is followed by accounts of the Rostov and Suzdal' areas, extending to 1305. Thus, the events of 1201-1292 covered by the Hypatian text (Galician-Volhynian Chronicle) are not included. The northern or Suzdal' Symposium also has the Radyvylivskyi or Königsbergian text (from the fifteenth century) and the Troitskyi text (also from the fifteenth century, burned in 1812 and extant only in copies). The interrelation of these editions and the subordinate compilations connected with them is discussed in some detail by A. A. Shakhmatov (1864-1920) in his classic work *Povest' Vremennykh Let* ([The Tale of Bygone Years] vol. 1, introduction, texts, notes. St. Petersburg, 1916. 403p.). Probably the best interpretation of the Laurentian text is provided by a noted Russian historian, D. S. Likhachev (*Povest' Vremennykh Let*. Moscow-Leningrad, Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1950. 2v.). Both Shakhmatov's and Likhachev's studies are extensively utilized in this work.

Since 1953, a number of important studies have been published, but because of space limitations, we can mention them only briefly. For a general overview, three works are important. A. N. Nasonov's *Istoriia russkogo letopisaniia XI-nachalo XVIII v.* ([History of Russian Chronicle Writing, XI-Beginning of XVIII Century] Moscow, 1969) provides one of the best histories. A chronological approach is used by N. G. Berezhevskii in *Khronologiia russkogo letopisaniia* ([Chronology of Russian Chronicle Writing] Moscow, 1963), analyzing in some detail the Laurentian and Hypatian texts, the last one

having direct bearing on Ukrainian events and not included by Cross. And, finally, there is an excellent bibliography on this subject, namely R. P. Dmytrev's *Bibliografiia russkogo letopisaniia* (Moscow, Leningrad, Academy of Sciences of USSR, 1962. 354p.), providing an annotated listing of all published editions and texts of chronicles and commentaries in the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian languages. In addition to 2,017 entries, Dmytrev's bibliography includes a separate appendix covering editions and texts of chronicles published abroad, including works in the English language. Thus, the present translation now shows its age, and therefore was not used by Vernadsky in his *Source Book for Russian History from Early Times to 1917*.

390. Schulman, Mary. "Judaic Influence as Reflected in Ideas and Motifs of the Kievan *Primary Chronicle*." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1984. 259p.

Discussing a limited number of philosophical and literary themes in the Rus' text for which parallels can be found in Biblical tradition, the author states that Kievan society was prepared to accept Judaic influence. However, examination of this question is complicated by the problem of differentiation between Judaic and Christian sources and between Judaic and human-universal motifs and ideas. The author cites documentary evidence of a thriving Jewish enclave in Rus' from the tenth century onward but concludes that the role of the Judaic cultural component in Rus' culture in the twelfth century, although studied by leading Jewish scholars, has not yet been defined.

Galician-Volhynian Principality

391. *The Hypatian Codex Part II: The Galician-Volynian Chronicle*. An annotated translation by George A. Perfecky. Munich, Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1973. 159p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, vol. 16, pt. 2).

In commenting on the *Russian Primary Chronicle; Laurentian Text*, edited by Cross and Sherbowitz-Wetzor, we indicated that the northern variant of the *Primary Chronicle* in the Suzdal' Symposium excludes the *Galician-Volhynian Chronicle*. As a matter of fact, the Hypatian codex, in comparison to the Laurentian text, has received less attention in the scholarly community, especially in the West. This is mentioned in a rather brief preface to this first translation of the *Galician-Volhynian Chronicle* into English, indicating, among other things,

that "despite their significance in the study of world literature, both parts of the Hypatian text [the editor refers here to the Kievan and Galycian-Volhynian chronicles] remain almost untouched by scholarly scrutiny. Neither chronicle has had a critical edition devoted to it" (p. 7).

While this statement may not be completely accurate, M. Hrushevs'kyi expanded on this theme as early as 1905 in his third volume of *Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusi* ([History of Ukraine-Rus'] v. 3, pp. 565-66). "The *Galycian-Volhynian Chronicle* has been studied very little in spite of the fact that it has a highly important significance as a literary and historical monument. The reason for this situation lies with larger difficulties encountered in studying its text as well as in its pure Ukrainian character. Therefore it was of little interest to Russian scholarship."

Hrushevs'kyi himself provided a chronological framework for the events described in the *Galycian-Volhynian Chronicle* (see his "Khronolohiia podii Halyts'ko-Volyns'koi litopysy" (Chronology of Events in the Galycian-Volhynian Chronicle) published in *Zapysky NTS* (L'viv, 1901, v. 41, pp. 1-72), which was utilized in this translation by Perfeky and for years served as an important interpretive source for other studies by some Ukrainian and even Soviet historians. Specifically, we refer here to a popular translation of this chronicle into modern Ukrainian prepared by a noted Ukrainian historian, Teofil' Kostruba (*Halyts'ko-Volyns'kyi Litopys*. L'viv, V-vo Ivana Tyktora, 1936, 128p.).

As was the case with the *Laurentian Codex*, the full text of the *Hypatian Codex* was first published by the Russian Imperial Archaeographical Commission in its *Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisei* ([Complete Collection of Russian Chronicles] St. Petersburg, 1843, vol. 2, reprinted in 1871). The second edition was published by the commission in 1908 and was reprinted in the Soviet Union in 1962. Some, but not all, important studies pertaining to the *Galycian-Volhynian Chronicle* are listed by Perfeky in his bibliography and in the historiographical introduction. Speaking about the Soviet period, one should probably single out works by V. T. Pashuto, especially his *Ocherki po istorii Galitsko-Volynskoi Rusi* ([Outlines of the History of Galician-Volhynian Rus'] Moscow, Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1950, 328p.), half of which is devoted to a critical analysis of the chronicle, and several works by A. I. Hens'ors'kyi, especially his *Halyts'ko-Volyns'kyi litopys* (Kiev, Akademiia Nauk Ukrain'skoi RSR, 1961, 284p.). Perfeky relies heavily on Hrushevs'kyi and also utilizes Pashuto (not

always with sufficient scrutiny) and, to a lesser extent, Hens'ors'kyi. Nevertheless, several studies are not mentioned in his introduction or even in the bibliography.

Since examples of such omissions are rather numerous, we mention here only some of the omitted authors as an illustration. Interested in the *Galycian-Volhynian Chronicle* was M. K. Hudzii, e.g., see his article "Tradytsii literaturny Kyivs'koi Rusi v starynnykh ukrains'kykh i biloruskykh literaturakh" (Traditions of the Literature of Kievan Rus' in Older Ukrainian and Belorussian Literature), published in the symposium *Slavianskye literaturny* (Moscow, 1963, pp. 14-66). The same is true of an outstanding Ukrainian literary scholar, O. I. Bilets'kyi; see, for example, his "Ukrains'ki litopysy XIII-XVI st." (Ukrainian Chronicles of the XIII-XVI Centuries), published in his book *Davnia ukrains'ka i davnia rosiis'ka literaturny* ([Old Ukrainian and Old Russian Literatures] Kiev, 1965, pp. 250-63).

Omitted are the classic work by M. N. Tikhomirov, *Istochniko-vedenie istorii SSSR. S drevneishikh vremen do kontsa XVIII v.* ([Source Study of the History of the USSR. From Ancient Times to the End of the XVIII Century] Moscow, 1962, 495p.) and such works as I. P. Eremin's *Literatura drevnei Rusi* ([Literature of Ancient Rus'] Moscow, 1966, 263p.) and A. N. Nasonov's *Istoriia russkogo letopisaniia XI-nachala XVIII veka* ([History of Russian Chronicle Writings from the XI to the Beginning of the XVIII Century] Moscow, 1969, 555p.). Also omitted is a bibliography of all published texts of chronicles prepared by R. P. Dmytreva in 1962 (mentioned in our comments pertaining to the *Russian Primary Chronicle*). A good supplement to this bibliography was prepared by A. N. Kazakevych, "Sovetskaia literatura po letopisaniiu, 1960-1972 g.g." (Soviet Literature Pertaining to Chronicle Writings, 1960-1972) published in *Letopisi i khroniki 1976* (Moscow, Nauka, 1976, pp. 294-358), which for obvious reasons was not available to the author.

More careful editing could have improved Perfeky's historiographical framework, especially in view of the fact that his translation was originally prepared as a doctoral dissertation (see entry 392). And finally, a few comments about the quality of translation. As the author indicates, his "translation is a free (but faithful rather than literal interpretation of the chronicle" (p. 15). Obviously, such methodology has its pitfalls. Extensive comments about this matter were published by Daniel Clarke Waugh in *Slavic Review*, and there is no need to repeat them here in any detail. Dr. Waugh states that "Teofil' Kostruba's 1936 translation of this

chronicle into modern Ukrainian for popular consumption is more faithful to the original than Perfecky's" and "therefore the reader would be wise to heed the editor's warning that the Perfecky volume 'shows the present state of research' (p. 7) and will need revision. As indicated by my critical comments, there is some justification for going one step further and suggesting that its publication was a bit premature" (p. 771).

Hopefully, this situation will be remedied by the preparation of critical texts on both the Kievan and Galician-Volynian chronicles, as announced in the preface to this work, written by O. Pritsak. In a revised reprint of this translation, it would be advisable to correct a number of factual errors, not only in translation, but also in the glossary, index, and especially in the appended "Genealogy of the Rurikid Princes (other than Romanovychi)," using for guidance a lengthy critical review of this work provided by M. Zdan in *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*.

Reviews: D. C. Waugh. *Slavic Review* 33:769-71 (December 1974). M. Zdan. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 11:44:89-98 (1974)

392. Perfecky, George Alexander. "The Galician-Volynian Chronicle Hypatian Text: An Annotated Translation." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1970. 430p.

This dissertation, representing the first English translation of the Galician-Volynian Chronicle, served as the basis of the book entitled *The Hypatian Codex Part II: The Galician-Volynian Chronicle* (see entry 391).

393. Perfecky, George A. "The Slavic and Non-Slavic Sources of the 13th Century Galician-Volynian Chronicle." *East European Quarterly* 19:2:129-38 (June 1985).

Professor Perfecky translated the *Galician-Volynian Chronicle* (see entry 391) and wrote a number of articles about this most important historical record of events in Western Ukraine. In this article he concentrates on the analysis of Slavic and non-Slavic sources used in the *Chronicle*, e.g., among the Slavic sources, the Church Slavonic version of the Bible in both the New and Old Testaments, passages from the twelfth-century Kievan chronicle, etc. The author also provides several examples of borrowings from non-Slavic sources, indicating that some of the more interesting items found in the *Chronicle* are descriptions of contacts with Western Europe, particularly Austria, which among other things indicate Danylo's son Roman was a contender for the Austrian throne, a fact not very well known. The *Chronicle* records the conversation between the Czech king Pshemysl Ottokar II and Prince Roman

whom Pshemysl had besieged in the castle of Himberg. References to Austria and Germany are discussed in more detail in Perfecky's "The Galician-Volynian Chronicle as a Source of Medieval German Studies" (*Medieval Studies* 35:324-32 1973).

394. Perfecky, George A. "Studies on the Galician Volynian (Volhynian) Chronicle." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 12(33-34):62-112 (1969-1972).

A significantly shorter version of this historiographical essay appeared as the author's introduction to *The Hypatian Codex Part II: The Galician-Volynian Chronicle*, which is evaluated at some length in this bibliography (see entry 391). This article is based on Perfecky's doctoral dissertation, "The Galician-Volynian Chronicle Hypatian Text: An Annotated Translation" (see entry 392), with apparently no updating of bibliographical references. The article consists of five parts: bibliographical essay, authorship and composition, chronology, bias in the Galician-Volynian Chronicle, and language.

In spite of some shortcomings, it provides substantial data on this important chronicle, with critical evaluations of Soviet authors such as Pashuto and Hens'ors'kyi. Of special interest is the linguistic analysis of this chronicle (phonology, morphology, syntax). The author concludes that the chronicle contains a great number of characteristically "Ukrainian" features (occasionally shared by Ukrainian and Belorussian) that allow us to place the Galician-Volynian Chronicle as the first document representative of the beginnings of Middle Ukrainian. One of the more recent studies on this topic is G. Shevelov's "On the Lexical Make-up of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle" (In: *Studies in Slavic Linguistics and Poetics in Honor of Boris O. Unbegaun*. R. Magidoff, ed. New York, 1968. pp. 195-207).

395. Worth, Dean Stoddard. "Phraseology in the Galician-Volynian Chronicle." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 8:1-2(25-26):55-69 (1960).

Like George Perfecky's "Studies on the Galician-Volynian Chronicle" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 12:1-2(33-34):62-112 1969-1972), Professor Worth's article concentrates on the linguistic peculiarities of this important historical document as one of the most highly ornamented and poetic early Ukrainian chronicles. The article also offers a good overview of existing literature on this subject. This issue of *Annals* is devoted to linguistic studies and contains a number of other interesting articles, e.g., M. Samilov's "The Treatment of the Common

Slavic * ě in Ukrainian" (pp. 15-32), G. Hüttl-Worth's "On the Western Loan-Words in P. Berynda's Leksikon" (pp. 70-80), and B. O. Unbegaun's "Ukrainian Borrowings in the Seventeenth-Century Northern Russian" (pp. 81-96).

396. Zdan, Michael B. "The Dependence of Halych-Volyn' Rus' on the Golden Horde." *Slavonic and East European Review* 35:2:505-22 (June 1957).

In the 1950s and 1960s, Michael Zdan was one of very few Ukrainian historians interested in the Golden Horde as a state organism and its control of Eastern Europe. Most of his articles on this topic were published in Ukrainian in the journal *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*, and the present essay is one of the few in English. The author indicates that in spite of all the efforts of historians who have studied the history of the Golden Horde, there are still many obscure problems that require further research. Among these is the question of the dependence of West Ukrainian lands of Halych-Volyn' Rus' on the Golden Horde. Mr. Zdan indicates that most historians, e.g., Vernadsky, Pashuto, and many others, believe that Western Ukrainian lands entered the orbit of the Golden Horde with the same obligation as all other Ukrainian and Russian lands. The author is not convinced that this is true and offers a number of interesting arguments to dispute this prevailing point of view in Eastern European historiography. The article is very well documented with pertinent source materials.

Legal Sources

397. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy, with the collaboration of Irene Sułkowska-Kurasiowa. **The "Lithuanian Metrica" in Moscow and Warsaw: Reconstructing the Archives of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.** Including An Annotated Edition of the 1887 Inventory Compiled by Stanislas Ptaszycki. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in cooperation with the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 1984. 502p.

The "Lithuanian Metrica" is a fundamental collection of archival sources for the study of Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Lithuanian lands from the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries. Dr. Grimsted's book is divided into three parts: introduction (some 70 pages), annotated facsimile reprint of the 1887 inventory, and an appendix consisting of supplementary materials to Ptaszycki's inventory. This is a well-executed

volume that will be of interest to all scholars of East European history.

398. Kaiser, Daniel H. "The Transformation of Legal Relations in Old Rus' (Thirteenth to Fifteenth Centuries)." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1977. 512p.

Arranged in seven parts, this dissertation examines the notions and development of law, sources and sanctions of the law, and development of judicial personnel in Old Rus'. An analysis of the patterns of evidence, church and family law, and law and society in Rus' conclude the study.

399. **Medieval Russian Laws.** Translated by George Vernadsky. New York, Columbia University Press, 1947; repr., W. W. Norton, 1969. 106p.

The first section of this book, which should be of interest to students of Ukrainian affairs, contains the following translations: "The Short Version: Iaroslav Pravda," "The Pravda of Iaroslav's Sons," "The Expanded Version: The Revised Pravda of Iaroslav's Sons," "Vladimir Monomakh Statute," and "Other Enactments." The text provides a brief introduction outlining major developments in medieval law in the Kievan state and a brief selected bibliography including major works by a number of Russian and Western scholars. The author relied primarily on Grekov's edition of the Academy copy of the Short Version. Subsequent volumes of this work were published later (the full citation, lacking in Vernadsky, is D. B. Grekov, ed. *Pravda Russkaia*. Vol. 1: *Teksty*. Vol. 2: *Komentarii*. Vol. 3: *Faksimilnoe vosproizvodenie tekstov* [vol. 1: Texts. vol. 2: Comments. vol. 3: Facsimile Reproduction of Texts] Moscow, Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1940-1963. 3v.). The very substantial literature of *Pravda Russkaia* (in Ukrainian national historiography, the equivalent phrase is "Rus'ka pravda") is cited by Vernadsky. The work of M. N. Tikhomirov, *Issledovanie o Russkoi Pravde* ([Research about Rus' Justice] Moscow, Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1941. 254p.) is probably still the best historiographical summary.

In his bibliography, the author cites S. V. Iushkov's *Rus'ka Pravda*, published in 1935 by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. Although it is the only full text published in Ukraine, Iushkov's study has a number of deficiencies, which were not rectified in his later work published in Moscow in 1950 and were not mentioned by Vernadsky (*Russkaia Pravda. Proiskhozhdenie, istochniki, ee znachenie*). Calling Rus'ka Pravda "Russian Law" or "Lex Russica," Vernadsky fails to mention any contributions made by Ukrainian scholars, for

example, a number of studies prepared by M. Maksymeiko that were published by the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev in the 1920s. After the removal of Hrushevs'kyi, the study of Ukrainian medieval history, especially the period of Kievan Rus', became almost the exclusive prerogative of Russian historians and remains so at the present time.

400. von Loewe, Karl F. "The Lithuanian Statute of 1529: A Translation and Commentary." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1969. 309p.

The translation of the statute is supplemented by commentaries, which clarify the meaning of various articles and words with particular connotations. The statute is of interest to Ukrainian scholars because the Ukrainian upper class played a significant role in this Lithuanian government. The author concludes that "a thorough reappraisal of Lithuanian law and society is needed, since many of the terms most essential to an understanding of Lithuanian at the time of the Statute are very unclear."

Other Topics

401. Zguta, Russell. "Byliny: A Study of Their Value as Historical Sources." Ph.D. diss., Pennsylvania State University, 1967. 253p.

Based on an analysis of 14 volumes of *byliny*, this work explores the possibilities of using *byliny* as a source for the writing of Russian history. Commencing with the methodology and objectives of the historical school of folklore, the author proceeds to analyze the *byliny* of the Kievan cycle and concludes with a study of Muscovy and Imperial Russia as reflected in these folk songs. Results indicate that the value of *byliny* as sources for political and military history for the Kievan period is limited; however, their judicious use as sources for social and cultural history is more justifiable.

The Polish-Lithuanian State

402. Backus, Oswald P., III. "The Problem of Unity in the Polish-Lithuanian State." *Slavic Review* 22:411-31 (September 1963).

403. Halecki, Oscar. "Why Was Poland Partitioned?" *Slavic Review* 22:432-41 (September 1963).

404. Jakstas, Joseph. "How Firm Was the Polish-Lithuanian Federation?" *Slavic Review* 22:442-49 (September 1963).

405. Backus, Oswald P., III. "Reply." *Slavic Review* 22:450-55 (September 1963).

This series of articles was reprinted in *The Development of the USSR. An Exchange of Views* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1964. pp. 275-319). According to Donald W. Treadgold, editor of this volume, "certain fundamental issues are singled out for examination ... and in each case one scholar advances a thesis, two others consider it critically, and the original writer replies to the criticism" (p. ix). Indeed, this was also done in the case of Rudnytsky's article, "The Role of the Ukraine in Modern History" (see pp. 211-28), which is discussed in this bibliography in the section on Ukrainian historiography.

This particular exchange of views by three leading scholars will be of special interest to the student of Ukrainian history who is familiar with the concept of a "Jagiellonian federation." This concept was not only rejected by most Ukrainian historians, but, as many assume, the inability of the Poles and Ukrainians to compose their differences and to evolve a common policy toward Russia had sad consequences for both nations, resulting in the partitioning of Poland and a complete loss of independence for Ukraine. Professor Backus states that there was no durability of the federative arrangements and questions the extent to which real unity existed at any time in the history of Poland-Lithuania. According to Backus, although Lithuania was a separate political entity, it lacked a single, unified culture. "The Lithuanians with their pagan background tended most strongly to come under Polish influence, whereas the Ukrainians and even some Belorussians with their orthodox background, under the impact of Polish influence, tended to reject it, and increasingly to develop along distinct and independent cultural lines" (pp. 422-23).

Professor Halecki, a well-known protagonist of the "Jagiellonian federation" (Cf. his *From Florence to Brest, 1439-1596*, Rome, 1958 and *New York, 1960*; or *Dzieje Unii Jagiellońskiej*, 2 vols. Crakow, 1919-1920), argues in favor of the durability of such a federation, while Professor Jakstas takes into account the position of the Lithuanians under largely Polish leadership. He indicates that "it is well known that the so-called real union was forced upon the Lithuanians by the imminent danger from Muscovy. They sought the help of Poland because they were not able to withstand the increasing Russian pressure and for that reason were willing to negotiate a closer union. But the

Poles exploited the union to annex Podolia and Volhynia and, in addition, the Kievan Ukraine to the Dnieper and the territory of Siversk beyond this river" (p. 443).

It is only unfortunate that, with the exception of Hrushevs'kyi, apparently no other Ukrainian historian was utilized by these three authors in their discussions. In this respect, the reader may want to consult *A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography* by D. Doroshenko and O. Ohloblyn (especially pp. 216-19), which provides a brief summary of the most important studies by Ukrainian, and some Russian and Belorussian, historians on the Lithuanian-Rus' state, as well as later studies on Poland—e.g., those by M. Liubavsky, M. Maksymeiko, M. Vladimirski-Budanov, F. Leontovych, several students of V. Antonovych (himself a student of this period), such as M. Dovnar-Zapol'sky and A. Verzilov. Of special interest is a comprehensive study by M. Chubaty, "Derzhavno-pravne stanovyshe ukrains'kykh zemel' lytovskoi derzhavy pid kinets' XIV st" ([Legal Status of Ukrainian Lands in the Lithuanian State at the End of the XIV Century] *Zapysky NTS*, vols. 134-35 and 144-45, L'viv, 1924-1926).

One of the most comprehensive studies of this period prepared in the Soviet Union is V. T. Pashuto's *Obrazovanie Litovskogo gosudarstva* ([The Formation of the Lithuanian State] Moscow, Akademiia Nauk SSR, 1959. 527p.), which contains a comprehensive bibliography of the most important studies on this subject. Pashuto also wrote a critique of non-Soviet historiography pertaining to the formation of the Lithuanian state ("Protiv nekotorykh burzhuaiznykh kontseptsii obrazovaniia Litovskogo gosudarstva," *Voprosy istorii*, no. 8:40-62, 1958). The reader should also consult Leo Okinshevych's *The Law of the Great Duchy of Lithuania. Background and Bibliography* (New York, Research Program of the USSR, 1953. 53p.), written by an outstanding scholar and former associate of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev.

Cossacks and Hetmanate

Comprehensive Works

406. **The Cossacks in the Thirty Years War. Volume 1: 1619-1624.** By George Gajecy and Alexander Baran. Rome, Basiliani, 1969. 140p. (Analecta OSBM, Section 1, vol. 24).

407. **The Cossacks in the Thirty Years War. Volume II: 1625-1648.** By Alexander Baran and George Gajecy. Rome, Basiliani, 1983. 124p. (Analecta OSBM, Section 1, vol. 42).

This interesting scholarly study offers a monographic treatment of Cossack activities in the Thirty Years War, since, as claimed by the authors, in other historical studies pertaining to this subject, one finds only scattered references to Cossacks. In addition to a brief introduction to each volume describing the general background and sources used, the authors discuss the role of Cossacks in Hungary (1619-1620), the Bohemian War (1619-1620), the pacification of Moravia (1621), the campaign of the Rhine (1622), the Cossacks in Moravia (1623-1624), their contacts with Wallenstein, the campaign of 1635-1636, etc. Two concluding chapters in volume 2 discuss Cossack impact on Western-European welfare and the influence of Cossack mercenaries in Ukraine. Both volumes have extensive bibliographies of sources as well as name and subject indexes.

Most reviews of this pioneering study praise the effort of the authors while pointing out a number of shortcomings. Dr. Velychenko stated in his review that "the study is marred, however, by the authors' failure to clearly distinguish between the Zaporozhian and Registered Cossacks" (p. 101); he also believes there is no evidence to support some sweeping assertions, namely the authors' claim that "we may state unequivocally that the Cossack mercenaries in the Thirty Years War had a direct and even decisive influence not only on the evolution of the [sic] Cossack society and its organization, but also on the cultural and national development of the Ukrainian people as a whole." Dr. Pernal of Brandon University feels strongly that, in spite of the fact that Cossacks played an important role in the Thirty Years War, "the question that needs to be answered is whether most of them were 'Ukrainians' as the authors contend" (p. 205). Nevertheless, the authors provide, in these two volumes, an ambitious scholarly work on a fascinating subject. Hopefully, the third volume containing further documents will be published soon, providing a significant contribution to Cossack historiography and shedding additional light on the events of the Thirty Years War.

The reader might also consult Alexander Baran's "The Imperial Invitation to the Cossacks to Participate in the Thirty Years' War (1632)" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:3:330-46 September 1977), and George Gajecy's "Cossack Terminology: Suggestions for the Study of the Hetmanate, the Ukrainian Cossack State"

(*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 12:1-2(45-47):120-26 1975), and "The Origin of Taras Triasylo" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:354-57 September 1981).
Reviews: A. Sydorenko. *Slavic Review* 45:2:318 (Summer 1986). A. B. Pernal. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:2:205-206 (June 1986). S. Velychenko. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:101-104 (Summer 1985). L. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 8:1-2:105-107 (1971)

408. Gajecky, George. **The Cossack Administration of the Hetmanate.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1978. 2v.

This study, authored by George Gajecky, a research associate of the Harvard Ukrainian Institute, identifies chief regional and district military officers of the Hetmanate, covering in some detail seven Left Bank regiments in volume 1, and three other Left Bank regiments in volume 2. The second volume also lists nine Right Bank regiments (in one chapter) and some other related matters, e.g., general staff officers, Russian officials in the Hetmanate, as well as an extensive bibliography of sources. In general, each chapter is devoted to one regiment (a brief introduction followed by the full name of each officer, with tenures as supported by sources consulted), and for the most part, the listings of the officers are well documented.

This study is based primarily on secondary sources, and as was pointed out in reviews, only further work in archives might yield some additions to this list. Dr. Z. Kohut indicated that "Gajecky seems to have examined the published sources thoroughly ... variations in spelling and dates are probably due in part to discrepancies in the sources. There are, however, over sixty typographical errors, and some names are corrupted beyond recognition." Errata sheets correct some of the errors, but one critical observation might be in order. In the compilation of approximately 6,000 names, the author used several hundred sources, and only "when a name or date is established by the author, it is initialed G.G." (introduction, p. viii). It seems to us that this is an oversight because in supplying such missing information the author was certainly in a position to quote the specific source he was using. Except for these shortcomings and a number of editorial problems, this work is of significant reference value to all students of the Hetmanate and hopefully will serve as a sound basis for further research.

Reviews: A. Baran. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:2:87-88 (Fall 1982). Z. E. Kohut. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:105-107 (March 1982). O. Subtelny. *Russian Review* 39:1:73-74 (January 1980). I. L. Rudnytsky. *Canadian Journal of History* 15:1:114-16 (April 1980)

409. Glaskow, W. G. **History of Cossacks.** New York, Robert Speller, 1962. 163p.

Written by a former Cossack general, this book is only marginally related to Ukrainian Cossacks. The author advocates the right of a nation, "Cossackia," and much of the narrative is polemical, promoting a Cossack separatist or nationalist movement. This work can serve as a guide to the Cossack national liberation movement. The author is occasionally biased, and his treatment of Kuban Cossacks (of Ukrainian ancestry) and polemics concerning claims that Donbas "was torn away" from "Cossackia" exemplify this tendency.

There are several other works that discuss Ukrainian and Russian Cossacks, e.g., W. P. Cresson's *The Cossacks: Their History and Country* (New York, Brentano, 1919. 239p.); M. Hindus' *The Cossacks* (New York, Doubleday, 1945) expressing a Soviet bias; and of primary importance, Philip Longworth's *The Cossacks* (see entry 413), which provides an excellent bibliography on this subject.

Reviews: C. B. O'Brien. *Slavic Review* 32:2:373-74 (June 1973). B. W. Menning. *Russian Review* 32:2:205-207 (April 1973)

410. Gordon, Irene Linda. "Revolutionary Banditry: An Interpretation of the Social Roles of the Ukrainian Cossacks in Their First Rebellions, 1590-1596." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1970. 366p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Cossack Rebellions: Social Turmoil in the Sixteenth Century Ukraine* (see entry 411).

411. Gordon, Linda. **Cossack Rebellions: Social Turmoil in the Sixteenth Century Ukraine.** Albany, N.Y., State University of New York Press, 1983. 289p.

Professor Gordon's short monograph, based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 410), is divided into five parts. The first introductory part covers the land, the people, etc.; part 2 deals with the sixteenth-century European "crisis"; part 3 provides a general background on Cossacks; part 4 discusses the Kosyn'skyi revolt; and part 5 covers the Nalyvaiko revolt, with separate chapters on burghers, peasants, and religion. As pointed out by Professor F. E. Sysyn of Harvard, "the chief merit of the book is its attempt to place Ukrainian history within the parameters of recent Western European historical discussions to deepen the analysis of the Ukrainian revolts" (p. 100). Regrettably, as Sysyn pointed out, the author has a tendency to write in an obtuse style and occasionally belabors the obvious. Nevertheless, despite

some deficiencies, the reader will profit from the concise account of numerous issues, and the non-specialist will find Professor Gordon's narrative quite interesting.

Reviews: F. E. Sysyn. *The Slavonic and Eastern European Review* 64:1:100-116 (January 1986). A. Sydorenko. *Slavic Review* 44:1:151-52 (Spring 1985). S. Velychenko. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:1:60-65 (Summer 1985). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:3:287-88 (Autumn 1983). J. T. Alexander. *American Historical Review* 89:168-69 (February 1984). P. Avrich. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 17:4:559 (Winter 1983). C. G. Govorchin. *Historical Review* 12:4:85 (February 1984). M. J. Rubchak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:370-71 (December 1984). I. L. Rudnytsky. *Nationalities Papers* 12:2:293-96 (Fall 1984)

412. Kohut, Zenon. "Problems in Studying the Post-Khmelnysky Ukrainian Elite, 1650s to 1830s." In: *Rethinking Ukrainian History* (see entry 336). pp. 103-119.

Dr. Kohut's dissertation, "The Abolition of Ukrainian Autonomy (1763-1768): A Case Study in the Integration of a Non-Russian Area into the Empire" (see entry 484) is also published in book form. It is one of the more interesting studies of the Ukrainian elite, and the present article presents a condensation of the author's findings plus some methodological problems encountered by him. Using this opportunity one should also mention his "A Gentry Democracy within an Autocracy: The Politics of Hryhorii Poletyka 1723/25-1784" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4 (Part 2):507-519 1979-1980), which primarily summarizes in English well-known views of such Ukrainian historians as Professor O. Ohloblyn or Academician I. Krypiakievych. Professor Zbigniew Wójcik, a Polish scholar and author of several books and articles about the Cossacks, wrote an interesting essay about Ukrainian Het'man Teteriia entitled "The Early Period of Pavlo Tetrja's Hetmancy in the Right-Bank Ukraine, 1661-1663" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:958-72 1979-1980), and another Polish historian, Vladyslaw A. Serczyk, wrote "The Commonwealth and the Cossacks in the First Quarter of the Seventeenth Century" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:73-93 March 1978). Polish emigré scholar Dr. Andrzej Kaminski offers a new Polish interpretation of the Hadiach Union in his "The Cossack Experiment in Szlachta Democracy in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: The Hadiach (Hadiacz) Union" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:178-97 June 1977). One of the most informative articles for American scholars about Indiana Library resources was prepared by Dr. Bohdan

Struminsky and entitled "Hetmans' *Universaly*, 1678-1727 at the Lilly Library of Indiana University" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:335-50 September 1981).

413. Longworth, Philip. *The Cossacks*. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969. 409p.

According to his preface, the author attempts to present, in a single volume, "a general conspectus of Cossack history from the fifteenth to the twentieth century" (p. 8). In 11 chapters, Professor Longworth covers the origins of Cossackdom, the role of Yermak in the conquest of Siberia, Stenka Razin, Pugachev, Krasnov, etc. Some 500 years of Cossack political and social struggle against Muscovy, the Polish-Lithuanian state, and the Russian empire are covered in this volume. A separate chapter deals with Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi. Overall, Longworth's study has little new to offer the specialist and should be recommended to the general reader as an occasionally stimulating account of a fascinating subject. The final chapters (8 and 9) cover the period from the Napoleonic Wars to World War I. Most disappointing is the chapter on Khmelnyts'kyi, which contains many misinterpretations and inaccuracies. For example, Khmelnyts'kyi never "minted coins bearing his own name" (p. 112); the balalaika is a Russian, not Ukrainian, folk instrument (p. 104), etc. The author has substantial problems explaining the difference between Ukrainian and Russian Cossacks and does not fully comprehend the existing dualism among Ukrainian Cossacks, namely Zaporozhians and so-called Town Cossacks (*horodovyky*). Only the Zaporozhian Cossacks were sociologically similar to the Russian Don Host, but the *horodovyky* represented an economically more advanced and politically more sophisticated element. As Rudnytsky points out, "the presence of a literate elite differentiates the movement headed by Khmelnyts'kyi in Ukraine from those headed by Razin and Pugachev in Russia" (p. 872). In addition, the author uses Russian transliterations of Ukrainian names (e.g., "Sech" instead of "Sich," etc.), and in spite of an extensive bibliography appended to his volume, which includes some works by Ukrainian historians, Professor Longworth apparently relied primarily on Russian sources.

Reviews: I. L. Rudnytsky. *Slavic Review* 31:4: 870-75 (1972)

414. March, George Patrick. "The Cossacks of Zaporozhe." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1965. 344p.

The purpose of this study is to isolate the history of the Cossacks of the Zaporozhian

Sich from other events in southeastern Europe during the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. Beginning with the circumstances that led to the origin of the Zaporozhian Cossacks, the author covers the period following the Union of Lublin in 1569, the development of Ukrainian nationalism, and the establishment of the *sich* and its government. Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi's leadership of Ukraine against Poland and the height of Zaporozhian Cossackdom under Ivan Sirko are discussed, as well as the fall of Zaporozhian Cossackdom during the Russo-Turkish War and the eradication of the name Zaporog (Zaporozhian).

415. Okinshevich, Leo. **Ukrainian Society and Government, 1648-1781.** Munich, Ukrainian Free University, 1978. 145p. (Monographs, vol. 27).

Professor Okinshevich is one of the prominent historians of Ukrainian constitutional law, particularly the period of Hetmanate. A former research fellow of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev, Okinshevich wrote over 120 books, essays, and reviews published in several languages. His bibliography was prepared by Y. Padoch (*Lev Okinshevych vydatnyi istoryk derzhavnoho prava Ukrainy-Het'manshchyny XVII-XVIII st.* [Lev Okinshevych, Prominent Historian of Government Law of Hetmanate XVII-XVIII c.]) New York, Ukrainische Freie Universität, 1985. 40p.), which provides an adequate analysis of the significant achievements of the late Okinshevich, listing all known published works by this scholar.

The present study synthesizes several of Professor Okinshevich's works previously published in Ukrainian, specifically "The Little-Russian Agency of the Russian State in the Seventeenth Century" (1925), "The Cossack Chief Officers in Left-Bank Ukraine in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1926), "The Cossack General Assembly in Ukraine of the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1929), "The Cossack Officers' Council in Hetman Ukraine of the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1930), and others. This condensed version consists of 10 chapters discussing the legal status of the Hetmanate, relations between the Ukrainian state and the Russian government, Ukrainian governmental institutions, the Zaporozhian Host, and the Ukrainian Cossack Organization in the Slobodian Ukraine. A selected bibliography, including the author's most important publications, concludes this valuable study, which should be of interest to all scholars interested in this period of history in Eastern Europe.

Sources and Commentaries

416. **The Eyewitness Chronicle Part I.** Reprint of the Orest Levyc'kyj Edition (Kiev, 1878). With an Editor's Preface and Including the Essay by Myxajlo Hrushev's'kyj: Some Reflections on Ukrainian Historiography of the XVIIIth Century. Munich, Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1972. 468p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies).

In addition to the preface by Professor O. Pritsak, written in English, this reprint contains the Ukrainian text of *Litopys Samovydcja* (Eyewitness Chronicle) and an historiographical essay by M. Hrushevsky (1866-1934), originally published in 1934. The chronicle is an anonymous work describing events in Ukraine from the Khmelnytsky revolt in 1648 through the year 1702.

In a second part, the Harvard Ukrainian Committee was planning to incorporate all important material (monographs and articles) dealing with the chronicle. Unfortunately, this project was never realized, and the Fink series of reprints was discontinued.

Reviews: I. L. Rudnytsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 18:1:73-79 (March 1976)

417. Gerus, O. W. "Manifestations of the Cossack Legacy and Its Impact." *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19:1-2(73-74):22-39 (1982).

This paper by Professor Gerus was originally presented at the Second World Congress on Soviet and Eastern European Studies in Garmisch, Germany. According to the author the making of the modern Ukrainian nation was molded by the Cossack heritage. Dr. Gerus, in addition to general background, offers a brief account of the most important trends in Ukrainian historiography starting with the Union of Brest in 1596 and ending with the Revolution of 1917 and events after World War II. Professor Gerus has updated Doroshenko's *Survey of Ukrainian History* (see entry 294) and is interested not only in history but also in ethnic studies, or more specifically, the history of Ukrainian immigrants to Canada. While on the topic of history, one should mention his article, "The Ukrainian Question in the Russian Duma, 1906-1917: An Overview" (*Studia Ucrainica* 2:157-73 1984).

The Period of Khmelnytsky

418. Basarab, John. "Interpretations of the 1654 Pereiaslav Arrangement." Ph.D. diss., The American University, 1975. 647p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Pereiaslav 1654: A Historical Study* (see entry 419).

419. Basarab, John. **Pereiaslav 1654: A Historical Study.** Edmonton, The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1982. 322p.

The Treaty of Pereiaslav is one of the most controversial topics in Ukrainian and Russian historiography. Dr. Basarab indicates in his preface that "over a three-hundred year period there have been many interpretations of Pereiaslav and even the descriptions of the accord have varied. By focusing on the views of selected historians, this study shows how the understanding of this crucial event has developed in Ukrainian, Russian and Polish historiography" (p. xxv). In addition to a concise introduction to this period of Cossack history written by the late Professor I. L. Rudnytsky, the material is arranged under six chapters: "Historical Review," "The Documents Controversy and Juridical Definitions," "The Cossack Chronicles and the Early Historians," "Selected Modern Historians," "The Soviet Period," and "The Testimony of Three Hundred Years."

As is well known, the literature on Pereiaslav is voluminous, including even a *samizdat* work (see entry 420) challenging the Soviet interpretation. Very useful are English translations of selected original documents, including the theses approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As was pointed out by Professor F. E. Sysyn, "Basarab ably sums up the substance of numerous historians' hypotheses on the relationship between the extant texts, and the juridical interpretations of the constitutional relations between the Ukraine and Russia—autonomy for the Ukraine, personal union, annexation and personal union, real union, vassalage, alliance and protectorate, unnatural personal union, alliance and vassalage" (p. 100). This work, probably the most complete examination of the interpretations of the Pereiaslav Treaty in English, concludes with a comprehensive bibliography and author-subject index.

Reviews: F. E. Sysyn. *The Slavonic and Eastern European Review* 64:1:100-116 (January 1986). Z. Kohut. *Slavic Review* 43:3:473-74 (Fall 1984). D. Dvoichenko-Markov. *East European Quarterly* 19:3:383-84 (Fall 1985).

420. Braichevskiy, Mykhailo I. **Annexation or Reunification. Critical Notes on One Conception.** Translated and edited by George P. Kulchycky. Munich, Ukrainisches Institut für Bildungspolitik, 1974. 139p.

M. I. Braichevskiy is a well-known Ukrainian archaeologist and historian and at one point was a senior member of the Historical Section of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. He is the author of some 100 articles and several books, primarily covering the whole spectrum of archaeology and the early period of Ukrainian history. One of his most important books is *Pokhodzennia Rusi* ([The Origin of Rus'] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1968. 224p.). He also prepared a bibliographical work on the origin of Rus' in Soviet scholarship (1959), a numismatic study of Roman coins on the territory of Ukraine (1959), co-authored a two-volume work on the history of Kiev (1959-1960), etc. In 1968, Braichevskiy, together with 138 other intellectuals and writers, signed a letter to Soviet authorities protesting the political trials held in Ukraine. Shortly thereafter he was relieved of his duties at the academy. The present essay was written in 1966 and submitted to the academy for publication. It was never published; however, in 1972 it was finally released by the emigré journal *Novi Dni* (in Ukrainian) and later reprinted by Vyzvol'nyi shlah in London and Smolensk in Baltimore. This English translation consists of three parts: the translation of Braichevskiy's essay, "An Appraisal of the Pereiaslav Agreement of 1654" by the noted historian O. Ohloblyn, and "The Ruin—Sequel to the Pereiaslav Agreement" by Professor G. P. Kulchycky, the editor of this publication. A chronological table of events and several translations of Cossack and Russian documents are appended, with an index of names and places. In his essay Braichevskiy addresses "the boisterous commemoration" of the 300th anniversary of the Pereiaslav event in the Soviet Union, indicating that the Soviet decree of 1947 proclaimed the annexation of Ukraine to Russia as an "absolute good." Other events followed, forcing Ukrainian-Soviet historiographers to follow the party line, and "The reunification of Ukraine with Russia" was not examined as the 'lawful consequence of the preceding history of the two large fraternal Slav peoples—Russian and Ukrainian" (p. 13). Quoting Soviet and non-Soviet sources, the author argues with this orthodox party policy, indicating that the tsarist government betrayed the agreement and that historical sources hardly support the present party line. Some of Braichevskiy's arguments are explained to the Western reader by the editor in his "Notes on Annexation or Reunification" (pp. 61-71), and Dr. Ohloblyn's essay

Treaty of Pereiaslav 1654 (see entry 421) reinforces Braichevskyi's arguments.

On this same topic, the reader should also consult A. Moskalenko's *Khmeln'nyts'kyi and the Treaty of Pereiaslav in the Soviet Historiography*, translated by John A. Armstrong (New York, Research Program on the USSR, 1955. 73p.), which discusses the Soviet revisions of Ukrainian historiography and offers a comprehensive listing of Soviet publications pertaining to the treaty and its anniversary celebrations in the Soviet Union.

421. Ohloblyn, Alexander. **Treaty of Pereiaslav 1654**. Toronto and New York, Canadian League for Ukraine's Liberation and Organization for Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, 1954. 103p.

Written by a prominent Ukrainian historian, this work was published originally in Ukrainian under the title *Ukrains'ko-Moskovs'ka uhoda 1654* ([Ukrainian-Muscovite Treaty of 1654] New York, 1954) and translated into English by Dr. B. Budurovych of Toronto University. There are four brief chapters: "Causes of the Ukrainian-Muscovite Alliance," "The Ukrainian-Muscovite Treaty of 1654," "Negotiations at Pereiaslav and Moscow," and "Appraisal of Pereiaslav Agreement of 1654." The appendix contains English translations of the texts of the Ukrainian draft of the treaty in 1654, the tsar's Grand-Charter to B. Khmel'nytsky of March 27, 1654, and Muscovite "articles" of March 17, 1654. In his preface, the author indicates that "the purpose of this short essay is not so wide and ambitious. We only wish to outline a brief historical account of the Ukrainian-Muscovite agreement of 1654—a survey of the circumstances which brought it about, of the negotiations through which it was arranged and the treaty with which it was compiled" (p. 8). This was indeed accomplished with erudition typical of Professor Ohloblyn, and this brief study is the best English-language account of this controversial topic. A selective, appended bibliography lists most important works on this subject published in several languages.

Reviews: N. Polons'ka-Vasylenko. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 5:2-3(16-17):1224-25 (Winter-Spring 1956)

422. Pernal, Andrew B. "The Polish Commonwealth and Ukraine: Diplomatic Relations 1648-1659." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1977. 592p.

The period under study saw the emergence of Cossack Ukraine as a significant player in the diplomatic relations of Eastern Europe and

within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This study details the complex diplomatic and military actions undertaken by Bohdan Khmel'nytskyi, het'man from 1648-1657, and the activities of his successor, Ivan Vyhovs'kyi, het'man from 1657-1659. It is the author's intention to describe through a reconstruction of diplomatic relations between the two states this period of the transformation of Cossack Ukraine from an internal factor in the commonwealth's foreign policy to an external partner in its diplomatic relations.

423. Prokopovych, Vyacheslav. "The Problem of the Judicial Nature of the Ukraine's Union with Muscovy." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 4:3(13):917-80 (Winter-Spring 1955).

The Treaty of Pereiaslav has a voluminous literature including the historiographical work of Besarab (see entry 419) and several other monographs. Prokopovych's article summarizes a long scholarly discussion about legal aspects of the treaty, providing comments about viewpoints of such Ukrainian scholars as Hrushevs'kyi, Doroshenko, Yakovliv, and many others as well as prominent representatives of Russian, Polish, German, and English historiography. In the same issue of *Annals* there are other articles dealing with this subject, e.g., Andriy Yakovliv's "Bohdan Khmelnytskyi's Treaty with the Tsar of Muscovy in 1654" (pp. 904-916); Andriy Yakovliv's "The Reunion of the Ukraine with Russia" (pp. 1002-1034), which was reviewed in some depth in the Soviet publication *Vossoedinenie Ukrainy s Rossiei* ([The Reunion of Ukraine with Russia] Moscow, 1954. 3v.), and a very interesting article by Professor John Reshetar entitled "The Significance of the Soviet Tercentenary of the Pereiaslav Treaty" (pp. 981-94), offering a number of knowledgeable comments on the scope of Soviet celebrations and special events, including numerous publications. Of some interest also are articles by Professor B. Krupnycky, "Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Soviet Historiography" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:65-75 1955), and Panas Fedenko's "Istoria Russov and the Treaty of Pereiaslav" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 7:37-44 1959).

424. Sysyn, Frank. "Adam Kysil, Statesman of Poland-Lithuania: A Study of the Commonwealth's Rule of the Ukraine from 1600 to 1653." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1976.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Between Poland and Ukraine: The Dilemma of Adam Kysil, 1600-1653* (see entry 425).

425. Sysyn, Frank E. **Between Poland and Ukraine: The Dilemma of Adam Kysil, 1600-1653**. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1985. 406p.

The collapse of Polish rule in Ukraine in the middle of the seventeenth century changed the course of Eastern European history. Ukraine, under the leadership of Bohdan Khmelnyts'kyi, liberated a large area of Ukraine, and a new state emerged: the Cossack Hetmanate. Dr. Sysyn wrote this monograph (based on a doctoral dissertation; see entry 424) in an attempt to reassess the role of the old Ukrainian nobility using as a case study Adam Kysil, one of its prominent members. The monograph consists of eight chapters: "The Commonwealth and the Ukrainian Lands in the Early Seventeenth Century," "The Formative Years" (about Kysil's family and career), "The Beginning of the New Reign, 1632-1635," "The Ukrainian Lands in the 1630's," "The Senatorial Chair," "The Khmel'nyts'kyi Uprising," "Mediator between the Commonwealth and the Cossack Hetmanate," and "The Unresolved Dilemma." Appendixes, a bibliography, and an index conclude this study. This monograph is the only English biography of the Ukrainian nobleman who as a member of the Orthodox church was ideally suited to serve as a mediator between the Cossacks and the Polish government. His failure revealed the irreconcilable differences that divided the two sides. Dr. Sysyn's study is based on new archival discoveries in Poland and Soviet Ukraine and serves as a much-needed model of biographical writing, producing valuable material about Khmelnyts'kyi and his revolt and victory over Poland. **Reviews:** M. Pryshlak. *Slavic Review* 47:2:563-64 (Fall 1988). D. A. Frick. *Russian Review* 46:1:91-92 (January 1987). S. Velychenko. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:4:459-60 (December 1986).

426. Sysyn, Frank E. "A Contemporary Account of the Causes of the Khmel'nyts'kyi Uprising." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:245-57 (June 1981).

Het'man Khmel'nyts'kyi (Khmelnytsky) is one of the most popular figures in Ukrainian history, and the literature on him is voluminous and not limited to the Ukrainian language. As a matter of fact, there are probably more monographs and articles about Khmelnytsky in English than there are for Mazepa or any other Ukrainian het'man. Dr. Sysyn, associate professor of history at Harvard, has written a number of articles about Cossacks, and in this essay he comments on some documents found in the Czartoryski Library in Cracow that were not yet mentioned in scholarly literature. One of them is

also reproduced in the original language in the appendix. In *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, Dr. Sysyn published two other articles pertaining to Khmelnytsky. These are "Seventeenth Century Views on the Causes of the Khmel'nyts'kyi Uprising: An Examination of the Discourse of the Present Cossack or Peasant War" (*ibid.*, 5:4: 430-66 December 1981) and "Documents of Bohdan Xmel'nyc'kyj" (*ibid.*, 2:4:500-524 December 1978). Sysyn has a number of other articles concerning the Cossack period of Ukrainian history, e.g., "Regionalism and Political Thought in the Seventeenth-Century Ukraine: The Nobility's Grievances at the Diet of 1641" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:167-90 June 1982); "Ukrainian-Polish Relations in the Seventeenth Century: The Role of National Consciousness and National Conflict in the Khmelnytsky Movement" (In: *Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present* [see entry 547] pp. 58-82); and "Adam Kysil and the Synods of 1629: An Attempt at Orthodox-Uniate Accommodation in the Reign of Sigismund III" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:826-45 1979-1980). Of special interest is the author's review article, "Recent Western Works on the Ukrainian Cossacks" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 64:1:100-116 January 1986).

427. Velychenko, Stephen. "The Influence of Historical, Political, and Social Ideas on the Politics of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Cossack Officers, 1648-1657." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1981. 281p.

This work examines Bohdan Khmelnytsky's ideology and actions between 1648 and 1653, a period when his concern for legitimacy prevented him from destroying the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth when he had an opportunity to do so. Intending to use Cossack arms to increase the power of the Polish king, he continually attempted, and failed, to place a candidate of his choice on the Polish throne. In 1654 a decision was made to separate from the commonwealth. This study also takes a critical look at the claim by Ukrainian-Rus' gentry of the first half of the seventeenth century that their ancestors had voluntarily joined Poland, thus refuting Polish claims that they had been conquered.

428. Velychenko, Steven. "Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the Rakoczis of Transylvania during the Polish Election of 1648." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:3-12 (Winter 1983).

As we indicated in our comments about Sysyn's scholarly articles (see entry 426), the interest in Khmelnytsky among Ukrainian scholars is substantial. Dr. Velychenko belongs to the youngest generation, and along with Sysyn,

Kohut, and others, writes about Khmelnytsky. In the present article the author indicates that some historians have argued that in the autumn of 1648 the het'man's objectives were limited (increase in the number of registered Cossacks, etc.). Between June and December 1648 the royal election took place in Warsaw, and among three major candidates was Prince Rakoczi, who was supported by Khmelnytsky. The author provides an interesting discussion about those events. Velychenko also wrote another article on this topic, namely, "The Origins of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1648" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:2:18-26 Fall 1976). Speaking of other more recent articles pertaining to Khmelnytsky, one should at least mention Bernard Weinryb's "The Hebrew Chronicles on Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyj and the Cossack-Polish War" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:153-77 June 1977), Yaroslav Dashkevych's "Armenians in the Ukraine at the Time of Hetman Bohdan Xmel'nyts'kyj, 1648-1657" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:166-88 1979-1980) and his (written under the name of Stepaniv) "A Turkish Document in Ukrainian from the Mid-Sixteenth Century on the Origin of the Ukrainian Cossacks" (*ibid.*, 1:2:211-24 June 1977). In regard to other scholars, one can also mention A. B. Pernal's "Six Unpublished Letters of Bohdan Khmel'nyts'kyj 1656-1657" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:3:347-58 September 1977).

429. Vernadsky, George. **Bohdan, Hetman of Ukraine**. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1941. 150p.

This is the only biography in English of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the famous leader of the Cossack revolution against Poland and the founder of the Ukrainian-Cossack state. Vernadsky, a prominent historian and the author of many books and monographs on Russian history, prepared this rather popular account of Khmelnytsky's life and activities. In 12 chapters, the author provides a chronological exposé of major events in Ukraine, concentrating primarily on the war between Ukraine and Poland, Russo-Ukrainian relations, and Khmelnytsky's diplomatic activities. In conclusion, Vernadsky attempts to provide a synthesis of Khmelnytsky's achievements. A selected bibliography and two documents, "Funeral Oration" by Samiilo Zorka and articles of the Pereiaslav Treaty, conclude this readable account.

Reviews: P. E. Mosely. *Slavic Review* 56:269 (1943)

430. Wynar, Lubomyr. "The Question of Anglo-Ukrainian Relations in the Middle of the 17th Century." *The Annals of the Ukrainian*

Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. 6:3-4(21-22):1411-18 (1958).

This is one of the earlier articles in English by a noted Ukrainian historian and expert on Hrushevs'kyi. The question of Anglo-Ukrainian relations in the seventeenth century has been little studied, not only in English but also in Ukrainian. The author traces several writings of O. Lazarevsky published in 1882 in *Kievskaiia Starina* that may indicate existing connections between Khmelnytsky and Cromwell. Along with several other historians, George Vernadsky assumed the existence of Anglo-Ukrainian relations, and the author provides in this article a summary of most writings on this topic. According to Dr. Wynar, on the basis of existing materials, the existence of direct relations between Cromwell and Khmelnytsky cannot be proven.

The reader might be interested in another study by this author, namely, "Ukrainian Kozaks and the Vatican in 1594" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 21:1:1-16 Spring 1965), dealing with Pope Clement VIII and his plans of a new crusade against the Turks.

Het'man I. Mazepa and the Mazepists

431. Borschak, Elie. **Hryhor Orlyk. France's Cossack General**. Toronto, Burns and McEachern, 1956. 124p.

Dr. Borschak, a noted specialist in Ukrainian-French relations and author of several articles on this subject, e.g., "Volter i Ukraina" ([Voltaire and Ukraine] *Ukraine* [Kiev] 1:34-42 1926) and "Het'man Pylyp Orlyk i Frantsiia" ([Het'man Pylyp Orlyk and France] *Memoirs of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*, vols. 134-35 1924) prepared this short biography of the son of Het'man Pylyp Orlyk, the successor of Mazepa. In addition to a brief historical introduction describing the role of Het'man Mazepa in Ukrainian history and the Russian-Swedish war, the author sketches Hryhor Orlyk's youth (1702-1729), his diplomatic journeys to Warsaw, Constantinople, Vienna, and other Western European chancelleries, in order to raise the problem of the "Cossack Nation," hoping that the French king, the Sultan, Poland, and Sweden understood that the freedom of the Cossacks was in their best interests. The narrative is well documented, with an appended brief bibliography of sources used in this biography. This is an abridged translation of the author's *Velykyi Mazepynets' Hryhor Orlyk* ([Great Mazepist Hryhor Orlyk] L'viv, 1932).

Activities of Hryhor Orlyk are briefly summarized in Nicolas D. Chubaty's "Mazepa's Champion in the 'Secret Du Roi' of Louis XV, King of France" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:37-51 Winter 1940). A brief account on Mazepist emigrés can also be found in Borys Krupnytsky's article "The Mazepists. The Ukrainian Independence Movement of the Early 18th Century" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 4:204-214 Summer 1948). **Reviews:** A. Sokolyshyn. *Ukrainian Review* (London) 4:3:83 (Autumn 1957)

432. Kentschynskyj, Bohdan. "The Political Struggle of Mazepa and Charles XII for Ukrainian Independence." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:3: 241-59 (September 1959).

Along with Borys Krupnytsky, Bohdan Kentschynskyj studied the period of Mazepa in Swedish archives, and his biographical work *Mazepa* (Stockholm, Wahlstrom and Widstrand, 1962. 538p.), written in Swedish, remains one of the most important monographical studies on this subject. In this article, the author examines the vast propaganda activities in both camps and evaluates the universals, open letters, and other documents pertaining to Mazepa and Charles XII versus Russian efforts. Kentschynskyj believes that Peter the Great, with the assistance of Menshikov and Skoropadsky, succeeded in taking the initiative and developing activities which in intensity, originality, and elasticity were without equal. A more detailed treatment of this subject can be found in Kentschynskyj's Swedish article "Propagandakriget i Ukraina 1708-1709" (*Karolinska Forbundets Arsbok*, Stockholm, 1958. pp. 81-124).

433. Krupnytsky, Borys. "General Characteristics of Pylyp Orlyk." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:3-4(21-22):1247-59 1958.

Dr. Borys Krupnytsky (1894-1956), a noted Ukrainian historian and specialist of the period of Het'man Mazepa (see obituary by Professor O. Ohloblyn in *Annals* 6:3-4(21-22):1443-46 1958), including his successor Het'man Pylyp Orlyk, is the author of several monographs and many articles published in Ukrainian, German, and other languages. In this brief essay Professor Krupnytsky tries to characterize Orlyk as a person and a statesman. By nature Orlyk was part sanguine, part melancholy, with many shifts from the greatest optimism to the deepest despair. The lyricism and melancholy of his nature have a Ukrainian tint. The memory of Mazepa was pure in his eyes because he saw him as a sincere Ukrainian patriot, and so thought of him in his diary. Orlyk's diplomatic activity abroad, which had considerable significance in

the history of the Ukrainian independence movement, is also described by the author.

The same issue of *Annals* contains Professor Mykola Vasylenko's "The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk" (*ibid.*, pp. 1260-95), Dr. Elie Boroschak's "Pylyp Orlyk's *Devolution of the Ukraine's Rights*" (*ibid.*, pp. 1296-1312), and Professor O. Ohloblyn's "Ukrainian Autonomists of the 1780's and 1790's and Count P. A. Rumyantsev-Zadunaysky" (*ibid.*, pp. 1313-26).

434. Krupnytsky, Borys. "Mazepa and Soviet Historiography." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 3:49-53 (1956).

Since the October Revolution, little has changed in Soviet literature regarding the treatment of Mazepa. This was true even during the short-lived renaissance of the 1920s. As Borys Krupnytsky indicates, "the study of political features of the hetman era nevertheless was a rather dangerous undertaking under Soviet conditions, and it demanded much caution on the part of the researcher, especially regarding the individual statesmen of that era. Therefore, the historical synthesis was of rather small scope. Only a few very specific problems could be dealt with, but no general and true picture of the era and the people living in it could be given. M. Petrovsky, for instance, wrote about various prominent statesmen of the Khmelnytsky era; M. Vasylenko did research on the problem of Polubotok; and O. Ohloblyn dealt especially with Petryk, the rival of Mazepa and enemy of Moscow. Nothing, however, was written about Mazepa alone" (p. 49). Krupnytsky illustrates his observations with several quotations from Soviet sources. One should mention here O. Ohloblyn's work, *Outlines of History of Ukraine. Ukraine at the End of the 17th and the First Quarter of the 18th Centuries* ([Narysy z istorii Ukrainy. Ukraina v kintsii XVII-v pershii chverti XVIII st.] Kiev, Ukrainian Academy of USSR, 1941. 221p.), which devotes 190 pages to Mazepa and his contemporaries.

Krupnytsky's article is supplemented by P. Fedenko's "Hetman Ivan Mazepa in Soviet Historiography" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 9:16-18 1960), in which the author discusses the treatment of Mazepa in some Soviet textbooks, also mentioning Soviet publications that were prepared in connection with the 250th anniversary of the Poltava battle. It should be noted, however, that Fedenko's coverage extends only to journal articles published during 1959—e.g., in *Komunist Ukrainy*; monographic works and symposia published during that year are not included in this otherwise satisfactory survey.

435. Krupnytsky, Borys. "The Swedish-Ukrainian Treaties of Alliance, 1708-1709." *Ukrainian*

Quarterly 12:47-57 (Winter 1956).

The subject of Swedish-Ukrainian treaties has a large and controversial literature, probably because few materials were preserved after the defeat of Poltava; some Swedish sources were lost, and Mazepa's archives were destroyed by Menshikov in Baturyn. The only reliable source of military events is an anonymous account of the battle of Poltava that was incorporated as a supplement to a well-known work by G. Adlerfelt and translated into French and German—*Histoire militaire de Charles XII* (Paris, 1741. 4v.)—and *Leben Karls des zwölften Königs von Schweden* (1742). The author briefly discusses the historical importance of this anonymous account as well as the Ukrainian interpretation of the treaty as given by Mazepa's successor, Hetman Pylyp Orlyk, in his well-known *Deduction des droits de l'Ukraine*.

It should be noted that Mykola Vasylenko's evaluation of this Ukrainian source, published in 1929, is now available in English translation under the title "The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:21-22:1260-95 1958). Pylyp Orlyk's manuscript was found in the archives of the Dinteville family in France and was first published with preface and footnotes by Elie Borschak in L'viv in 1925. Borschak's comments are now also available in English—"Pylyp Orlyk's Devolution of the Ukraine's Rights" (*ibid.*, pp. 1296-1312). In the same issue of *Annals*, we find the French text ("Deduction des droits de l'Ukraine," *ibid.*, pp. 1307-1312). Borys Krupnytsky (1894-1956) wrote a number of books and articles on Mazepa and Ukrainian emigrés, including a well-researched biography of Mazepa, *Hetman Mazepa und Seine Zeit*, sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Institute in Berlin (Leipzig, 1942. 200p.).

436. Luciŭ, Wasyl. "Hetman Ivan Mazepa in the Light of the European Literature." Unpublished Ph.D. diss., Ottawa University, 1953. 286p.

This dissertation consists of three parts: an analysis of the available bibliographical material and primary sources, a review and evaluation of European belles-lettres, and a concluding historiographical survey. The author makes an attempt to draw "a distinct line between the historical Mazepa and Mazepa presented in literature." An extensive bibliography concludes this study. The findings of this dissertation apparently were helpful to Luciŭ in preparing a book (in Ukrainian) published under the title *Hetman Ivan Mazepa* (Toronto, 1954. 125p.).

437. Mackiv, Theodore. "English Press on Liberation War in Ukraine, 1648-49." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:1-2:102-126 (Spring/Summer 1986) and *Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:3-4:239-59 (Fall/Winter 1986).

The author, a noted Ukrainian historian and author of several works about Khmelnytsky and Mazepa, offers a brief historical introduction to the situation in Ukraine in the seventeenth century, as well as an outline of the history of the English press and its comments on the revolution of 1648 and the following year, published primarily in *Moderate Intelligencer* and *Briefe Relation*. The essay is well documented and contains excerpts from a number of articles in several English newspapers.

There is a significant number of articles in English on Mazepa, e.g., George A. Perfeky's "Mazepa's Speech to His Countrymen" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:66-72 Fall 1981). There are also a number of historiographical articles, e.g., Demetrius Dvoichenko-Markov's "Hetman Ivan Mazepa in Romanian Literature" (In: Stephen Fisher-Galati, ed., *Romania between East and West. Historical Essays in Memory of Constantin G. Giurescu*. Boulder, Colo., East European Quarterly, 1982). A collection of Mazepiana is described by Bohdan Strumins'kyj in "Mazepiana in Harvard Manuscript Collection, 1691-1709" (*Harvard Library Bulletin* 28:1:64-80 January 1980).

438. Mackiw, Theodore. **English Reports on Mazepa: Hetman of Ukraine and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, 1687-1709.** Munich and Toronto, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1983. 177p.

This is a revised edition of Professor Mackiw's previously published *Prince Mazepa Hetman of Ukraine. In Contemporary English Publications 1687-1709* (Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1967. 126p.). In addition to a new preface written by Professor June K. Burton of the University of Akron, this new edition adds diplomatic reports and introduces additional material from memoirs. After the prefatory material, the content of this book is arranged under six chapters: Mazepa's biography; English press on Mazepa before 1700, during the Great Northern War, and after 1709; Mazepa in English memoirs; and English diplomats on Mazepa. Brief conclusions, several appendixes with reproduced documents, and an extensive bibliography and index conclude this study. As was pointed out in some reviews, Professor Mackiw, over the last 25 years, has published a number of articles and studies on Mazepa, e.g., "Mazepa im Lichte der zeitgenössischen deutschen Quellen" (Munich, 1963. *Memoirs of Shevchenko Scientific Society*,

vol. 174); "Reports of Mazepa in Colonial America" (*The New Review* 6:1:14-21 1966); "Mazepa in the Light of Contemporary English and American Sources" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:4:346-62 1959); "Mazepa's Title: Prince of the Holy Roman Empire" (*Nationalities Papers* 7:1:95-100 Spring 1979), "The Swedish Invasion into Ukraine in 1708 and the Ukrainian Problem" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:210-24 Fall-Winter 1987); "Report of the English Envoy in Vienna on Mazepa in 1708" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:4:366-77 Winter 1983); and many others. All of his works are listed in the appended bibliography. Most of the documents produced in this volume have appeared in previous works or other scholarly collections. In conclusion, this section points out that the English contemporary press, using Russian reports through German and Dutch channels, and without collecting information from Swedish sources, reports in an unbiased fashion about Mazepa and his alliance with the Swedish king, giving details without comments. This is in stark contrast to the contemporary German press, which called Mazepa "a traitor who did not fear God" (p. 118) and other similar epithets. S. Velychenko, in his lengthy review of this book, questions this conclusion, asking if "a more or less sympathetic attitude toward the Cossack Hetman stemmed from British dislike or disdain of the Russians rather than any 'objectivity' on the part of the cited authors. Mackiw fails to examine these questions and his book is much the weaker for it" (p. 114). Nevertheless, Professor Mackiw's compilation presents a useful guide to the British sources and can be supplemented by more synthetic works by such noted scholars as B. Krupnytskyi, *Hetman Mazepa und seine Zeit, 1687-1709* ([Hetman Mazepa and His Time, 1687-1709] Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1942) or the Ukrainian work of Professor O. Ohloblyn, *Hetman Mazepa ta ioho doba* ([Hetman Mazepa and His Era] New York, ODFU, 1960. 406p. *Memoires of Shevchenko Scientific Society*, vol. 170). The literature on this subject, published in several languages, is simply too extensive to mention here.

Reviews: J. Cracroft. *Slavic Review* 43:4:697-98 (Winter 1984). M. J. Rubchak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:370-71 (December 1984). O. Subtelny. *Ukrain'skyi Istoryk* 20:2-4(78-80): 178-79 (1983). S. Velychenko. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:112-14 (Summer 1984)

439. Mackiw, Theodore. **Prince Mazepa—Hetman of Ukraine in Contemporary English Publications, 1687-1709.** Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1967. 126p.

This is a companion volume to the author's *Mazepa im Lichte der zeitgenössischen*

deutschen Quellen (Munich, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1963. 109p.), providing a brief evaluation of contemporary sources and their treatment of Mazepa and relevant historical events. The major emphasis is on diaries, memoirs, and diplomatic reports of English eyewitnesses—e.g., General Patrick Gordon (1635-1699) and his son-in-law, General Patrick Gordon (1669-1752), John Perry (1670-1732), Lord Charles Whitworth (1675-1725), and others. In a separate chapter, the author briefly summarizes his findings on the contemporary English press—e.g., *The London Gazette*, *Modern History*, *The Daily Courant*, etc., with some excerpts in the appendix. The study is well documented and concludes with a selected list of sources and a bibliography.

Reviews: V. J. Kaye. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 10:2:233-34 (1968). R. V. Kuchar. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 23:3:278-79 (Autumn 1967). *Ukrainian Review* (London) 14:2:94-95 (Summer 1967)

440. Manning, Clarence A. **Hetman of Ukraine Ivan Mazepa.** New York: Bookman Associates, 1957. 234p.

This is the only full-length biography of Mazepa written in the United States. Manning is one of the few American scholars of the 1940s and 1950s who was interested in Ukrainian affairs, and in his prolific writings he was quite helpful in educating the general public about Ukrainian history. His popularly written biography of Mazepa is a typical product of that time, suitable for general readers but offering little to the scholar.

The titles of the 22 chapters in this book reveal the approach of the author—e.g., "The Polish Courtier," "The Years of Calm," "Autumnal Love," "Plans and Counterplans," "The Vengeance of the Tsar," etc. Manning concentrates on the personality of his hero, a popular approach in American historiography of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He draws a sympathetic portrait of a cultivated gentleman ("a gentleman of the Renaissance," p. 225), who gradually develops a profound insight into the diplomatic maneuvers needed to unite Ukraine and free the land of foreign control. There is mention of the hetman's personal weaknesses—his fatal periods of hesitation, his secrecy, and his failures. There is also a great deal of history presented, although it is romanticized. Thus, Manning refers to the last years of the seventeenth century as "the years of calm," in spite of the fact that this was a time of constant wars with Turkey and Crimea and internal problems for Ukraine (such as Petryk's uprising against Mazepa).

There are a number of more scholarly biographies of Mazepa, notably works by Ohloblyn, Krupnytsky, and Kentschynskyj (see entries 442, 433, and 432). Using this opportunity, one should mention one of the older studies on Mazepa, namely Nikolai (Mykola) Kostomarov's *Mazepa i Mazepintsy*, published in Russian in 1885 as volume 16 of his "Istoricheskiia monografii i izsledovaniia," pp. 375-815 (second edition in 1905, now available in reprint from Europe Printing). Kostomarov's monograph is based on rich unpublished sources found in Russian archives (see "istochniki," pp. 380-85), "Cossack chronicles," memoirs, and several secondary sources—e.g., Voltaire's *Histoire de Charles XII* (1731), translated into English by John J. Stockdale ([The History of Charles XII, King of Sweden] London, 1807); G. A. Nordberg's *Konug Karl XII's Historia* (used by Kostomarov in French translation [Histoire de Charles XII] Le Haye, 1728. 4v.); A. Gordon's *The History of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia* (1755. 2v.); the previously mentioned work by G. Adlerfelt; and several Russian histories—N. Ustrialov's *Istoriia tsarstvovaniia Petra Velikogo* ([History of the Reign of Peter the Great] 1859-1863. 4v.); S. M. Solov'yev's *Istoriia Rossii s drevneishikh vremen* (History of Russia from the Earliest Times); D. Bantysh-Kamenskii's *Istoriia Maloi Rossii* (History of Little Russia); and others.

Kostomarov's well-documented study influenced a number of historians in Western Europe in their negative treatment of Mazepa. For example, E. Melchoir de Vogue's "Mazepa: La legende et l'histoire" (published in *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1881) relied heavily upon Kostomarov. J. Millington's *The True Story of Mazepa* (London, 1884) was in turn based on de Vogue's work. An English translation of de Vogue's "Mazepa" was prepared by C. M. Anderson ("Mazepa as Known in Legend and in History" in: *A Czarevich of the Eighteenth Century*. London, 1913. pp. 169-239). Manning also failed to utilize Fedir M. Umanets' *Hetman Mazepa* (St. Petersburg, 1897. 455p.), which constituted one of the first attempts in the Russian empire to revise the traditional negative opinion about Mazepa, or a rather sympathetic study of Mazepa presented by Alfred Jensen in *Mazepa—Historiska Bilder fran Ukraina och Karl XII's dagar* (Lund, 1909. 240p.). A more substantial work is Claude J. Nordmann's *Charles XII et l'Ukraine de Mazepa* (Paris, 1958. 86p.), which is based on the author's doctoral dissertation. Nordmann utilized both French and Swedish archives in this work. Mazepa's "universal" of 1708 to the Ukrainian population is included in this brief but well-researched study. Nordmann's study,

published in 1958, was obviously not available to Manning. All in all, one can safely assume that in spite of the merits of Manning's work, a scholarly treatment of Mazepa in English still remains to be written.

Reviews: O. Ohloblyn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13: 3:272-73 (September 1957)

441. Ohloblyn, Oleksander. "Western Europe and the Ukrainian Baroque. An Aspect of Cultural Influences at the Time of Hetman Ivan Mazepa." *The Annals of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1:2:127-37 (1951).

There are a number of studies on Ukrainian baroque architecture of the Mazepa period by such Ukrainian scholars as D. Antonovych, V. Sichynsky, F. Erns, and others, but very little is available on this topic in English. Ohloblyn's article provides a concise summary of the most important problems faced by scholars studying this subject and describes their findings, which indicate that baroque came to Ukraine from Vilno. Two of the finest examples of Ukrainian baroque are the famous Cathedral of St. Nicholas and the Cathedral of the Epiphany in Kiev, both of which were built on the initiative and under the sponsorship of Hetman Mazepa. Mazepa's patronage of Ukrainian culture is also briefly described in a survey article by Volodymyr Sichynsky, "Ivan Mazepa—Patron of Culture and Arts of Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:271-80 September 1959). It is based on the author's study in Ukrainian published under the title *Ivan Mazepa* (Philadelphia, America Publishing House, 1951. 56p.).

442. Ohloblyn, Oleksander. "The Year 1709." *The Ukrainian Review* (London) 6:19-30 (Winter 1959).

In this concise account of diplomatic activities and military events, the author claims that in spite of the Poltava defeat there are some positive aspects of the events of 1709 if taken in proper historical perspective. Thanks to Mazepa's diplomatic activities, the Ukrainian problem became known in an international forum. Mazepa's break with Moscow substantially contributed to the revival of the Ukrainian idea of national independence, which had been obscured by the Treaty of Pereyaslav (1654) between Khmelnytsky and Alexey.

This account is written by a noted emigré historian, author of one of the most important biographical studies on Mazepa published in recent years—*Hetman Ivan Mazepa i ioho doba* ([Hetman Ivan Mazepa and His Era] New York, 1960. 400p.). In this study, published in Ukrainian, Ohloblyn provides a synthesis of previous research, covering not only political history but also social, economic, and cultural developments

of this period. According to the author, "the era of Mazepa constitutes the signal time of the re-birth of Ukraine, its political, economic and cultural renaissance after the period of 'ruin,' which destroyed the great designs of Khmelnytsky, Vyhovsky and Doroshenko ... Ivan Mazepa was totally dedicated to the ideal of a Ukrainian statehood, and to the ideal of a united Ukrainian independent state" (p. 394).

443. Subtelny, Orest. **The Mazepists: Ukrainian Separatism in the Early Eighteenth Century.** Boulder, Colo., East European Monographs; distr., Columbia University Press, 1981. 280p.

Dr. Subtelny, professor of Ukrainian and East European history at York University, is a promising young scholar and author of several monographs pertaining to Ukrainian history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In this study, the author provides probably "the best introduction in English to the careers of Mazepa himself and of the Cossack officials who followed him into exile" (Cracraft, p. 204). The author covers, in 10 concise chapters, the history of the Ukraine at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, and indicates that the question of the Ukrainian-Russian conflict initiated by Het'man Ivan Mazepa was (and still is) usually distorted or misrepresented, not only in the Russian historiography, but also by a number of Western scholars. As Dr. Mackiw points out, "Mazepa is a controversial personality in East European history, not only because of his alliance with the Swedish king against the Russian czar Peter the Great, but also he was one of the most influential figures in the emerging Russian empire. One of the most debated issues in European historiography is the question of whether or not Mazepa had the right to abandon Peter I to conclude a secret alliance with Charles XII. Many historians do not analyze correctly the relationship between the czar and the het'man, either because of tendentiousness of sources or the lack of them" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, p. 88). The real purpose of this study, however, is to relate in detail the activities of Mazepa's followers—Pylyp Orlyk and the Cossack officers who shared his exile in the Ottoman Empire. Professor Subtelny's research in this matter is primarily based on an unpublished diary of Het'man Orlyk found among the het'man's family papers. There are several appendixes, e.g., documents pertaining to the treaty negotiated between Het'man Orlyk and Ottoman Porte in 1711-1712, as well as numerous chapter notes, a glossary, and an extensive bibliography of sources.

Reviews: M. Raeff. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:3:415-17 (September 1982). J. Cracraft. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:204-205 (June 1982). A. Sydorenko. *Slavic Review* 41:3:564-65 (Fall 1982). J. A. Armstrong. *American Historical Review* 87:5:1429 (December 1982). J. T. Fuhrmann. *History: Reviews of New Books* 10:8:211 (July 1982). N. V. Riasanovsky. *Russian Review* 41:3:324 (July 1982). T. Mackiw. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:1:75-78 (Spring 1983).

444. Subtelny, Orest, ed. **On the Eve of Poltava: The Letters of Ivan Mazepa to Adam Sieniawski 1704-1708.** Preface by Oleksander Ohloblyn. New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1975. 159p.

While conducting research at the Czartoryski Library in Cracow in 1971, the author came upon a collection of Het'man Mazepa's letters (54) to Adam Sieniawski, the wojewoda of Belz and het'man of Poland. All these letters, written between 1704 and 1708, are reproduced in this volume in the original, with English summaries. As Ohloblyn indicates in his informative preface, the existence of these letters was known to both Polish (L. Powidaj, 1867, and J. Gierowski, 1959), and Ukrainian historians (P. Khrushch, 1935, and M. Andrusiak, 1938), so it is surprising they have not received more detailed treatment. The letters are important for the study of Polish-Ukrainian relations. They indicate, among other things, that "at a critical moment in the Northern War Hetman Mazepa was not only participating in the formation of a broad coalition consisting of Sweden, Poland, Ukraine and eventually of the Ottomans, the Crimean Tatars, the Don Cossacks and the peoples of the Volga against Muscovy, but that he also intended to create a common front with Poland which, although primarily aimed against the Tsar, could, if necessary, defend the interests of both countries against Swedish hegemony" (p. 13). The introduction by Subtelny concisely discusses both correspondents in relation to historical background, with numerous references to source materials.

Reviews: S. M. Horak. *Slavic Review* 36:1:137-38 (March 1977)

445. Subtelny, Orest. "The Ukrainian-Crimean Treaty of 1711." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:2:808-817 (1979-1980).

The attempts of Het'man Ivan Mazepa and his followers to divest themselves of Russian sovereignty suffered a disastrous defeat at Poltava. This period of Ukrainian history is analyzed by Dr. Subtelny in his "Russia and the Ukraine: The Difference That Peter I Made" (*Russian Review* 39:1:1-17 January 1980), one

of the best articles in English on this subject. In the present essay the author traces diplomatic activities of Mazepa emigrants headed by Het'man Orlyk. He provides some insight to the Ukrainian-Tatar Treaty of 1711 in addition to a detailed analysis of the treaty.

The same topic is also treated by Dr. Subtelny in "Great Power Politics in Eastern Europe and the Ukrainian Emigres, 1709-1742" (*Canadian-American Slavic Review* 12:1:136-53 Spring 1978). The reader might also be interested in his "Mazepists and Stanislawists: The First Ukrainian and Polish Émigrés" (In: *Poland and Ukraine*, see entry 547, pp. 83-95) and "Cossack Ukraine and the Turco-Islamic World" (In: *Rethinking Ukrainian History*, see entry 336, pp. 120-34).

446. Subtelny, Orest Myroslav. "The Unwilling Allies: The Relation of Hetman Pylyp Orlyk with the Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Porte, 1710-1742." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1973.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Mazepists: Ukrainian Separatism in the Early Eighteenth Century* (see entry 443).

Other Topics

447. Eliach, Yaffa. "Jewish Hasidism, Russian Sectarrians: Non-Conformists in the Ukraine, 1700-1769." Ph.D. diss., The City University of New York, 1973. 222p.

Hasidism, a Jewish pietistic revivalist movement, was founded in Podilia in southwestern Ukraine in the mid-eighteenth century. Hasidism has generally been examined only from the perspective of the East European Jewish community. Eliach demonstrates that the movement can be fully understood only by studying the context in which Hasidism was created—in Ukraine amidst the European pietistic movements of the eighteenth century. This dissertation confines itself to the life and times of Baal Shem Tov, also known as the Besht (1700-1760). Following her analysis of the distinct features of Hasidism and their origin, the author concludes that this period marks one of the brilliant instances of cross-fertilization between Jews and their environment, the environment of Podilia, European pietism, and the unique condition of the East European Jewish community.

448. Levy, Avigdor. "The Contribution of Zaporozhian Cossacks to Ottoman Military

Reform: Documents and Notes." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:3:372-413 (September 1982).

In many issues of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* the reader will find a separate section devoted to reproduction of historical documents usually found in archives by contributors or research associates of the Ukrainian Research Institute. Most of them pertain to the Cossack period of Ukrainian history. Avigdor Levy, professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies at Brandeis University, deals with the period of Sultan Mahmud II (1808-1839). The Zaporozhians established their headquarters or *sich* (also known as *Zadunais'ka sich*) at Seimeny and later at Dunaiets' (1814-1874). Many served as mercenaries in the Ottoman army and navy, and the author provides some details about this topic with appended documents. The reader should also consult D. Dvoichenko-Markov's "The Ukrainian Cossacks in the Early Anti-Ottoman Struggle for Independence of Moldavia" (*East European Quarterly* 14:2:241-50 Summer 1980), which has a very good bibliography of Romanian, Russian, and Ukrainian sources.

449. Hajda, Lubomyr Andrij. "Two Ottoman Gazanames Concerning the Chyhyryn Campaign of 1678." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1984. 303p.

The Ottoman campaign against Chyhyryn, Ukraine, in 1678, marked the apogee of Ottoman expansion in Eastern Europe. It is described in the two gazanames presented in this dissertation. Both the anonymous Cehr(')in Seferi and the Ahval-i Icmal-i Sefer-i Cehr(')in, attributed to (c)Abd'ul-Kerim Efendi, secretary to the Crimean Khan, Selim Giray, are preserved in unique copies in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Although these works contain significant information about the Chyhyryn campaign, they have remained unknown to Turkish scholars because of their location. This dissertation provides an annotated translation of both. The author discusses the style and probable authorship of the manuscripts, evaluates their historiographical significance, and compares them with other contemporary accounts of the campaign, both Ottoman and European.

450. O'Brien, C. Bickford. *Muscovy and the Ukraine. From the Pereiaslavl Agreement to the Truce of Andrusovo, 1654-1667*. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1963. 138p. (University of California Publication in History, vol. 74).

Professor O'Brien's study is one of the few monographs in English concerning the so-called

"age of ruin", that is, the decade 1657-1667, the period from the death of Bohdan Khmel'nytskyi to the truce of Andrusovo. In the first chapter, the author provides concise information on the political and cultural life of Ukraine in the seventeenth century, examining in some detail Ukrainian military and political organization and the role of Bohdan Khmel'nytskyi. In the subsequent five chapters, Professor O'Brien describes the activities of individual het'mans and their attitude toward Moscow (including Left- and Right-Bank Ukraine); there is a separate chapter on the role of Het'man Brukhovets'kyi, a good but brief analysis of the activities of Ivan Vyhovs'kyi, and a concluding chapter on the Andrusovo agreement, which served as a basis for the subsequent division of Ukraine between Poland and Muscovy. Professor O'Brien has some difficulties with terminology, frequently using Russified forms of Ukrainian names, for example, "Cerko" instead of "Sirko" and "Ogloblyn" instead of "Ohloblyn." He also called Vyhovs'kyi "official scribe" instead of "general secretary" and erroneously stated that the Hospodar of Moldavia, Lupul, furthered the engagement of his daughter Rosanda to Tymish Khmel'nytskyi (p. 20), while historical writings and documents indicate the opposite. Also, O'Brien's bibliography of consulted sources is rather sketchy, omitting such Ukrainian historians as A. Iakovliv, V. Herasymchuk, O. Ohloblyn, and others. In spite of several shortcomings, O'Brien's study adequately summarizes the existing literature on this complex problem of Ukrainian history, intending, among other things, to put the Pereiaslav Agreement and its aftermath in the general East European context. **Reviews:** H. Jablonowski. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 23:3:371-73 (1963). H. Jablonowski. *Slavic Review* 23:4:794-96 (December 1964).

History: 1800-1917

Ukraine in the Russian Empire from 1800 to 1917

Intellectual History

451. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Mykhailo Drahomanov, Ivan Franko, and the Relations between the Dnieper Ukraine and Galicia in the Last Quarter of the 19th Century." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 7:1-2:1542-66 (1959).

Dr. Bilinsky examines in some detail the relationship between two prominent scholars: Eastern-Ukrainian scholar and publicist Mykhailo Drahomanov (1841-1916) and Galician scholar and the greatest Ukrainian poet next to Shevchenko, Ivan Franko (1856-1916). The first contact with Galicia was established by Panteleimon Kulish, but it was Franko, introduced to Drahomaniv (15 years his senior) in 1876, who established a permanent contact that resulted in mutual exchange between the Eastern and Western Ukraine. Drahomanov was an important influence upon Franko's political activity, and this topic is discussed at some length by the author. A voluminous amount of literature has been produced on both Drahomanov and Franko in several languages, including some books and articles in English. As an example, we can mention Yuriy Boshyk's "A Chapter from History of the Ukrainian Diaspora: M. Drahomanov's *Hromada*, The Ukrainian Printing House in Geneva, and A. M. (Kuzma) Liakhotsky" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:25-39 Fall 1978), which discusses Drahomanov's activities abroad. Another example is Roman Solchanyk's "Mykhailo Drahomanov and the Ems Ukaze: A Note on the Ukrainian Question at the 1878 International Literary Congress in Paris" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:225-29 June 1977).

452. Diuk, Nadia M. "M. P. Drahomanov and the Evolution of Ukrainian Cultural and Political Theory." Ph.D. diss., University of Oxford, St. Antony's College, 1986. 396p.

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the evolution of Drahomanov's political ideas during his career. His definition of the Ukrainian nation, derived from his personal perspective on the theory of the nation, is analyzed, and the development of his socialism is examined from its initial populist concerns to the constitutional form he proposed as a solution to the social, economic, and national problems of all the nations in Europe, particularly the Ukrainian nation.

453. Heuman, Susan Eva. "Bogdan Kistiakovskii and the Problem of Human Rights in the Russian Empire, 1899-1917." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1977. 256p.

Unlike most studies of Kistiakovskii (1868-1920), a prominent social theorist and legal scholar, this dissertation examines Kistiakovskii's life and work as a whole. His Ukrainian perspective, influenced by the works of Drahomanov, led to his original contributions to Russian social and political thought. Raised in an upper-class, Russified Ukrainian family, he had to learn Ukrainian as a foreign language. This

background heightened his awareness of Russian oppression of national rights. Well aware of the divisiveness of class distinctions, Kistiakovskii believed that the human rights question would be resolved only when Russian dominance and class structure were eliminated.

454. Kostomarov, Mykola Ivanovych. **Books of Genesis of the Ukrainian People.** With a Commentary by B. Yaniwskyj. New York, Research Program on the USSR, 1954. 45p.

Mykola Kostomarov (1817-1885) wrote a number of fundamental works on the history of Ukraine in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. He was the founder of the populist trend in Ukrainian historiography, as shown in his historiographical studies "Dve Russkie narodnosti" (Two Rus' Peoples) and "Mysli o federatyvnom nachale v drevnei Rusi" (Reflections on the Federative Principle in Ancient Rus'). *Books of Genesis* is a political treatise in which the author presents a plan of Slavic federation with all Slavic nationalities as independent members. Actually, this treatise served as the political program of the Brotherhood of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, a clandestine organization of young Ukrainian intellectuals that included Taras Shevchenko. Eventually it led to trial and conviction, with most members of the brotherhood arrested and exiled. A good bibliography of Kostomarov's writings is presented in Papazian's doctoral dissertation (see entry 350). A study of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood is presented by John P. Sydoruk, *Ideology of Cyrillo-Methodians and Its Origin* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1954. 64p.).

455. Ohloblyn, Olexander. "Ukrainian Autonomists of the 1780's and 1790's and Count P. A. Romyantsev-Zadunaysky." *The Annals of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:3-4(21-22):1313-26 (1958).

After the passions incited by the liquidation of the Hetmanate in 1764 had subsided, the bad feelings against Romyantsev died down as well. The excellent prospects for colonization which opened to the Left-Bank Ukrainian nobles in the southern Ukraine, and somewhat later (in the 1790s), in the Right-Bank Ukraine, were in themselves sufficiently conciliatory factors. Romyantsev was on fairly good terms with Ukrainian autonomists, and Professor Ohloblyn describes his ties with the Ukrainian nobility as well as his later conflict with the Russian government.

456. Pipes, Richard. "Peter Struve and Ukrainian Nationalism." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:2:675-83 (1979-1980).

This essay is an excerpt from Professor Pipes' book *Struve: Liberal on the Right, 1905-1944*, published by Harvard University Press. According to the author, Ukraine was always Struve's blind spot. He would readily acknowledge the legitimacy of Polish and Finnish national aspirations, but Ukraine was part of an all-Russian complex. These highly unorthodox views for a Russian liberal evoked violent protests, especially from Ukrainian intellectuals. The author, who wrote several books about Russia and the Soviet Union, provides in this essay several little-known facts supporting Struve's thesis of a single all-Russian culture as a basis for Russia's political unity.

457. Prymak, Thomas M. "Herzen on Poland and Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7: 1:31-40 (Spring 1980).

As an emigré in Western Europe, Alexander Herzen (1812-1870), one of the most influential Russian journalists of the nineteenth century, had firsthand knowledge of the Ukrainian problem. Herzen's famous article, "Russia and Poland," is analyzed by the author, and the polemics about this article in the Western press tells us a great deal about Herzen's vision of federalism as well as the Ukrainian question during the nineteenth century. The article "Russia and Poland" is reproduced in *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:1:41-49 (Spring 1980).

458. Rogosin, Boris Ivan. "The Politics of Mikhail P. Dragomanov: Ukrainian Federalism and the Question of Political Freedom in Russia." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1966. 890p.

Stating that Dragomanov's activity "reflects the evolution of political thought in the Ukraine and Russia of the 'seventies and eighties,'" the author focuses his study on Dragomanov's significance in the history of the Ukrainian national movement and in the Russian liberation movement. Dragomanov's contributions are divided into three areas: his activity as a Russian constitutionalist, his part in the Ukrainian national movement, and his stance as a socialist. From his in-depth analysis, the author concludes that Dragomanov's ideas on federalism and territorial autonomy and his advocacy of national and individual political freedom may also have some normative relevance to problems of the future.

459. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "Franciszek Duchński and His Impact on Ukrainian Political Thought." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4: 2:690-705 (1979-1980).

Duchński (1816-1893) belonged to the circle of individuals of Prince Czartoryski's

Ukrainophile orientation. In 1849 he conceived the idea of publishing a Ukrainian journal dedicated to fostering Ukrainian-Polish cooperation against Russia, but Prince Czartoryski refused to endorse the plan. Professor Rudnytsky provides a detailed analysis of Duchiński's activities, a little-known personality to the English reader but one of the more significant Polish Ukrainophiles during the nineteenth century.

The author has written several works dealing with nineteenth-century Ukrainian history, most of them published in Ukrainian. Here we should note his "Ukrainian National Movement on the Eve of the First World War" (*East European Quarterly* 11:2:141-54 1977), which describes the origin of Ukrainian political parties and the social and political climate before World War I and is very well documented.

460. Rudnytsky, Ivan L., ed. **Mykhailo Drahomanov. A Symposium and Selected Writings.** New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1952. 225p. (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. 2, no. 1(3) Spring 1952).

In 1951 the Ukrainian Academy commemorated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Mykhailo Drahomanov, a distinguished Ukrainian scholar and publicist. This volume presents a symposium of eight articles devoted to Drahomanov, including Philip E. Moseley's "Drahomanov and the European Conscience," Volodymyr Doroshenko's "Drahomanov and Ukrainian Historiography," and I. L. Rudnytsky's "Drahomanov as a Political Theorist." A bibliography of Drahomanov's major works concludes the first part. The second part consists of English translations of some works by Drahomanov including such well-known essays as "Free Union: A Draft of a Ukrainian Political and Social Program," "The Program of the Review *Hromada*," and "Political and Social Ideas in Ukrainian Folk Songs." Drahomanov's most important scholarly works are on Slavic, particularly Ukrainian, ethnography and folklore. Unfortunately, most of these are not translated into English, including such monumental works as *Istorieskie pesni malorusskogo naroda* ([Historical Songs of the Little Russian People] Kiev, 1874-1875. 2v., written jointly with Professor V. Antonovych) or *Malorusskiiia narodnyia predaniia i razskazy* ([Little Russian Legends and Tales] Kiev, 1876). The same is true of a number of Drahomanov's political publications, including such well-known essays as *Chudatski dumky pro ukrains'ku natsional'nu spravu* ([Peculiar Thoughts on the Ukrainian National Cause] L'viv, 1892) or *Lysty na Nadnyprians'ku Ukrainu* ([Letters to the Dnieper Ukraine]

Kolomyia, 1894), neither of which is translated in this volume. Most scholars need to know Ukrainian or Russian to study several aspects of Drahomanov's activities. One can list here only several works on this subject, e.g., *Vybrani tvory* ([Selected Works] Prague, Ukrains'kyi Sotsiologichnyi Instytut, 1937) or two Soviet publications: a biographical study, *Mykhailo Petrovych Drahomanov* (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970. 2v.) and *Mykhailo Drahomanov u suspilno-politychnomu rusi Rossii ta Ukrainy* ([Mykhailo Drahomanov in Social and Political Thoughts of Russia and Ukraine] Kiev, V-vu Kyivs'koho Universytetu, 1971. 232p.). Roman Bzhes'ky's *Natsionalno-politychni pohliady M. Drahomanova, ikh vplyv ta znachinnia* ([National and Political Views of M. Drahomanov. Their Influence and Importance] 4th ed. Toronto, Basilian Press, 1980. 182p.) is of only marginal value. There are a number of rather specialized studies on Drahomanov, e.g., Yuri Boshyk's "A Chapter from the History of the Ukrainian Diaspora: M. Drahomanov's Hromada, the Ukrainian Printing House in Geneva, A. M. (Kuzma) Liakhotsky" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:25-39), I. L. Rudnytsky's "Mykhailo Drahomanov and the Problem of Jewish-Ukrainian Relations" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 11:2:1969) and others that are simply too numerous to mention here.

461. Yakovliv, Andriy. "Istoriya Rusov and Its Author." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:2(8) 620-69 (Fall-Winter 1953).

The first manuscripts of *Istoriya Rusov* were found in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and for nearly 40 years Yuriy Konys'ky, a Belorussian archbishop, was considered the author of this important document in Ukrainian historiography. The discussion about the authorship continues today, with many scholars considering Hryhory Poletyka as the author. Professor Yakovliv (1872-1955), who had a scholarly study of this problem published in 1937 in Ukrainian, summarizes this discussion, offering Oleksander Bezborod'ko as his own candidate for the authorship. Professor Olexander Ohloblyn, a noted contemporary historian, offers several other alternatives, with Opanas Lobysevych as one of the probable candidates. See the author's "Where Was *Istoriya Rusov* Written?" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:2(8) 670-95 Fall-Winter 1953) and also his "The Ethical and Political Principles of *Istoriya Rusov*" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 2:4(6)388-400 1952). A good summary of the most important

works on *Istoriya Rusov* is provided in *A Survey of Ukrainian Historiography* (see entry 327).

The Haidamak Movement

462. Kohut, Zenon. "Myths Old and New: The Haidamak Movement and the Koliivshchyna (1768) in Recent Historiography." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:3:359-78 (September 1977).

This is an extensive review of two books on the Haidamak movement and Koliivshchyna written by Professor Serczyk in Poland; three Soviet publications on the Haidamak movement by O. Lola; a collective work on Koliivshchyna by P. Tron'ko, I. Hurzhii, and V. Diadychenko; and a collection of documents on the Haidamak movement by I. Butych and I. Shevchenko. The author also provides brief comments about one book published abroad in Ukrainian on Koliivshchyna by P. Mirchuk. The Haidamak movement and Koliivshchyna will undoubtedly remain subjects of controversy, especially now since new Soviet publications have used unknown archival materials and dispelled some old myths about these two events. Dr. Kohut also wrote articles on other subjects, e.g., "A Gentry Democracy within an Autocracy: The Politics of Hryhorii Poletyka, 1723/25-1784" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:2:507-519 1979-1980). There are several other articles about the Haidamak movement, e.g., J. Pelenski's "The Haidamak Insurrections and the Old Regime in Eastern Europe" (In: *The American and European Revolutions, 1776-1848: Sociopolitical and Ideological Aspects*. Iowa City, University of Iowa Press, 1980. pp. 228-47).

Nobility and the Concept of Nationhood

463. Banac, Ivo, and Paul Bushkovitch, eds. *The Nobility in Russia and Eastern Europe*. New Haven, Conn., Yale Concilium of International and Area Studies, 1983. 221p. (Yale Russian and East European Publications).

This collection of essays covers the role of nobility in Eastern Europe. One of the essays by Dr. Zenon E. Kohut provides a well-researched analysis of the Ukrainian elite in the eighteenth century and the process of its integration into the Russian nobility after the liquidation of the Hetmanate. In addition to Kohut's study, the student of Ukrainian history might be interested in Andrzej Kaminski's article on the *szlachta* of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, indicating, among other things, that "until 1648, the

predominant political system in the Ukraine was a defacto oligarchy. Moreover, as distinct from Lithuania, the power of the aristocrats in the Ukraine was challenged mainly by the mass of militarily organized Cossacks, not (as elsewhere in the Commonwealth) by the county nobility" (p. 31).

Reviews: J. P. Himka. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:114-16 (Summer 1984). P. Longworth. *American Historical Review* 89:3:807-808 (June 1984). O. Subtelny. *Russian Review* 43:4:438-39 (October 1984)

464. Banac, Ivo, and Frank E. Sysyn, eds. *Concepts of Nationhood in Early Modern Eastern Europe*. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, 1986. pp. 271-579 (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, vol. 10, nos. 3/4, December 1986).

This special issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* represents proceedings of the International Conference on Concepts of Nationhood in Russia and Eastern Europe held at Yale University, November 5-7, 1981. The Ukrainian Research Institute was a co-sponsor of this conference and agreed to publish the conference papers as a special issue. A total of fifteen papers are included—only four of which are related to Ukrainian affairs. "Kiev and All of Rus': The Fate of a Sacral Idea" is somewhat controversial, and in the introductory paragraph Professor Pritsak states the following: "In 1919, after the dissolution of the Habsburg Empire, the Ukrainians of Galicia had a good opportunity to consolidate their independent state, the Western Ukrainian National Republic. But influenced by Kiev's centrality to Ukrainian nationhood, the leaders of this nascent state sent their well-disciplined, 70,000-man strong army east to serve 'the Golden Domed' Kiev. The slogan 'through Kiev to Lviv' proved unrealistic" (p. 279). Such oversimplification and actual distortion of historical facts can hardly help as an introduction to this rather interesting and controversial article, and the reader should read the rest with some reservations. There are three other papers relating to the Ukrainian problem: a translation from the Polish of "The National Consciousness of Ukrainian Nobles and Cossacks from the End of the Sixteenth to the Mid-Seventeenth Century" by a research associate at the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Teresa Chynczewska-Hennel; Professor F. Sysyn's "Concepts of Nationhood in Ukrainian History Writing, 1620-1690"; and Zenon Kohut's "The Development of a Little Russian Identity and Ukrainian Nationbuilding." Other papers cover Bohemia, Russia, Serbia, Hungary, etc. As is the case with most proceedings, the material is

uneven and in general will be of marginal interest to Ukrainian scholars.

465. Subtelny, Orest. **Domination of Eastern Europe: Native Nobilities and Foreign Absolutism, 1500-1715.** Kingston and Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1986. 270p.

An essential work in comparative history of five East European nations: Poland, Hungary, Livonia, Moldavia, and Ukraine. Professor Subtelny's study shows impressive scholarship, analyzing Eastern Europe as a political region rather than just a number of separate political entities. The volume concludes with a biographical chapter discussing several leaders of the noble opposition such as Johann Reinhold von Patkul, Ivan Mazepa, Stanislaw Leszczyński, Ferenc Rákóczi, and several others. Helpful statistical information is given for each country, as well as a chronological table and glossary at the end of the volume. Professor Daniel Stone points out that "the diversity of the Ukrainian nobility and its complex relationship with the peasantry deserve greater attention than is provided here" (p. 315), but at the same time, the reviewer notes that the author "shows the basic similarities in the development of five scattered groups and provides a provocative interpretation of the surprising intensity of the Great Northern War, which too often seems pointless in conventional accounts" (ibid.).

Reviews: D. Stone. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:3:314-15 (September 1986). P. F. Sugar. *Slavic Review* 45:3:573 (Fall 1986)

466. Sysyn, Frank E. "Regionalism and Political Thought in the Seventeenth-Century Ukraine: A Nobility's Grievances at the Diet of 1641." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:167-90 (June 1982).

Professor Frank Sysyn, associate director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, is the author and co-editor of several books and a number of articles. His monograph on Adam Kysil (a rewritten doctoral dissertation; see entry 425) received good reviews. Dr. Sysyn also published a few articles on this topic, e.g., "Adam Kysil and the Synods of 1629: An Attempt at Orthodox-Uniate Accommodation in the Reign of Sigismund III" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:826-42 1979-1980). In the present article the author provides some insights into the process of assimilation of nobles after the Union of Lublin of 1569, but the spread of Roman Catholicism did not occur without opposition from Ukrainians. The author describes an important event that took place at the Diet of 1641 and reproduces a document hitherto published only in part. The study is well documented and will assist the reader in a better understanding of

regionalist movements during the seventeenth century.

Political Parties and Ideologies

467. Elwood, Ralph Carter. "The RSDRP in the Underground: A Study of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in the Ukraine, 1907-1914." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1969. 496p.

This study examines the revolutionary underground through analysis of its legal and illegal activities; its local, regional, and national organizations; and its composition in terms of profession, class, age, sex, and factional affiliation. Based on materials gathered from the emigré party press, leaflets printed by the underground, memoirs published in *Letopis revoliutsii* (Kharkiv, 1922-1933), and reports of the imperial police, this analysis challenges some common conceptions on the nature of the underground itself. The study focuses on Ukraine because of its historical importance, revolutionary tradition, and the availability of source material.

This dissertation was published with some minor changes in 1974 in Europe (*Russian Social Democracy in the Underground: A Study of the RSDRP in the Ukraine, 1907-1914*. Assen, The Netherlands, Van Gorcum, 1974. 304p.).

Reviews: J. Keep. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:4:654-55 (Winter 1975)

468. Klippenstein, Lawrence. "Mennonite Pacifism and State Service in Russia. A Case Study in Church-State-Relations: 1789-1936." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1984. 418p.

The manner in which the pacifist German Mennonites in a Russian/Ukrainian community dealt with the demands of state under the tsars and also with the Soviets during the early part of their reign, is the primary focus of this study. The author begins his analysis with the reforms of the 1860s and concludes with the period of the later 1930s when the question of pacifism was placed in abeyance.

469. Pelech, Orest. "Toward a Historical Sociology of the Ukrainian Ideologues in the Russian Empire of the 1830s and 1840s." Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1976. 265p.

Focusing on the progenitors of Ukrainian national ideology, Shevchenko, Kulish, and Kostomarov, this study examines the social and intellectual context in which they developed. Beginning with a history of the Ukrainian nobility in Left Bank Ukraine and Kharkiv province,

the author discusses the history of the university founded by the Ukrainian gentry in Kharkiv (1805), the cultural policies of the imperial government after the Polish revolt of 1830-1831, the formative years of the Ukrainian triumvirate, and the affair of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood, which ironically occurred at a time when the Ukrainian triumvirate was rapidly advancing. The last chapter focuses on the effects of the affair on the lives of those arrested. The author asserts that the Brotherhood was an informal and ephemeral circle of intellectuals, which did not include Shevchenko or Kulish, and the chief effect of the affair was the compromise of Slavic as well as Ukrainian studies.

470. Sommer, Frederick Matthew. "*Halb-Asien: German Nationalism and the Eastern European Works of Karl Emil Franzos*." Ph.D. diss., The University of Wisconsin (Madison), 1983. 297p.

An ardent Germanophile, Karl Franzos (1848-1904), wrote many prose works contrasting traditional Jewish, Ukrainian, Polish, and Rumanian cultures with the ascendant German culture. This dissertation analyzes all of Franzos' works concerned with or set in Eastern Europe, and the cultural, national, sexual, and racial types employed.

Regional History— General

471. Lynch, Donald Francis. "The Conquest, Settlement and Initial Development of New Russia (The Southern Third of the Ukraine): 1730-1837." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1965. 267p.

By conquering what became the New Russia region from Turkey, the Russian government secured the southern boundary of its grain surplus-producing regions and obtained a foothold on the Black Sea coast. This study indicates that although the government succeeded in settling these lands, it failed to enact policies that would have promoted economic growth. The author concludes that, though the government truly wanted to pursue policies that facilitated economic development, it failed because it did not understand the region's true requirements.

472. Peterson, Charles Buckley, III. "Geographical Aspects of Foreign Colonization in Pre-Revolutionary New Russia." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1969. 319p.

Beginning in 1751, the Russian government actively sought to colonize the newly acquired territory of New Russia with Germans, Bulgars,

Serbs, and Greeks, with the goal of securing a recognizable legal claim to the lands and developing a model economic region of high prosperity and productive tax resources. The analysis shows that the foreign colonization program, with the exception of Bessarabia, was effective in assuring legal claim to New Russia, but the economic goals were never realized. The Russian-Ukrainian settlement areas turned into closed cultural enclaves, working against the government's plan of eventual Russification of national minorities. In addition, the profitable economy that arose in this territory, particularly in southern Bessarabia and the areas north of the Azov Sea, bore little relation to the proposed foreign colonization program.

473. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, N. D. **The Settlement of the Southern Ukraine, 1750-1775.** New York, The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1955. 350p. (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vols. 4-5, nos. 14-15. Special issue).

Translated from the Ukrainian, this study is the result of some 30 years of research in the archives of Ukraine and Moscow. Written by a prominent historian, its purpose is to present the process of colonization of southern Ukraine in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was originally the first volume of a broader historical study entitled "The Settlement of the Southern Ukraine in the 18th Century," but the second volume was lost during World War II. The years 1750 and 1775 were chosen with purpose; the first date marked the release of Zaporozhian Cossacks from Tartar protectorate and the foundation of the New Sich (Nova Sich) on the Pidpil'na River. The year 1775 signifies the liquidation of the Zaporozhian Sich by the Russian government. During the first period, the period of the New Zaporozhian Sich, the colonization process was very intensive. During this time Nova Serbiia and Slaviansoserbiia were established as foreign military colonies for the purpose of protecting the frontiers from Tartar invasions and possible complications with Zaporozhian Cossacks. The Serbian colonies were later abolished and the Russian government established a new province, "Novo-Rosiiskaia guberniia," with the intended purpose of undermining Cossack authority. The process of colonization was very active, and extensive privileges were offered by local nobility to attract peasants from other territories. In the second period, Russia gained control over the Black Sea littoral, opening routes of commercial trade with Asia, and the Crimean protectorate guaranteed that Ukraine would no longer be molested by Tartar invasions. The destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich introduced a radical

change in the existing situation, and the vast area of Zaporozhian lands was incorporated in the provinces of New Russia (Novorossia) and Azov. These lands became the area of expansion for Ukrainian and Russian landlords, and huge latifundia were founded. Professor Polons'ka's study is presented in two major parts: "Colonization of Nova Serbiia and Slavianoserbiia" and "Settlement of the Province of New Russia," with 15 chapters. Bibliographical notes on archival sources consulted, a map, and an index of names conclude this valuable historical study by Dr. Polons'ka-Vasylenko, who was associated with the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, and after World War II actively participated in the work of emigré scholarly organizations. For biographical information on this outstanding historian, the reader should consult L. Wynar's "Pamiaty prof. Natalii Polons'koi Vasylenko" ([In Memoriam of Prof. Natalia Polons'ka-Vasylenko] *Ameryka*, no. 121, 1973).

474. Wachhold, Allen Glen. "Frank A. Golder: An Adventure in Russian History." Ph.D. diss., University of California at Santa Barbara, 1984. 415p.

This humanitarian, historian, and archivist was born in Ukraine, raised in the United States, and returned several times to Russia and Eastern Europe before, during, and after World War I. Between 1920 and 1923 he collected thousands of documents, including many on the Soviet Union, the March and November Revolutions, the Soviet Civil War, the Soviet famine, and reconstruction. Between 1921 and 1923, Golder acted as special representative for Hoover's American Relief Administration. He also worked to establish diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and to create an institute for the study of the Russian Revolution at Stanford. The purpose of this dissertation is to show the relevance of Golder's life to the historian due to Golder's experience with crucial historical events, his humanitarian accomplishments, and his preservation of historical documents.

Regional History— Cities

475. Herlihy, Patricia. *Odessa: A History, 1794-1914*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1986. 411p.

Dr. Herlihy for many years expressed a keen interest in Odessa and southern Ukraine. Her doctoral dissertation, "Russian Grain and Mediterranean Markets, 1774-1861" (University of Pennsylvania, 1963) covers primarily grain trade through Odessa. Herlihy has also written a

number of articles on this subject, partially utilized in this monograph. At least three essays should be mentioned here: "The Ethnic Composition of the City of Odessa in the Nineteenth Century" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:53-78 1977), "Death in Odessa: A Study of Population Movement in a Nineteenth-Century City" (*Journal of Urban History* 4:417-41 1978), and "Greek Merchants in Odessa in the Nineteenth Century" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:339-420 1979-1980).

The present monograph is the only English-language monographic study of Odessa, a major Ukrainian seaport founded in 1794 on the northern shore of the Black Sea. The author provides a comprehensive account of this cosmopolitan city and principal Ukrainian harbor during the nineteenth century. Her narrative, with massive documentation, is presented in 12 chapters, among them "Beginnings, 1794-1803," "The Regime of Richelieu: Enlightenment and Growth in New Russia, 1803-1814," "The City," "The Development of the Hinterland," "Producers, Middlemen, and Merchants," "Foreign Trade and Domestic Industry, 1814-1861," "The City Grows, 1815-1861," etc. Many statistical tables, a comprehensive bibliography in several languages, and an adequate index accompany the text. Unfortunately, only a few Ukrainian sources were used (only one or two in the Ukrainian language), but fortunately all works of A. Skalkovskii were utilized. The coverage is comprehensive, dealing with all social, cultural, and economic aspects of the city. The only apparent shortcoming is the absence of significant discussion of Odessa's cultural and scholarly accomplishments during the second half of the nineteenth century, e.g., the roles of Odessa's university, several scholarly institutions, etc. In this respect the work of academician M. Slabchenko and his Odessa historical school might have been of some assistance, but this was unfortunately not known to the author. All in all, this is a very important scholarly work, a unique contribution to Ukrainian regional history.

476. Kotliar, N., and S. Kulchitsky. *Kiev: Ancient and Modern City*. Kiev, Polityvydav Ukrainy Publishers, 1983. 184p.

This is a historical and documentary essay that briefly describes Kiev's history, focusing much of the attention on Kiev's socio-political, economic, scientific, and cultural activities. It begins with the legend created in the twelfth century by Nestor in "The Tale of Bygone Years" that tells of the Apostle Andrey arriving in the Dnieper area in the first century and erecting a cross on one of Kiev's hills as the symbol of a future town. "Be it the mother of Rus towns,"

reads the chronicle. As the legend goes, the town was named for the oldest (Kyi) of three brothers belonging to an Eastern Slavic tribe of Polyanians who settled in the hills. This history touches briefly upon old Rus' during Yaroslav's reign, Kiev's struggle against foreign invaders, the socialist revolution, civil war, the construction of a socialist society, the development of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and other educational and cultural institutions, and Kiev's relations with other cities both inside and outside the USSR. Though by no means comprehensive, this book provides some interesting background on the stages of growth and development of the capital of Ukraine.

477. Skinner, Frederick William. "City Planning in Russia: The Development of Odessa, 1789-1892." Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1973. 378p.

The structural dimension of urban growth of the city of Odessa and the urban policies that directly affected the course of city planning and development are the main focus of this study. The author discusses the establishment of the commercial port; administrative, financial, and material support; the municipal government and its successive reforms; expansion; urban development and public services; and amenities, concluding that the effort to raise the level of the empire to that of leading nations of Western Europe produced notable results, which might have continued had it not been for the events of the early twentieth century.

478. Steinberg, Arthur K. "The Kholm Question in the Russian Duma Period, 1906-1912: Opinion and Action." Ph.D. diss., Kent State University, 1972. 257p.

The Kholm region was the object of a struggle for control between the Poles and the Russians. Much of the conflict was focused on religion; the expansion of Polish Roman Catholicism was perceived as a threat to the Russian Orthodox Church and to the stability of the Russian Empire. Neither Poles nor Russians were concerned with the welfare of the Ukrainians and Jews living in the region, and both initiated legislation denying legal rights to these nationalities.

479. Timberlake, Charles Edward. "The Birth of Zemstvo Liberalism in Russia: Ivan Il'ich Petrunkevich in Chernigov." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1968. 319p.

This study focuses on the ideas and objectives of Petrunkevich, known as the father of Russian liberalism, and his faction in zemstvo assemblies in the period from 1868 to 1879. Petrunkevich was the author of a program de-

signed to convert the newly emancipated peasantry into a citizenry dedicated to the perpetuation of self-government. The dissertation follows Petrunkevich's efforts on behalf of this program through the zemstvo assemblies of Borzna county. By 1879, his ideas had spread, and a strong faction emerged in the Chernigov provincial zemstvo assembly. However, the struggle between the terrorists and the central government threatened the work of educated, articulate moderates like Petrunkevich. He was exiled from Ukraine in 1879. His career until his death in Prague in 1928 is described in the epilogue.

480. Weinberg, Robert Etter. "Worker Organizations and Politics in the Revolution of 1905 in Odessa." Ph.D. diss., University of California at Berkeley, 1985. 419p.

In 1905, the workers in Odessa banded together and dramatically altered their formerly indifferent stance toward national political goals. Beginning with a refusal to protest Bloody Sunday, events led to the formation of an organization that challenged tsarist authority. The Jewish presence in Odessa diminished somewhat the capacity of Odessa workers to act as a unified whole, and the overall ethnic heterogeneity of the city's work force produced conditions favoring the outbreak of anti-Semitism. Discussing these events in detail, the author concludes that the 1905 Odessa pogrom reveals how a potentially revolutionary situation was rapidly defused when the workers' wrath was channeled toward traditional scapegoats, namely the Jews, in lieu of the symbols of tsarist authority.

481. Zipperstein, Steve Jeffrey. "The Jewish Community of Odessa from 1794-1871: Social Characteristics and Cultural Development." Ph.D. diss., University of California at Los Angeles, 1980. 309p.

The modernization of the Jewish community in the nineteenth century has traditionally been studied within the framework of ideological reformulation of Judaism or political emancipation. In Eastern European historiography in particular, change is seen as the product of solitary thinkers working in an inhospitable environment. Focusing on Odessa, a city characterized by its many nationalities, newness, and rapid commercial growth, this dissertation examines the impact of social and economic factors on cultural-intellectual change. The author concludes that Odessa's development during this period reveals a less oppressive side to Russian Jewish life and an anticipation of the transformation of a large portion of the Russian

Jewish community in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Zipperstein's dissertation was published in 1986 as a monograph, under the title *The Jews of Odessa: A Cultural History, 1794-1871* (Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1986. 212p.). The text of the dissertation was restructured and rewritten to form a monograph consisting of four parts. The period from 1775 to 1826 and the second period up to 1860 were marked by increased optimism among Jews regarding their role in Odessa's development. The second period was also noted for the influx of Galician Jews who dominated the early Jewish settlements in the city. The third period ending in 1870 provided the Jewish population with increased political and cultural opportunities, e.g., participation in municipal duma, press, and trade. The fourth period showed a lack of support by local authorities as well as initial pogroms, e.g., in 1871.

Reviews: R. L. Friesen. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:1:119-20 (March 1987)

Other Topics

482. Ivancevich, Anthony Mario. "The Ukrainian National Movement and Russification." Ph.D. diss., Northwestern University, 1976. 761p.

This study focuses on the Ukrainian national movement in the nineteenth century in the Russian Empire and the reaction of the Russian government. Misinterpreted by the government, the development of Ukrainian culture and nationalism was perceived as a threat to the stability of the empire, and by 1876 most Ukrainian educational and cultural activities were suppressed. The author concludes that this reaction transformed the Russophile Ukrainian national movement and propelled it toward separatism.

483. Kohut, Zenon E. **Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy. Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate 1760's-1830's.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1988. 363p.

Dr. Kohut is senior research specialist for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union at the Library of Congress and for several years was the editor of *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies*. This monograph is based on his doctoral dissertation (see entry 484). The material is arranged under eight chapters: "Russian Centralism and the Borderlands," "The Nature of Ukrainian Autonomy," "Catherine II's Clash with Ukrainian Autonomy: The Removal of Hetman Rozumovs'kyi,"

"Catherine's Viceroy in the Hetmanate: The Rule of Governor-General Rumiantsev, 1765-1769," "Ukrainian Reactions and Aspirations: The Legislative Commission of 1767-1768," "The Triumph of Russian Centralism: Imperial Reforms and the Integration of the Hetmanate," "Ukrainian Society Adjusts to the Imperial Order," and "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Conclusions." The study is based primarily on secondary sources (Kohut was denied access to Soviet archives) and focuses on several principal problems. First, in initial chapters, the author shows how a well-ordered police state reinforced Russia's drive toward centralism and uniformity. Second, it shows how Ukrainian society both resisted and accommodated itself to imperial integration. And, finally, Kohut analyzes several dissimilarities in social structure between Russia and Ukraine due to the autonomist outlook of the Ukrainian gentry. It was this outlook that contributed to some difficulties in the integration process, and yet the integration process resulted in the Russification of Ukrainian towns and the reduction of the Ukrainian population to a peasant nation. The author concludes that "although the assimilation of a significant portion of the Ukrainian gentry into Russian imperial society deprived Ukrainians of the leadership of a traditional elite in the initial stages of 'nation-building,' the heritage of the gentry did have an important impact on the development of a modern Ukrainian national consciousness" (p. 304). The monograph is well researched and concludes with an extensive bibliography.

484. Kohut, Zenon Eugene. "The Abolition of Ukrainian Autonomy (1763-1786): A Case Study in the Integration of a Non-Russian Area into the Empire." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1975. 454p.

This history of the abolition of Ukrainian autonomy by Catherine II begins with the forced resignation of the last het'man, Kyrylo Rozumovs'kyi, in 1763. The author continues the study with a discussion of the initial negative reaction in Ukraine and the ensuing Russification of burghers, merchants, and clergy, indicating that, to a large extent, Ukrainian society had been brought into conformity with the imperial social structure. The author concludes that, although Catherine's efforts to crush the Het'manate were successful, the Ukrainian national movement during the revolution of national consciousness derived its inspiration from the Het'manate, and these traditions provided a major link between Cossack and modern Ukraine.

See also Kohut's monograph, entry 483, based on his dissertation.

485. Luciwi, Wasył. **Ukrainians and the Polish Revolt of 1863**. New Haven, Conn., Slavia Library, 1961. 66p.

Very little has been written on Ukrainian-Polish relations during the revolt of 1863, and in this respect this short study makes an important contribution. Several reproductions of pertinent documents are provided in the appendix, and a brief bibliography of books and articles used by the author in this compilation is included.

A more comprehensive work dealing with the acquisition of Western territories from Poland and Sweden was prepared by Edward C. Thaden and entitled *Russia's Western Borderlands, 1710-1870* (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1984. 278p.). It covers Russian relations with the Right-Bank Ukraine, Finland, Baltic provinces, Lithuania, Belorussia, and Congress Poland.

Reviews: Thaden. A. Hendriksson. *East European Quarterly* 20:1:119-20 (March 1980)

486. Riess, Charles Andrew. "The History of the Kalmyk Khanate to 1724." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1983. 476p.

The Kalmyks, a West Mongol people, settled in the north Caspian littoral in the early seventeenth century. These nomads considered themselves allies of Russia and became a source for the irregular cavalry for securing Russia's southern frontier and for expansion in the Caucasus, Ukraine, and Europe. The Kalmyk rulers continually angered Russian leaders, and by 1724 Russia had established the means by which to subvert the khanate. This study analyzes the origin and growth of the Kalmyk khanate from the early seventeenth century to the death of Aiuka Khan.

The Western Ukrainian Lands under Austria and Hungary, 1772-1918

Galicia

487. Haczynski, Leo J. "Two Contributions to the Problem of Galicia." *East European Quarterly* 4:1:94-104 (March 1970).

Professor Haczynski offers his comments on the name of Galicia, its origin, and the changes in its geographic areas between 1772 and 1866. The total area of Galicia in 1772 constituted 81,900 sq. km.; in 1775 (with the addition of Bukovina) it occupied 92,356 sq. km.; 139,356 sq. km. made up the territory in 1795 (with the third partition of Poland); and in 1866

it dropped to 77,630 sq. km., after Bukovina was detached and formed a separate province in 1849. The author briefly discusses the period after World War I, including the establishment of the Ukrainian government in 1918, Galicia during the interwar period, etc. Most problems are discussed from the point of view of Polish national historiography.

A better-balanced presentation of certain problems connected with Ukrainians in Galicia can be found in Paul Magocsi's "The Language Question in Nineteenth Century Galicia" (In: Riccardo Picchio and Harvey Goldblatt, eds. *Aspects of the Slavic Language Question*, vol. 2. Columbus, Ohio, Slavica, 1983. pp. 302-324). Occasionally there are a few articles about prominent Ukrainians in Galicia, e.g., Peter Brock's "Ivan Vahylevych, 1811-1866, and the Ukrainian National Identity" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:153-89 Summer 1972).

488. Himka, John-Paul. **Galician Villagers and the Ukrainian National Movement in the Nineteenth Century**. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1988. 358p.

Dr. John-Paul Himka belongs to the youngest generation of Ukrainian scholars. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan (see entry 489), is the author of several books annotated in this bibliography, and is currently on the faculty at the University of Alberta. According to the author, the present work "may be regarded as another installment in a series of works interpreting the rise of social and national consciousness in Austrian Galicia from the perspective of social history" (p. xv). The author uses firsthand testimony of peasants and rural notables as found in the archives of L'viv in February 1976 in an attempt to establish a connection between class and national consciousness. There are four chapters (with several subdivisions) as well as several appendixes containing information on archival sources. The author discusses serfdom and servitude, the cultural revolution of 1848 in the village in terms of schools, newspapers, and reading clubs, and offers detailed information on village notables, including priests, teachers, and cantors. According to the author, at the turn of the century, Ukrainian peasantry was integrated into the Ukrainian nation in Galicia, furnishing it with a strong backbone. Dr. Himka's objective in this monograph is to demonstrate with available evidence the development of this process or, to use his terms, the mechanics of rural nation-building. The study is well documented.

489. Himka, John-Paul. "Polish and Ukrainian Socialism: Austria, 1867-1890." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1977. 577p.

This comparative study examines the history and development of the Polish and Ukrainian socialist movements in Austrian Galicia, focusing on the workers and peasants, the intelligentsia's efforts to politicize them, and the relation of socialism to the national movements. Differences in the socialist movements are traced to the social structures and historical traditions of the two nations. This study also compares Polish socialism in L'viv and Cracow. Sources include archival material from Austria, the Soviet Union, and Poland, and contemporary periodicals, brochures, memoirs, and correspondence.

The author has published a monograph (see entry 490) and several articles on this topic, based on his dissertation.

490. Himka, John-Paul. **Socialism in Galicia. The Emergence of Polish Social Democracy and Ukrainian Radicalism, 1860-1890.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1983. 244p.

Based on the author's doctoral dissertation (see entry 489), this monograph is a comparative study of two socialist movements with the chronological limits 1860 to 1890. In actuality it was not until 1890 that the first socialist parties appeared in Galicia, but the author analyzes the dawn of the constitutional era, tracing the origin of the socialist movements to democratic nationalisms of the 1860s. The material is presented in five chapters: "Polish Artisans, 1860-1877," "Ukrainian Politics, 1860-1878," "Polish Socialism in L'viv and Cracow," "Ukrainian Socialism," and "The Formation of Political Parties." Brief conclusions, numerous notes, and a selective bibliography conclude the volume. Dr. Himka is familiar with the pertinent literature, starting with such older works as Hrushevsky's monograph on the origins of the Ukrainian socialist movement published in 1922 and Polish and Soviet historiography, including Hornova's monograph on a similar topic published in Polish in 1968. In his conclusions, Himka points out significant differences in socialist movements in both nationalities. For Polish socialism, the starting point was a radical artisan movement; for the Ruthenians (Ukrainians) it was a radical student movement. The author indicates that "as Drahomanov was fond of pointing out, the Austrian constitution was an important force for democratization not because it enabled the masses to participate in the electoral process, but because it guaranteed such civil liberties as freedom of association, assembly, speech, and press" (p. 177). Himka's study supplements Markovits and Sysyn's *Nationbuilding and the Politics of Nationalism: Essays on Austrian Galicia* (see entry 497), in

which the author contributed the article "Voluntary Artisan Associations and the Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia" (pp. 178-95).

491. Himka, John-Paul. "Voluntary Artisan Associations and the Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia (the 1870's)." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:2:235-50 (June 1978).

The decisive stage of national development for Ukrainians in Galicia was the period from the 1860s until the turn of the century. Dr. Himka is tracing here the artisan participation in the national movement during the 1870s, using many Polish, Ukrainian, and even Russian sources. He concentrates on the Ukrainian artisan association "Pobratym," modeled on the Polish "Gwiazda" that failed after several years and caused the Ukrainian movement to recruit its mass constituency outside the city of L'viv, in the countryside. The rural artisan associations were controlled by the Greek Catholic clergy, which, in itself, produced an interesting phenomenon in the national revival of Ukrainians in Galicia. Dr. Himka is also the author of "Serfdom in Galicia" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:2:3-28 Winter 1984); "Priests and Peasants: The Uniate Pastor and the Ukrainian National Movement in Austria 1867-1900" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:1:1-14 March 1979), and "Hope in the Tsar: Displaced Naive Monarchism among the Ukrainian Peasants of the Habsburg Empire" (*Russian History* 7:1-2: 125-38 1981). There are many articles on several aspects of Ukrainian life in Galicia, e.g., Stella Hryniuk's "The Peasant and Alcohol in Eastern Galicia in the Late Nineteenth Century: A Note" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:75-86 Summer 1986) and Miroslav Labunka's "The Report of the Audience with Maria Theresa" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:2:530-40 1979-1980). Of special interest is a well documented essay by Roman Solchanyk — "Revolutionary Marxism in Galicia before 1918" (*East European Quarterly* 10:1:35-41 Spring 1976).

492. Himka, John-Paul. "Young Radicals and Independent Statehood: The Idea of a Ukrainian Nation-State, 1890-1895." *Slavic Review* 41:2:219-35 (Summer 1982).

According to the author, the genesis of the concept of independent Ukrainian statehood can be traced back to I. Bachyns'kyi's *Ukraina Irridenta* (1895) and M. Mikhnovs'kyi's *Samostiina Ukraina* (1900). Both Bachyns'kyi and Mikhnovs'kyi, together with V. Budzynovs'kyi, were young dissidents within an anticlerical and agrarian socialist party in Galicia, the Ruthenian Ukrainian Radical Party. The origin of the demand for an independent Ukrainian state can only be understood within the context of the

early history of the Radical Party. The author traces the emergence of radicalism as a political movement in the mid-1870s, analyzing the role of Drahomanov, Franko, and Pavlyk in the context of the existing conflict between the old radicals and the younger generation. The essay is based on numerous secondary sources in several languages.

Dr. Himka is the author of several research studies, e.g., "Voluntary Artisan Associations and the Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia (the 1870's)" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:2:235-50 June 1978), "Priests and Peasants: The Greek Catholic Pastor and the Ukrainian National Movement in Austria, 1867-1900" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:1:1-14 March 1979), and several others. For works of related interest, the reader should consult Roman Serbyn's "In Defense of an Independent Ukrainian Socialist Movement: Three Letters from Serhii Podolynsky to Valerian Smirnov" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:2:3-32 Fall 1982) and Ivan L. Rudnytsky's "Franciszek Duchinski and His Impact on Ukrainian Political Thought" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4: 690-705 1979-1980).

493. Hryniuk, Stella Mary. "A Peasant Society in Transition: Ukrainian Peasants in Five East Galician Counties 1880-1900." Ph.D. diss., University of Manitoba, 1985. 502p.

Examining aspects of East Galicia by focusing on the Ukrainian peasantry in five southern Podillian counties, this study challenges accepted interpretations of history by pointing to evident signs of change and improvement among this population. Dr. Hryniuk discusses in her study the transition of southern Podillian society from a static, subsistence-based society motivated by traditional behavior patterns to a mobile, future-oriented society.

494. Koenig, Samaul. "The Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia: A Study of Their Culture and Institutions." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1935. 381p.

The author provides an in-depth look at Galician-Ukrainians, including the geographic and ethnic features of the land, the economic activities in the region, religious beliefs, individual life cycle, and social/familial organization. The five-part study was researched and tested on American Samoa, with individual villages ranked inversely by their degree of commercialization. Related by cross-cultural methods, results indicated that the author's proposition was tentatively confirmed.

495. Kozik, Jan. *The Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia: 1815-1849*. Edited and

with an introduction by Lawrence D. Orton. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1986. 498p.

This monograph is an abridged translation from the Polish of Polish historian Jan Kozik's (1934-1979) two chronologically sequential books, *Ukraiński ruch narodowy w Galicji w latach 1830-1848* ([The Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia, 1830-1848] Craców, Wydawnictwo Literackie, 1973) and *Miedzy reakcją a rewolucją. Studia z dziejów Ukraińskiego ruchu narodowego w Galicji w latach 1848-1849* ([Between Reaction and Revolution. Studies from the History of the Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia, 1848-1849] Cracow, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1975). The work is based on Polish archival sources, and the author also had a chance to examine some archival collections in L'viv. Numerous secondary sources were used as well, and in addition to Polish studies the reader will find a number of works published before 1914 (in Polish, Ukrainian, and Russian) as well as Soviet studies, notably by the Ukrainian scholars M. Herasymenko (agrarian relations), F. Steblii (peasantry), etc. In the first part of the study, the author concentrates on the formation of the Ukrainian clerical intelligentsia, emphasizing primarily its cultural activities, its struggle over the literary language and orthography, and similar topics. In the second part he tries to cover less literary topics, emphasizing social and political movements and the conflict between the Poles and Ukrainians. Out of this struggle emerged the national movement that was to establish Eastern Galicia as a "Ukrainian Piedmont" before World War I. As S. F. Jones indicates, discussing the Ukrainian national movement and its problems, "The author explains such 'national' backwardness by the lack of a native noble class, by the division of Ukrainians between Russia and Austria, by the domination of a conservative clergy opposed to Polish and Hungarian ideas of national liberation (and hence loyal to the Austrian throne) and by lack of urbanization (though this is least emphasized by the author)" (pp. 470-71). Written from a Marxist point of view, Dr. Kozik's study is one of the best in Polish historiography and serves as a comprehensive treatment of the cultural and political life of Western Ukraine during the first half of the nineteenth century. The appended bibliography provides an adequate overview of the most important literature on this subject in several languages, omitting only some Ukrainian "nationalistic" writings, e.g., works by Hrushevs'kyi, Lozyns'kyi, and others, as well as a number of studies done by Western scholars. The literature on this subject is given by

Magocsi (see entry 486), and as illustration one should mention here a synthetic study by the late Professor Ivan L. Rudnytsky, "The Ukrainians in Galicia under Austrian Rule" (*Austrian History Yearbook* 3:2:394-429 1967).

Reviews: F. Sysyn. *Slavic Review* 47:4:757-59 (Winter 1988). S. Hryniuk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:1:160-61 (March 1988). S. F. Jones. *Slavic and East European Review* 65:3:470-71 (July 1987)

496. Magocsi, Paul Robert. **Galicia: A Historical Survey and Bibliographic Guide.** Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1983. 299p.

This pioneering effort by Dr. Magocsi is intended "to direct the reader to the major primary and secondary sources" (p. xiv) pertaining to Galicia, and the ten chapters are arranged chronologically. The first two introductory chapters cover bibliographic and archival materials and general studies, followed by chapters on specific periods: early history to 1340, 1340-1772, 1772-1848, 1848-1918, 1919-1939, 1939-1944, and 1945 to present. As is pointed out by several reviewers, this interesting study is not a guide to literature on Galicia, but is a guide to sources of the eastern half of the former Austrian province called Galicia that is Eastern Galicia. In addition, Dr. Magocsi deals almost exclusively with Ukrainians, and his last chapter, "Minorities," covering Poles, Jews, Armenians, Germans, and other nationalities, is inadequate. As was pointed out by F. A. J. Szabo, "The bibliographic entries do not always focus as much on central theses as one would like, but with its over three thousand references in fourteen languages, the work is bound to remain an invaluable handbook for all students of Central and East Central European history" (p. 332).

A different point of view, more in tune with Ukrainian national historiography, is expressed by the late Professor Ivan L. Rudnytsky in "Carpatho-Ukraine: A People in Search of Their Identity" (*East European Quarterly* 19:2: 139-59 (June 1985).

Reviews: F. A. J. Szabo. *Slavic Review* 42:2: 331-32 (Summer 1984). S. Hryniuk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:3:360 (September 1985). W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 41:3-4:251-52 (Fall-Winter 1985). S. M. Horak. *American Historical Review* 89:4:1115 (October 1984). E. Lowig. *St. Vladimir Theological Quarterly* 28:2:131-32 (Summer 1984)

497. Markovits, Andrei S., and Frank E. Sysyn, eds. **Nationbuilding and the Politics of Nationalism. Essays on Austrian Galicia.** Cam-

bridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1982. 343p.

On April 28-30, 1977, the Ukrainian Research Institute and the Soviet and East European Language Center at Harvard University sponsored a conference on "Austria-Hungary, 1867-1918." This collection of essays on Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews under Austrian rule has been edited in the current volume, which covers 11 topics: "Introduction: Empire and Province" by A. S. Markovits, "The Ukrainians in Galicia under Austrian Rule" by I. L. Rudnytsky, "The Poles in the Habsburg Monarchy" by P. Wandycz, "Jewish Assimilation in L'viv: The Case of Wilhelm Feldman" by E. Mendelsohn, "Ivan Vahylevych (1811-1866) and the Ukrainian National Identity" by P. Brock, "The Rise of Jewish National Politics in Galicia, 1905-1907" by L. P. Everett, "Voluntary Artisan Associations and the Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia (the 1870s)" by J-P. Himka, "Natalia Kobryns'ka: A Formulator of Feminism" by M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, "The Language Question as a Factor in the National Movement in Eastern Galicia" by P. R. Magocsi, "The Image of Austria in the Works of Ivan Franko" by L. Rudnytsky, and "Bibliographic Guide to the History of Ukrainians in Galicia: 1848-1918" by P. R. Magocsi. Some of the essays were published earlier and revised for this publication, e.g., I. L. Rudnytsky's article and P. Wandycz's essay; others were excerpted from forthcoming monographs, e.g., J-P. Himka's and M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak's articles. The preponderance of reprinted and soon-to-be published material indicates that this collection of essays is designated for the student and general reader rather than for the specialist, and as M. Yurkevich points out in his review, "the emphasis in this collection is on political and cultural issues: conflict among the three major nationalities; assimilation versus national self-assertion; the activity of political leaders and parties; and the crucial role of language and literature in the development of national consciousness" (p. 463). There are some problems with terminology used in this volume, e.g., the terms "Ruthenians," "Galician Ruthenians," and "Galician Ukrainians," are all used to designate Ukrainians in Galicia. In addition, the essays are not of the same quality. Nevertheless, as it stands, this volume is an important contribution to English-language publications on Ukrainian history.

Reviews: M. Yurkevich. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:3:463 (September 1983). L. R. Wynar. *Slavic Review* 43:4:712-13 (Winter 1984). N. Diuk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:117-19 (Summer 1984). T. Mackiw. *Ukrainian Review* 34:2:94-97 (Summer 1986). C. C.

Herod. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 11:2:292-93 (1984). Markovits and Sysyn. *The Slavonic and Eastern European Review* 62:3:457-58 (July 1984). F. S. Wagner. *Nationalities Papers* 12:2:292-93 (Fall 1984). T. W. Simons, Jr. *Russian Review* 42:3:327-28 1984. C. K. Krantz. *East Central Europe* 11:1/2:224-26 (1984). M. Croan. *Problems of Communism* 32:4:71-74 (July/August 1983). R. Blanke. *Canadian Journal of History* 19:1:130-31 (April 1984). L. D. Orton. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:544-48 (December 1982)

498. Mudry, Vasyl, ed. **Lviv. A Symposium on Its 700th Anniversary.** New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1962. 397p.

The observances of the 700th anniversary of the founding of L'viv, the largest city in Western Ukraine, were held in 1956 and were observed by Ukrainians in Soviet Ukraine as well as abroad. On November 10 and 11, 1956, the alumni of institutions of higher learning held a reunion in New York and resolved to publish a symposium of works about L'viv in the English language. A special committee was established, and the editorial work was performed by V. Mudry, a prominent Ukrainian politician and publicist, with the English translation done by R. Olesnicki. The volume consists of 12 articles written by well-known Ukrainian scholars and emigré leaders with a separate (unnumbered) section, "Lviv in pictures." In addition to a general introduction written by the editor discussing most important political events in L'viv's history, a prominent scholar, Y. Pasternak, presents a concise history of the city's archaeology followed by a well-documented essay by M. Andrusiak entitled "Lviv from Its Beginning to 1772." Architecture and arts are covered by V. Sichynsky, Ukrainian cultural activities (1848-1918) by G. Luzhnytsky, and the interwar period by V. Radzykevych. The modern period in L'viv's history is described by a prominent bibliographer and literary scholar, V. Doroshenko, and contacts with Carpatho-Ukraine by A. Stefan, a noted politician from that region. One essay, written by L. Jasinczuk, covers educational activities. There are also two articles dealing with the economic development of the city prepared by A. Zuk and S. Y. Prociuk, plus a brief sketch of the Ukrainian-Polish war during World War I, by M. Zaklynsky. Except for some footnotes in individual articles and occasionally a selected bibliography, e.g., in Stefan's or L. Jasinczuk's articles, there is no general bibliography of important scholarly works pertaining to L'viv. The articles are understandably uneven, and certain important aspects of Ukrainian cultural activities are omitted, e.g., religion and the role of other nationalities, notably

Poles, Germans, and Armenians. A more appropriate title of this interesting work would be "Ukrainian Cultural and Political Activities in L'viv from a Historical Perspective," and certainly a good index would facilitate the use of this volume.

Reviews: R. P. Skwarczynski. *Slavic Review* 23: 4:737-38 (December 1964)

499. Sirka, Ann Slusarczuk. "The Struggle for National Rights in Eastern Galicia under Austria 1772-1914." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1976. 257p.

The emergence of the national consciousness of Ukrainians in Galicia is examined through the struggle for Ukrainian educational institutions, particularly gymnasiums and a university, and the role that this effort played in the transformation from cultural to political national awareness. The work begins with a brief history, focusing on the beginning of cultural development in 1848. Also included are a discussion of the Constitution of 1867, which provides the legal position of Ukrainians in the monarchy and Galicia. The establishment of cultural institutions, newspapers, and educational institutions is described, and details are provided on individual gymnasiums and other educational institutions. The thesis ends with the manifesto of the Supreme Ukrainian Council of 1914, which demonstrates the transformation from cultural to political awareness.

500. Wandycz, Piotr S. **The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1795-1918.** Seattle, Wash., University of Washington Press, 1974. 431p. (A History of East Central Europe, vol. 7).

Dr. Wandycz, professor of history at Yale University, is the author of several books, e.g., *Soviet-Polish Relations, 1917-21* and *Czechoslovak-Polish Confederation and the Great Powers, 1940-1943*. The material in this very well documented monograph is arranged in four parts: "The Aftermath of the Partitions, 1795-1830"; "The Age of Insurrections, 1830-1864"; "Toward the Modern Society: The Age of Organic Work, 1864-1890"; and "On the Road to Independence, 1890-1918," with a total of 17 chapters, a bibliographical essay, and an analytical index. Professor Wandycz, who is primarily known as a diplomatic historian, chronicles in this work domestic, political and social developments, tracing the evolution of an agrarian population into a modern society with a diversified economic base. The author discusses on several occasions the growing national maturity of Galician-Ukrainians visible in cultural, economic, and political spheres, paying special attention to Hrushevsky, who raised the Shevchenko Scientific Society to the level of

an unofficial Ukrainian academy of sciences. Some attention is also paid to the role of Count Andrei Sheptytsky (1865-1944), one of the most prominent church leaders in Ukrainian history. There are several sections dealing with the Ukrainian peasantry, which, although still desperately poor, began to profit after 1890 from the parceling out of landed estates.

Reviews: S. A. Blejwas. *Slavic Review* 36:3:518-19 (September 1977). J. Held. *Historical Review* 4:2:30 (November-December 1975). H. Seton-Watson. *Times Literary Supplement* 3847:1440 (December 5, 1975)

Bessarabia and Bukovina

501. Ciuciura, Theodore B. "Provincial Politics in the Habsburg Empire: The Case of Galicia and Bukovina." *Nationalities Papers* 13:2:247-73 (Fall 1985).

The creation of the Austrian province, "The Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria," was the result of the first partition of Poland in 1772. Using a number of Polish and Ukrainian secondary sources as well as some primary sources, Dr. Ciuciura discusses Polish-Ukrainian relations during the nineteenth century up to 1914. Contrary to the restrictive conditions in the Russian empire, distinctly Ukrainian secondary groups were able to develop in Galicia and Bukovina. At the end of the nineteenth century many such groups existed, such as those for youths, women, and education, and real political parties were formed. Professor Ciuciura wrote a number of studies on this subject, e.g., "Galicia and Bukovina as Austrian Crown Provinces: Ukrainian Experience in Representative Institutions, 1861-1914" (In: *Jahrbuch der Ukrainekunde*, 1983. pp. 152-69). On the same topic, see also Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak's *The Spring of a Nation: The Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia in 1848* (Toronto, 1967. pp. 117-35). Several monographic studies have been done on the Habsburg Monarchy, e.g., Charles Jelavich and John Rath, eds., *The Nationality Problem in the Habsburg Monarchy in the 19th Century: A Critical Appraisal* (Houston, Rice University Press, 1967. 3v.) and Robert Kann's *A History of the Habsburg Empire, 1526-1918* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1974. 646p.).

502. Ciuciura, Theodore Bohdan. "Galicia and Bukovina as Austrian Crown-Provinces: Ukrainian Experience in Representative Institutions, 1861-1918." *Studia Ukrainica*, 2:1984. pp. 175-96. (University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies, no. 5).

In recent years, several books and many articles have been published in Ukraine on Galician and Bukovinian history under Austrian rule. Unfortunately, very little is available in English, and Professor Ciuciura's contributions in this area are most welcome. In the present article Dr. Ciuciura discusses the introduction of a constitutional regime in Austria by two edicts (October 20, 1860 and February 26, 1861) and subsequent developments, e.g., an analysis of the "curial" system of elections to the provincial diets, the national composition of Galician and Bukovinian diets, and numerous conflicts among Ukrainian, Polish, Rumanian, and other minorities. The essay is very well documented, primarily with references to German and Ukrainian sources.

Polish-Ukrainian conflicts are analyzed by the author in "The Polish Ukrainian Conflicts and Co-operation in the Galician Diet and Austrian Parliament, 1861-1914" (In: *Jahrbuch der Ukrainekunde*, 1983. Munich, Arbeits- und Förderungsgemeinschaft der Ukrainischen Wissenschaft e V., 1983. pp. 152-69), and the situation in the Bukovinian diet is again described in "The Diet of Bukovina, 1861-1914: An Arena of Rumanian-Ukrainian Conflicts and Co-operation" (In: Zynovij Sokoluk and Volodymyr Didovycz, eds. *Symbolae in Memoriam Wasyl Oreleckyj 1895-1976*. Munich, Ukrainian Free University, 1982. pp. 15-31) and "Rumanian Views on Bessarabia and Bukovina: A Ukrainian Perspective" (*Nationalities Papers* 13:1:106-117 Spring 1985). Professor Ciuciura also wrote about the political situation in the Soviet Union in "The Ukrainian Alternative to Stalin's Design for the USSR, 1923" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:4:396-402 1982) and "Ukraine's Role in the Formation of the Soviet Federation" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:4: 360-80 Winter 1979).

503. Dima, Nicholas. **Bessarabia and Bukovina: The Soviet-Romanian Territorial Dispute.** Boulder, Colo., East European Quarterly, 1983. 173p. (East European Monographs, no. 116).

In his treatment of this controversial subject, Mr. Dima presents his arguments in eight chapters covering such issues as "The Historical Background," "The Romanian Nation-State and the USSR," "Sovietization of Moldavia," "Contemporary Socioeconomic and Ethno-Demographic Changes," "Geo-Linguistic Trends," and "Culture and Identity." The emphasis in this book is on Bessarabia, and the title is somewhat misleading. The history of Moldavia is treated by the author in the traditional pro-Romanian manner, and, as Durandin points out, "the subject of Dima's study, the analysis of a nationality's status within the Soviet

bloc, is important. His arguments, however, are very weak because they lack the cautiousness of the historian" (p. 343). A related title is George F. Jewsbury's *The Russian Annexation of Bessarabia: 1774-1828. A Study of Imperial Expansion* (Boulder, Colo., East European Quarterly, 1976. 199p.). One should also note Jack Gold's "Bessarabia: The Thorny Non-Existent Problem" (*East European Quarterly* 13:1:47-74 Spring 1979).

Reviews: Dima. C. Durandin. *Slavic Review* 43: 2:342-43 (Summer 1984). R. Vago. *Nationalities Papers* 12:1:145-47 (Spring 1984)

Jewsbury. A. Rossos. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:1:120-21 (March 1978)

504. Nowosiwsky, I. M. **Bukovinian Ukrainians. A Historical Background and Their Self-Determination in 1918.** Translated from Ukrainian by Walter Dushnyck. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1970. 200p. (Shevchenko Scientific Society, English Section, no. 7).

Dr. Nowosiwsky describes the development of the national consciousness of Bukovynian Ukrainians, providing general historical background in the first nine chapters, followed by a more detailed analysis of the Ukrainian Revolution and its impact on Bukovyna, Bukovyna at the Peace Conference in 1919, Rumanian military aggression and occupation of Bukovyna, and a separate chapter on "Self-determination of Ukrainian Bukovyna in the Light of Soviet Historiography." It is written in a journalistic style with occasionally less than skillful English translation, and a rather poorly prepared bibliography is appended to this slim volume. Speaking about Ukrainian bibliography, one of the most comprehensive works on this subject is *Bukovyna jiji mynule i suchasne* ([Bukovyna—Its Past and Present] Paris, Zelena Bukovyna, 1956. 935p.), edited by D. Kvitkov's'kyi, T. Bryndzan, and A. Zhukov's'kyi and offering more information on the recent history of this territory. There is also much Soviet literature on this subject, beginning with V. Kurylo's more popular *Pivnichna Bukovyna, jiji mynule i suchasne* ([Northern Bukovyna, Its History and Present] Uzhorod, Karpaty, 1969. 245p.) down to a number of more specialized works, e.g., *Radians'ka Bukovyna, 1940-1945. Dokumenty i Materialy* ([Soviet Bukovyna, 1940-1945. Documents and Sources] Kiev, 1967) or the economic work of M. M. Kravets, *Selianstvo skhidnoi Halychyny i pivnichnoi Bukovyny v durhii polovyni XIX v.* ([Peasantry of Eastern Galicia and Northern Bukovyna during the Second Half of the 19th Century] L'viv, V-vo L'viv's'koho Universitetu, 1964). All of these books have

good bibliographies, and several bibliographic guides listed in the first chapter should also be consulted for further information.

505. Sonevysky, Loenid C. "Bukovina in the Diplomatic Negotiations of 1914." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 7:1-2(23-24):1586-1629 (1959).

Written by Dr. Sonevysky, a gifted young historian who died prematurely, this well-documented study pertains to diplomatic negotiations between the Russian empire and Rumania in regard to future boundaries of Bukovina. The Russian government suggested that this problem should be solved according to the ethnic distribution of population. Because of an unfavorable military situation on the Russian front, the Central Powers were inclined to favor Rumania in territorial disputes in spite of the fact that a majority of the population was Ukrainian. A number of articles have been written on Bukovina (as well as Bessarabia). Of special interest are the studies by Professor Theodore Ciuciura—"The Diet of Bukovina, 1861-1914: An Arena of Rumanian-Ukrainian Conflicts and Co-operation" (In: Z. Sokoluk and W. Didovycz, eds. *Symbolae in Memoriam Vasyl Oreleckyj: 1895-1976*. Munich, Ukrainische Freie Universität, 1952. pp. 15-31) and "Rumanian Views on Bessarabia and Bukovina: A Ukrainian Perspective" (*Nationalities Papers* 13:1:106-117 Spring 1985). For historical background, the reader should consult G. F. Jewsbury's *The Russian Annexation of Bessarabia: 1774-1828. A Study in Imperial Expansion* (Boulder, Colo., East European Quarterly, 1976. 199p.). Covering the more recent period is Dima Nicholas' "Bessarabia and Bukovina: The Soviet-Rumanian Territorial Dispute" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:32-48 Spring 1977).

Transcarpathia

506. Dranichak, Julianna. "Aleksandr Dukhnovich and the Carpatho-Russian National Cultural Movement." Ph.D. diss., State University of New York at Binghamton, 1973. 165p.

Aleksandr Dukhnovich's contributions to the cultural awakening in Uhorska Rus' and throughout the Habsburg Empire included the expansion of educational opportunities for the masses, the promotion of a national literature, and the definition of a Uhro-Russian national identity through the study of their cultural heritage, language, and history. Strongly opposed to Magyarization, his teachings served as inspiration to Uhro-Russian patriots not only during his lifetime, but also long afterward, as is

evidenced by the fact that a large segment of Uhorska Rus' was recognized as a legitimate autonomous region in territorial arrangements after World War I.

507. Dyrud, Keith Paul. "The Rusin Question in Eastern Europe and in America, 1890-World War I." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1976. 329p.

Discussed in this dissertation is the debate that developed following the upheavals of 1849 over the appropriate national allegiance of Rusins incorporated into the Habsburg Empire prior to World War I. The author covers Russia's considerable interest in the area and its use of missionary appeals of the Russian Orthodox Church to further its aims. Also discussed is the Austrian government's effort to limit the Russian cultural offensive among the Rusins, encouraging the already successful Ukrainian national consciousness movement.

508. Kozauer, Nikolaus John. "The Carpatho Ukraine between the Two World Wars—With Special Emphasis on the German Population." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University, 1964. 441p.

The primary goal of this study is to investigate the domestic development of Carpatho Ukraine between the two World Wars, with special emphasis on the role of Carpatho-Ukraine Germans. The political development of Carpatho Ukraine is traced from the continued Magyarization drive by the Hungarian government after 1867 to the incorporation of Carpatho Ukraine into Soviet Ukraine in 1945. A comparative survey is also made of the different ethnic groups within their natural environments with an emphasis on the diverse backgrounds and lifestyles of the multi-ethnic population.

509. Magocsi, Paul Robert. "The Development of National Consciousness in Subcarpathian Rus, 1918-1945." Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1972. 423p.

This study of the development of national identity in Subcarpathian Rus' begins with a survey of developments in the nineteenth century and an analysis of the years 1918-1919. It continues with an examination of the periods when the region was governed by Czechoslovakia (1919-1939) and Hungary (1939-1944), and concludes with the incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1945 and the final adoption of the Ukrainian interpretation.

Dr. Magocsi expanded on this dissertation in his book *The Shaping of a National Identity: Subcarpathian Rus', 1848-1948* (see entry 510).

510. Magocsi, Paul Robert. *The Shaping of a National Identity: Subcarpathian Rus', 1848-1948*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1978. 640p.

Based on his doctoral dissertation (see entry 509), Dr. Magocsi's study is one of the more comprehensive treatments of Carpatho Ukraine in English. The actual text is 275 pages, and as Dr. Galaty pointed out: "The author's merits notwithstanding there are serious questions regarding the length of the study and the reason for expounding a 275 page book into a tome of some 650 pages" (p. 259). Professor Galaty feels that four appendixes add little to the value of the basic study; notes comprise 105 pages, the bibliography 120 pages, and the index 54 pages. But again, this is as much a problem of the prolific author, and the publisher who was responsible for funding this monograph, with probably some additional outside financial support.

According to Dr. Magocsi, his book is a study of nationalism. "The Subcarpathian Rusyns have been a relative latecomer in the process of national consolidation. Their intelligentsia seriously began the national awakening around 1848, and it was not until a century later that the process of national consolidation could be considered complete. During the hundred years the leaders tried to formulate an acceptable national ideology, although in the course of this struggle they were in conflict as much with themselves as with the powers that ruled them.... At first, many felt that Subcarpathian Rusyns should become Hungarians. When affiliation with a Slavic national identity became the preferred choice, there resulted a debate as to whether a Russian, Ukrainian, or independent Rusyn identity should be adopted" (pp. 3-4). The author offers 14 chapters to support his arguments, concluding: "Although any one of the three (orientations) might have been implemented, because of the specific culture of the region and the demands of political reality, only the Ukrainian orientation proved to be enduring" (p. 275). The publication of this monograph opened a lively discussion in Ukrainian scholarly circles (e.g., exchange of articles between Professors V. Markus and Magocsi in *Suchasnist'*, a Ukrainian monthly, not to mention numerous critical reviews in Ukrainian periodicals questioning the author's methodology. This is outside the scope of this brief evaluation. Several reviews published in English and attached here should assist the reader in assessing this interesting and probably unique study. In addition to the several monographs already mentioned, there are several articles dealing with this topic. As an example, we can mention Richard A. Woytak's "Polish-Hungarian Relations and the Carpatho-Ukrainian Question in

October 1938" (*East European Quarterly* 10:3: 367-74 Fall 1976), which discusses this topic from the point of view of Polish historiography. For brief bibliographical coverage see Magocsi's *An Historiographical Guide to Subcarpathian Rus'* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1975. pp. 201-265. Reprint). **Reviews:** M. Mark Stolarik. *Nationalities Papers* 7:2:221-27 (Fall 1979). John-Paul Himka. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:3:374-80 (September 1978). John S. Reshetar, Jr. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:2:260-61 (June 1979). Christine D. Worobec. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:113-15 (Spring 1979). Stephan Fischer-Galati. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 6:2:258-59 (Fall/Autumn 1979). Evan Lowig. *St. Vladimir's Theological Quarterly* 23:2:124-26 (1979). Victor Swoboda. *Slavic and East European Review* 58:3:455-56 (July 1980). Marc Raeff. *Cahiers du monde* 19:4:451-52 (October/December 1978). Walter Warzeski. *East Central European Journal* 5:1:160-61 (1978). Alexander Fried. *Canadian Journal of History* 14:3:491-93 (Fall 1979). Steven Guthrie. *Russian Review* 28:1:105-107 (January 1979). Keith Hitchins. *American Historical Review* 74:2:510 (April 1979). Bela Kiraly. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:2:260-61 (June 1979).

Special Topics

511. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. "Feminism in Ukrainian History." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:1:16-30 (Spring 1982).

Ukrainian women helped to create a nationally aware secular intelligentsia. This was done by women's organizations even in the face of political and national repression, primarily starting in the second half of the nineteenth century. Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak prepared a separate monograph on this topic published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (see entry 512).

512. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, Martha. **Feminists Despite Themselves: Women in Ukrainian Community Life, 1884-1939.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 460p.

Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, formerly professor of history at Manhattanville College and Johns Hopkins University, works at the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, D.C. and is the author of several research projects dealing with Galicia and the women's question, e.g., *The Spring of a Nation: Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia* (see entry 501). The present work is one of the most compre-

hensive treatments of this subject not only in English but also in Ukrainian. The material is arranged in six chapters: "Ukrainian Women in the Russian Empire," "Ukrainian Women in the Austrian Empire," "The National-Liberation Struggle," "Western Ukrainian Women between the Wars," "Ukrainian Women and International Feminism," and "Soviet Ukrainian Women." Notes, a bibliography, and an index conclude the volume. This study, based on primary sources in the United States, Canada, Austria, Poland, and the Soviet Union, as well as numerous secondary sources in several languages, highlights important aspects of Ukrainian feminism in Eastern and Western Ukraine, concentrating on such well-known figures as Kobrynska, Kobylanska, Maria Bashkirtsev, Olena Pchilka, and many others. The work is a scholarly treatment of an important part of Ukrainian history and is much superior to such brochures as *Woman of Ukraine: Her Part on the Scene of History, in Literature, Arts, and Struggle for Freedom* (Philadelphia, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, 1955. 48p.).

Contemporary Ukraine

General Works

513. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. **The Second Soviet Republic: The Ukraine after World War II.** New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1964. 539p.

A rewritten doctoral dissertation (see entry 514), this study is based primarily on Soviet official literature and historical sources from the Harvard archives, the American Committee on Liberation, and a number of Ukrainian emigré organizations. The material is arranged in 10 chapters covering the period after World War II until the early 1960s. In addition to a brief historical survey describing Soviet policy toward Ukraine, the author discusses in detail major factors relating to nationalistic trends among Ukrainians and the incorporation of Western Ukraine into the Soviet system, including the armed resistance (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), linguistic policy, Soviet interpretation of Shevchenko and other literary trends, developments in Soviet historiography, the internal structure of the Communist Party, and Ukraine in international affairs. As was pointed out by Dr. Luther, "Some of the best chapters describe the rapid industrial strides of the Soviet Ukraine, the improved standard of living of its population, and the rise of Ukrainians to positions of power not only in their own and other republics

but in the central party and state organs as well. But his carefully documented analysis also points to such discriminatory policies as a decline of the relative share of investment in Ukrainian industry and to the various psychological and institutional pressures on behalf of Russification, the absence of courses in Ukrainian literature and history in the Republic's primary and secondary schools, the failure to provide Ukrainian-language schools for Ukrainians living outside their republic, and the failure of Ukrainians to achieve a proportionate share of professional and academic personnel and of students in higher educational institutions" (pp. 493-94).

Professor Bilinsky's monograph is now considered a classic for the period covered. The author, a prolific writer, has published a number of scholarly articles about Soviet Ukraine, e.g., "Expanding the Use of Russian or Russification? Some Critical Thoughts on Russian as Lingua-Franca" and the "Language of Friendship and Cooperation of the Peoples of the USSR" (*The Russian Review* 40:3:317-32 July 1981) and "Shcherbytskyi, Ukraine and Kremlin Politics" (*Problems of Communism* 32:4:1-20 July/August 1983).

Reviews: M. L. Luther. *Slavic Review* 26:3: 493-95 (September 1967). L. Shankowsky. *The Ukrainian Review* 21:1:79-80 (Spring 1965). J. S. Reshetar. *American Historical Review* 70:4: 1111-12 (1967). I. Kamenetsky. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1-2:5-6:81-84 (1964)

514. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "Ukrainian Nationalism and Soviet Nationality Policy after World War II." Ph.D. diss., Princeton University, 1958. 655p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Second Soviet Republic: The Ukraine after World War II* (see entry 513).

515. Dmytryshyn, Basil. **Moscow and Ukraine, 1918-1953. A Study of Russian Bolshevik Nationality Policy.** New York, Bookman Associates, 1956. 310p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 516), this study is one of the earlier monographs on Russian Bolshevik policy in Ukraine, covering the period from 1918 to the death of Stalin in 1953. As is indicated in the preface, though treated as one monograph, this study actually consists of two parts. Chapters 1-6 provide a chronological approach to Bolshevik nationality policy, beginning with the evolution of the theory and covering such topics as theory versus practice, Ukrainization policy, national deviations, etc. Starting with chapter 7, Dr. Dmytryshyn uses a topical approach, e.g., the chapter deals with economic relations, followed

by the development of federal relations between Ukraine and the USSR as reflected in their constitutions. Chapter 9 covers the evolution of the national and social composition of the Communist Party. In conclusion, the author states that "the utter inability of the Russian Bolsheviks to reconcile Ukrainian national forces with those of centralism—one of the main characteristics of the Russian Bolshevik nationality policy in the Ukraine—has been greatly aggravated thanks to the adoption of the erroneous belief that satisfaction of national needs and the solution of the national problem could be realized through ruthless imposition of an artificial formula—'nationalist in form and socialist in content.' In practice, this formula has resulted in the forceful imposition, in the name of 'progress,' of a carefully selected Russian cultural heritage, and accordingly in the purge of everything Ukrainian that even in the slightest way might resemble disharmony in Russo-Ukrainian relations" (pp. 251-52). The book has a good index and bibliography of sources consulted and will be of substantial assistance to all students of Soviet nationalities policy.

This topic has a substantial amount of literature, not only in Ukrainian and other Slavic languages, but also in several Western European languages. As a good example of such publications, we would like to mention *La renaissance nationale et culturelle en Ukraine de 1917 aux années 1930* Actes de Colloque, Paris, 25 et 26 Novembre 1982, edited by Emile Kruba and Arcady Joukovsky (Paris, INALCO; Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1986. 470p.). It is devoted to the years of Ukrainian "renaissance," with several well-researched articles by such authors as Joukovsky, Kosyk, and others.

Reviews: R. Pipes. *Slavic Review* 17:1:123-24 (Spring 1958)

516. Dmytryshyn, Basil. "Moscow and the Ukraine, 1918-1953: A Study of Russian Bolshevik Nationality Policy." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Graduate Division, Northern Section, 1955. 408p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Moscow and Ukraine, 1918-1953. A Study of Russian Bolshevik Nationality Policy* (see entry 515).

517. Dushnyck, Walter. **Ukraine in a Changing World. Papers Presented at the Conference Dedicated to the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Ukrainian Quarterly.** New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1977. 291p.

This publication contains over 15 papers, including several of interest to scholars,

specifically H. H. Sargeant's "Radio Liberty and Ukraine," P. Yuzyk's "Ukrainian Church Life in Canada since 1945," N. I. Pazuniak's "The Contemporary Ukrainian Woman: Her Role in the Resistance Movement," Z. L. Melnyk's "The Economic Price of Being a Soviet Republic: The Case of Ukraine," and B. R. Bociurkiw's "Religious Situation in Soviet Ukraine." There is a separate article on the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the *Ukrainian Quarterly*, the oldest periodical published by Ukrainian emigrés in English. As is typical with symposia, the material is of uneven quality; articles in part 1, written by a number of American politicians, are especially weak. Biographical sketches of authors, a pictorial section, and an index conclude the volume.

Reviews: J. Motyl. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 6:2:77-78 (Fall 1981)

518. Farmer, Kenneth C. **Ukrainian Nationalism in the Post-Stalin Era. Myth, Symbols and Ideology in Soviet Nationalities Policy.** The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1980. 241p.

The author indicates that this study, based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 519), has a twofold purpose: "to provide a history of Ukrainian nationalism in the period 1957-1972—from Khrushchev's consolidation of power to the demise of Petro Shelest—and, simultaneously, to develop and employ a conceptual framework useful for the study of a subject such as nationalism which is fraught with subjectivities, and in the context of a notoriously data-scarce society. This framework is symbolic politics, and the study of the manipulation of the myths and symbols which inform ideological discourse" (p. vii). The material is presented in six chapters: "Introduction: Approach and Conceptualization," "Ideology and Myth: Soviet Nationalities Policy," "Culture and Symbolism: The Myth of National Moral Patrimony," "Symbolism and Status: The Ukrainian Language," "Symbolic Action: Nationalist Opposition and Regime Response," and "Summary and Conclusion." The monograph concludes with a comprehensive bibliography of relevant sources and books consulted (published in several languages) and an adequate author-subject index.

Dr. Farmer's monograph chronologically continues works by Bilinsky (see entry 513), Sullivan (see entry 529), and others. In his conclusions the author indicates "that the myth of proletarian internationalism is informed, and interpreted through the lens of, an unarticulated myth of Russian primacy—the belief that, for reasons largely to be found in historical experience, the Soviet Union is a *Russian* enterprise, and that the prerogative of rule belongs to Russians and to national elites that are unambigu-

ously Russified" (p. 207). As indicated by Gerus in reviewing this monograph, Farmer, "drawing on the abundant literature in the dissident movements in Ukraine, essentially restates in detail the popular view that contemporary Ukrainian nationalism differs dramatically from its inter-war predecessor. Current Ukrainian activists see themselves as guardians of their 'national moral patrimony.' Fiercely patriotic, they have rejected the Russification of Ukrainian culture and have been conducting a seemingly suicidal campaign against the Soviet state" (p. 357).

Reviews: D. W. Gerus. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:3:356-58 (September 1981). S. M. Horak. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 18:1-4(60-72):216-18 (1981). P. J. Potichnyj. *Soviet Union* 8:2: 298 (1980). J. S. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 40:4: 660-61 (Winter 1981). P. R. Magocsi. *Canadian Review in Nationalism* 11:1:163-64 (1984). J. Mace. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:255-57 (June 1982). R. Solchanyk. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:1:100-103 (Spring 1982). O. S. Fedyshyn. *Nationalities Papers* 10:1:83-84 (Spring 1982)

519. Farmer, Kenneth Calvin. "Ukrainian Nationalism and Soviet Nationalities Policy: 1957-1972." Ph.D. diss., The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977. 363p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Ukrainian Nationalism in the Post-Stalin Era. Myth, Symbols and Ideology in Soviet Nationalities Policy* (see entry 518).

520. Hodnett, Grey, and Peter J. Potichnyi. **The Ukraine and the Czechoslovak Crisis.** Canberra, Australian National University, 1970. 154p. (Department of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences. Occasional Paper, no. 6).

According to the authors, their interest in the topic of this small monograph "was aroused by widespread speculation in the West that fear of the contagious effects on the Ukraine of reforms in Czechoslovakia was an important reason for the Soviet intervention. The 'Ukrainian' hypothesis was largely based upon the prominent role in the crisis played by the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, P. Iu. Shelest, and upon speeches he delivered in 1968. We should state at the outset that we are not inclined to accept any single-factor interpretation of the Soviet invasion.... Our aim is *not* to attempt to explain the momentous choice made by Soviet policy makers in the summer of 1968, nor to estimate the weight of the Ukrainian factor. We assume only that Ukrainian considerations were of some relevance

to the Soviet leadership—an assumption fully justified by known facts” (p. 1). There are seven chapters to support this speculative hypothesis, offering general background on developments in Ukraine and Czechoslovakia before the invasion and Ukrainian-Czechoslovak relations (first four chapters), followed by one of the longest chapters, “The Ukraine and Czechoslovakia, 1968,” and “The Aftermath of the Invasion.” There are a number of articles written about P. Shelest and this period, e.g., the writings of Y. Bilinsky, B. Lewytzkij, and several other scholars. The reason for Shelest’s removal as first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party is still open for discussion, and good background material on this leading member of the Ukrainian Communist elite can be found in Grey Hodnett’s “The Views of Petro Shelest” (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy for Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 14:209-243 1978-1980), taking into consideration the recent developments in the Communist apparatus.

521. Hryshko, Vasyl. **Experience with Russia.** New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1956. 180p.

Dr. Hryshko is one of the best-known emigré politicians and journalists and has written several studies and many articles about Soviet occupation of Ukraine and other problems (see, for example, entry 643). The present work, actually a well-documented journalistic account, was written in conjunction with “a special occasion, the 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Pereiaslav between Ukraine and Moscow which was being ostentatiously celebrated in 1954 in Moscow. The relations which were to prove so fatal to Ukraine and to lead to her complete subjugation by Russia, began with the signing of this treaty in 1654” (p. 12). The narrative consists of eight chapters. The first, “Ukraine in the Russian ‘Prison of Nations,’” describes briefly the history of Ukraine, starting with the medieval period but devoting more space to the nineteenth century. The author discusses in some detail the economic exploitation of Ukraine and national and cultural oppression. The second chapter deals with the Ukrainian state and the Russian-Ukrainian War of 1917-1921, followed by perhaps the best account of “Ukraine under Red Russian Imperialism” (pp. 67-111), written with firsthand knowledge of the topic. This is followed by four chapters describing World War II, “Non-Communist Russians and the Ukrainian Problem” (chapter 6), and the relationship between America and Ukraine and present Ukrainian-Russian relations, concentrating on the national question in the Soviet Union and its solution by the Communist Party. Numerous footnotes and an index

conclude this volume, which should be of interest to all students of Soviet policy in Ukraine. **Reviews:** Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:1:89-90 (March 1957)

522. Kolasky, John. **Two Years in Soviet Ukraine: A Canadian's Personal Account of Russian Oppression and the Growing Opposition.** Toronto, Peter Martin Associates, 1970. 264p.

John Kolasky, born in Cobalt, Ontario, of Ukrainian parentage, left home at the age of 15. Due to the social and economic difficulties of the depression, he became involved in the Canadian communist movement. At the time of his visit to Ukraine, Kolasky had been an active member of the Communist Party for nearly 30 years. His subsequent disillusionment with Soviet policy and the socialist system is evident in his preface to *Two Years in Soviet Ukraine*. “Russification is not limited to this sphere but is being imposed with equal vigour and intensity in all areas of the political, economic and cultural life of Ukraine and the other republics. As a student at the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine in Kiev, where I lived from September 1963 to August 1965, I had an opportunity to witness this process with its accompanying discrimination, duplicity, hypocrisy, scandals and corruption.... For two years I witnessed the Russian domination in Ukraine with great pain and sorrow. To know the truth and remain silent would mean to lose totally one’s dignity and integrity” (pp. xi-xii).

Kolasky does indeed present a clear picture of the injustices heaped upon Ukraine by Russia. He also depicts the courage of the Ukrainian people in their attempts to maintain their nationhood, language, and culture.

The book is arranged in 20 chapters, beginning with Kolasky’s journey to Kiev and concluding two years later with the author’s attempted return to Canada and his arrest by the KGB. He was accused of collecting illegally published documents and of belonging to Ukrainian nationalist organizations in Canada. After a long period of questioning, Kolasky was released and allowed to return to Canada. His altered perspective is reflected in the statement, “The greatest service they [Russia] can render the people of these republics is to begin the decentralization of power and the withdrawal of Russian bureaucrats and colonists, allowing those who have been sent out of their republics to return home if they wish and permitting the local nationals to administer their republics in accordance with the needs and wishes of the local population” (p. 245). Individual chapters focus on Soviet internationalism, centralization

and bureaucracy, Russian opinion of Shevchenko, religious oppression, the willful destruction of churches and monuments, and the society's moral breakdown. Chapters are well documented and contain numerous references to primary sources. John Reshetar calls the book "a grim and disturbing account" (p. 175); Jurij Borys notes that the uniqueness of Kolasky's narrative lies "in the personal experience and background of the author himself" (p. 362); and Walter Dushnyck comments that "aside from moral considerations, oppression is a contagion that recognizes no boundaries. Can we afford to remain mute, disinterested spectators?" (p. 200). In conclusion, this is a compelling analysis of Soviet-Russian nationality policy of interest to both a general and scholarly audience.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 26:2:198-200 (Summer 1970). J. S. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 31:1:172-75 (March 1972). J. Borys. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:361-64 (1972). V. Svoboda. *Soviet Studies* 23:162-64 (July 1971). S. Horak. *Ukrainian Review* 3:1: 94-96 (1970)

523. Krawchenko, Bohdan, ed. **Ukraine after Shelest**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1983. 119p.

This collection of five essays originated from a panel on contemporary Ukraine held at a conference of Canadian learned societies at Dalhousie University, Canada, and were edited by Dr. Krawchenko, presently the director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. This slim volume opens with a well-documented essay by Dr. R. Solchanyck on "Politics and the National Question in the Post-Shelest Period," which provides a lucid overview of the Ukrainian problem during the 1970s. It is followed by perhaps the best article in this collection, namely B. Nahaylo's "Ukrainian Dissent after Shelest," in which the author makes excellent use of Moscow's *Chronicle of Current Events* to show how cultural dissent of the previous period was transformed "into a full-fledged human and national rights movement." G. Ozornoy presents information on "Ukrainian Economy in the 1970's," using primarily Soviet statistical projections and their fulfillment. The last essay is by the editor, Dr. Krawchenko, on "Ethno-Demographic Trends in Ukraine in the 1970's." The author points out that the intensive immigration of the Russians during the 1960s continued during the 1970s, thus serving as a major factor in the Soviet Russification process. In general, all essays are well researched and are readable, a rather infrequent occurrence in proceedings of this type. In spite of the absence of

an index and an introductory essay that would have provided a unifying introduction to five articles dealing with different problems, the present volume, as pointed out by Prymack, represents the product of a new generation of Sovietologists and professional Ukraine-watchers who "know their subject well and discuss it in some detail" (p. 371).

Reviews: T. M. Prymack. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:371-72 (December 1984). Y. Bilinsky. *Slavic Review* 43:4:698 (Winter 1984). N. M. Diuk. *Slavonic and East European Review* 63:2:315-16 (April 1985)

524. Lewytzkyj, Borys. **Politics and Society in Soviet Ukraine, 1953-1980**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1984. 219p.

Prepared by one of the leading Ukrainian Sovietologists, Dr. Borys Lewytzkyj, the present work is one of the best analytical studies of this period. It chronologically continues earlier studies by B. Dmytryshyn (see entry 515) and Y. Bilinsky (see entry 513). In comparison to previous studies, Lewytzkyj's style and narrative are rather dry, and his sources are virtually exclusively the Soviet press. The monograph consists of five chapters: "From Stalin's Death to the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU (1953-56)," "The Impact of the Twentieth Congress," "Cultural Unrest and Economic Reform," "Khrushchev's Fall and Shelest's Career," "Shcherbytsky Heads the CPU," and "Society." The final chapter, probably the best, examines several aspects of economic life, scholarship, religion, and religious movements in Ukraine and offers a number of rather penetrating comments on the Russification process in Ukraine. As was pointed out by Thomas Prymak, "the Lewytzkyj book fills an important gap in the literature on Soviet Ukraine. Its strength is in attention to detail and in documentation, its weakness in the ordering of these details and in exposition" (p. 345).

See also Lewytzkyj's *The Stalinist Terror in the Thirties: Documentation from the Soviet Press* (Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, 1974. 521p.), one of his best-known books about the Soviet regime.

Reviews: Politics. T. Prymak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:3:344-45 (September 1985). K. Farmer. *Slavic Review* 44:2:559 (Fall 1985). P. Rutland. *Soviet Studies* 37:3:449-50 (July 1985). S. Horak. *Nationalities Papers* 14:1-2:117-18 (Spring-Fall 1986)

Stalinist Terror. F. C. Barghoorn. *Studies in Comparative Communism* 7:3:311-21 (Autumn 1974). L. J. Williams. *History* 2:10:243 (September 1984)

525. Myhul, Ivan Mstyslaw. "Politics and History in the Soviet Ukraine: A Study of Soviet Ukrainian Historiography, 1956-1970." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1971. 147p.

Divided into three sections, this study is an analysis of current Soviet-Ukrainian historiography as a distinct political phenomenon not directly responsive to the ideological directives of the CPSU. The first section presents the political environment that contributed to historiographical developments in Soviet Ukraine, while the second part discusses the two schools of Soviet-Ukrainian historiography and their characteristics. The third section covers three key areas of Soviet-Ukrainian historiography. The political significance of Soviet-Ukrainian historiography is derived from an analysis and interpretation of the assumptions behind the rewriting and reconstruction of Ukrainian history.

526. Oliver, Linda Kay. "Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1970s." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1981. 303p.

Dealing only with Ukrainians in the Ukrainian SSR, this study appraises Ukrainian nationalism on several levels. A survey of demographic and linguistic trends based on censuses of 1959, 1970, and 1979 is made, as well as an examination of Ukrainian dissident ideas and activities as revealed in Ukrainian *samizdat* (or *samyvydav*). How well the regime succeeded in integrating the Communist Party of Ukraine into the Soviet system is also considered. Among her conclusions, the author finds the future of the Ukrainian nation to depend a great deal on modernizing forces and that modernization has promoted ethnic mixing but has also stimulated nationalism.

527. Potichnyi, Peter J., ed. **Ukraine in the Seventies**. Papers and Proceedings of the McMaster Conference on Contemporary Ukraine, October 1974. Oakville, Ontario, Mosaic Press, 1975. 335p.

As indicated in the subtitle, *Ukraine in the Seventies* is not a handbook, but rather proceedings of the eighth conference of an annual series held at McMaster University dealing with various aspects of Soviet and East European studies, the first conference ever held in North America focusing on Ukraine. Nevertheless, in view of the absence of recently published handbooks on Ukraine, this volume can serve as a good substitute, covering a wide range of subjects. Most chapters are well documented with numerous bibliographical references that enable the reader to locate additional material on a given topic. Six major topics are discussed: resource development (forests and utilization of

renewable resources), economics, sociology and demography, non-Ukrainian nationalities (the social and political role of Jews and the Russian minority), party and state (including a brief discussion of the nature and sources of dissidence in Ukraine), and Ukrainian studies in the West—problems and prospects.

A number of noted scholars are represented in this volume, among them Y. Bilinsky, B. Lewytzkyj, and J. Pelensky (presenting material on the Communist Party in Ukraine), A. Simirenko and W. Isajiw (sociology), and J. N. Hazard and W. S. Tarnopolsky (the status of the Ukrainian republic within the Soviet federation). Probably the weakest chapter is on Ukrainian studies at American and Canadian universities; a notable exception is the presentation by J. A. Armstrong. In his brief account of past accomplishments, Armstrong indicates that the simultaneous neglect of social-science analysis by Ukrainians outside as well as inside the USSR is an important deficiency in Ukrainian studies, which usually stress literary and cultural subjects. In comparison to other chapters, this one also lacks appropriate documentation.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 33:3:294-95 (Autumn 1977). J. W. S. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:4:689 (1975)

528. Sullivant, Robert S. "Soviet Politics in the Ukraine, 1917-1957." Ph.D. diss., Chicago University, 1958. 522p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book published under a similar title (see entry 529).

529. Sullivant, Robert S. **Soviet Politics and the Ukraine, 1917-1957**. New York, Columbia University Press, 1962. 438p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 528), Dr. Sullivant's study supplements Dmytryshyn's work (see entry 515) covering the whole Soviet period until 1957. According to the author it is intended "to serve as an introduction to the problem rather than as a definitive statement. The treatment too is uneven, chiefly because Soviet sources—on which the study is principally based—are rich in some years, lean in others" (p. vi). Consequently, except for the first chapter that offers general background ("The Bolshevik Approach to Nationalism and the Ukraine"), the reader will find a much fuller treatment of the 1920s including World War I, two chapters on "Bolsheviks and the Revolution, 1917-1920," and "Federalism and Ukrainian Cultural Nationalism, 1921-1927" than in the remaining four chapters—"Centralization and the Demand for Uniformity, 1927-1934," "The New Loyalty and National Rights,

1934-1944," "The Culmination of National Restrictions, 1944-1953," and "The New Leadership, 1953-1957." Speaking about the post-Stalin era, Dr. Sullivant indicates that "The new conditions opened the door too for the development of a more tightly knit regional party organization, a more powerful republic governmental machine, and a renewed interest in distinct Ukrainian features—all developments which had proved so troublesome in the 1920's" (p. 325). Obviously, the period of Khrushchev's "liberalization" policy was too brief and too modest, and Ukrainian pressures for further liberalization never materialized. We witnessed the start of cultural dissent that, only during the Brezhnev era (the period of much stronger centralization), became political dissent. Thus, not all of Sullivant's predictions materialized, probably because this author relied too heavily on Soviet sources, ignoring some of the most important Ukrainian emigré writings. Why, for example, use so much of A. Likhohol's study on "Destruction of the Nationalist Counter-Revolution in the Ukraine, 1917-1922" published in Russian in Moscow in 1954 (see bibliography, p. 410) ignoring at the same time a two-volume work by I. Mazepa on the same subject. Nevertheless, the study by Dr. Sullivant is an important contribution to Ukrainian studies.

It is unfortunate that the author apparently lost interest in this vital problem in the Soviet Union. Some of the articles authored by Dr. Sullivant, e.g., "The Ukrainians" (*Problems of Communism* 16:46-54 1967) are rather journalistic and do not do justice to the sound scholarship of the author evidenced in this interesting study. Among the several other articles on Ukraine by Dr. Sullivant is "The Agrarian-Industrial Dichotomy in the Ukraine as a Factor in Soviet Nationality Policy" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 9:1-2(97-98):110-25 1961).

Reviews: C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 19:1:80-81 (1963). V. Holubnychy. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 10:1-2:112-16 (1962-1963). A. E. Adams. *Slavic Review* 23:1:146-47 (March 1964)

530. Toma, Peter Alexander. "An Inquiry into the Political Process in the Soviet Union: The Refutation of Lysenkoism after the Death of Stalin." Ph.D. diss., University of Southern California, 1958. 197p.

In his study, the author analyzes the techniques applied by Lysenkoism to insure the loyalty of Soviet geneticists and describes the process of political controls in Soviet agricultural science. Also examined is the impact of Lysenkoism on Soviet agriculture. Conclusions are drawn concerning the validity of the argu-

ments and the potential benefits and dangers of Lysenkoism as viewed by the Communist leaders in the Soviet Union at the time of the study.

Chernobyl

531. Bohatiuk, Yurii. "The Chornobyl Disaster." *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:1-2:5-21 (Spring/Summer 1986).

This is one of the first articles in English dealing with the Chernobyl disaster (April 28, 1986). Listing all important events in chronological order, Dr. Bohatiuk describes the set of circumstances that led the Soviets to cover up the accident and the number of casualties. He indicates that for several days the Ukrainian population in Kiev and the surrounding areas of Chernobyl was kept in the dark. Of some interest is the author's description of panic in Kiev, the role of the "volunteers," and the process of evacuation. In conclusion, Mr. Bohatiuk indicates that the Soviets reported on Chernobyl only when forced to do so by Western public opinion. The reader should also consult Michael Palij and William C. Fletcher's "Chornobyl: An Etymology" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:22-24 Spring/Summer 1986). A good bibliography as well as 160 photographs of this major disaster can be found in Richard F. Mould's *The History of the World's Worst Civil Nuclear Disaster and Its Aftermath* (New York, Pergamon, 1988. 256p.), which includes a number of appendixes covering such topics as the Report of the Soviet State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy and the Soviet Manual for Treatment of Victims.

532. Dobczansky, Jurij. **Chernobyl and Its Aftermath: A Selected Bibliography.** Foreword by David R. Marples. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 17p. (Research Report, no. 18).

The material in this bibliography is arranged in four sections: periodical articles, monographs, monographs in languages other than English or French, and reports and hearings. Bibliographical entries are complete with the exception of pagination for monographic material. Unfortunately, the editor does not discuss his criteria for selection; nevertheless, this is a very useful bibliography covering materials in several Western European languages. Not represented are languages from Eastern Europe, including Russian and Ukrainian, or materials from China, India, and other developing countries.

A number of other publications deal with this tragedy. One of the best technical reports

on Chernobyl and safety in Europe was prepared by the Nuclear Energy Agency and titled *Chernobyl and the Safety of Nuclear Reactors in OECD Countries* (Report by an NEA Group of Experts. Paris, Nuclear Energy Agency, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. 96p.). This work is well documented and contains a helpful glossary and appropriate diagrams and statistical tables.

See also Richard F. Mould's *Chernobyl: The Real Story* (New York, Pergamon, 1988), which discusses environmental aspects of this tragedy and provides a good bibliography.

533. Marples, David R. **Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1986. 228p.

This is the first study to analyze the Soviet nuclear power industry in some detail. As Dr. Marples points out, "In origin, it predates the Chernobyl accident, but inevitably its format has been determined by that event" (p. ix). Several questions are raised by the author: Why have the Soviet authorities committed themselves so heavily to the development of nuclear energy? Has the speed with which the industry is being developed led to the neglect of safety precautions? Is Chernobyl representative of the nuclear power industry in the Soviet Union? And finally, what will be the long-term effects of the accident at Chernobyl, both on the immediate environment, for agriculture, and for the Soviet energy program? The material is presented in seven chapters using primarily Soviet and some Western sources. The economic and political consequences of this tragedy are discussed in some detail. It is our understanding that the author is preparing another edition taking into consideration the discoveries of new facts during 1987 and 1988. There are a number of other books and numerous articles on this subject. For further reference one should mention *Chernobyl: The End of the Nuclear Dream* by Nigel Hawkes and others (New York, Vintage Books, 1987. 246p.), prepared by correspondents of the *Observer*, and Christopher Flavin's *Reassessing Nuclear Power: The Fallout from Chernobyl* (Washington, D.C., Worldwatch Institute, 1987. Its Paper, no. 75), produced in March 1987. Of special interest to the Ukrainian community are David Marples' articles "Chernobyl: A Six Month Review" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:3-19 Summer 1986) as well as Roman Solchanyk's "Chernobyl: The Political Fallout in Ukraine" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:20-34 Summer 1986) and Walter Huda's "Medical Consequences of Chernobyl" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:35-52 Summer 1986).

Reviews: W. Huda. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:2-3:309-311 (June-September 1987). M. I. Goldman. *Slavic Review* 46:3-4:622-23 (Fall/Winter 1987). T. Chalij. *Ukrainian Review* 35:3:39-56 (Autumn 1987). E. H. Christianson. *Choice* 24:9:1424 (May 1987)

534. Marples, David R. **The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster.** Introduction by Victor G. Snell. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1988. 313p.

In this second monograph on Chernobyl, the author concentrates on the environmental impact, economic and political repercussions, restoration and reconstruction of the equipment, and the nuclear power debate in the Soviet Union and abroad. Numerous notes and a brief index conclude the volume. Presenting the aftermath of the world's worst nuclear disaster, the author tries to show what happened to the victims of Chernobyl, how people's lives have changed, and, in one chapter, to analyze one of the most controversial topics, namely work in the "special zone."

Jewish-Ukrainian Relations

535. Aster, Howard, and Peter J. Potichnyj. **Jewish-Ukrainian Relations: Two Solitudes.** New rev. ed. Oakville, Ontario, Mosaic Press, 1987. 92p.

The first edition of this work was published in 1983 (70p.), and as indicated by Professor Bilinsky, "in their first essay the authors deplore the lack of mutual understanding between Jews and Ukrainians in the Ukraine, who have shared the same territory and many historical tragedies since the Middle Ages. Both peoples appear to be developing and cultivating stereotypes about each other rather than attempting the true historical record.... The second essay briefly sketches some trends in the development of Jewish and Ukrainian intellectual and political movements in the 19th and 20th centuries" (p. 373). This revised edition includes two new essays plus an index. As both authors indicate, this is a preliminary version of their work, and a more substantive discussion is to be found in *Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective* (see entry 544). But even in this preliminary mapping of a sensitive problem, both authors provide, to quote Bilinsky, "a wise and courageous little book on a big subject."

Reviews: Y. Bilinsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:372-73 (December 1984). A. Lewin. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 41:2:34-36 (1984)

536. Friedman, Philip. "The First Millenium of Jewish Settlement in the Ukraine and the Adjacent Areas." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 7:1-2 (23-24):1483-1516 (1959).

This is a concise historical sketch of Jewish settlement in Ukraine, starting with the Hellenistic and the Roman eras. The emphasis is on the Khazar empire, and the author presents several points of view about several legends as well as actual events leading to the adoption of Judaism among certain segments of the Khazar population. Mr. Friedman indicates that, having adopted Judiasm for primarily practical reasons, the Khazar rulers lacked the missionary zeal to force Judaism on their subjects. This religious tolerance of the Khazars seems to be unique for that epoch. Many Jews remained in Eastern Europe after the collapse of the Khazar empire, and there are many references to Jews in Rus' chronicles, Arabic sources, and other documents. A well-selected bibliography concludes this article commemorating the most important works of such authors as Brutzkus, Dubnow, Harkavy, Zajaczkowski, and others.

A number of articles and shorter studies on individual events or topics have been written, such as a well-researched study by Professor Roman Serbyn entitled "Ukrainian Writers on the Jewish Question: In the Wake of the 'Illustratsiia Affairs' of 1858" (*Nationalities Papers* 9:1:99-104 Spring 1981), and Steve J. Zipperstein's "Jewish Enlightenment in Odessa: Cultural Characteristics, 1794-1871" (*Jewish Social Studies* 44:1:19-36 Winter 1982). In view of the large volume of available literature in English and other languages, the reader is advised to consult existing bibliographies for specific authors and topics.

537. Friedman, Philip. **Road to Extinction. Essays on the Holocaust.** New York, The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1980. 609p.

There are many monographic studies on the Jewish Holocaust, and Friedman's book continues this trend. In contrast to most of the studies, the author has a separate treatment of Ukrainians in chapter 7, entitled "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations during the Nazi Occupation." Approximately 3.1 million Jews lived in Ukrainian-ethnic territory, including 1.6 million in Soviet Ukraine and 1 million in Poland. The remaining 400,000 lived in Bessarabia and Bukovina, and 110,000 in Carpatho-Ukraine. Mr. Friedman describes the social tensions and conflicts of the past that had significant influence upon Ukrainian-Jewish relations during the Nazi period. Generally speaking, Friedman is quite objective in his treatment of Lucy S.

Dawidowicz's *The Holocaust and the Historians* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1981. 187p.), which, as pointed out in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, is occasionally biased; for example, she downgrades Raul Hilberg's pioneering study *The Destruction of the European Jews*, which was first published in 1961 and is probably the single most important book written on this subject.

Reviews: Friedman. R. S. Holiet. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:2:175-79 (Summer 1982). L. S. Dawidowicz. *New York Times Book Review* (January 11, 1981. p. 8). R. Leiter. *Commonweal* 108:14:438-47 (July 31, 1981). M. N. Penkower. *Jewish Social Studies* 43:3-4:335-36 (Summer/Fall 1981)

Dawidowicz. M. Marrus. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:553-56 (December 1982)

538. Kagedan, Allan L. "Soviet Jewish Territorial Units and Ukrainian-Jewish Relations." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 9:1-2:118-32 (June 1985).

An official of the American Jewish Committee in New York, the author briefly describes Jewish colonization in Ukraine and then analyzes the Soviet policy in the 1920s, including several attempts at Jewish settlements, experiments with land grants, KOMZET's 1924 settlement program, the proposal to form a Jewish ASSR, etc. This well-documented study needs to be expanded to other periods of the Soviet regime, with particular emphasis on Ukrainian-Jewish relations in the period of collectivization and the early 1930s.

539. Lambroza, Shlomo. "The Pogrom Movement in Tsarist Russia, 1903-06." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University, 1981. 330p.

In reassessing the turbulent period commencing with the Kishinev massacre of 1903 and ending with the Belostock pogrom of 1906, the author attempts to analyze the causes of anti-Semitism in Russia. Using econometrics, social psychology, the methodology of social history, and the traditional historical description of pogroms, the author attempts to explain why, under certain conditions, anti-Semitism takes violent forms. Official policies within Russia are studied to determine whether the central authorities played a significant role in such tactics, and the work concludes with a case study of the Odessa pogrom of 1905.

540. Lichten, Joseph L. "A Study of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 5:2-3(16-17):1160-77 (1956).

This article is about the two million Jews who still live in the Soviet Union, several hundred thousand of them in Ukraine. According to the author, "The Jews ... have two reasons to be interested in the proper solution of the so-called Ukrainian problem: an altruistic one, dictated by sympathetic understanding for everybody who is oppressed; and the other, dictated by concern for the future of a substantial part of Jewish world population" (p. 1161). Mr. Lichten offers a short overview of Ukrainian-Jewish relations starting with the seventeenth century (Khmelnitsky) but concentrating primarily on the period of civil war and Ukrainian independence. The author tries to be objective and quotes a variety of sources, Jewish and non-Jewish. In conclusion, he states that with this article he hopes to illustrate historical events, indicating some of the reasons why there has been prejudice and misunderstanding in Ukrainian-Jewish relations in the past. There are a number of articles on this sensitive problem, e.g., F. Pigido's "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations during the Revolution" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 5:84-98 1957), Robert Weinberg's "Workers, Pogroms, and the 1905 Revolution in Odessa" (*The Russian Review* 46:1:53-75 January 1987), and for the most recent period, Sviatoslav Karavansky's "What Ruins Jewish-Ukrainian Relations" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 42: 1-2:81-86 Spring/Summer 1986). Many memoirs were also published, e.g., Merin Yehuda with Jack N. Porter, "Three Jewish Family-Camps in the Forests of Volyn, Ukraine during the Holocaust" (*Jewish Social Studies* 46:1:83-92 Winter 1984), which describes the situation of refugees, often protected by Jewish partisans, as well as the attitudes of Soviet partisans and the Ukrainian population. The L'viv ghetto is described by Joachim Schoenfeld in *Holocaust Memoirs: Jews in the Lwów Ghetto, the Janowski Concentration Camp, and as Deportees in Siberia* with foreword by Simon Weisenthal (Hoboken, N.J., Ktav, 1985. 328p.). Turbulent events in Volhynia are described by Douglas K. Huneke in *The Moses of Rovno: The Stirring Story of Fritz Graebe, a German Christian Who Risked His Life to Lead Hundreds of Jews to Safety during the Holocaust* (New York, Dodd, Mead, 1985. 208p.).

541. Potichnyj, Peter, and Howard Aster, eds. **Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 531p.

This volume constitutes proceedings of the Conference on Jewish-Ukrainian Relations in Historical Perspective that took place at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario,

from October 17-20, 1983. All papers were re-edited for this publication, and as is indicated in the preface, "the perspectives and views expressed by various scholars in their papers reflect their own—and at times highly personal—perspectives on the problems under examination" (p. x). A total of 24 papers are included, plus one roundtable discussion covering some ten centuries of Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

The early period is represented by four papers: O. Pritsak's "The Pre-Ashkenazic Jews of Eastern European Relation to the Khazars, the Rus' and the Lithuanians," S. Ettinger's "Jewish Participation in the Settlement of Ukraine in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," J. Pelenski's "The Cossack Insurrections in Jewish-Ukrainian Relations," and F. Sysyn's "The Jewish Factor in the Khmelnytsky Uprising." The coverage of this period is hardly adequate. Only two Ukrainian historians deal with Cossack history and Jewish relations, in spite of the fact that Cossack history is one of the more controversial issues in Jewish historiography. A brief article by Professor Ettinger is mostly limited to well-known generalities, e.g., his statement that the Jews took an active part in the development of the urban life and economy of Ukraine, contributing to the strengthening of economic connections between Ukraine and major commercial centers in Poland and Central Europe and to the "growth of an economy built on capitalist, money-oriented foundations" (p. 30).

Section 2, "The National Reawakening," is much better represented. It deals with the nineteenth century and the modern period, including six articles, among them M. Mishkinsky's article on the attitudes of Ukrainian socialists to Jewish problems, I. L. Rudnytsky's analysis of Ukrainian-Jewish relations during the nineteenth century, J.-P. Himka's article on Ukrainian-Jewish antagonism in Galicia, and A. Baran's piece on Ukrainian-Jewish relations in Transcarpathia.

Section 3, "Revolution and After" contains four articles, section 4 on "Literary and Social Reflections" also contains four, and section 5, "The Holocaust and the Contemporary Period," contains four papers with three Jewish contributions. The volume concludes with a separate (sixth) section on Jews and Ukrainians in Canada, plus a roundtable discussion with brief comments from most of the participants.

All in all, this volume is one of few books in English prepared on the initiative of Ukrainian scholars that covers these sensitive subjects.

542. Pritsak, Omeljan. "The Pogroms of 1881." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1-2:8-43 (June 1987).

The pogroms that began in April 1881 in the city of Elisavetgrad (now Kirovohrad) have generated a substantial amount of literature, including official documents from the police archives and some secondary sources such as the works of G. Ia. Krasnyi-Admoni published in 1923 and an article by the Ukrainian historian V. Rybys'nyi published in 1929. These official documents and secondary sources list places and dates of the disturbances, and, according to Pritsak's revised estimates, the riots in Elisavetgrad directly ignited a total of five pogroms. The author presents a detailed statistical table showing dates, casualties, destroyed property, etc. A detailed map concludes this interesting article, along with numerous references to existing literature.

543. Troper, Harold, and Morton Weinfeld. **Old Wounds. Jews, Ukrainians and the Hunt for Nazi War Criminals in Canada.** Toronto, Viking, 1988. 434p.

Written by two Jewish scholars, this monograph examines in some detail the origins of Ukrainian immigration, emphasizing in separate chapters the emergence of war criminals, the Deschênes hearings, and the long and frequently bitter discussion between Jewish and Ukrainian ethnic groups. The authors state: "These historical debates feed into current ethnic sensitivities. Some Ukrainian Canadians are convinced they are under attack as a group while others—equally guilty—are spared, including Jews.... How different, some ask, are eastern Europeans who served as concentration camp guards from Jewish *Kapos* who served the same master?" (p. 341). This monograph is not free of Jewish bias but at the same time serves as the only comprehensive treatment of this sensitive issue. It is also very well documented.

544. **Ukrainians and Jews. Articles, Testimonies, Letters and Official Documents Dealing with Interrelations of Ukrainians and Jews in the Past and Present. A Symposium.** New York, Ukrainian Committee of America, 1966. 199p.

This symposium consists of three parts: feature articles, testimonies, and Ukrainian state documents. Some Ukrainian state documents have already been reproduced in several other publications consequently the most important part of this publication is the feature articles chapter, which includes such titles as: "Ukrainians and Jews" by Leo Heiman, "Russia, the Jews and the Ukrainian Liberation Movement" by Lew Shankowsky, and "Shevchenko and the Jews" by Roman Smal-Stocki.

Some of the articles are poorly documented and written in a journalistic style, e.g., M. Stachiw's "Why the Jewish Problem Has Been Connected with Ukraine" and L. E. Dobriansky's "The Revived Myth of Ukrainian Anti-Semitism." Eight testimonies pertain mostly to the period of World War II and offer some new insights about the Jewish tragedy. As a scholarly publication, this symposium is only of marginal value, and there are other works on this subject. A more balanced treatment is presented by Peter J. Potichnyj and Howard Aster in "Jewish-Ukrainian Relations: Two Solitudes" in *Jahrbuch der Ukrainekunde* 1982 (Munich, 1982. pp. 102-142), also separately published by Mosaic Press (see entry 535), which discusses this problem from Ukrainian and Jewish points of view. Both authors addressed this question in another article, "Modernization and Its Impact on Jewish-Ukrainian Relations" in *Symbolai in Honorem Volodymyri Janiw* (Munich, Ukrainian Free University, 1983. pp. 650-1068). In addition there is a fair amount of more specialized articles, e.g., Roman Serbyn's "Ukrainian Writers on the Jewish Question: In the Wake of the *Illustratsiia* Affairs of 1858" (*Nationalities Papers* 9:1:99-104 Spring 1981), Jack Porter's "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations Yesterday and Today" (*Journal of Ethnic Studies* 11:4:117-23 Winter 1984), and Theodore Mackiw's "The Ukrainian-Jewish Relationship in the 17th Century" (*The Ukrainian Review* 29:2:40-58 Summer 1981), which deals with events during the Khmelnyts'kyi period. A similar historical study is presented by M. Mishkinski in "The Attitude of the Southern-Russian Workers' Union toward the Jews, 1880-1881" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:167-90 June 1982).

The Jewish-Ukrainian problem, as one of the most sensitive questions of Ukrainian and Jewish history, has a voluminous literature produced by Jewish scholars. One of the best known works is Semen Dubnow's *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day* (New York, Ktav, 1975. 3v.), which contains in this new edition a biographical essay and a new introduction to the history of Russian and Soviet Jewry, written by Leon Shapiro. The comprehensive coverage for pre-1933 period is also provided by Jacob Katz in *From Prejudice to Destruction: Anti-Semitism, 1700-1933* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1980), which received numerous reviews in scholarly journals. The Nazi period is covered by many scholarly studies. One that also received numerous reviews is Lucy S. Dawidowicz's *The War Against the Jews 1933-1945* (New York, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975. 460p.). The eastern Polish-Ukrainian region during the Russian and

the Nazi occupations during the 1930s and 1940s is covered by Malcolm C. MacPherson in *The Blood of His Servants* (New York, Times Books, 1984. 310p.) and the postwar period by Benjamin Pinkus in *The Soviet Government and the Jews 1948-1967: A Documented Study* (London, Cambridge University Press, 1984. 612p.). Of other titles one can also mention Theodore Freedman's *Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union: Its Roots and Consequences* (New York, Freedom Library Press of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, 1984. 664p.) or Ilya Ehrenburg and Wasily Grossman's *The Black Book: The Ruthless Murder of Jews by German-Fascist Invaders throughout the Temporarily-Occupied Regions of the Soviet Union and in the Death Camps of Poland during the War of 1941-1945* (New York, Holocaust Publications; distr., Schocken, 1981), the Soviet translation by Hogn Glad and James S. Levine. Written from Ukrainian, Jewish, or Soviet points of view, these books offer different interpretations of tragic events and have to be used with caution.

Reviews: Aster and Potichnyj. Y. Bilinsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:372-73 (December 1984). A. A. Levin. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 16:2:134-36 (1984)

Katz. E. L. Evans. *German Studies Review* 4:3: 450-51 (October 1981). R. D. Hecht. *Modern Judaism* 1:2:235-43 (September 1981). S. M. Poppel. *American Historical Review* 86:5:1064-65 (December 1981). R. S. Levy. *Journal of Modern History* 54:1:78-80 (March 1982). S. Lowenstein. *Judaism* 31:3:376-79 (Summer 1982)

Dawidowicz. M. Freidberg. *Slavic Review* 34:4: 821-23 (December 1975). R. G. Kunzer. *Midstream* 21:9:68-73 (November 1975). M. Syrkin. *New Republic* 172:20:26-27 (May 17, 1975)

Ehrenburg and Grossman. T. Des Pres. *Nation* 234:14:433-36 (April 10, 1982). Z. Garber. *Reprint Bulletin* 27:2:6-7 (1982). J. Rubenstein. *Commentary* 74:3:58-60 (September 1982)

Ukrainians and Jews. J. S. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 23:4:380-81 (Winter 1967)

545. Zipperstein, Steven J. **The Jews in Odessa: A Cultural History, 1794-1881.** Stanford, Harvard University Press, 1985. 212p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation, this study analyzes Jewish history from the city's origins to 1881. Using newspaper reports, Jewish and non-Jewish, and other primary sources, Dr. Zipperstein concludes that the frontier environment of Odessa provided the Jewish population with more liberal policies of the Russian regime in

comparison to other cities in the Russian empire, resulting in more substantial economic opportunities. Immigrants from Brody in Western Ukraine brought Haskalah into Odessa, and its followers had little trouble attracting enterprising young Jews into their modern schools and synagogues. Dr. Zipperstein describes in some detail the traditional rivalry involving Greeks and Jews, including some analysis of the pogrom in 1871 that disillusioned many Jews about the Haskalah. Jewish minority in Ukraine is described and analyzed in many publications, e.g., F. L. Carlsten's "Nationalism and Anti-Semitism before 1914" in *The Rise of Fascism* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1980. pp. 9-44), or *Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union: Its Roots and Consequences* (New York, Freedom Library Press of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, 1984. 664p.), edited by Theodore Freedman. Because of the large Jewish population in Odessa, there are several publications about this city, e.g., A. Orbach's *New Voices of Soviet Jewry: A Study of the Russian-Jewish Press of Odessa in the Era of Great Reforms, 1860-1971* (Leiden, Brill, 1980. 289p.), and by the same author, "Jewish Intellectuals in Odessa in the Late Nineteenth Century" (*Nationalities Papers* 6:2:109-124 Fall 1978). Some of the more recent books on this subject are Benjamin Pinkus' *The Soviet Government and the Jews, 1948-1967: A Documented Study* (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1984. 612p.) and Bernard D. Weintryb's *The Jews of Poland: A Social and Economic History of the Jewish Community in Poland from 1100 to 1800* (Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1983. 424p.). **Reviews:** P. Herlihy. *The Russian Review* 46:1: 94-95 (January 1987)

Polish-Ukrainian Relations

546. Karaczko, Lucijan. "An Outline of the Tragic Polish-Ukrainian Relations." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:1:31-60 (Spring 1982).

This interesting account by Dr. Karaczko, a Ukrainian physician in Cracow, describes in some detail the systematic persecution of the Ukrainian minority in Poland, illustrating, among other things, such methods as denial of religious freedom, especially to Ukrainian Catholics, and the process of Polanization as evidenced by suppression of Ukrainian-language schools, cultural institutions, press, etc. Most of his observations are based on his personal experiences, but a number of Polish sources were

consulted; these are listed in the appended bibliography.

The period between World War I and World War II is examined by Dr. Bohdan Budurowycz in "Poland and the Ukrainian Problem 1921-1939" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:4:473-500 December 1983). The problems with Ukrainian nationalists are briefly presented by Dr. Alexander Motyl in "Ukrainian Nationalist Political Violence in Inter-War Poland, 1921-1939" (*East European Quarterly* 19:1:45-55 March 1985), and Dr. Roman Solchanyk summarizes the role of the Communist Party in Galicia in "The Comintern and the Communist Party of Western Ukraine, 1919-1928" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:2:181-97 June 1921). Professor Edward Wynot wrote a number of articles about minorities in Poland including the Ukrainian minority, e.g., "Poland's Christian Minorities, 1919-1939" (*Nationalities Papers* 13:2:209-246 Fall 1985), "The Ukrainians and the Polish Regime, 1937-1939" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 4:28:44-59 1970), and "World of Delusions and Disillusions: The National Minorities in Poland during World War II" (*Nationalities Papers* 7:2:177-96 Fall 1979).

547. Potichnyj, Peter J., ed. **Poland and Ukraine: Past and Present**. Edmonton, The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980. 364p.

The 16 papers compiled here were originally presented at the 11th Annual McMaster Conference in 1977. The main objective of the conference was to undertake a general survey of Polish-Ukrainian relations. The present volume consists of five sections: the historical legacy, cultural relations, economic ties and communications, World War II, and political problems. The first section consists of three essays: I. L. Rudnytsky's "Polish-Ukrainian Relations: The Burden of History," which offers a general framework for all other contributions, followed by A. Kamin'ski's "Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Its Citizens: Was the Commonwealth a Stepmother for Cossacks and Ruthenians?," F. E. Sysyn's "Ukrainian-Polish Relations in the Seventeenth Century: The Role of National Consciousness and National Conflict in the Khmelnytsky Movement," and Orest Subtelny's "Mazepists and Stanislawists: The First Ukrainian Emigres." Cultural relations are covered by three essays: Joseph Lobodowsky's "A Polish View of Polish-Ukrainian Influences," George Grabowicz's "The History of Polish-Ukrainian Literary Relations: A Literary and Cultural Perspective," and Vasyl Markus' "The Religious Situation of the Ukrainians in Poland and the Poles in Ukraine." Economic ties and communications are covered in

Volodymyr Bandera's "The Structure of Economic Interaction among Neighbouring Nations in East Europe," Georges Mond's "Some Remarks on Polish-Ukrainian Relations as Seen through Polish Eyes," Borys Lewytzkyj's "Political and Cultural Cooperation between the People's Republic of Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic," and Roman Szporluk's "The Role of the Press in Polish-Ukrainian Relations."

As was pointed out by Dr. S. Horak, "one may regret the absence of contributions on the Ukrainian-Polish problem in interwar Poland ... [but] ... on the other hand, considering the quality of most of the essays, and disregarding a few typographical and factual errors, the experiment succeeded and obviously opened the doors for future intellectual dialogs" (p. 96). Indeed, the volume presents a significant contribution to Polish-Ukrainian relations and is much superior to some previously published writings, e.g., N. D. Chubaty's "Ukraine between Poland and Russia" (*The Review of Politics* 8:3:331-51 1945) and similar works. Using this opportunity, one should mention that Piotr Woudycz's *Soviet-Polish Relations, 1917-1921* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1969. 403p.) offers a number of helpful illustrations of the Ukrainian problem during the Civil War period. Of special interest is the author's discussion of the Warsaw Pact of 1920.

Reviews: P. J. Best. *Polish Review* 28:3-4:241-42 (1982). S. M. Horak. *Nationalities Papers* 10:1:94-96 (Spring 1982). G. P. Kulchycky. *Canadian American Slavic Studies* 16:2:284-85 (Summer 1982). W. Veryha. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:1:101-102 (March 1982). B. Romanenchuk. *Ukrains'ka kniha* 10:3:100-103 (1980). B. Budurowycz. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:2: 276-78 (June 1981)

Ukraine in the United Nations

548. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "The Ukrainian SSR in International Affairs after World War II." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences* 9:1-2(27-28):147-66 (1961).

The invitation of Ukraine to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization on April 30, 1945 was a surprise to many countries because the Ukrainian SSR in 1923, upon "joining" the Soviet Union, relinquished her right to foreign representation. In late 1943 the Soviet government requested that seven republics be represented in the United Nations. This request was repeated by Gromyko in 1944 for all 16 republics, and on February 7, 1945, Molotov

formally requested the inclusion of at least two. With the backing of The Big Three, the Ukrainian SSR as well as Belorussia had no difficulty in being admitted to the United Nations. Professor Bilinsky traces the activities of the Ukrainian delegation in the United Nations, with proper documentation of several important events in the United Nation's diplomatic efforts.

One of the more recent articles on this subject is Dr. Alexander J. Motyl's article, "The Foreign Relations of the Ukrainian SSR" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:62-78 March 1982), which offers a good review of existing literature on this subject. According to the author, by 1980 the Ukrainian SSR was signatory to over 120 international agreements, treaties, and conventions. *Annals* also published a controversial article by the late Professor Bohdan T. Halajczuk, "The Soviet Ukraine as a Subject of International Law" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences* 9:1-2:167-88 1961), advocating the concept that Ukrainian SSR is what remains of the formally independent Ukrainian state, a view shared at one time by a number of Ukrainian scholars, e.g., V. Markus, and even politicians, e.g., Dmytro Andrievsky. According to such authors, the admission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations merely signifies the restoration of some of the competencies of which the Ukrainian state had been forcibly deprived.

549. Sawczuk, Konstantyn. "The Ukraine in the United Nations Organization: A Study in Soviet Foreign Policy, 1944-1950." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1969. 271p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Ukraine in the United Nations Organization. Study in Soviet Foreign Policy, 1944-50* (see entry 550).

550. Sawczuk, Konstantyn. *The Ukraine in the United Nations Organization. Study in Soviet Foreign Policy, 1944-50*. Boulder, Colo., East European Quarterly, 1975. 158p. (Eastern European Monographs, no. 9).

According to the preface, "the primary purpose of this study is to show how Ukraine became a founding member of the United Nations Organization, what significant political activities it performed there in the late 1940's, and what juristic status is to be attached to this Soviet Republic in the international community" (p. 1). This short monograph by the late Professor Sawczuk is divided into three major parts: preliminary information on important events before the San Francisco Conference (Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta), Soviet diplomacy in Ukrainian interpretation, and "Fiction and Reality," where the author argues with the

Soviet sources about the so-called independence of Soviet republics, including Soviet Ukraine. In conclusion, the author indicates that "it would seem that the Ukrainian Nation, a historically forgotten community of people, has an inherent right to belong to the world organization of a civilized society, whether it can or cannot be regarded as a sovereign independent state and whether it is represented by real or fictitious advocates" (p. 144). This argument by Dr. Sawczuk is open for discussion, and such discussion took place among Ukrainian community leaders in the 1960s and 1970s. One of the best treatments of this subject is Alexander Dallin's *The Soviet Union at the United Nations: An Inquiry into Soviet Motives and Objectives* (New York, Praeger, 1962), which provides a more balanced view of the subject. The author's appended bibliography omits a number of important works on this subject written by Ukrainian scholars, e.g., V. Holubnychyi, V. Markus, etc., citing only a few minor articles, e.g., Dr. V. Lysyj's in *Vilna Ukraina* (no. 34, 1962) or B. Halaichuk's "Has the United States Recognized Ukraine?" (*Ukrainian Quarterly*, January 1955). This topic still needs more comprehensive study and scholarly attention, similar to the short study by R. Yakemchouk, *L'Ukraine en droit international* (Louvain, Centre Ukrainienne d'etudes en Belgique, 1954). Unfortunately, of only limited value are Soviet publications on this topic published not only in Ukrainian but also in English. A good example of such journalistic exercises is V. Vasilenko and M. Lukashuk's *The Ukrainian SSR in Contemporary International Relations* (Kiev, Polityvydav Ukrainy, 1975. 80p.), which consists of seven brief chapters describing primarily Soviet propaganda efforts using the forum of the United Nations.

World War I

General Works

551. Pipes, Richard. *The Formation of the Soviet Union. Communism and Nationalism 1917-1923*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1954. 355p. (Russian Research Center Studies, v. 13).

Partially based on a doctoral dissertation, Professor Pipes' monograph constitutes one of the classic contributions for this period in the Soviet Union. Concentrating on the formative years, Dr. Pipes presents the material in six chapters: "The National Problem in Russia," "1917 and the Disintegration of the Russian

Empire," "Soviet Conquest of Ukraine and Belorussia," "Soviet Conquest of the Moslem Borderlands," "Soviet Conquest of the Caucasus," and "The Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." As the author indicates in his preface, the "main emphasis is on the national movements in the borderlands, on the relations between them and the Communist movement. It has as its main objective an analysis of the role which the entire national question played in the Russian Revolution" (p. vii). In a separate chapter on Ukraine the author discusses in some detail the fall of the Ukrainian Central Rada, the formation of the Communist Party of Ukraine and its early activities, as well as the war between the Ukrainian national forces and the communists in 1919. The chapter is well documented, and this monograph is by far one of the best for this period of Soviet history.

Not limited to one period is *The Russian Empire* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1967. 813p.) by Hugh Seton-Watson, author of several books on Russia and the Soviet Union, including *The Decline of Imperial Russia, 1855-1914* (New York, Praeger, 1956. 406p.). In this comprehensive book the author offers an exceptionally useful brief survey of Soviet imperialism, starting with a historical review of Moscow's conquests in the last 400 years. Containing many references to the Ukrainian problem, Professor Watson's book is one of the most readable monographs on this subject.

Walter Kolarz's books, *Russia and Her Colonies* (London, George Philip, 1952. 334p.) and *Communism and Colonialism: Essays* (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1964. 147p.), discuss the impact of the Communist dictatorship on several nationalities, with large sections devoted to the Ukrainian problem. Among titles of a different quality one can mention E. Day Corman's *Soviet Imperialism* (Washington, D.C., Public Affairs Press, 1950. 175p.) and Victor S. Mamatey's *Soviet Russian Imperialism* (Princeton, N.J., Van Nostrand, 1964. 192p.). Volodymyr Bohdaniuk's *The Real Face of Russia: Essays and Articles* (London, Ukrainian Information Service, 1967. 276p.) is simply too journalistic, and historical elements of Russian imperialism are examined by a number of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian authors from a rather narrow perspective. An impressive scholarly work dealing with the Polish-Ukrainian attempt to take Kiev and the Polish-Soviet war was prepared by Norman Davies—*White Eagle-Red Star: The Polish-Soviet War 1919-1920* (London, MacDonald, 1972. 318p.).

Reviews: E. Vytanovych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 9:1:85-87 (Winter 1955). J. S. Curtiss. *Slavic Review* 3:2:409 (Summer 1955). M. Dobriansky.

Problems/People USSR 2:70-71 (February 1959). V. O. *Ukrainian Review* 2:1:87-89 (Summer 1955).

552. Procyk, Anna. "Nationality Policy of the White Movement: Relations between the Volunteer Army and the Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1973. 328p.

Presented in this study is evidence that the White movement had as its primary goal not merely opposition to Bolshevism, but the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Russian empire. The author explains that the White armies regarded both the Bolsheviks and the non-Russian nationalists with disfavor, considering them equally responsible for the break-up of the empire, and that this attitude prevailed in spite of the fact that each borderland government contained elements favoring federal ties with Russia, including Skoropads'kyi's regime in Kiev. Strongly influenced by the Russian Kadets, the White generals felt they could not accommodate the political aspirations of the nationalities without changing their principal objectives and political goals.

553. Stojko, Wolodymyr. "The Attitude of the Russian Provisional Government towards the Non-Russian Problems of Its Empire." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1969. 284p.

After providing a historical background within the context of the tsarist imperial setting, this study examines the activities and aspirations of Ukrainians, Finns, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, Poles, Georgians, Armenians, and the Moslem peoples of the Russian Empire between March and November 1917. Ukrainians and Finns, in particular, called for independence, but the Provisional Government, while formally sanctioning basic democratic rights, resisted steps that would have allowed self-government of the non-Russian peoples. The author concludes that, although the non-Russian peoples failed to realize their national aspirations during this transitional period, they took an important step forward in strengthening their national movements and affirming their national goals.

Civil War

554. Brinkley, George A., Jr. "Allied Intervention and the Volunteer Army in South Russia, 1917-1921." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1964. 617p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Volunteer Army* (see entry 555).

555. Brinkley, George A. **The Volunteer Army and Allied Intervention in South Russia, 1917-1921: A Study of the Politics and Diplomacy of the Russian Civil War.** Notre Dame, Ind., University of Notre Dame Press, 1966. 446p.

According to the preface, this book focuses on "the interrelations between the Allied Powers and the Volunteer Army" (p. xiii). Richly documented, it describes the short-lived first intervention in Murmansk and Archangel, followed by the landing of the French troops in Odesa and Sevastopol in December 1918. The final part of the study deals with "The Fall of the Volunteer Army" and describes the major causes of the Whites' failure. Professor Brinkley expresses little interest in the Ukrainian national movement, and his description of Petliura's relationship with Denikin is of rather marginal interest to Ukrainian scholars. Similar in scope is John Bradley's *Allied Intervention in Russia, 1917-1920* (New York, Basic Books, 1968. 251p.), which relies mainly on correspondence between leaders of Western governments and their diplomatic and military agents in Eastern Europe. The best account of this subject of interest to students of modern Ukrainian history is W. H. Chamberlin's *The Russian Revolution: 1917-1921* (New York, Grosset and Dunlap, 1965. 2v.), which analyzes Ukrainian military forces in some detail, paying special attention to the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. The reader might also be interested in Wolodymyr Kosyk's *La politique de la France à l'égard de l'Ukraine, mars 1917-février 1918* (Paris, Publications de la Sorbonne, 1981. 304p.), based on solid research at the archives of the British and French foreign ministries.

Reviews: Brinkley. S. Pushkarev. *Slavic Review* 28:4:648-49 (December 1969)

Bradley, J. S. Pushkarev. *Slavic Review* 28:4:648-49 (December 1969). J. A. White. *American Historical Review* 77:183-84 (1972)

Kosyk. K. Huytan. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:2:327-28 (June 1983). J. Sawka. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:2:282-85 (Summer 1982)

556. Carley, Michael Jabara. "The French Intervention in the Russian Civil War, November 1917-April 1919." Ph.D. diss., Queen's University at Kingston (Canada), 1976. 517p.

The fall of the Russian Provisional Government of Alexander Kerensky and the subsequent intervention by the French government is extensively explored in this study, based on research from the French archives in Paris. The rebellion of the Allied Czech Legion in Siberia, creation of the *banque d'émission*, plans for

commercial and industrial consortia in Russia, and France's plan for military intervention in Ukraine are discussed in detail.

557. Kenez, Peter. **Civil War in South Russia, 1918-1920.** Berkeley, University of California Press, 1971-1977. 2v.

Based on unpublished materials at Columbia University and the Hoover Institution, Professor Kenez released his first volume in 1971 under the subtitle "The First Year of Volunteer Army," and the second in 1977, under the subtitle "The Defeat of Whites." As was pointed out in several reviews, Western scholars have written extensively on the subject of White forces and comparatively little about the winning Soviet side. Both volumes are probably inferior to G. Brinkley's *The Volunteer Army and Allied Intervention in South Russia, 1917-1921* (see entry 555), and the student of Ukrainian problems will find little new in Kenez' study. An important aspect of this book is the analysis of social and economic policies; the book examines the parochial view of different Cossack groups and provides details of all important battlefields in Ukraine. The author shows a great deal of sympathy toward Denikin and Wrangel, trying also to depict their human weaknesses.

A related book is Michael Jakara Carley's *Revolution and Intervention: The French Government and the Russian Civil War 1917-1919* (Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1983. 265p.), which examines the governmental structure of White forces and their relations with French officials. Again, the roles of the Ukrainian National Army and such figures as Vynnychenko and Petliura are poorly explained, and these weaknesses are based on inadequate sources. Because of the great deal of material written on the Civil War, we refer the reader to Paul Horecky's *Russia and the Soviet Union* (see entry 12) and Stephen Horak's *Russia, the USSR, and Eastern Europe*, main volume and supplements (see entries 8-10), for additional information on this subject.

Reviews: J. M. Thompson. *Slavic Review* 31:4:897-98 (December 1972). D. J. Raleigh. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:1:111-12 (March 1979). E. Mawdsley. *Soviet Studies* 32:1:147-48 (January 1980)

558. Smart, Terry Lee. "The French Intervention in the Ukraine, 1918-1919." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1968. 186p.

This dissertation reevaluates the short-lived French intervention in Ukraine in the winter of 1918-1919. The author describes the deterioration of French-Bolshevik relations in 1918, the formulation of French policy toward the

Ukrainian national movement and Denikin's Volunteer Army, the occupation of Odessa, military operations against Red forces, and French withdrawal from Ukraine in April 1919. The author concludes that French withdrawal was not the result of military defeat, but the recognition of the military impotence of Ukrainian and Russian anti-Bolsheviks and that French action was successful in terms of French interests.

559. Stetten, Nancy. "The National Question of the Russian Civil War, 1917-1921." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1977. 249p.

Divided into three parts, part 1 examines the national question in Russia before and during the Revolution. Part 2 looks at self-determination in terms of the right to secede, independent Soviet states, and creating Soviet autonomy, and part 3 delves into the changing policies within Russia, discussing national culture and colonization policy. The author then presents her conclusions on the national question during the years 1917-1921.

560. Thambirajah, Muniandy. "The Collapse of the Anti-Bolshevik Movement in South Russia, 1917-1920." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1975. 315p.

Although this study presents no new evidence to this field of research, agreeing with most previously held conclusions on the subject, it does relate these events to other anti-communist efforts and thus contributes to a better understanding of this time in history. Beginning with its origins, the author covers the problems faced by the Volunteer Army during its existence, analyzing the causes of the failure of the Whites.

The Ukrainian State, 1917-1920

561. Adams, Arthur E. **Bolsheviks in the Ukraine. The Second Campaign, 1918-1919.** Port Washington, N.Y., Kennikat Press, 1973. 440p.

Bolsheviks in the Ukraine is a reissue of an edition published by Yale University Press in 1963. Professor Adams focuses on the Bolsheviks' second campaign in Ukraine and its immediate consequences for the Bolsheviks themselves and Ukraine. The author, a professor of Russian history at Michigan State University, received the Stanford University Borden Award for his scholarship in this work.

In 12 chapters, beginning with Stalin's sanction of the establishment of a new Ukrainian

Soviet government on November 28, 1918, and concluding with the imposition of the third Soviet regime in Ukraine in 1920, the author brings out a number of details crucial to Ukraine's struggle for independence. Focusing his study on the activities of the colorful partisan leader, Otaman Hryhor'yev (Grigorev in Adam's transliteration), Symon Petliura, the Russian general Denikin, and Antonov-Ovseenko, the Bolshevik military commander on the Ukrainian front, the author displays adequate knowledge of how significant influences such as those of the Cossack and peasant partisan leaders, while totally outside the Communist Party and Soviet hierarchy, affected the course of the campaign. He analyzes the military strategies of the time as well as their effects on future political, economic, and social developments, drawing the conclusion that: "To the extent that the nationalist parties helped to rouse and educate the nation, theirs was a lasting victory" (p. 401). Professor Adams dramatizes historical events in a compelling and readable manner and bares the intimate details of Soviet Russia's conquest of Ukraine. At the same time, Professor Adams also manages to depict the political and social chaos of the period, providing a revealing critique of the policies and techniques used in the Sovietization of Ukraine and proving that Soviet power was, indeed, imposed upon Ukrainians against their will. The author's work has a dramatic quality uncommon in a historical monograph.

Unfortunately, the study is marred by an anti-Ukrainian bias evident in comments such as "Hetman Mazepa betrayed Russia" (p. 8), "expatriate Ukrainophile, Galician chauvinists" (p. 407), and the statement that the *Haidamaky* were "murderous peasant brigands" (p. 3).

The author concludes the volume with an appended bibliography of sources consulted, showing extensive use of Antonov-Ovseenko's memoirs, the Trotsky archives, and Ukrainian and Russian communist and non-communist literature. Adams' work supplements the much broader study by Professor Jurij Borys, *The Russian Communist Party and the Sovietization of Ukraine* (see entry 602). Readers may wish to pursue the subject further in *The War and Ukrainian Democracy* by Nyk'for Hryhoriiv (Toronto, 1945. 206p.), which includes a number of documents pertaining to the history of Ukraine but is unfortunately written from the author's somewhat biased Ukrainian socialist viewpoint. A comprehensive work prepared by Edward Carr is *History of Soviet Russia* (London, Macmillan, 1951-1964. 7v.), with three volumes called *The Bolshevik Revolution* (published in 1951-1952 and reissued by Norton in 1985). The first volume deals with

various aspects of the Bolshevik Revolution, devoting some space to the role of Ukraine during that time. Carr describes the independence struggle of Ukrainian people from the time of the organization of the Central Rada, and subsequent volumes cover the period of Ukrainization, the role of Ukrainian national communism, etc. The author seems to be familiar with the Ukrainian problem in the Soviet Union, and on several occasions emphasizes the economic value of Ukraine and Ukrainian national aspirations.

Reviews: M. M. Luther. *Soviet Review* 23:4: 751-52 (December 1964). J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 11:1-2(31-32):255-57 (1968). N. Chubatyj. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 2:4:379-80 (Summer 1964). L. Shankowsky. *The Ukrainian Review* 1:90-94 (1966).

562. Danko, Joseph. "Plebiscite of Carpatho-Ruthenians in the United States Recommending Union of Carpatho-Ruthenia with the Czechoslovak Republic." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 11:1-2(31-32):184-207 (1964-1968).

After World War I, Carpatho-Ruthenia (or Carpatho-Ukraine) was united on a federative basis with the Czechoslovak Republic. This event was influenced by a number of factors, among them the activities of Rusyns in the United States. Some groups of Rusyns (Ruthenians) sought incorporation of this territory into Russia, while others opted for the union with Ukraine. The role of Masaryk and his advocacy of the liberation of smaller nations is discussed in some detail by Dr. Danko. He also comments on plebiscites conducted by the Rusyn ethnic group in the United States. Several articles on this subject are written in the periodical *Carpatho-Rusyn American* (primarily by Dr. Paul Magocsi), and the reader should also consult Dr. A. Pekar's "Historical Background of Carpatho-Ruthenians in America" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 13:1-4(49-52):87-102 1976). For the most recent period there is Dr. Vincent Shandor's "Annexation of the Carpatho-Ukraine to Ukrainian SSR" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:3:243-54 Fall 1957), one of the more informative articles written by an active participant in political events in this region before World War II.

563. Doroshenko, Dmytro. **History of Ukraine, 1917-1923. Vol. II. The Ukrainian Hetman State of 1918.** Winnipeg, Manitoba, The Basilian Press, 1973. 611p.

Written by a prominent historian, Dmytro Doroshenko (1882-1951), this second volume is an English translation of the author's *Istoriia*

Ukrainy, 1917-1923 (New York, Bulava, 1954. 2v.), specifically of the second volume that covers the period of the Hetmanate. There are 23 chapters, beginning with the return of Central Rada to Kiev, General Skoropatsky's coup d'etat, F. Lyzohub's cabinet, etc., followed by internal problems of the Hetmanate and international relations, with the last chapter discussing the fall of the Ukrainian Hetman state. There are 12 appendixes with reproductions of several documents, e.g., protocol of the economic treaty between the Ukrainian state, Germany, and Austria-Hungary; several illustrations of cabinet members and foreign dignitaries; and an index of persons. Professor Doroshenko was a minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet and had firsthand knowledge of all major political events. For a historian of Doroshenko's caliber, the monograph is somewhat biased, and with few exceptions (e.g., such authors as P. Khrystiuk and a few other socialist leaders), most material represented in footnotes and as part of the narrative has a pro-hetman slant. The book was written in the early 1920s, and in his later works Professor Doroshenko revised some of his beliefs. Probably the most objective treatment of the Hetmanate as well as of the entire period of the Ukrainian revolution, is John Reshetar's *The Ukrainian Revolution* (see entry 580). The reader will find a brief biography of this outstanding historian in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* (1:2:182-83 Fall 1951). In addition, the reader should consult Dr. Peter Borowsky's *Deutsche Ukraine Politik 1918, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Wirtschaftsfragen* (Lübeck, Mathiesen Verlag, 1970. 316p.).

564. Dushnyck, Walter. "Efforts toward Russian-Ukrainian Understanding and Failures: March to November 1917." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University in Munich, 1964. 162p.

This dissertation examines relations between the Ukrainian Central Rada and the Russian Provisional Government. Included are detailed descriptions of the formation and work of the Rada, attitudes of the peasantry and military toward autonomy, the effects of the various congresses, and a detailed analysis of existing relationships between the Rada and the Provisional Government. The author describes the activities of the Russian Provisional Government with regard to Ukraine and Ukrainian reactions to their attitudes and demands. The dissertation ends with the events of the October Revolution. The author concludes that the failure of the Russian Provisional Government to reach an understanding with the Ukrainian Central Rada contributed to its downfall and

profoundly affected the course of events in the territories of the former tsarist empire.

Dr. Dushnyck, editor of the *Ukrainian Quarterly* for many years, is the author of numerous essays and articles, many journalistic, about Ukrainian affairs, particularly events during World War I. One of the best accounts of this nature is his *In Quest of Freedom 1918-1958. In Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence* (New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1958. 94p.).

565. Fedyshyn, Oleh. **Germany's Drive to the East and the Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1918.** New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1971. 401p.

Based on the author's doctoral dissertation (see entry 566), Professor Fedyshyn's study is twofold: "to explain a somewhat neglected aspect of Germany's Ostpolitik of the World War I period and to contribute to a better understanding of the most critical phase of the Ukrainian National Revolution—the years 1917 and 1918" (p. vii). The author further states that "the emphasis in this book is on the plans, rather than on their implementations. By this I mean the German plans for the Ukraine, the chief prize of the German's drive to the east during this period ..." (p. viii). The material is presented in twelve chapters, covering in the first chapter preliminary matters (general background on Ukrainian national movement). Succeeding chapters are devoted to German war aims in the East, 1914-1916; the German policy toward Russia, the Ukrainian Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; and the occupation of Ukraine. The first five chapters are rather brief, and the reader will find that most of the information is available not only in Ukrainian or Russian sources but also in such classic contributions as J. Reshetar's *The Ukrainian Revolution* (see entry 580) and in the less-scholarly *Ukraine and the European Turmoil* (see entry 583) by Stachiv and Chirovsky. More interesting is chapter 6, "The Aftermath: The Development of Occupation Policies," based primarily on German and Austrian archival materials captured by the allied armies after the fall of Berlin. Subsequent chapters deal with General Skoropodsky's coup d'état, the Hetmanate period, and the economic exploitation of Ukraine by German military forces. The book concludes with chapters on German policies in the Crimea, the fall of the Hetmanate, and the end of the occupation. There are a number of helpful appendixes containing reproduced documents, e.g., "Field Marshall Von Eichorn's Land Cultivation Order," a glossary of persons, and a bibliography including archival materials used by the author. In general, Professor Fedyshyn's study

is well executed and documented. Some of the shortcomings were pointed out in reviews. For example, Professor Kamenetsky feels that Fedyshyn "states that economic rather than national or ideological considerations determined the overthrow of the Rada and the support of Hetman's State by the Germans. The limitations of Fedyshyn's thesis lie first of all in his failure to investigate more clearly the German *Oststaatenpolitik*. In the diplomatic history of the Second Reich, this concept could have been traced indirectly to Bismarck, who was concerned primarily not with the economic preservation of the East, but with providing an alternative policy toward Russia.... The buffer-states concept including the Ukraine was stressed in the German diplomatic correspondence at the very early stage of the war..." (pp. 166-67).

Less comprehensive, but also based on primary sources, is the German work by Hans Beyer, *Die Mittelmächte und die Ukraine, 1918* (München, Isar Verlag, 1956. 58p.), depicting the role played by the Poles, Germans and Ukrainians (Kost' Levyts'kyi) during World War I and indicating, among other things, that Ukraine was able to weaken Russia militarily.

Reviews: J. A. Armstrong. *American Historical Review* 77:182-83 (1972). W. Bihl. *Austrian Historical Yearbook* 8:326-27 (1972). E. Breuning. *Soviet Studies* 24:311-13 (October 1972). F. Epstein. *Russian Review* 31:286-93 (1972). O. Gerus. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:356-59 (1972). I. Kamenetsky. *Slavic Review* 31:166-67 (1972). S. Pech. *Library Journal* 95:3774 (1972). M. Sosnowsky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:406-408 (1971).

566. Fedyshyn, Oleh Sylvester. "German Plans and Policies in the Ukraine and the Crimea, 1917-1918." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1962. 427p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Germany's Drive to the East and the Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1918* (see entry 565).

567. Hoffman, Jerry Hans. "The Ukrainian Adventure of the Central Powers, 1914-1918." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1967. 254p.

This study of the evolution of German and Austro-Hungarian interests in Ukraine focuses on the impact of military requirements on political decision-making. It is shown that German military policy had no overall direction or long-range objectives, while economic planners produced unrealistic long-term plans. As a result, military authorities in Ukraine proceeded

independently of the government's policy makers. In short, the Germans showed little unity of purpose and direction.

568. Hunchak, Taras, ed. **The Ukraine, 1917-1921: A Study in Revolution.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1977. 424p.

The bulk of the 14 chapters constituting this symposium originated in a conference dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian revolution sponsored in 1968 by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York. As is indicated in the preface, this collection of articles deals primarily with Eastern Ukraine, and for the most part, social and economic factors are beyond the scope of the book. As in most publications of this type, the material is not of even quality, although one may disagree with Professor Gerus that "from the point of view of a specialist, the Hunchak collection cannot be hailed as a major contribution to Ukrainian history" (p. 131). Indeed, there are more synthesizing studies on this subject, e.g., J. Reshetar's *The Ukrainian Revolution* (see entry 580) or Borys' *The Russian Communist Party and the Sovietization of the Ukraine* (see entry 602), but nevertheless there are several chapters in this book that should receive special attention in the scholarly community. The arrangement of articles is chronological and later thematical. In addition to a brief introduction written by Richard Pipes, the initial article was written by W. Stojko, discussing Ukrainian national aspirations and the Russian Provisional Government. It is followed by I. Kamenetsky's article on Hrushevs'kyi and Central Rada, and Hunchak's description of the regime of Hetman Skoropadskyi. The "Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic," written by M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak, concludes the chronological sequence. In general, all four articles offer little new on the subject, especially to the reader familiar with Ukrainian and other Slavic languages. In two interesting and well-documented articles Y. Bilinsky and J. Reshetar discuss the nature of Russian Bolshevism in Ukraine, followed by J. Borys on political parties and equally interesting articles by I. L. Rudnytsky on "The Fourth Universal and Its Ideological Antecedents." Church affairs are analyzed by B. Bociurkiw, and the role of the Ukrainian peasantry is well presented by A. Adams. F. Sysyn deals with N. Makhno, offering little new on this topic. Ukrainian relations with the West are presented by O. Fedyshyn, G. Brinkley, and C. Warvariv. The four Universals of Central Rada are reproduced in the appendix, concluding this interesting, though not

always even, presentation of the most turbulent period in modern Ukrainian history.

Reviews: B. Dmytryshyn. *American Historical Review* 83:5:1304-1305 (December 1978). A. P. Lamis. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:4:525-31 (December 1978). I. Liber. *Suchasnist* 18:6:115-19 (June 1978). J. F. Bradley. *Slavonic and East European Review* 57:4:613-14 (October 1979). O. W. Gerus. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:1:131-33 (March 1979). S. L. Guthrie. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:2:83-85 (Fall 1979). H. Hecker. *Osteuropa* 29:1:77 (January 1979). B. Borowsky. *Jahrbucher für Geschichte Osteuropas* 28:4:602-604 (1979). T. B. Ciuciura. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:3:293-96 (Autumn 1979).

569. Jurczenko, O. "The Bolshevik Conquest of the Ukraine." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 1:5-28 (1955).

Written by a noted jurist and former associate of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev, this article reviews some Soviet literature published in the early 1950s, primarily works by A. Lykholat (*The Defeat of the Nationalistic Counter-revolution in Ukraine, 1917-1922* (Moscow, 1954, published in Russian), N. Suprunenko, and Ukrainian emigré historian D. Doroshenko, that discuss Soviet-Ukrainian relations and establishment of the communist regime in Ukraine. Professor Jurczenko provides all necessary details about several abortive attempts organized in Russia in 1917 and 1918 to extend the Bolshevik power to Ukraine, including the so-called "second campaign." Jurczenko also wrote "The First Stage in the Bolshevik Conquest of the Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 6:56-67 1958) as well as several essays and monographs in Ukrainian discussing the Soviet legal system.

570. Kamenetsky, Ihor. "The Ukrainian Central Rada and the Status of the German and Austrian Troops Following the Peace Treaty of Brest Litovsk." *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19-20(75-76):119-22 (1982-1983).

Author of several articles and the monograph *Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine* (see entry 654), Professor Kamenetsky investigates in this article the nature and causes of friction that developed between Ukraine and the Central Powers. The author has supplied translations of some pertinent German documents, and his brief essay is well documented.

There is a significant volume of periodical literature pertaining to World War I and the Ukrainian revolution. We recommend to the reader Petro Matiaszek's "The Ukrainian Central Rada of 1917: An Analysis of the Historical Literature" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1-2:50-63

Spring-Summer 1987) as a good bibliographic guide on this subject. Among a number of good articles is J. S. Reshetar, Jr.'s synthetic "The Ukrainian Revolution in Retrospect" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 10:2:116-32 1968), an older but still relevant treatment of this subject by an authority in this area. Dr. Wolodymyr Stojko wrote about "The Relations between Ukrainian Central Rada and the Russian Provisional Government" (*Nationalities Papers* 3:1:34-45 Spring 1975), and M. Mintz on "The Secretariat of Internationality Affairs [Sekretariat Mizhnatsionalnykh Sprav] of the Ukrainian General Secretariat, 1917-1918" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:25-42 March 1982). There are also a number of memoirs, e.g., L. Chykalenko's "Ukrainian-Russian Negotiations in 1920: A Recollection" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 7:1647-55 1959) and more general articles, e.g., J. Epstein's "German-Ukrainian Operations during World War I" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:162-68 Summer 1959) or S. Horak's "Ukraine and Germany in Both World Wars" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:36-45 Spring 1957). Some research studies have been done in other Western European languages, e.g., W. Kosyk's *La politique de la France a l'égard l'Ukraine, mars 1917-février 1918* (Paris, Pub. de la Sorbonne, 1981. 304p.).

571. Kark, John S. "British Policy toward Ukrainian Statehood, 1917-1921." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1978. 353p.

This work looks at British policy toward Ukrainian statehood during the period before and after the peace treaty at Brest-Litovsk. The author asserts that British policy toward Ukrainian statehood was governed by the amount of assistance the Ukrainians could give the British in the war against the Central Powers. When the Ukrainians were unable to make a contribution, the British chose not to become involved.

572. Kulchycky, George Peter. "The Ukrainian Insurgent Movement 1919 to 1926." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1970. 308p.

The Ukrainian insurgent movement developed in a period of revolutionary chaos and grew into a significant military force. This dissertation examines the social and political factors that influenced the movement and details its history from the creation of the Central Rada, which was almost immediately overthrown by Pavlo Skoropadsky and supplanted by the Directorate, to the military activities of Denikin's Volunteer Army and the UNR Army and the final defeat of the Ukrainian partisans at the battle of Bazar.

573. Luther, Michael Martin. "The Birth of Soviet Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1962. 296p.

Promising legal equality and autonomy to the non-Russian peoples of the empire, while assuring left-wing critics of the speedy assimilation of non-Russians by the Russians, Lenin's nationality policy produced conflicts among Bolsheviks in the non-Russian territories, particularly in Ukraine. The author describes the programs of the principle Bolshevik groups in Ukraine, the attempts to seize power, the creation of the Soviet-Ukrainian republic, and the aftermath of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. With Lenin's support the right wing eventually emerged victorious at the Moscow conference, which now became significant as the founding meeting for both the Soviet-Ukrainian republic and Party organization.

574. Nahayevsky, Isidore. **History of the Modern Ukrainian State, 1917-1923.** Munich, Ukrainian Free University and Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1966. 317p.

Reverend Nahayevsky is the author of several works pertaining to Ukrainian history, including *History of Ukraine* (see entry 302), *Starodavnna Ukraina v svilli istorychnykh pamiatnykiv* ([Ancient Ukraine in the Light of Historical Sources] Yorkton, Sask., Redeemer's Voice Press, 1961. 216p.), and several others. The present volume offers, in the first chapter, a brief historical background ("From Mazepa till the Ukrainian Revolution in 1917"), and in the subsequent eight chapters the author describes the activities of the Ukrainian Central Rada, the Hetman state, the Ukrainian National Republic at the time of the Directorate, with four concluding chapters: "The Joint March on Kiev," "The Second March on Kiev," "Ukraine's International Relations," and "Spiritual and Cultural Life in the Ukrainian State." This work was very popular among youth and laypeople of second and third generations, but to the scholar and student of Ukrainian history, it will offer nothing new except occasional bias, probably related to a selective use of sources, most of them Ukrainian and Polish, with some titles in English. The author is more comfortable describing events on Western Ukrainian territory and occasionally is simply wrong in analyzing military operations. For example, the emphasis of this work is on diplomatic and military history; nevertheless, even in this area, Reverend Nahayevsky introduced a number of factual errors. Thus the statement, "The soldiers lost their confidence in the ability of and political leadership of Petlyura" (p. 192) is hardly substantiated by any evidence, e.g., the author

describes the events of August 1919 and the possibility of an early meeting of the Ukrainian army with Denikin. It is also not true that the UHA (Ukrainian Galician Army) was ten times larger in comparison to Petlyura's forces. Information given about both armies is incorrect (p. 179). Sal'sky's "Iron Division" (p. 191) is a misprint (instead, General Sal'sky was in charge of the Zaporozhian Corps and Colonel Udovychenko was in charge of the Iron Division). Such factual errors are rather numerous and detract from the narrative. Nevertheless, this synthetic work by Reverend Nahayevsky has some merit for the uninitiated, and as noted before, it is rather popular among Ukrainians who are not disturbed by the author's "patriotic style" and occasional inaccuracies.

Reviews: L. Shankovsky. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 4:15-16:116-22 (1967). R. S. Sullivant. *Slavic Review* 22:3:559-60 (1963). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 18:3:265-66 (Autumn 1962)

575. Pidhainy, Oleh S. **The Formation of the Ukrainian Republic.** Toronto, The New Review Books, 1966. 685p.

From a scholarly standpoint, this is a weak study covering the establishment and activities of the Ukrainian Central Rada, including the relationship with the Russian Provisional Government and de facto recognition of the Ukrainian Republic by Great Britain and France. There are separate chapters on the Rada's relationship with the Soviet regime, the subsequent Russo-Ukrainian war, and the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. In spite of rich documentation, with the possible exception of diplomatic activities (chapters 5-7), the author provides a rather superficial account of the important events of this period.

An abridged version of the initial chapters (somewhat modified in 1966) appeared under the title *The Ukrainian-Polish Problem in the Dissolution of the Russian Empire, 1914-1917* (Toronto, New Review Books, 1962. 125p.) with the following chapters: "The Emergence of the Polish-Ukrainian Border Problem," "The Revolution of 1917 and the Border," and "The Formation of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian Polish Question."

Reviews: R. A. Adams. *American Historical Review* 72:4:1451-52 (July 1967). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 23:1:75-76 (Spring 1967). L. Shankov'skyi. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 4:13-14:103-107 (1967). O. W. Gerus. *Canadian Slavonic Studies* 3:3:594-96 (1969)

576. Pidhainy, Oleh S., and Alexandra I. Pidhainy. **The Ukrainian Republic in the Great**

East-European Revolution. A Bibliography. Toronto, New Review Books, 1971-1975. 2v.

In glancing through Paul Horecky's standard work, *Russia and the Soviet Union* (see entry 11), it is easy to see that very little has been published in English about Ukraine, especially in the area of reference materials. Thus, theoretically speaking, the present compilation should have been welcomed as a much-needed bibliography of monographs, memoirs, and articles pertaining to the turbulent years from 1917-1923. It should be noted that a related work (covering different periods but less comprehensive and better executed) is A. Dallin's *The German Occupation of the USSR in World War II: A Bibliography* (1966). Dr. Alexander Dallin is the author of a well known study, *German Rule in Russia, 1941-45* (see entry 651), and his bibliography covers much of the material pertaining directly to Ukraine, for during that period the entire territory of Ukraine was occupied by Germany.

The present work is the fifth and sixth volumes in a projected series that never fully materialized. The first volume, *The Formation of the Ukrainian Republic* (see entry 575), was disappointing, and, unfortunately, this is also true of this bibliography. The first volume contains two chapters on general sources and Ukraine in the pre-revolutionary era, followed by five chapters in volume two covering the period from March 1917 to November 1917, November 1918 to April 1918, the Hetmanate, November 1918 to August 1919, and September 1918 to April 1920. The final chapter is entitled "The Decline of the Ukrainian Republic." Both volumes contain thousands of unannotated entries in several languages. There is a separate listing of abbreviations of serial titles but no index. The material listed here is of uneven quality, titles are not translated or even transliterated, and bibliographic information is incomplete (publisher and pages missing), with many inconsistencies and typographical and factual errors. Thus, in spite of its "comprehensiveness," this bibliography is of marginal value to researchers.

Reviews: B. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1973, entry 264. L. Wynar. *American Reference Books Annual* 1976, entry 375. V. Veryha. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 13(49-52):133-35 (1976). J. Birch. *Soviet Studies* 24:4:600-601 (April 1973). L. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 3-4 (35-36):127-28 (1972)

577. Prymak, Thomas M. "The First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets and Its Antecedents." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:3-19 (Spring 1979).

Based on numerous secondary sources (Soviet and emigré), this short account provides a clear picture of the events that led to the establishment of the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets. The best source on this subject is J. Reshetar's *The Ukrainian Revolution* (see entry 580) or J. Borys' *The Russian Communist Party and the Sovietization of the Ukraine* (see entry 602).

578. Rakowsky, Jeremy. "Franco-British Policy toward the Ukrainian Revolution, March 1917 to February 1918." Ph.D. diss., Case Western Reserve University, 1974. 378p.

The development of the Ukrainian national revolution and Franco-British policies toward it is the focus of this study. The response of the British and French governments to developments in Ukraine was predicated on their need to maintain the Eastern front in the war with the Central Powers. Following the refusal of the Bolsheviks to continue in the war effort, the two governments granted de facto recognition to the Ukrainian People's Republic. However, when it became evident to the Ukrainian leadership that the allies could not provide sufficient military support, they concluded a peace treaty with the Central Powers in return for military aid.

579. Reshetar, John S. "Ukraine and Revolution (1917-1920)." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1950. 227p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1920. A Study in Nationalism* (see entry 580).

580. Reshetar, John S. *The Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1920. A Study in Nationalism*. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1952. 363p. (Reprinted Arno Press, 1972).

In his preface, Professor Reshetar states: "The person who undertakes to describe and evaluate the events of this period of civil war and revolution cannot but be aware of a large number of works with an anti-Ukrainian bias which have come from the pens of Soviet and anti-Bolshevik Russian writers. Yet if the story of the national movement is to be told accurately, it must be based primarily on the accounts of the men who made it possible" (p. viii). Indeed, such statements by American scholars were rare in the 1950s, and most of the material published during this time showed a pronounced Russian or even Soviet bias.

After more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Reshetar's study, originally based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 579), is still unsurpassed in scholarly literature. It is by far the best and

most objective study of the Ukrainian Revolution, offering many interesting insights into political and military events during 1917-1920. The first chapter provides background information on Ukrainian national revival, starting with the cultural renaissance originated by Ivan Kotliarevs'kyi, generally considered to be the founder of modern Ukrainian literature. Brief sketches of prominent Ukrainian personalities of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are interestingly written, e.g., on the greatest Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko; one of the most prominent Ukrainian politicians and scholars, M. Drahomaniv; one of the greatest Ukrainian historians, Professor M. Hrushevs'kyi; and several others. The second chapter covers the rise of the Central Rada, followed by a chronological exposé of two succeeding governments (Hetmanate and Directory). The author concludes this study with a discussion of the Ukrainian National Republic under the leadership of Symon Petliura. It is richly documented (including also Ukrainian sources) with an analytical author and subject index. The author ends his study with the following remarks: "The seizure of Ukraine by the Soviet Regime in 1920 was facilitated, in part, by the weaknesses which reflected the underdevelopment of the Ukrainian National Movement at that time. Many of these weaknesses are no longer real because in several decades since the national revolution, Ukrainian nationalism has continued to develop even under Soviet rule although the process has been complex and has involved setbacks as well as advances. Ukrainian nationalism has become a vital factor in any analysis of Eastern European politics, and it is commencing to receive the recognition and attention which it rightly deserves in the field of Slavic studies" (p. 331). **Reviews:** W. Korey. *Slavic Review* 12:1:145-47 (Spring 1953). N. Chubaty. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 8:2:184-86 (Spring 1952). I. Shankovsky. *The Ukrainian Review* 2:1:82-89 (Spring 1986)

581. Shul'hyn, Olexander (Choulguine, Alexandre). *Ukraine against Moscow*. New York, Spellers, 1959. 220p.

This is a translation from French of *L'Ukraine contre Moscou*, published in Paris in 1935. Authored by the first minister of foreign affairs of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the book discusses the history of Ukraine in relation to Western and Central Powers and Russia. Written as memoirs, it includes information on activities of Ukrainian emigrants after World War I.

A similar work is Panas Fedenko's *Ukraine. Her Struggle for Freedom* (Hugsburg, Free Ukraine, 1951. 80p.); Fedenko in 1917 was elected to the Ukrainian Central Council (Rada)

and later, as a member of the Ukrainian Partisan Committee, was involved in the guerilla war against Russia in 1919-1920. This small pamphlet covers Ukrainian events during the revolution of 1917-1920, with several additional chapters on Ukraine after 1920, including a brief presentation of events during World War II. The bibliography includes most important works in English, French, and German on the Ukrainian problem.

582. Stachiw, Matthew. **Ukraine and Russia. An Outline of History of Political and Military Relations, December 1917-April 1918.** New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1967. 215p. (Shevchenko Scientific Society, English Section, vol. 4).

This rather journalistic account emphasizes military operations and the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. The material is presented in 10 chapters, with the concluding chapters detailing the establishment of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and Professor Stachiw's analysis of the first Soviet government and the role of occupational forces in Ukraine. The appendix contains an English translation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty as well as other documents. The author has written a number of other books on this topic. The present work is actually based, to some extent, on a Ukrainian version, *Persha soviets'ka respublika na Ukraini* ([First Soviet Republic in Ukraine] New York, 1956) and its continuation, *Druha soviets'ka respublika v Ukraini* ([Second Soviet Republic in Ukraine] New York, 1957). The most notable and comprehensive work by Stachiw is *Ukraina v dobi Dyrektorii UNR* ([Ukraine during the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic] Scranton, Pa., Historical Library, 1962-1966. 7v.). The list of sources as well as the author's quotations of numerous documents might be of interest to scholars of Ukraine and Eastern Europe.

583. Stachiw, Matthew, Peter G. Stercho, and Nicolas L. F. Chirovskyj. **Ukraine and the European Turmoil 1917-1919.** New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1973. 2v. (Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Studies, Eighth Section, vols. 10 and 11).

Dr. Stachiw, a prolific writer and journalist, is the author of *Ukraina v dobi Dyrektorii U.N.R.* ([Ukraine in the Period of Directory of Ukrainian National Republic] New York, Naukove Товариство ім. Шевченка, 1962-1965. 7v.) as well as several other works published in Ukrainian and English. They are all listed in an appended bibliography of Dr. Stachiw's works (v. 1, pp. 414-16). The present work is partially an English translation of previously published books and articles authored

by M. Stachiw with additional chapters written by Professor Stercho and Professor N. Chirovsky. According to the preface, "this study is based upon all known and available (to the authors) source materials published in Ukrainian and other languages. Also published, as well as not yet published, memoirs of influential participants in the historic events were consulted. Special attention was given to the preserved documentation in private and public archives" (v. 1, p. 20).

As a matter of fact, not all available sources or even monographic literature were consulted. Many important works published abroad in German, English, and even Russian were omitted from the bibliography, as well as most Soviet sources. The same is true of primary sources.

The scope of materials covered in both volumes is very broad. The first part, "One Year of the Free Ukrainian State," consists of four chapters ending with the Hetmanate. The second part, "Policy of Western Powers towards the 'Complex,'" consists of seven chapters, followed by part 3, "Ukraine and the Entente, 1919" (three chapters), part 4, "Ukraine under the Rule of Directorate of UNR" (two chapters), and finally part 5, "Construction of the Republic" (six chapters). The second volume has a similar structure consisting of six parts and dealing with Western Ukraine, the second war with Soviet Russia, the new constitution of UNR, the failure of peace efforts with Moscow, and diplomatic efforts at Paris. All in all, both volumes offer a tremendous amount of factual information, citations, and even reproductions of important documents, and certainly many interesting interpretations of important political events. Unfortunately, the book is rather poorly edited, the authors have some problems with terminology and translations, and some of the comments and interpretations show the strong bias typical of some emigré writings. There are two other books in English written by Dr. Stachiw, *Ukraine and Russia: An Outline of History of Political and Military Relations, Dec. 1917-1918* (translated by Walter Dushnyck. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1967. 215p.), which to some degree complements *Ukraine and the European Turmoil*, especially in providing so-called general background of the Ukrainian Revolution. The author concentrates on the first phase of the Soviet conquest of Ukraine, providing interesting details on the communist coup d'état and the formation of the Soviet puppet government in Kharkiv. The second book, M. Stachiw and J. Sztendera's *Western Ukraine at the Turning Point of Europe's History, 1918-1923* (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1969-1971,

2v.), deals with Western Ukraine, providing some background on the situation of Ukrainian lands in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, concentrating on Ukrainian-Polish relations and the peace conference in Paris. Both works show similar shortcomings but offer a great deal of information not to be found elsewhere.

Reviews: R. Smal-Stocki. *Ukraine and Russia* 23:4:373-75 (Winter 1967). N. N. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:1:77-78 (Spring 1972)

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

584. Horak, Stephan M. **The First Treaty of World War I. Ukraine's Treaty with Central Powers of February 9, 1918.** Boulder, East European Monographs, 1988. 202p.

Based on the author's doctoral dissertation at Erlangen University, this volume was published posthumously with an introduction written in October 1986 by the late Professor Horak. Of its 13 brief chapters, the first three provide historical setting, the fourth and fifth chapters discuss negotiations and the nature of the treaty and its implications, followed by chapters on such topics as the demise of the Central Rada, ratification of the treaty by the German Reichstag, economics of the treaty, and an interesting chapter devoted to the Brest-Litovsk Treaty in the light of German, Austrian, Ukrainian, and American literature. Numerous bibliographical notes and selected bibliography of utilized sources conclude the volume that unfortunately has no index. All in all, it is a welcome addition to the voluminous literature on this subject.

When discussing *Texts of the Ukraine "Peace (1918)"* (see entry 585) we have mentioned several examples of the voluminous literature on this subject. Here we would like to cite three works used by Professor Horak, namely J. Magnes' *Russia and Germany at Brest-Litovsk: A Documentary History of the Peace Negotiations* (New York, 1919); E. Borschak's *La paix ukrainienne de Brest-Litovsk* (Paris, 1939), and especially S. Dnistrianskyj's *Ukraine and the Peace Conference* (n.p., 1919. 177p.).

585. **Texts of the Ukraine "Peace" (1918).** With introduction and comments by Paul R. Magocsi. Cleveland, Ohio, John T. Zubal Publishers, 1981. 160p.

This is a collection of documents published in Great Britain and the United States during World War I pertaining to the treaty at Brest-Litovsk between the Ukrainian National Republic and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey,

and Bulgaria. The volume contains a total of 19 official documents in both the English and German languages, which delineate the situation in Ukraine and its arrangement with the Central Powers. On March 3, 1918, the Soviet government also recognized the independence of Ukraine and Finland but decided not to sign the treaty. John Zubal Publishers issued a number of other works pertaining to Ukraine. Thus, for example, Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi's *The Historical Evolution of the Ukrainian Problem* (1981. 59p.), with a new introduction by Paul R. Magocsi, was originally published in 1914 in *La Revue politique internationale* in Switzerland. The second publication, *The Ukrainians and the European War* (1981. 64p.), a collection of essays, was published in 1914. It contains a memorandum of the Ukrainian National Council and some other pertinent documents. This pamphlet also contains reprints of several older articles, e.g., "The Conquest of Galicia" by George Raffalovich that originally appeared in *New Age* in London (September 14, 1914) and describes Russian occupation of Galicia during World War I, and "The Menace of the Great Bear: Russia and the Ruthenians—A Phase of Pan-Slavism," originally published on October 21, 1914, in *The Fatherland*. Of some interest to the student of World War I would be a reprint of "The Protest of the Ukrainians," signed by Dr. Kost' Levytsky on behalf of the Supreme Ukrainian National Council. The last of the series, *Russia, Poland and the Ukraine*, by Gustaf E. Steffen (1981. 40p.) was originally written in Swedish by a professor of political economy and sociology, and it presents a concise history of Ukraine based on contemporary sources.

The treaty of Brest-Litovsk has generated substantial literature in many languages, including Ukrainian and Russian. Speaking about English publications, one should mention *Text of the Ukrainian Peace* prepared by the Department of State (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1918. 160p.), which contains not only the text of the treaty but also secret protocols and the text of the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence of January 22, 1918. The Foreign Office in Great Britain published *The Ukraine* (London, H. M. Stationary Office, 1920. 110p.), which includes the text of the treaty in the appendix. One of the classics on this subject is John W. Wheeler-Bennett's *Brest Litovsk: The Forgotten Peace, March 1918* (London, Macmillan, 1938; repr., New York, St. Martin's Press, 1966. 478p.), which was also reprinted by W. W. Norton in 1971. A good review of this book was written by Professor N. Andrusiak. A. Sydorenko's "Ukraine at Brest Litovsk" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:2:117-28

Spring 1968) provides a good overview of existing literature in English.

Reviews: Wheeler-Bennett. N. Andrusiak. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:1:74-75 (Spring 1973)

Magocsi. W. Dushnyck. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:3:302-304 (Autumn 1982)

Nestor Makhno

586. Eichenbaum, Vsevolod [Voline, pseud.]. *The Unknown Revolution. (Kronstadt 1921-Ukraine 1918-1921)*. Translated by Holly Cantine. London, Freedom Press, 1955. 270p.

This is a translation of certain parts of *La révolution inconnue* by the noted anarchist Voline, who was active in Ukraine from 1917 to 1921. He was a political advisor to Nestor Makhno, and the author provides a number of interesting insights, not only about Makhno's movement, but also on the general situation in Ukraine. Voline, for example, believes that a "native" Bolshevik revolution in Ukraine was a myth ... instead, they were dealing with a forcible military occupation by Soviet Russian forces. While in Great Russia the revolution was brought into the orbit of the Communist State quickly and without difficulty, the process of stratification and dictatorship met with considerable obstacles in Ukraine. The Bolshevik 'Soviet apparatus' was installed primarily by military force" (p. 79). "The whole activity of the Bolsheviks in Ukraine was a pure usurpation imposed by force of arms, a usurpation that they did not even try to conceal" (p. 98). There is, of course, a great deal of information about Makhno's movement, including the reproduction of a number of documents, e.g., "Declaration of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Makhnovist Insurgent Army" (November 5, 1919), etc., and a number of documents relating to Petliura and the Ukrainian National Army. In general, this is not a scholarly work, but a collection of interesting memoirs by an eyewitness who describes the anarchist's political objectives during the Civil War period.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Review* 4:1:75-77 (Spring 1956)

587. Malet, Michael Ian Grenville. "Nestor Makhno in the Russian Civil War, 1917-21." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1975. 329p.

Beginning with his early revolutionary career, his imprisonment, and his subsequent release in 1917, the author presents the political activities of Nestor Makhno in chronological order. Major events outlined in this study are Makhno's return to Hulai Pole, his local guerilla campaign against the het'man Skoropatsky, his

initial cooperation and later break with the Red Army, the liberation of central and southeastern Ukraine from the Whites (the high point of Makhnovshchina), the intermittent fighting with the Bolsheviks, the alliance against Vranghel, and finally, his defeat and departure from Ukraine and subsequent death in exile.

588. Palij, Michael. *The Anarchism of Nestor Makhno, 1918-1921: An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution*. Seattle, Wash., University of Washington Press, 1976. 428p.

With the possible exception of Denikin, Nestor Makhno was one of the most popular figures during the Civil War, with several biographies and a number of books written about him, including rather voluminous Soviet literature. Dr. Palij's study is a scholarly publication on this topic, and as the author states, "this study deals with the history of the Ukrainian peasant partisan movement in Southeastern Ukraine." The work, a rewritten doctoral dissertation (see entry 589), consists of 21 chapters, an appendix identifying leaders in the Makhno movement, a bibliography of sources used, and a well-prepared index. According to the author, Makhno is not considered a hero of Ukrainian history by either nationalist or Soviet historians. He was both ally and enemy of the Red Army and Ukrainian national forces, channeling off Ukrainian peasants from military forces of Ukrainians, Bolsheviks, and the White movement, thus contributing to the downfall of the Ukrainian struggle for independence. Dr. Palij is probably correct in indicating that "Makhno was keenly aware of the importance of an effective military force to defend the achievements of the Revolution. In contrast to other partisan leaders and some national leaders, Makhno devoted his ability, energy, and time to this goal and managed not only to unify all the partisan groups in Southeastern Ukraine, but to organize and discipline them into a most effective partisan army" (p. 250). Along with V. Peters' *Nestor Makhno: The Life of an Anarchist* (Winnipeg, Echo Books, 1970. 133p.) and Michael Malet's *Nestor Makhno in the Russian Civil War* (London, The London School of Economics and Political Science, 1982. 232p.), Palij's is one of the most important books on this subject.

Reviews: M. Malet. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:2:85-90 (Fall 1979). J. F. Bradley. *Slavonic and East European Review* 56:2:307-308 (April 1978). R. C. Elwood. *American Historical Review* 83:2:491-92 (April 1978). S. L. Guthier. *Russian Review* 38:1:96-97 (January 1978). I. Kamenetsky. *Nationalities Papers* 6:1:75-79 (Spring 1978). I. L. Rudnytsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:2:252-53 (June 1978).

J. Switalski. *Ukrainian Review* 34:3:289-91 (Autumn 1978). F. E. Sysyn. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:2:254-56 (June 1978)

589. Palij, Michael. "The Peasant Partisan Movement of the Anarchist Nestor Makhno, 1918-1921: An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1971. 469p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Anarchism of Nestor Makhno, 1918-1921: An Aspect of Ukrainian Revolution* (see entry 588).

Ukrainian-Jewish Relations

590. Friedman, Saul S. **Pogromchik. The Assassination of Simon Petliura.** New York, Hart Publishing Co., 1976. 414p.

This is one of the most recent books written by a Jewish scholar that attempts to justify the assassination of Simon Petliura, a commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian National Army. In spite of the fact that the narrative is overloaded with hundreds of footnotes, this study, for all practical purposes, has little new to offer about this tragic event. The question of pogroms was investigated by a number of Jewish scholars and publicists, e.g., H. Graetz (*History of the Jews*. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1895), who wrote about Khmelnyts'kyi's pogroms as did Simon Dubnov (*History of the Jews in Russia and Poland*. New York, T. Yoseloff, 1972). Probably the most popular books about pogroms in Ukraine during the Civil War were written by Elia Tcherikover (*Di Ukrainer Pogromen in Yor 1919*. New York, Yivo, 1965) and Elias Haifetz (*The Slaughter of the Jews in the Ukraine in 1919*. New York, Thomas Seltzer, 1921). One of the most influential books on this subject is I. B. Schechtman's (et al.) *The Pogroms in the Ukraine under the Ukrainian Governments, 1917-1920* (London, Comité des Délégations Juives, 1927). The author quotes them all, including some Ukrainian writings, occasionally out of context. In conclusion, Dr. Friedman states: "Historic antipathy, identification with Bolshevism, continuous fighting, anarchy—these were supposedly the factors that contributed to the plight of the Jews in the Ukraine. But there was one more—direct encouragement from the National Ukrainian Government itself" (p. 356).

Lew Shankowsky wrote a comprehensive review of Friedman's book entitled "Ukraine-Hating as a Synthesis," in which he comments, "It is a specimen of writing in which the author

pours out torrent after torrent of abuse and Ukraine-hating propaganda" (p. 69) and "almost every page of Prof. Friedman's book feels the impact of its author's ignorance" (p. 65).

Reviews: M. Slavin. *Jewish Quarterly* 26:2:53-54 (Summer 1978). L. Shankowsky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1-2:64-99 (Spring-Summer 1987)

591. Goldelman, Solomon I. **Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine, 1917-1920.** Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1968. 131p.

Professor Goldelman in 1917-1918 represented the Jewish Social Democratic Party (Poalei Zion) in the Central Rada of the Ukrainian Republic, and from 1918 to 1920 was a vice-minister of commerce, industry, and labor in the Ukrainian government. After the war, he settled in Prague and was associated with Ukrainian institutions of higher learning, taking an active part in cultural affairs of Ukrainian emigrés. In 1939 he emigrated to Palestine, where he founded the Institute for Zionist Education; the Institute existed until 1960. The author, along with Arnold Margolin and a few other Jewish political leaders, took an active part in the Ukrainian revolution, and for many years he was active in Ukrainian affairs. The present work describes (in eight chapters) the Jewish situation during World War I, providing some details on the establishment of the first and second Ministries for Jewish Affairs as well as an interesting account of the stormy years of the Ukrainian revolution and the struggle for renewed Ukrainian statehood. A number of sources were consulted in preparation of this work, including M. Zilberfarb's "Jewish Ministry and Jewish National Autonomy in Ukraine" (Kiev, 1920, in Yiddish), I. Cherikover's "Anti-Semitism and Pogroms in Ukraine," published also in Yiddish, as well as Ukrainian official documentation. Professor Goldelman wrote over 20 major works in several languages, among them "Anti-Semitism, Bolshevism and Jewish Policy" (Prague, 1922, in Ukrainian) and "The Population and the Communist Party in Soviet Ukraine in Their Social and National Structure (1930, in Ukrainian and German).

592. Hunczak, Taras. **Symon Petliura and the Jews: A Reappraisal.** Toronto, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1985. 61p. (Ukrainian Jewish Studies, no. 1).

This study, now somewhat enlarged, was originally published in *Jewish Social Studies* (31:3:163-84 1969) with a "Letter to the Editor" (ibid., 32:3:246-53 1970) as reply to Mr. Szajkowski's rebuttal to Professor Hunczak's study. This small essay consists of a brief introduction

by Lubomyr R. Wynar announcing a new series, a reprint of the article "A Reappraisal of Symon Petliura and Ukrainian-Jewish Relations, 1917-1923" published in *Jewish Social Studies*, a "Letter to the Editor" as response to Mr. Szajkowski, a section on documentation (reproduction of five documents in English translation), a selective bibliography, and an index of names. In his brief review, Dr. Bohdan Budurowycz points out that "until his assassination in 1926, Symon Petliura remained a relatively obscure exiled leader of the defunct government of the Ukrainian People's Republic. However, his death at the hands of a Jewish emigré—presumably as an act of retribution for his alleged responsibility for anti-Jewish pogroms in Ukraine—propelled him to the position of a national hero and a symbol of anti-Soviet resistance, while simultaneously making him the centre of a bitter Jewish-Ukrainian controversy" (p. 493). In his essay Professor Hunczak tries to vindicate Petliura's reputation from the charges of personal involvement in anti-Semitic excesses in Ukraine during the period 1918-1920, and in addition to a number of arguments, provides excerpts from writings of I. Goldelman (see entry 591) and several government documents, e.g., "The Personal-National Autonomy of the National Minorities in Ukraine," "An Appeal of the Ukrainian Government to Jewish Citizens and Workers, 1919," and "Daily Order by the Supreme Commander of the Troops of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic, Aug. 26, 1919." The literature on this subject is voluminous. Some aspects of this problem are mentioned in Aster and Potichnyj's *Jewish-Ukrainian Relations* (see entry 595) or Solomon Goldelman's *Juden und Ukrainer: Briefe eines jüdischen Sozialdemokraten* (Wien, Hamojn, 1921). Some of the best works on Petliura written from the viewpoint of Ukrainian national historiography are a documentary collection: *Symon Petliura. Statti, lysty, dokumenty* ([Articles, Letters, and Documents] New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1956-1979. 2v.) and *Symon Petliura. Proceedings of a Conference*, edited by W. Kosyk (Munich-Paris, Ukrainian Free University, 1980) and *Ukrainians and Jews. A Symposium* (see entry 544). An older bibliography on this subject is Oleh S. Pidhainy and Olexandra I. Pidhainy's *Symon Petliura. A Bibliography* (Toronto, New Review Books, 1977). One of the older works written by a French journalist is Alain Desroches's *The Ukrainian Problem and Symon Petliura. The Fire and Ashes* (Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1970. 108p.), which is actually a translation of the French edition by this author in 1962 and is of limited scholarly value. One of the works

written by Jewish scholar Saul S. Friedman is separately evaluated in this work (see entry 590). More essential are two older works by Elias Tsherikover—*Di Ukrainer pogromen in yar 1919* (New York, Yivo, 1965) and *Antisemitizm un pogromen in Ukraine, 1917-1918* (Berlin, Yidisher Literarischer Farlag, 1923). In connection with Hunczak's essay, see also Zosa Szajkowski's "A Reappraisal of Symon Petliura and Ukrainian-Jewish Relations, 1917-1921. A Rebuttal" (*Jewish Social Studies* 31:184-213 1969). **Reviews:** B. Budurowycz. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:4:493 (December 1985). D. Saunders. *The Slavonic and East European Review* 66:1: 161-62 (January 1988)

593. Margolin, Arnold. **Ukraine and Policy of the Entente**. Translated from the Ukrainian by B. P. Sokoloff. New York, L. A. Margolena, 1977. 261p.

Dr. Arnold Margolin (1877-1956) was one of the most prominent Jews who took an active part in Ukrainian governmental affairs. He was a member of the Ukrainian Supreme Court, deputy minister for foreign affairs for the Ukrainian National Republic, ambassador to France and England, member of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission in Paris, etc.

This book consists of 13 chapters, the first covering the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917 and providing general background on the Ukrainian liberation movement. More specific chapters follow: "The Ukrainian Delegation at the Peace Conference 1919," "A Diplomatic Mission to the United Kingdom, 1920," "Pre-Roosevelt America and Pre-Hitler Europe," "Early Warnings and Suggestions," "The Problem of Russian Debts in America," "From the Munich Conference to the Eve of Pearl Harbor," "Sumner Welles and the Wilsonian Principles," "World Citizenry and Government by the People," and "Toward Winning the Peace." The contents of Margolin's memoirs are not well edited and do not read as smoothly as his other books written in English. Ukrainian emigré scholars frequently cite Margolin's book along with writings by Solomon Goldelman as proof of some Jewish support for the Ukrainian national cause. In connection with this, one should mention Lev Bykovsky's *Soloman I. Goldelman: A Portrait of a Politician and Educator, 1885-1974*, edited by L. R. Wynar (Munich, Ukrainian Historical Association, 1980. 98p.), an abridgement of Bykovsky's larger work published in Ukrainian in 1976. This biography of prominent Jewish politicians emphasizes all important instances of Ukrainian-Jewish cooperation and mentions the high points of Dr. Goldelman's career.

Reviews: Margolin. R. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:4:283-86 (Autumn 1978). K. Huytan. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:95-98 (Fall 1978)

Goldelman. A. Kapedan. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 8:1:89-90 (Summer 1983)

Ukrainian-Polish Relations

594. Dabrowski, Stanislaw. "The Peace Treaty of Riga, 1921." Ph.D. diss., Kent State University, 1968. 350p.

Negotiations for the Peace Treaty of Riga, the instrument that terminated the Polish-Soviet War, began in August 1920 when the Red armies seemed to be in the grasp of Poland. Their defeat at Warsaw provided the conditions necessary for hard negotiations to be conducted, culminating in an agreement signed on March 18, 1921. The boundary line fixed by the Riga treaty solidified the territorial division of the borderlands, inhabited by Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Poles, between Poland and Russia. The author reviews in detail the negotiation process, the terms and effects of the treaty, as well as conditions such as the Polish demand that Russia restore the books and archives confiscated by Russia since the partitions.

595. Haczynski, Leo John. "The Problem of Eastern Galicia at the Paris Peace Conference: A Re-examination in the Light of American Materials in the Archives of the United States." Ph.D. diss., Fordham University, 1971. 278p.

The attitude toward Eastern Galicia of the American team of experts and delegates to the Paris Peace Conference is examined in this thesis. A reading of unpublished papers shows that the Americans were not concerned with the question of independence; they concentrated on whether Galicia should be attached to Russia, in support of the British position, or to Poland, in support of the French. In the end, their efforts contributed to Galicia's inclusion in Poland.

596. Hunchak, Taras. "Sir Lewis Namier and the Struggle for Eastern Galicia, 1918-1920." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:198-210 (June 1977).

The conflict between Poland and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic was brought to the councils of various governments deliberating in Paris. Professor Hunchak offers a general background about these negotiations, describing in some detail the activities of Lewis Namier, who championed the cause of Galician

Ukrainians. Several of his notes are translated in this essay, including his suggestion that the Paris Peace Conference should put the Galician Republic under a High Commissioner of the League of Nations. In conclusion, Professor Hunchak states that "Namier's concern obviously went far beyond securing the right to self-determination for the Ukrainians. By counseling moderation and equality of treatment of all people, he hoped to contribute toward a more equitable arrangement of ethnic relations in that part of the world ..." (p. 209). The study is well documented with numerous references to Polish archival material.

See also Stepan Ripetskyj's *Ukrainian-Polish Diplomatic Struggle 1918-1923* (Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1963. 39p.), which presents in condensed form most important events during the Ukrainian-Polish war of 1918-1919 and the subsequent diplomatic fight for the western Ukrainian lands.

597. Hunchak, Taras, ed. *Ukraine and Poland in Documents, 1918-1922*. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1983. 2v.

This is a selection of 260 documents published in their original languages (primarily Polish) from the archives of Poland's Marshal Joseph Piłsudski. They are located now at the Piłsudski Institute in New York and cover the relations between the Ukrainian People's Republic and Poland, with sections on negotiations that led to the Polish-Ukrainian Military Convention signed in April 1920, the Polish-Soviet war, and the peace in Riga. Some documents also pertain to the problem of Eastern Galicia (Western Ukraine) at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The arrangement is chronological, with biographical and factual notes in English. The present collection, edited by Professor Hunchak, is by far the most important on this subject. The reader will find fragmentary information on this subject in *Papers Relating to the United States Foreign Relations* for the years 1918-1922 and in the *Documents of British Foreign Policy* (especially v. 3, pp. 828-909), which cover the problem of Eastern Galicia. More valuable is the Polish *Dokumenty i materiały do historii stosunków Polsko-Radzieckich* ([Documents and Materials toward the History of Polish-Soviet Relations] Warsaw, 1962-1966. 5v.), which is more objective than *Grazhdanskaia voina na Ukraine* ([Civil War in Ukraine], published in Kiev and edited by S. M. Korolivskiy). Of all the documents published, the four-volume set *Die Ereignisse in der Ukraine* (Philadelphia, Lypynskiy Institute, 1966-1969), edited by T. Hornykiewicz, occupies a special position, covering the Vienna

archives. The period 1934-1944 is covered in *Das Dritte Reich und die Ukrainische Frage, Dokumente 1934-1944* ([The Third Reich and the Ukrainian Question: Documents, 1934-1944] published, translated and prepared by Wolodymyr Kosyk. Munich, Ukrainian Institute, 1985. 227p.).

Reviews: P. S. Wandycz. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:260-63 (June 1986). R. A. Mark. *Nationalities Papers* 14:1-2:120-23 (Spring-Fall 1986)

598. Shewchuk, Serge Michael. "The Russo-Polish War of 1920." Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, 1966. 422p.

As discussed in this study, the re-emergence of the Polish state at the end of World War I did not contribute to peace in Eastern Europe. Polish nationalists, led by Jozef Piłsudski, sought the revival of Poland as a major power, reflective of her status in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This objective demanded the inclusion of Lithuania and Eastern Galicia. While the Bolsheviks at first adopted a conciliatory attitude toward Poland, hostilities continued, culminating with the Polish occupation of Kiev. The Bolshevik counteroffensive drove the Poles back to Warsaw, from where they advanced on Vilna. The treaty of Riga, signed by Poland, Russia, and Ukraine in 1921, proved to be only a temporary solution to the problem.

599. Stachiw, Matthew, and Jaroslaw Sztendera. *Western Ukraine at the Turning Point of Europe's History, 1918-1923*. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1969-1971. 2v. (Shevchenko Scientific Society, English Section, vols. 5 and 6).

This is a somewhat modified and abridged English translation of a Ukrainian monograph written by Dr. Stachiw, *Zachidna Ukraina* ([Western Ukraine] Scranton, Pa., Ukrains'kyi Robitnychi Soiuz, 1958-1961. 6v.). The material is presented in seven parts: "Ukrainians within the Boundary of Austro-Hungary and Futile Attempts to Reach Agreement with Poles"; "Ukrainians and Poles during World War I"; "National Self-determination of Western Ukraine"; "The Question of Armistice with Poland and International Developments"; "Western Ukrainians Fight for Peace at the Peace Conference"; "Ukraine Barred Soviet Advance against the West"; and "The Decisive Battles on the Diplomatic and Military Fronts." There are over 30 subject-oriented chapters, several reproductions of official Ukrainian documents in English translation, a bibliography of sources used, and an index of personal names. Dr. Stachiw was a prolific writer, and a bibliography of his published works is appended

to this volume. Unfortunately, his style is more journalistic than scholarly, and some of his conclusions are not supported by adequate evidence. Nevertheless, this monograph presents an important contribution to the history of Western Ukrainian lands during World War I, and documentary evidence found in this study will be of substantial assistance to all students of Western Ukraine.

Dr. Stachiw's study is much better than Michael Yaremko's *Galicia-Halychyna: From Separation to Unity* (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1967. 292p.), which covers a broader period in several chapters: "The Princely Period, 907-1340," "Galicia under Polish Occupation, 1349-1772," "Galicia under Habsburgs, 1772-1918," and "Galicia from 1914 to 1945." It was based on a doctoral dissertation at the University of Vienna in 1944, but the presentation is sketchy and documentation weak, with numerous factual and typographical errors.

Reviews: Stachiw. I. L. Rudnytsky. *American Historical Review* 76:1573-74 (1971). O. W. Gerus. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 7:2: 272-73 (Summer 1973)

Yaremko. L. R. Wynar. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 7:1-3(25-27):200 (1970). R. Kuchar. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:2:172-74 (Summer 1968)

The Interwar Period

General Works

600. Chicago University. Division of Social Sciences. *Aspects of Contemporary Ukraine*. Prepared at the University of Chicago, Director: Abraham A. Hurwicz, Assistant Editor: Philip L. Wagner. New Haven, Printed by Human Relations Area Files, 1955. 505p.

The present volume is the product of research performed in the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Chicago, under contract with the Human Relations Area Files. Some 20 chapters on various aspects of Ukrainian life and culture were written by a number of research specialists—e.g., Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, Andrew Gunder Frank, Leon Novar, and Philip L. Wagner. It is not a highly specialized topical monograph, but rather a broad presentation of materials useful for understanding modern Ukraine, and the data used have been drawn almost entirely from secondary sources such as Ukrainian emigré publications, Soviet books and periodicals, and some American books and articles written in the

1950s. The treatment of such topics as geography, population, urbanization, the arts, literature, religion, etc., is rather brief (approximately 20 pages per topic), with somewhat more comprehensive coverage of Ukrainian economy (over 100 pages) and political life (approximately 80 pages). There are several appendixes—e.g., leading political personalities in Ukraine and Ukrainian kinship terminology, along with a selected bibliography of utilized sources (unfortunately, with numerous misspellings of names). The historical aspects of Ukraine, according to editorial policy, are completely omitted.

There are a number of older handbooks on Ukraine published in several Western European languages that offer more information on historical events. For example, *The Ukraine* (London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 110p.), prepared by the Foreign Office of the British government (as its Handbooks Series, no. 20), offers some evaluation of the Ukrainian political situation before World War I, including in the appendix the text of the "Treaty of Brest Litovsk between the Ukraine and Central Powers, Feb. 9, 1918." A similar handbook prepared by the German Luftwaffe (Air Force) and edited by Z. Kuzela and R. Dymyn's'kyi, *Die Ukraine* (Stuttgart, Allemanen Verlag, 1939. 93p.) deals with the Ukrainian problem before World War II, reflecting a pronounced German bias. Similar treatment is also found in Franz Pausek's *Die Ukraine* (Berlin, Volk und Reich Verlag, 1943. 139p.) and Axel Schmidt's *Ukraine, Land der Zukunft* (Berlin, R. Hobbins, 1939. 203p.). Two other German handbooks published during that time offer in popular form more substantial information on Ukrainian history and geography—Michael Tsouloukidze's *Die Ukraine* (Leipzig, Wilhelm Golman Verlag, 1939. 107p.) and *Ukraine* (Berlin, O. Stollberg, 1942. 150p.), which was published by the Gesellschaft für Landeskunde as volume 10/11 of its series *Bücherei Länder und Völker*. Probably the most comprehensive, but unfortunately less than objective, treatment of Ukraine is presented in Hugh Pembroke Vowles' *Ukraine and Its People* (London and Edinburgh, W. and R. Chambers, 1939. 224p.), discussing in 12 chapters history, religion, geography, etc.

Information on Ukraine is also found in a number of handbooks pertaining to the Soviet Union or even Eastern Europe, which are simply too numerous to mention here. An example is the *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union*, edited by Michael T. Florinsky (New York, McGraw-Hill, 1961. 624p.), which contains 3,500 entries in a dictionary-type arrangement (including some data on Ukraine).

Some handbooks are primarily translations of Soviet sources—e.g., Robert Maxwell, ed., *Information USSR: An Authoritative Encyclopedia about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* (Oxford, New York, Pergamon Press, 1962. 982p.), an updated English version of volume 50 of the *Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopedia* (2nd ed., 1957).

601. Manning, Clarence A. **Twentieth Century Ukraine**. New York, Bookman Associates, 1951. 243p.

According to the preface, "it is the object of this book to give a picture of the Ukrainian struggle for independence during the twentieth century" (p. 6). This prolific author covers in twelve brief chapters the Ukrainian problem during World War I and the interwar period (Soviet Ukraine, Western Ukraine, and Ukrainians in Romania and Czechoslovakia), with separate chapters on Ukraine during World War II, displaced persons, etc. There is a brief outline of Ukrainian literature, religion, and economic development. All in all, this is a readable account, written from the point of view of a sympathizer with the Ukrainian cause. The treatment of the Ukrainian problem is occasionally rather simplistic. During the 1950s, this book, as well as other writings by Dr. Manning, enjoyed substantial popularity among Ukrainian emigrés.

Reviews: V. Oreletsky. *The Ukrainian Review* 3:83-84 (1956). I. Dobush. *The Ukrainian Quarterly* 7:1:78-79 (1951)

Soviet Ukraine

602. Borys, Jurij. "The Russian Communist Party and the Sovietization of Ukraine: A Study in the Communist Doctrine of the Self-determination of Nations." Ph.D. diss., Stockholm University, 1958. 374p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book of the same title, published in 1960 (see entry 603). A second edition of this book was published under the title *The Sovietization of Ukraine 1917-1923*, published in 1980 (see entry 603).

603. Borys, Jurij. **The Sovietization of Ukraine 1917-1923. The Communist Doctrine and Practice of National Self-Determination**. Edmonton, The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980. 488p.

The first edition of this work was published under the title *The Russian Communist Party and the Sovietization of Ukraine: A Study of the Communist Doctrine of Self-Determination*

of Nations (Stockholm, Boktryckeriet and Norstedt, 1960) and was well received in the professional literature as one of the most substantial works on this period. As John Armstrong indicated in his preface, "Borys' work is a significant contribution to history. It is, however, more than that. To a greater extent than any other writer of this period of Ukrainian history (and, with few exceptions, on this period of Soviet history in general), Borys has endeavored to present the sociological and the economic as well as the purely political aspects of his subject.... Borys has used a great deal of quantitative data, including such diverse materials as the elections to the constituent assembly and the distribution of land ownership. In this resort to quantification, Borys was years ahead of most political scientists and historians working on Soviet subjects in general, to say nothing of those analyzing specific nationality problems" (pp. xiv-xv).

The material is arranged under 12 chapters, the first four of which present background information, including the Bolsheviks' ideology, Ukraine's socioeconomic environment, a description of political parties, and Ukraine's struggle for statehood. The remaining chapters offer information on the Sovietization of Ukraine, covering in some detail not only the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPbU) but also other leftist groups and independent communist parties (e.g., *borot'bisty*) that provided substantial support to the regime and were later incorporated into the CPbU. Covering, in separate chapters, two attempts to Sovietize Ukraine, Professor Borys concludes his study with three chapters dealing with the relationship between the Russian SFSR and Ukrainian SSR, the creation of the Soviet Union and Ukrainian opposition, and an analysis of the methods of implementation of nationality policy. An excellent bibliography and index are appended. In conclusion, we may quote W. Veryha, who indicated in his review that this book is "a significant contribution to the history of Ukraine and Russo-Ukrainian relations. It also leads us to an understanding of what the Soviet 'national self-determination policy' meant in practice" (p. 141).

Professor Borys wrote a number of articles about Soviet Ukraine, e.g., "Who Ruled the Soviet Ukraine in Stalin's Time" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:213-33 Summer 1972).

Reviews: W. Veryha. *Nationalities Papers* 12:1: 139-41 (Spring 1984). K. Nikai. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:278-79 (June 1981). T. M. Prymak. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:4:508 (December 1981). J. V. Sweet. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 16:4:364-68 (Winter 1960). F. Fedenko. *Problems/Peoples USSR* 7:60-63 (1960). E. C.

Thaden. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 9:2:338-39 (Fall 1982).

604. Czajkowskyj, Melanie. "Volodymyr Vynnychenko and His Mission to Moscow and Kharkiv." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:3-24 (Fall 1978).

Very little has been written in English about Vynnychenko's unfortunate mission to Moscow and Kharkiv in 1920. The most important documents are a diary kept by Vynnychenko, some pamphlets published in the West after he returned, and statements by Soviet authorities. The chronology of this event is well documented by the author with the assistance of all available sources, primarily Vynnychenko's diary. According to Czajkowskyj, the controversy surrounding Vynnychenko, one of the most prominent writers and politicians during the period of the Ukrainian revolution, should compel historians to make a fresh analysis of that period.

An excellent introduction to Vynnychenko and his period is offered by the late Professor Ivan L. Rudnytsky in "Volodymyr Vynnychenko's Ideas in the Light of His Political Writings" (*Annals of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences* 16:(41-42):251-74 1984-1985). The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies started to publish Vynnychenko's diary, and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York has a separate body chaired by I. Kostiuk to study Vynnychenko and his period. A large volume of articles and several monographs on Vynnychenko were published, and the most recent study was prepared in Ukrainian by Hryhory Kostiuk and titled *Volodymyr Vynnychenko ta ioho doba: doslidzhennia, krytyka, polemika* ([Volodymyr Vynnychenko and His Period: Research, Criticism and Polemics] New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1980. 283p.).

605. Fedenko, Panas. "Mykola Skrypnyk: His National Policy, Conviction and Rehabilitation." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 5:56-72 (1957).

Mykola Skrypnyk, one of the leading Bolsheviks and a personal friend of Lenin, committed suicide on July 6, 1933, and in spite of his high positions in the political apparatus he was accused of nationalist deviation. Professor Fedenko provides a detailed description of Skrypnyk's life and accomplishments, including his role in the Ukrainization of the state apparatus, the press, and the school system. Skrypnyk is rehabilitated now, but most of his writings have not been republished as yet. There are several books in Ukrainian and many articles about Skrypnyk; unfortunately, little material is in English. In spite of several monographic

works on several periods in Soviet Ukrainian history, the same situation exists with other Soviet leaders who were active in Ukraine. Here we will mention only some of the more interesting articles. Dr. David Marples wrote about Khrushchev and Kaganovich in his article "Khrushchev, Kaganovich and the Ukrainian Crisis" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:55-70 Summer 1984), and Mykola Halij wrote about Postyshev in "Rehabilitation of P. Postyshev" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 14:1:58-62 Spring 1958). The establishment of the Soviet regime in Ukraine is discussed by many authors. One of the more interesting articles is by a young scholar Thomas Prymak, entitled "The First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets and Its Antecedents" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:3-19 Spring 1979). A famous trip to Ukraine by the former head of the Ukrainian government is discussed by Melanie Czajkowskyj in "Volodymyr Vynnychenko and His Mission to Moscow and Kharkiv" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:2:3-24 Fall 1978).

606. Friedgut, Theodore H. "Professional Revolutionaries in the Donbass: The Characteristics and Limitations of the *Apparat*." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:3:284-300 (September 1985).

Based primarily on Soviet sources, this work contains a brief introduction to the pre-revolutionary period with a concentration on the role of the Bolsheviks in Donbass. According to the author, the Donbass, economically important for its coal and iron and politically important as a mobilized concentration of Russian proletarians within the autonomy-minded Ukraine, received particular attention from Moscow during the Civil War and after. The region was sent a host of high-ranking commissaries, headed by Antonov-Ovseenko. At the same time there was a clear realization that a locally recruited *apparat* was an urgent necessity. Unfortunately for the communist regime, this was not an easy task in Donbass or in other parts of Ukraine.

Of interest to the reader should be Professor Bohdan Harasymiw's "Political Mobility in Soviet Ukraine" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:2-3:160-81 June-September 1984) and "Political Recruitment in Soviet Ukraine: Party and Society in Kharkov Oblast, 1959" (In: *Proceedings of the First Banff Conference*, edited by T. Priestly. Edmonton, CEESA, 1977. pp. 311-34). For a general background we recommend Grey Hodnett's *Leadership in the Soviet National Republics: A Quantitative Study of Recruitment Policy* (Oakville, Ont., Mosaic Press, 1978. 410p.).

607. Kalynyk, O. **Communism. The Enemy of Mankind. Documents about the Methods and Practice of Russian Bolshevik Occupation in Ukraine.** With a Foreword by W. Mykula. London, Ukrainian Youth Association in Great Britain, 1955. 120p.

Mr. Kalynyk, a political refugee from Soviet Ukraine, presents here a firsthand account of the brutality of the Soviet regime and the Russian policy toward the Ukrainian peasantry. Most documents, many of them reproduced from the original in the appendix, pertain only to one region, where the author lived, but are nevertheless typical. The text is arranged in a number of chapters, e.g., "Corn Requisitioning," "Delivery of Agricultural Produce and Forage," "The Requisitioning of Yarn and Flax," "Liquidating the Craftsmen," etc. Special attention is paid to the great famine of 1932-1933 (pp. 109-128 plus reproduction of several plates), but, unfortunately, there is no bibliography of secondary sources used by the author, and the book is not indexed. Despite these few shortcomings, the account offers firsthand evidence of Soviet policy along with many telling official documents smuggled out of the Soviet Union by the author.

608. Kis, Theofil I. **Nationhood, Statehood and the International Status of the Ukrainian SSR/Ukraine.** Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1989. 114p. (University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies. Occasional Paper, no. 1).

The author examines in this small monograph the question of nationhood and statehood in Ukraine, using a number of sources published in several languages, including such Ukrainian authors as Bohdan Halaichuk, Vasyl Markus, and Peter Potichnyj. There are six brief chapters in this book, e.g., "The Statehood of the UkSSR: Pretense and Reality," "The Constitutional Deficiency Compromising the Statehood of the UkSSR," and "The International Competence of the UkSSR as Viewed Internationally." The author summarizes well-known views of several scholars usually published in languages other than English, and in this respect this monograph can serve as a good refresher course on the much-debated question of the international status of Ukrainian SSR, the second largest republic in the Soviet Union. Previous works by Professor Kis are listed in his bibliography.

609. Kostiuk, Hryhory. **Stalinist Rule in the Ukraine. A Study of the Decade of Mass Terror, 1929-1939.** New York, Frederick A. Praeger, published for the Institute for the Study of the USSR, 1960. 162p.

The preface to this eyewitness account by a prominent Ukrainian political leader and literary scholar was written by Professor John Reshetar, Jr. He cites two reasons for justification for this study: "Mr. Kostiuik painstakingly analyzed no fewer than thirteen alleged anti-Soviet Ukrainian conspiracies and purge trials, both public and secret, which took place between 1930 and 1937. While much has been published on the infamous Moscow purge trials of 1936-1938, nothing has been written prior to this study on the no less significant Ukrainian trials which were fabricated in order to provide a pretext for the physical destruction of a substantial part of the Ukrainian nation's intellectual cadres.... A second reason for the importance of Mr. Kostiuik's study is that it is based upon unimpeachable sources which he cites and utilizes fully" (p. viii). The study was completed before the famous 20th Congress of the Communist Party in 1956 and the sensational secret speech by Nikita Khrushchev. The author has published several other works in Ukrainian pertaining to this subject, and this valuable study published in 1960 can be supplemented by a number of other scholarly works, e.g., K. Farmer's *Ukrainian Nationalism in the Post-Stalin Era* (see entry 518). Kostiuik also wrote a brief study entitled *The Fall of Postyshev* (New York, Research Program of the USSR, 1954. 75p.).

Reviews: J. A. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 20:3: 532-33 (October 1961). J. Pelenski. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 9:1-2(27-28):294-99 (1961)

610. Mace, James Earnest. "Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation: National Communism in Soviet Ukraine, 1918-1933." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1981. 443p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book published under the same title (see entry 611).

611. Mace, James E. **Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation: National Communism in Soviet Ukraine, 1918-1933.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1983. 334p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 610), the emphasis of this study is on Ukrainization, which originally meant recruitment of Ukrainians into the Communist Party and government institutions. However, the Ukrainian communist regime, under the leadership of Mykola Skrypnyk and other officials, soon demanded greater autonomy, not only in the political sphere but also in other aspects of life, including culture and economy. This period of

Ukrainian history came to an end with the collectivization of agriculture and the introduction of the First Five-Year Plan for economic development. Skrypnyk and Khvylovyi were driven to suicide, and Ukrainian autonomy was destroyed. The material is presented in three parts. The first, "From Russian Colony to Soviet Republic," explores the development of nationalism and socialism during the interwar period, including an analysis of Ukrainian communist parties, the *borobisty*, and *ukapisty*. Part 2 describes the Ukrainization process, with separate chapters on O. Shumskyi, M. Khvylovyi, and M. Volobuev. The third part concentrates on Mykola Skrypnyk and the Ukrainian version of communist development, including a chapter on the Ukrainian Marxist historian M. Iavors'kyi, and Ukrainian national historiography under the leadership of M. Hrushevs'kyi. The concluding chapter deals with the suppression of Ukrainian national communism, with an extensive appended bibliography of sources used in this interesting study. Most reviews consider this study a significant contribution to Ukrainian problems under the Soviet regime, and as Reshetar indicated, "Mace has performed a valuable service in skillfully explicating some of the most essential issues of the entire period of Soviet history" (p. 352).

Dr. Mace wrote a number of articles on this subject in several scholarly journals, e.g., "Politics and History in Soviet Ukraine, 1921-1933" (*Nationalities Papers* 10:2:157-80 Fall 1982).

Reviews: J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *Slavic Review* 44:2: 351-52 (Summer 1985). B. Somchynsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:104-107 (Summer 1985). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:2: 186-88 (Summer 1984). W. Veryha. *Nationalities Papers* 14:1-2:118-20 (Spring-Fall 1986). J. Birch. *Soviet Studies* 37:1:146-47 (January 1985)

612. Manning, Clarence A. **Ukraine under the Soviets.** New York, Bookman Associates, 1953. 223p.

This is a collection of articles apparently written by a number of Ukrainian emigré scholars in Europe. Professor Manning, in his acknowledgements, indicates that this volume "is primarily based on a series of detailed studies ... which were prepared by a group of Ukrainian DP Professors in Europe," although he does not cite any of their names in connection with individual articles. The scope of the material is wide, ranging from articles on the foundation of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, the period of Militant Communism to the New Economic Policy (NEP) and the Five-Year Plan, to articles on Ukrainization, the literary renaissance

during the 1920s, Mykola Khvylovyi, the famine, the 1930s, the first occupation of Western Ukraine, World War II, the underground, Soviet cultural policy after World War II, and Soviet religious policy. Among the contributors, one finds such well-known economists as K. Kononenko and M. Vasiliiv, literary scholars such as M. Hlobenko and Y. Sherech, historian O. Ohloblyn, legal scholar O. Yurchenko (Iurchenko), and others.

The articles show no attempt at any documentation; there is no bibliography, and apparently Dr. Manning decided to re-edit or rewrite many of the contributions. This is unfortunate because the collection, one of the first books in English on this subject, raises the question noted by Dr. Zadrozny as to "why any government would be so vicious against a people under its jurisdiction. Why have Russian officials—whether Tsarist or Communist—practiced measures that have been so repressive?" (p. 195). This question, however, cannot be answered by this collection of interesting essays and the unnecessarily "patriotic" slogans, apparently added by the editor. It is sad that Dr. Manning was not more particular in editing this collection of essays written by a number of eye-witnesses to the Soviet regime during the period between the two world wars.

Reviews: J. Zadrozny. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 10:2:193-95 (Spring 1954)

613. Mazlakh, Serhii, and Vasyli' Shakrai. **On the Current Situation in the Ukraine.** Peter J. Potichnyj, ed. Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Michigan Press, 1970. 220p.

As Michael M. Luther comments in his introduction to this volume, "*On the Current Situation in Ukraine* is a cry of despair over a revolution that was betraying a nation. It is also a confession by its two authors of a loss of faith in their party as the embodiment of that revolution" (p. v). And Peter J. Potichnyj states in his preface, "The pamphlet *Do Khvyli*, written by V. Shakhrai and S. Mazlakh in January 1919, is the first eloquent expression of national communism. It should thus prove to be of interest not only to students of Soviet history, but also to scholars concerned with international Communist movement and with nationalism as such. While the work appeared in the original Ukrainian in 1967 in New York, its present publication in English removes it and its authors from the oblivion to which they were consigned by some fifty years of official secrecy" (p. xxxi). A list of sources used by the authors and a list of abbreviations used either in the text or in the editor's notes are also included.

This book is banned in the Soviet Union, kept in a special collection of the Lenin Library and a few other large libraries. Access is available only to qualified researchers who have obtained special permission to read it. As Jurij Borys notes in his review, "this book is indeed a very important source for the study of Ukrainian national communism and its confrontation with the nationalistically biased Russian communism" (p. 361).

Reviews: J. Borys. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:359-61 (1972). A. Birkos. *Library Journal* 95:3471 (1970). B. Dmytryshyn. *Russian Review* 30:413 (1971). J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *Slavic Review* 31:172-75 (1972). I. L. Rudnytsky. *Canadian Slavonic Studies* 5:536-44 (1971). V. Swoboda. *Soviet Studies* 23:659-67 (April 1972). A. Sydo-renko. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 8:1-2(29-30):118-19 (1971)

614. Rakovsky, Christian. **Selected Writings on Opposition in the USSR 1923-30.** Edited and with introduction by Gus Fegan. London and New York, Allison and Busby, 1980. 189p.

Christian Rakovsky, one of the supporters of Trotsky, played an important role in the Russian Bolsheviks' rise to power, and in the early 1920s (1919-1923) he was the president of Soviet Ukraine and later served as ambassador to Great Britain and France. In 1927 he was expelled from the Party Central Committee and later from membership in the Communist Party itself. Subsequently, he was sent to prison and probably executed on Stalin's orders. The present collection includes some materials pertaining to Ukrainian affairs, e.g., his autobiography, articles that deal with the establishment of the Soviet Union in 1923 (showing his support for a federation of equal republics), and, most importantly, his speech at the 12th Party Congress on the national question, with numerous references to Ukraine. The remainder of the material pertains to his work as ambassador, foreign policy, etc. A more complete listing of Rakovsky's writings about Ukrainian affairs can be found in J. Lawrynenko's *Ukrainian Communism and Soviet Russian Policy toward the Ukraine. An Annotated Bibliography, 1917-1953* (see entry 729). Additional information on this prominent Bolshevik figure can be found in Francis Conte's "Un Revolutionnaire-diplomate: Christian Rakovski. L'Union Sovietique et l'Europe, 1922-1941" (Paris, Mouton Editeur et l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, 1978. 355p.).

Reviews: J. Koshiw. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:1:96-100 (Spring 1982). A. Nove. *Soviet Studies* 33:3:476-77 (July 1981)

Western Ukraine

615. Budurowycz, Bohdan. "Poland and the Ukrainian Problem, 1921-1939." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:4:473-500 (December 1983).

According to Dr. Budurowycz, there were two approaches to the problem of national minorities in Poland. The first approach, elaborated primarily by theoreticians from the National Democratic camp and known as the program of incorporation, was based on the slogan "Poland for Poles." It simply denied the political and cultural rights of the non-Polish minorities. The second concept, known as the federalist program, later associated with Josef Piłsudski, advocated a spirit of tolerance and coexistence. It indirectly supported the resurrection of the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in its historical borders of 1772, but in modernized, federalist form. The author traces the development of both concepts in interwar Poland, offering a number of interesting details as well as brief characteristics of major Ukrainian and Polish political parties. The study is well documented.

Professor Budurowycz also wrote "The Ukrainian Problem in International Politics, October 1938 to March 1939" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 3:2:59-75 1959) describing events in Carpatho-Ukraine.

Poland and Ukraine (see entry 547) has a number of articles dealing with various aspects of Ukrainian-Polish problems, e.g., J. Lobodowski's "A Polish View of Polish-Ukrainian Influences" (*ibid.*, pp. 99-106) and J. Basarab's "Post-War Writings in Poland on Polish-Ukrainian Relations, 1945-1975" (*ibid.*, pp. 247-70). Several articles published in English deal with the relationship between the Cossacks and Poland, e.g., L. R. Lewitter's "Poland, the Ukraine and Russia in the 17th Century" (*The Slavonic and East European Review* 27:4:157-71 December 1948; *ibid.*, 28:2:414-29 May 1949).

616. Budurowycz, Bohdan Basil. "Polish-Soviet Relations, 1932-1939." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1958. 322p.

This dissertation served as the basis of an article published in *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, entitled "Poland and the Ukrainian Problem, 1921-1939" (see entry 615).

617. Horak, Stephan. *Poland and Her National Minorities, 1919-1939: A Case Study*. New York, Vantage Press, 1961. 259p.

This monograph about the policy of the Polish government toward ethnic minorities (Ukrainian, Jewish, and German) received a number of critical comments from Polish

sources for its "overall negative picture of pre-war Poland." In this volume, Dr. Horak defends his hypothesis that up until 1961 little research was done in English about the ethnographical structure of population in Poland in the years 1919-1939. His arguments are presented in four chapters, and several appendixes include excerpts from the Minorities Treaty, the Convention on Upper Silesia, and the Constitution of 1921. A good bibliography and adequate index conclude this interesting study.

Reviews: R. V. Kuchar. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 18:2:180-82 (Summer 1962). W. J. Rose. *Slavic Review* 21:2:357-58 (June 1962)

618. Kubijovych, Volodymyr. *Western Ukraine within Poland, 1920-1939*. (Ethnic Relationships). Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1963. 32p.

This condensed presentation on territory and population contains separate sections on the Galicia, Volhynia, Polisia, and Kholm areas. The author summarizes the most important changes resulting from World War II and offers a brief bibliography about Ukrainians in Poland during the interwar period. Written by the editor-in-chief of several encyclopedias of Ukraine, this is a brief but very clear presentation of basic facts about Western Ukraine. A number of more specialized studies can be consulted, e.g., for the older period, V. J. Kaye's "The Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, 1772" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 8:1:9-20 Spring 1980). The more recent period is covered by Yaroslav Bilinsky in "The Incorporation of Western Ukraine and Its Impact on Politics and Society in Soviet Ukraine" (in Roman Szporluk's *The Influence of East Europe and the Soviet West on the USSR*. New York, Praeger, 1975. pp. 180-228).

619. Motyl, Alexander J. "The Rural Origins of the Communist and Nationalist Movements in Wołyń Województwo 1919-1939." *Slavic Review* 38:3:412-20 (September 1978).

Dr. Motyl describes in some detail two diametrically opposed revolutionary movements in Volhynia in the 1930s. Overwhelmingly populated by Ukrainian peasants, the rural areas were strongly influenced by the communists, who were then gradually replaced by the nationalists. The author describes a number of complex relationships between the two political forces and the local population, claiming with some justification that this conflict was not adequately studied by Western scholars. The author poses a question: what is to account for the fact that Ukrainian communists were strongest in areas with the largest numbers of landless laborers and middle and rich peasants and that

Ukrainian nationalists (OUN) did best where poor peasants were most numerous? The author quotes many sources and refers the reader to other parts of Europe, but the answer to this question is still open for discussion.

Communist influences were more modest in Galicia, but unfortunately, very little has been written on this topic in English. The post-war period is described by Dr. David Marples in "The Kulak in Postwar USSR: The West Ukrainian Example" (*Soviet Studies* 36:4:560-70 1984).

620. Revyuk, Emil, ed. **Polish Atrocities in Ukraine**. New York, United Ukrainian Organizations of the U.S., 1931. 512p.

A former Ukrainian diplomat and, during the early 1930s, editor of the Ukrainian daily, *Svoboda*, in Jersey City, Revyuk collected a large number of documents pertaining to the "pacification" of Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia during the summer of 1930 by Polish armed forces and police. The material is arranged in 36 chapters, e.g., "One of the First Polish Reports," "Ukrainian Paper Tries to Report," "The Report of Mr. John Elliott of the New York Herald Tribune," etc. There are a number of original documents reproduced here and translated into English from such sources as the Ukrainian daily, *Dilo*, as well as Polish official documentation. In general, *Polish Atrocities* is not a scholarly presentation but a political document hoping to "not only arouse sympathy for the people in dire plight but [to] arouse the reader to action in their behalf" (p. 6). Unfortunately, there is no bibliography, and the index (one page) is too brief to be of any assistance.

Carpatho-Ukraine

621. Daschke, John Wright. "Nationalism, Communism and Federalism: The Politics of Ethnic Development in Czechoslovakia (Elites, Coalition, Consensus)." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1985.

This work examines the internal divisions in Czechoslovakia from the time of its founding in 1918 to its dismemberment in 1938, the Czech reaction to Slovak separatism after the war, the problem of the Ukrainian national minority, the communist takeover in 1948, centralization in 1960, and the federalization of 1968. The author concludes that federalization occurred because of the inherent strength of the Slovak leadership and the Czechs' need for Slovak allegiance in 1968, but that the lack of full federalization by the Communist Party limits the effectiveness of federalism.

622. Magocsi, Paul R. "The Role of Education in the Formation of a National Consciousness." *East European Quarterly* 7:2:157-65 (Summer 1973).

This is a case study of the Rusyn population. In 1919 Rusyns were incorporated into the new Czechoslovak Republic and were still in the very embryonic stages of national development. The author traces the role of teachers on the national consciousness of the local population in Transcarpathia, indicating that the national orientation of each teacher was of decisive significance. During the 1930s the attitudes of the all-Russian and Ukrainian factions changed. In general, Russian-oriented students were preoccupied with cultural activities and, on the other hand, Ukrainian-oriented students became social and political activists. The superior strength of the Ukrainian movement manifested itself in the critical months following the September 1938 Munich Pact.

623. Magocsi, Paul R. **The Rusyn-Ukrainians of Czechoslovakia. An Historical Survey**. Vienna, Wilhelm Braumuller, 1983. 93p.

As Vysná Jablonka comments in the preface to this brief volume, "Although there is a large body of literature on all aspects of Rusyn-Ukrainian life in Czechoslovakia ... there are no general surveys—except for two brief encyclopedia articles—tracing historical developments from earliest times to the present. This essay does not pretend to be comprehensive, but it does for the first time provide the general reader with an introduction to the political, socioeconomic, and cultural history of the Rusyn-Ukrainians of Czechoslovakia."

The book is arranged in 11 chapters. Chapter 1 discusses Czechoslovakia's ethnogeographic setting, consisting of Czechs, Slovaks, Magyars, Germans, Russians, Poles, Rusyn-Ukrainians, and Gypsies. Following is an account of the country's early history, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the restoration of Habsburg authority during the eighteenth century, the era of reform and the awakening of Rusyn national consciousness, the revolution of 1848 and its consequences, and the period of cultural and national decline (1868-1918) during which the Hungarian rule caused severe oppression among Rusyns in the Prešov region. Subsequent chapters present the revolutionary period of 1918-1919 when, as a result of Austria-Hungary's defeat in World War I, Rusyns and other ethnic groups were able to organize national councils and have a voice in their own future; the Czechoslovak period of 1919-1938 during which the Subcarpathian Rus' was in a state of crisis (1938-1948), commencing with Hitler's decision to liquidate Czechoslovakia and ending

with Czechoslovakia's postwar reorientation toward the Soviet Union and the emergence of the Communist Party as a strong political force. The last chapter deals with life in a socialist society, from 1948 to the present. Paul Magocsi concludes this survey with the controversial statement, "Thus, while the trend toward national assimilation that seems to have stabilized in the late 1970s may displease certain members of the intelligentsia, for most of the Rusyn-Ukrainian population it seems a reasonable price to pay for economic and material security" (p. 55). Following are chapter notes and a lengthy bibliography listing the most significant works on Rusyns living south of the Carpathian mountains.

Reviews: O. Fedyshyn. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:1:115 (March 1984). A. Baran. *Slavonic and East European Review* 63:3:452-53 (July 1985). S. B. Kimball. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 12:2:373 (1985). P. Murashko. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:2:112-15 (Winter 1984).

624. Stercho, Peter G. **Diplomacy of Double Morality. Europe's Crossroads in Carpatho-Ukraine, 1919-1939.** New York, Carpathian Research Center, 1971. 495p.

According to the author, "this study has been undertaken from the point of view of application of the Wilsonian principles of national self-determination in the case of Carpatho-Ukraine.... The double standards in application of the principles of self-determination with regard to the Central-Eastern European nationalities led to the lack of stability in that area. This, in turn, encouraged some of the imperialistically-minded nations to utilize the existing situation for their own aggrandizement which resulted in the European crisis of 1938-1939 focused on Czecho-Slovakia" (p. xi). There are nine chapters in this monograph, and Dr. Stercho concentrates primarily on the events of 1938-1939 in connection with the Carpatho-Ukrainian problem.

As Dr. Szporluk points out, "The author's interest is not that of a historian, who attempts to reconstruct past events on the basis of documentation as full as possible, as well as the secondary sources of others. Rather, Stercho speaks out as a moral critic determined to show the world that the governments of Hungary and Poland behaved unethically with regard to Czechoslovakia, and in particular plotted surreptitiously to detach Carpatho-Ukraine from Czechoslovakia...." (p. 146). The attached bibliography of sources consulted supports this point of view. In spite of the fact that the reader will find here very little on social, economic, and cultural conditions in the region before 1939,

the material assembled here will assist the student of Ukrainian affairs in learning some facts about the nation-building process in Carpatho-Ukraine. A much better work is Ivan Zeguc's *Die Nationalpolitischen Bestrebungen der Karpato-Ruthenen 1848-1914* (Weisbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, 1965. 145p.), which deals with a different period and shows sound scholarship. There are a number of other monographs on this topic. A journalistic account was prepared by British correspondent Michael Winch, *Republic for a Day: An Eyewitness Account of the Carpatho-Ukraine Incident* (London, R. Hale, 1939. 286p.). Two excellent studies were prepared by Vasyi Markus, *L'incorporation de l'Ukraine Subcarpathique a l'Ukraine Sovietique, 1944-1945* (Louvain, Centre Ukrainien d'Etudes en Belgique, 1956. 144p.) and *L'Ukraine Sovietique dans des relations internationales et son status en droit international, 1910-1923* (Paris, Les Editions Internationales, 1959. 320p.).

Reviews: Stercho. R. Szporluk. *Slavic Review* 33:1:163-64 (March 1974). L. E. Dobriansky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 23:3:294-97 (Autumn 1972).

Zeguc. E. Turczynski. *Slavic Review* 29:3:318-19 (June 1970).

Markus. C. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:2:178-79 (June 1957). R. Sullivan. *Slavic and East European Review* 20:1:139-40 (February 1961).

625. Stercho, Peter George. "Carpatho-Ukraine in International Affairs, 1938-1939." Ph.D. diss., University of Notre Dame, 1959. 475p.

Taken from the point of view of the Wilsonian principle of self-determination of nations, the role of Carpatho-Ukraine in the international affairs of 1938-1939 is analyzed. The crisis of Czecho-Slovakia and the alleged German plan to solve the All-Ukrainian question are connected to the problem of Carpatho-Ukraine. The historical sources used include records of the Carpatho-Ukraine Diet; documents of German, British, and Italian foreign ministries; and contemporary newspaper articles, books, and pamphlets. Among his conclusions the author finds that the principle of self-determination proved difficult in practice, mainly because different interpretations were applied in similar situations.

See also the author's *Diplomacy of Double Morality* (entry 624), based on this dissertation.

626. Winch, Michael. **Republic for a Day: An Eyewitness Account of the Carpatho-Ukraine Incident.** London, Robert Hale, 1939. 286p.

The dissolution of Czechoslovakia began in March 1939 with the German-inspired proclamation of Slovakian independence. Ukrainians hoped that Germany would allow Carpatho-Ukraine a similar course of action, but this illusion was soon shattered when the pro-Nazi Hungarian government issued an ultimatum to the Voloshyn government, paving the way for Hungarian invasion.

Winch, at that time a reporter, provides in this book an eyewitness journalistic account of his visit to Carpatho-Ukraine in the critical months of January, February, and March 1939. Unfortunately, Winch did not speak the Ukrainian language and was accompanied by a Polish photographer. In spite of a heavy reliance upon sources not always friendly toward Ukrainian resistance, the author has no doubt about the genuine enthusiasm Ukrainian nationalism evoked during this short period among the people in this tiny country. Winch describes in some detail the assistance that came from Galicia and even from America and discusses some of the Ukrainian leaders' plans for the immediate future. Nevertheless, he did not form a favorable opinion of the Ukrainian nationalistic movement. He has little sympathy for the unrealistic and tragic hopes for independence of Carpatho-Ukraine, which ended in less than a week when Hungarian troops occupied the territory and the Ukrainian government went into exile. In spite of the fact that his communications with the local population had to be transferred through Polish, Czech, or German-language interpreters, the author weaves into his narrative a considerable amount of local color. **Reviews:** J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 2:94-96 (1942)

Political Terror and Concentration Camps

General Works

627. Conquest, Robert. **Kolyma. The Arctic Death Camps.** New York, The Viking Press, 1978. 254p.

This book describes the daily lives of those incarcerated in the Kolyma labor camps in northeastern Siberia. According to the author, more than three million people lost their lives in Kolyma. Conquest's purpose, as stated in the introduction, is "to give as full and irrefutable a picture as possible of this dreadful monument to inhumanity" (p. 14).

The text is divided into nine chapters: "The Middle Passage" describes the prison ships of the

Kolyma run; "Into Kolyma" describes the geography and climate of the region; "1938—Baptism of Terror" tells of the deadly winter of 1937-1938, during which time prisoners were executed for virtually any excuse; "The Social Order of Kolyma" describes the intricate prison camp pecking order; "Gold under Ice: The Kolyma Economy" details the gold production and expansion of cities; "Living and Dying Conditions" tells of the underfeeding, overworking, and dehumanizing treatment of prisoners; "Women" describes the moral climate, brutality, and prostitution common in women's camps; "A Clownish Interlude" explains the reasons for the West's indifferent attitude toward the horrors perpetrated in Kolyma; and finally, "The Death Roll" attempts to document the total number of camps, prisoners, and the death toll in the Kolyma region. The book concludes with appendixes on "Ships on the Kolyma Run" and "Camps and Camp Groups," a bibliography and reference section, and an index.

There are numerous references to Ukrainians within these pages. As Dr. Sawka comments in his review, "It is disappointing that the author does not use any Ukrainian references (Ukrainians were overrepresented in Kolyma), e.g., the series of articles by Petro Kolymsky in *The Ukrainian Quarterly* and the testimonies found in Volume I of *The Black Deeds of the Kremlin* (Toronto, 1953; see entry 632), would have given this work a completeness it lacks. However, there are pertinent mentions: 'Of the 10 million "kulaks" disposed of, half died in famine (Ukraine 1932-33) and by execution, and the remainder ... poured into the prison camps. Kolyma got its share.... After the war ... the new intake (of prisoners) consisted of hard-bitten, tough and united Ukrainian and other nationalists'" (p. 93).

Dr. Conquest is the author of several books dealing with the Soviet Union and indirectly with Ukraine, e.g., *Inside Stalin's Secret Police. NKVD Politics 1936-1939* (Stanford, Hoover Institution Press, 1985. 222p.). Also of interest is Bernard Roeder's *Katonga. An Aspect of Modern Slavery* (London, Heinemann, 1958. 271p.).

Reviews: J. Sawka. *Ukrainian Review* 27:4:92-94 (Winter 1979). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:2:180-81 (Summer 1978). H. Kramer. *New York Times Book Review* 1:28-29 (18 June 1978). A. Polonsky. *New Statesman* 95:2454:437-38 (31 March 1978). M. R. Brett-Crowther. *International Relations* 6:5:843 (May 1980). S. Swianiewicz. *Soviet Studies* 31:2:155-57 (April 1979)

628. Kosyk, Volodymyr. **Concentration Camps in the USSR.** London, Ukrainian Publishers, 1962. 108p.

This is one of the earliest attempts to provide information on the organization of Soviet concentration camps, their location, regime, and national composition of inmates. In the 1970s and 1980s a number of reference sources about concentration camps and biographical listings of known prisoners were published. Some listings were prepared by Smoloskyp Publishers, Amnesty International, and other organizations. One of the more comprehensive lists of Ukrainian prisoners is *Ukrainian Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union: A Biographical List*, compiled by the Ukrainian Central Information Service, with a preface by Valentyn Moroz (Toronto, Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine and Studium Research Institute, 1979. 128p.).

In addition to reference sources, there are a number of excellent monographic studies describing Stalin's terror. One of the earliest, prepared by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, is *Genocide in the USSR Studies in Group Destruction* (New York, Scarecrow Press, 1958. 280p.) with adequate space devoted to Soviet genocide in Eastern and Western Ukraine as well as the destruction of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic churches. Robert Conquest's *The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties* (London, Macmillan, 1968. 633p.) is still one of the best descriptions of the great purge period before World War II and stresses the immense scale of anti-Ukrainian terror while describing methods used for obtaining confessions at secret trials. The reader may also want to consult B. Levytsky's *The Stalinist Terror in the 30's: Documentation in the Soviet Press* (Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, 1973. 500p.).

Reviews: Conquest. J. Armstrong. *Russian Review* 28:344-45 (1969). D. W. Treadgold. *American Historical Review* 74:1670-72 (1969)

629. Levytsky, Borys. **The Stalinist Terror in the Thirties: Documentation from the Soviet Press.** Stanford, Calif., Hoover Institution Press, 1974. 521p.

Dr. Levytsky is the author of several books dealing with the Soviet Union. The present anthology makes an important contribution to source materials covering Soviet topics. A major portion of the book consists of 234 biographical sketches of purge victims, providing in many instances little-known documentation. Several Ukrainian communist leaders are included, but the author uses primarily Russian sources; Ukrainian sources are used only in a few cases. Most of the material concerns the pre-purge career of the subject, and occasionally important information is missing, e.g., date of birth, the actual process of trial and punishment, etc.

An introductory essay provides general comments on Stalinist purges and some interpretation of Soviet documentation.

Reviews: R. H. McNeal. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:1:155-57 (1975). C. Barghoorn. *Studies in Comparative Communism* 8:3:311-21 (Autumn 1974). L. J. Williams. *History* 11:10:243 (September 1974)

630. **Russian Oppression in Ukraine. Reports and Documents.** London, Ukrainian Publishers, 1962. 576p.

Prepared by a group of Ukrainian emigrés in Great Britain, this collection of articles and documents on various subjects and topics is primarily journalistic in nature and deals with Russian policy in Ukraine. Because of a lack of proper documentation, it is only of marginal scholarly value. One finds here a reproduction of the report of the Kersten Committee of the United States Congress on Communist Aggression from 1955, an article on collectivization and famine among farmers, an article on the persecution of religion, and a number of testimonies of former prisoners pertaining to the famine, concentration camps, etc. An article on concentration camps by Dr. V. Kosyk (pp. 347-433) is probably one of the best in this collection. There are also articles about OUN, S. Bandera, and his assassination by a Soviet agent. A selected bibliography on Ukraine and other non-Russian nationalities and an index of names conclude this volume that may offer some new information on the Russian-Ukrainian relations. Unfortunately, the English language and general editing is of such poor quality that it may distract the reader.

Reviews: T. W. King. *Ukrainian Review* 1:1:85 (Spring 1964)

631. U.S. Congress. 85th. Second Session. **Soviet Empire: The Prison of Nations and Races. A Study in Genocide, Discrimination, and Abuse of Power.** Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1958. 72p.

This typical government report, one of many, deals with the Soviet Union. It emphasizes the political aspects of Stalinist terror, with many examples of specific cases in Ukraine and other Soviet republics. Some government documents cover the testimony of individuals, e.g., *Testimony of Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Sept. 23, 1964* (U.S. Congress. House of Representatives, Committee of the Judiciary. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1964. 165p.). Professor Dobriansky, at that time the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, indicates in his testimony the range of

demographic impact of the famines of 1921 and 1932-1933 on the Ukrainian population. Such topics as major trends in Russification policy, conditions in concentration camps, etc., are also discussed. Appended is a substantial bibliography of pertinent works in English and some charts and maps.

Famine in Ukraine is discussed by many authors. Here we can mention Olexa Woropay's *The Ninth Circle: Scenes from the Hunger Tragedy in the Ukraine in 1933* (London, Ukrainian Youth Association in Great Britain, 1954. 64p.), Mykola Haliy's "The 25th Anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 14:204-214 September 1958), and Michael Mishchenko's "Hunger as a Method of Terror and Rule in the Soviet Union" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:219-25 Summer 1949).

Primary Sources

632. **The Black Deeds of the Kremlin. A White Book. Vol. 1. Book of Testimonies. Vol. 2. The Great Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933.** S. O. Pidhainy, ed. Detroit, Toronto, DOBRUS and Ukrainian Association of Victims of Russian Communist Terror, 1953-1955. 2v.

In the preface, Professor S. O. Pidhainy gives a background and reason for this compilation. He states: "The present white book on the black deeds of the Kremlin differs from ordinary white books in that it is not an official government publication.... Therefore, in their own defense, the people themselves had to write this book. Only a few of the one hundred contributors to the present volume are writers by profession. Almost ninety percent of the testimonies were written by those who never in their lives had anything published. They were, or are, peasants, farm laborers, workers, or clerks. Now in a free country, they relate their stories of life under the Soviet Regime truthfully and simply. They wrote their testimonies so that the world might learn not only about their past experiences, but also about the similar fate meted out to thousands of their fellow countrymen who had remained in the U.S.S.R. They wrote it in order to warn others, farmers and workers like themselves, not to be misled by communist propaganda" (v. 1, p. vii).

The second volume of *The Black Deeds of the Kremlin. A White Book* is devoted solely to one theme, "the preparation and realization of a terrible famine in the Ukraine in the years 1932-1933, the so-called organized famine" (v. 2, p. v).

Indeed, the material assembled in both volumes is essential for any researcher, in spite of a rather poor translation into English, editorial

problems, and occasionally, poor illustrations. The first volume covers concentration camps and prisons, collectivization, liquidation of Ukrainian intellectuals, the crimes in Vynnytsia, persecution of religion, and several other topics as related by eyewitnesses. The second volume contains a number of longer and shorter articles (one of the best by I. Dubynets is "The Great Famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933," pp. 141-52), reproductions of photographs, and some official Soviet documents and statistical information.

Memoirs

633. Dray-Khmara Asher, Oksana. **Letters from the Gulag: The Life, Letters and Poetry of Michael Dray-Khmara.** New York, Robert Speller, 1983. 164p.

This collection of letters from Michael Dray-Khmara (Myxajlo Dray-Xmara), an outstanding Ukrainian poet and scholar of the 1930s, depicts the inhumane treatment of one of an estimated nine to ten million victims of the Soviet labor camps. Compiled and written by Dray-Khmara's daughter, Oksana, this work follows the poet's struggle to survive in the Siberian concentration camps, portraying the agonizing physical and spiritual deterioration of this healthy man to the point of starvation, disease, and despair. Michael Dray-Khmara died on January 19, 1939.

Letters from the Gulag is arranged in four parts. "Who Was Michael Dray-Khmara?" provides biographical information on Dray-Khmara's life. In "My Mother's Story," Oksana translates and comments on her mother's descriptions of Dray-Khmara's arrest and of her own life in exile. Part 3, "My Father's Letters (1936-1938)," forms the basis of the text, containing 49 letters (translated into English by the author) from various Siberian concentration camps; and finally, part 4 consists of a descriptive essay on Dray-Khmara's poetic talents. Appended footnotes and index complete this compelling volume. As noted in a review by V. Pavlovsky, "We should be grateful to the family of one of the Ukrainian martyrs of those evil years.... They are valuable documents indeed.... They are also very moving: one cannot read the book without anger, indignation and deep sympathy." This book will be of use to students and scholars interested in the plight of dissidents.

Reviews: V. Pavlovsky. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 16:41-42:404-405 (1984-1985). Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:4:408-409 (Winter 1983). Y. Slavutych. *World Literature Today* 58:1:131 (Winter 1984).

634. Prychodko, Nicholas. **One of the Fifteen Million.** Boston, Little & Brown, 1952. 236p.

Nicholas Prychodko, a former Soviet citizen and junior associate of the University of Kiev, was arrested in 1939 and sent without trial to Siberia's concentration camps. A brief introduction to these memoirs is offered by Professor Watson Kirkconnell. The author has written his own preface as well as 24 chapters describing the "Yezhov terror" of 1937-1938, his detention, journey to Siberia, life in concentration camps, and, finally, his escape. Professor Prychodko's book is one of the better-known memoirs written in the 1950s by a Ukrainian former prisoner. Of special interest are his comments about the fate of Ukrainians who returned home from forced labor in Germany only to be sent to prisons. Prychodko also wrote *Stormy Road to Freedom* (New York, Vantage Press, 1968. 356p.), a novel based on the experiences of the Globa family as Soviet prisoners with a preface by Ihor Gouzenko, author of the famous novel *The Fall of Titan*, published in many languages.

A very important piece of evidence about conditions in concentration camps during the Stalin regime is offered by Semen Pidhainy in *Islands of Death* (Toronto, Burns and MacEac-harns, 1953. 240p.) which comments on life in the Solovky camps, including characteristics of various groups of inmates of the Ukrainian intelligentsia. Poorly edited but presenting important source material is the collective work *Russian Oppression in the Ukraine* (London, Ukrainian Publishers, 1962. 576p.), which contains accounts by several former prisoners. Many such memoirs exist, including Joseph Sholmer's *Vorkuta* (New York, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1954. 264p.), authored by a German doctor who describes in some detail Ukrainian inmates.

Reviews: *One of the Fifteen Million.* N. Chubaty. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 8:3:272-73 (Summer 1952)

Stormy Road to Freedom. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:1:81-82 (Spring 1968)

635. Shymko, Yuri R., ed. **For This Was I Born ...** Toronto, Ukrainica Research Institute, 1973. 188p.

This collection of testimonials from men and women who managed to survive the Soviet concentration camps is both an illustration of the Soviets' disregard for the value of human life and an appeal to readers to make known to the world that this tyranny continues even today in the Soviet Union. The material is arranged in four parts: "They Speak," containing testimonies and reports on life in the camps; "More

Deafening Than Thunder," with writings, poems, pleas, appeals, and letters; "The Broken Silence," containing petitions, press reports, and commitments by politicians and statesmen; and "We," providing photographs of imprisoned Ukrainian resistance leaders, a list of recent Ukrainian political prisoners, and a Ukrainian *samizdat*, or bibliography. This short volume contains 162 photographs and illustrations of concentration camp inmates and their living conditions, starving Ukrainians during the famine of 1932-1933, the bodies of 9,439 Ukrainians executed in 1938 at the KGB prison in Vynnytsia, Poles and Jews executed in 1938 as "enemies of the people," victims of the KGB, mass graves of collectivization victims in Ukraine, and many other atrocities. Quotes from Soroka, Moroz, Symonenko, Dzyuba, Sverstiuk, Galanskov, Chornovil, and many others reinforce the photographic images and illustrations.

Famine

636. Ammende, Ewald. **Human Life in Russia.** Historical Introduction by James E. Mace. Cleveland, Ohio, John T. Zubal Publishers, 1984. 319p.

Originally published in German under the title *Muss Russland hungern? Menschen und Völkerschicksale in der Sowjetunion* (Vienna, 1935), this edition is a reprint of the 1936 English-language version. It deals with the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine and northern Caucasus. A concise but well-documented introduction is provided by Dr. James Mace, the author of a book (see entry 610) and several articles on the Ukrainian problem in the Soviet Union. The material is presented in six chapters, and Dr. Ammende wrote this book as a part of his campaign in Western Europe to arouse public response to the famine. Unfortunately, he was not successful and died in 1935, between the publication of the German- and English-language editions. His campaign failed for several reasons, primarily because of denial by the Soviet government and Western writings on this topic, especially those of Walter Duranty, the Moscow correspondent of *The New York Times*. As Dr. Mace indicates, the author "wrote for the needy of his day, not for historians of ours" (p. ix). The authenticity of some photographs is questioned by J. V. Koshiw, and today we do know far more about these tragic events. Ammende's narrative is not a scholarly presentation of this subject, but it is a very moving and, for the most part, an objective account of one of the major tragedies of the

Ukrainian population during the Stalin regime. **Reviews:** J. V. Koshiw. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:2:101-107 (Winter 1985)

637. Carynnyk, Marco. **Making the News Fit to Print: Walter Duranty, The New York Times and the Ukrainian Famine of 1933.** Toronto, Ontario, 1983. 27p.

In this brief pamphlet, a reprint of an article in *Commentary* (76:5:32-40 November 1983), Marco Carynnyk describes Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty's (1884-1957) willful distortion of the facts on the seriousness of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933. Duranty, an English journalist, worked for *The New York Times* for 21 years and at the time was the most famous correspondent to be stationed in Moscow.

Carynnyk's description of the situation in Ukraine indicates that "throughout the spring and summer of 1933, demographers have estimated, Ukrainian peasants were dying at the rate of 25,000 a day, or 1,000 an hour, or 17 a minute" (p. 9). Duranty, however, reported, "The writer has just completed a 200-mile auto trip through the heart of the Ukraine and can say positively that the harvest is splendid and all talk of famine now is ridiculous" (p. 13).

Under the circumstances, it is difficult to conceive how Duranty was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1932; one can only assume that the payoff from Soviet officials was sufficient to warrant his outrageous distortions. Carynnyk states that Malcolm Muggeridge, a contemporary of Duranty, once said that Duranty was "the greatest liar of any journalist that I have met in fifty years of journalism" (p. 2). Perhaps the title of Duranty's book, *I Write as I Please* (New York, 1935) best describes his deplorable lack of journalistic ethics.

638. Carynnyk, Marco, Lubomyr Y. Luciuk, and Bohdan S. Kordan, eds. **The Foreign Office and the Famine. British Documents on Ukraine and the Great Famine of 1932-1933.** With a foreword by Michael R. Marrus. Kingston, Ont., The Limestone Press, 1988. 493p. (Studies in East European Nationalism, No. 2).

The editors have uncovered contemporary descriptions of the famine (85 documents) relayed to the West in British diplomatic pouches. As indicated by Professor Marrus, "Largely ignored or suppressed at the time, and forgotten since, these urgent messages now constitute one of the most important sources we have of this colossal human tragedy. Much of the information in these papers comes from the simple accounts of a variety of observers—British diplomats and consular officials, of course, but also of relief workers, trade

officials, newspaper correspondents, and the like. Much also is the *cri de coeur* of the starved and outcast, who managed to communicate their terrible experiences directly to outsiders who must have appeared to them as creatures from another planet" (p. xiv). Three editors wrote a very informative introduction to this selection of documents in an attempt to answer the basic questions: What did London know about the famine? What did London know about why the famine happened? How did London respond to the famine?

Marco Carynnyk has written about Dovzhenko (see entry 1001) and as a writer and translator has published a number of articles about the famine of 1932-1933. Dr. Luciuk and Dr. Kordan co-edited *A Delicate and Difficult Question: Documents in the History of Ukrainians in Canada, 1899-1962* (see entry 207) and *Anglo-American Perspectives on the Ukrainian Question, 1938-1951: A Documentary Collection* (see entry 656).

639. Conquest, Robert. **The Harvest of Sorrow. Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine.** New York, Oxford University Press, 1986. 412p.

By far, this is the best book on the famine of 1932-1933 inflicted by the Soviet government on the collectivized peasants of Ukraine, Kuban, Don, and Volga regions. This was accomplished, as Dr. Conquest indicates, "by methods of setting for them grain quotas far above the possible, removing every handful of food, and preventing help from outside—even from other areas of the USSR—from reaching the starving. This action, even more destructive of life than those of 1929-1932, was accompanied by a wide-ranging attack on all Ukrainian cultural and intellectual centres and leaders, and on the Ukrainian churches. The supposed contumaciousness of the Ukrainian peasants in not surrendering grain they did not have was explicitly blamed on nationalism: all of which was in accord with Stalin's dictum that the national problem was in essence a peasant problem. The Ukrainian peasant thus suffered in double guise—as a peasant and as a Ukrainian" (p. 4).

The volume consists of 18 chapters, among them "The Peasantry and the Party," "The Ukrainian Nationality and Leninism," "Revolution, Peasant War and Famine, 1917-1921," "Collision Course, 1928-1929," "The Fate of Kulaks," "Crash Collectivization and Its Defeat. Jan.-March, 1930," "The End of the Free Peasantry, 1930-1932," along with chapters on Central Asia and the Kazakhs. All these chapters are in the first two sections of the book. The third section, entitled "The Terror-Famine" consists

of eight chapters dealing directly with the famine: "Assault on the Ukraine," "The Famine Rages," "A Land Laid Waste," "Kuban, Don and Volga," "Children," "The Death Roll," "The Record of the West," and "Responsibilities." An epilogue, numerous notes, and select bibliography of sources in several languages conclude the narrative. In his conclusions, the author indicates the following: "For it is clear that the terrors inflicted on the peasantry have failed to produce the agricultural results promised by theory. At the same time, the crushing of Ukrainian Nationhood was only temporary. Nor is that a local matter merely—if the word local can be used of a nation of nearly fifty million members. Even the true spokesmen of Russia itself, Andrei Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, insist that the Ukraine must be free to choose its own future" (p. 347).

There are several other books and many articles on this subject published in several languages, many of them in Ukrainian. Of documentary value is A. Krawchuk's "Protesting against the Famine: The Statement of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in 1933" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:59-62 Winter 1983). A brief pamphlet describing personal experiences was prepared by Myron Dolot, *Who Killed Them and Why? In Remembrance of Those Starved to Death during the Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1984. 35p.), as well as a more substantial book, *Execution by Hunger* (see entry 640). Of similar nature is another pamphlet by Olexa Woropay, *The Ninth Circle: In Commemoration of the Victims of the Famine of 1933*, edited by James Mace (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1983. 41p.), reviewed by D. Kowalewski in *Nationalities Papers* (12: 2:333-34 1984). Also of interest is Y. Slavutych's "The Famine of 1932-33 as It Affected One Rural Council: A Recollection" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:2:179-88 Summer 1983), written by a well-known literary figure. One of the best articles on this subject is S. Madsudov's "The Geography of the Soviet Famine of 1933" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:52-58 Winter 1983) based on Soviet statistical sources. Colored by emotion are articles by Anthony Yaremovich, "Collectivization through Famine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:4:349-62 Winter 1978) and Anna Bolubash's "The Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 as an Instrument of Russian Nationalities Policies" (*Ukrainian Review* 26:4:11-23 Winter 1978 and 27:1:31-59 Spring 1979). One should also consult a government document prepared by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, *Commission of the Ukraine Famine Act: Hearing, Ninety-eighth Congress, Oct. 3, 1984*

ington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1985. 37p.), with several subsequent reports, e.g., *Investigation of the Ukrainian Famine 1932-1933. First Interim Report of Meetings and Hearings ...* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1987. 172p.).

There are a number of older works, e.g., Mykola Haliy's *Organized Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933* (Chicago, Ukrainian Research and Information Institute, 1963. 48p.), which provides some references to older publications in Western languages. Another older work, translated from Ukrainian, was written by Fedir Pigido-Pravoberezhny, *The Stalinist Famine: Ukraine in the Year 1933* (London, Ukrainian Youth Association in Great Britain, 1953. 72p.). There are also some attempts at bibliographic control of numerous publications on this topic, e.g., Halyna Senyshyn's *Bibliohrafiia holodu v Ukraini 1932-33. The Great Famine Bibliography* (Ottawa, UMMAN, 1983. 56p.), which registers primarily Ukrainian publications. A good collection of some of the best articles on the famine is represented by Nadiia Karatnyts'ka's *Holod na Ukraini, 1932-1933. Vybrani statti* ([Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933. Collected Articles] Munich, Suchasnist', 1985. 143p.).

Reviews: M. Bourdeaux. *The Ukrainian Review* 35:1:92-93 (Spring 1987). R. H. Johnston. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:2-3:348-49 (June-September 1987). J. Miller. *Newsweek* (November 17, 1986. p. 95)

640. Dolot, Miron. *Execution by Hunger. The Hidden Holocaust*. New York, W. W. Norton, 1985. 231p.

This is one of the more readable eyewitness accounts of the Ukrainian famine. The author grew up in a typical Ukrainian village, in the oblast' of Cherkasy, some hundred miles south of Kiev. In 30 brief chapters, Mr. Dolot (pseudonym) traces the process of Soviet collectivization in his region, with at least half of the chapters directly relating to the famine. The author indicates that "in this book, I have described what happened in my village during those four years, between 1929 and 1933. It is a reconstruction of what I saw and experienced personally. Everything recorded actually happened; only authenticated facts are presented" (p. xv).

Professor Adam Ulam comments in his preface on Stalin's policy, questioning some opposing points of view. "Was Stalin's policy motivated by the need to extract all the available grain for feeding the cities and export, the goal against which the preservation of a few million peasants' lives was deemed unimportant, or was it also, as our author implies, a deliberate attempt to stamp out Ukrainian nationalism and

thus solidify the *Russian* domination of the Soviet Union? This is a hypothesis strongly argued by several other writers, not all of them, by any means, Ukrainian" (p. xi).

There are a number of other eyewitness accounts published in English, e.g., Dmytro Solovij's *The Golgotha of Ukraine* (New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1953. 43p.), an abridged edition of the author's work, originally published in Ukrainian. Eyewitness accounts are also incorporated in *Ukrainian Famine of 1932 and 1933: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 98th Congress, Second Session ... August 1984* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1984. 137p.), utilized by a number of scholars. Here, only as examples, we should mention articles by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, "The Man-Made Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine" (*Conflict Quarterly* 2:29-39 1982); "The Great Famine of 1932-33 in Soviet Ukraine" (*One World* 20:1:17-23 1983); or a more popular account by Dr. James Mace, "Why Did the Famine Happen?" (*Ukrainian Review* 1:47-50 Spring 1982).

In spite of the fact that since 1987 one can find, even in the Soviet Union, more and more articles on the famine, there are still some Western journalists who support the view that the famine never occurred. A good example of such thinking is represented by Douglas Tottle in *Fraud, Famine, and Fascism: The Ukrainian Genocide Myth from Hitler to Harvard* (Toronto, Progress Books, 1987. 162p.). Born in Quebec, Tottle has spent most of his life in western Canada and has written for various Canadian and United States magazines and periodicals.

641. Famine in the Soviet Ukraine 1932-1933. A Memorial Exhibition, Widener Library, Harvard University. Prepared by Oksana Procyk, Leonid Heretz, and James E. Mace. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard College Library, 1986. 83p.

This is a catalog of a memorial exhibition held at Harvard University's Widener Library from December 1983 to February 1984 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine. It contains descriptions of some 250 items, accompanied by 120 illustrations, including title pages or covers of pertinent books and some 30 photographs directly relating to the famine. The material is arranged in ten chapters, the first four offering general background (e.g., "The Ukrainian Revolution 1917-1921" or "The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Policy of Ukrainization"), which are only of marginal interest to the scholar interested in the famine. There is a helpful listing of sources

for illustrations and a selected bibliography on famine and related topics in several languages.

Reviews: U.S.F. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1-2: 142 (Spring-Summer 1986)

642. The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust. In Solemn Observance of the 50th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933. Edited by Roma Hadzewycz and others. Jersey City, N.J., Ukrainian National Association, 1983. 88p.

This typical anniversary publication, edited by the editorial staff of *Ukrainian Weekly*, an English-language publication of the Ukrainian National Association, consists of five parts in addition to a general introduction written by Professor O. Pritsak: "The Man-Made Famine of 1932-33: What Happened and Why" by Dr. J. Mace; "America's 'Red Decade' and the Great Famine Cover-Up" by Dr. M. Kuropas; "Malcolm Muggeridge on Stalin's Famine: 'Deliberate' and 'Diabolical' Starvation" by M. Carynnyk; "Eyewitness Recollection" and "Dissidents on the Famine" (L. Plyushch, P. Grigorenko, and "Ukrainian Herald"). All articles are well documented. This little pamphlet is better executed than Walter Dushnyck's *50 Years Ago: The Famine Holocaust in Ukraine* (New York, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 1983. 56p.), which is similar in scope and purpose but is less well documented. Unfortunately, this publication has not utilized some older materials also published in English, e.g., I. Herasymowytch's *Hunger in der Ukraine* (Berlin, 1922) and F. Pigido-Pravoberezhny's *The Stalin's Famine: Ukraine in the Year 1933* (London, 1953).

Reviews: Dushnyck. J. S. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:2:197-98 (Summer 1983)

643. Hryshko, Wasyl. The Ukrainian Holocaust of 1933. Edited and translated by Marco Carynnyk. Toronto, Bahriany Foundation, 1983. 165p.

One of the prominent civic and political leaders, Dr. Hryshko was born in Soviet Ukraine and was a student in 1933. Later he spent four years in the Gulag and during World War II left the Soviet Union. This translation from the Ukrainian consists of two parts: "The Origins of Soviet Genocide" (four chapters discussing the anti-peasant bias of Marxist-Leninist policy, and background of Stalinist genocide) and "The Ukrainian Holocaust of 1933" consisting of an additional four chapters: "The Preparation for the Ukrainian Holocaust in 1930-1932 and Its Culmination in 1933," "The Ukrainian Tragedy of 1933 in Historical Perspective," "The Political Consequences of 1933 and the Present Ukrainian Situation," and "The Tragedy of 1933 in *Samvydav* Notes." Several

pages of notes and a select bibliography conclude the volume, and there is no index. Of special interest is the second part of the book, especially Dr. Hryshko's numerous references to *samvydav* publications pertaining to the famine, e.g., Grossman's *Forever Flowing*, Kopelev's memoirs, etc. According to the author, 4.8 million people died in the spring and summer of 1933, indicating that only the Jewish victims of Nazi genocide in World War II can be compared with the Ukrainian victims of Soviet genocide (p. 108). In addition to events directly connected with the famine, Hryshko discusses in subsequent chapters the first great purge of the Ukrainian cadres of the Communist Party, indicating that the number of Ukrainian writers diminished by some 80% by the end of the 1930s. Most of them were either executed or arrested, but some were exiled and died in concentration camps. "Most of the post-Stalinist rehabilitations were of Communists," writes the author, "yet there is no question of rehabilitating those Communists who were destroyed in 1933 for defending Ukrainian interests" (p. 120). Hryshko's small volume can be supplemented by a number of articles, e.g., Fedir Kapusta's "The Early Holocaust in Europe: Collectivization and Man-Made Famine in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:4:369-82 Winter 1981) and *The Man-Made Famine in Ukraine* (Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1984. 39p.), which contains articles by Robert Conquest, Dana Dalrymple, James Mace, and Michael Novak. There is also a state document pertaining to this subject published in *Teaching about Holocaust and Genocide* (Albany, N.Y., The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, 1986), published in volume 3, *Case Studies: Persecution/Genocide*; this volume is composed of two units ("Forced Famine in Ukraine" and "Human Rights Violations in Ukraine").

644. Investigation of the Ukrainian Famine 1932-1933. Report to Congress. Commission on the Ukrainian Famine. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1988. 523p.

Prepared by Dr. James E. Mace, staff director, this is a report of the Commission on the Ukrainian Famine established by Congress. The report was adopted by the Commission on April 19, 1985, and submitted to Congress on April 22, 1988. It consists of six chapters: "Non-Soviet Scholarship on the Ukrainian Famine," "Post-Stalinist Soviet Historiography on the Ukraine," "Soviet Press Sources on the Famine," "Soviet Historical Fiction on the Famine," "The Famine Outside Ukraine," "The American Response to the Famine," "Summary

of Public Hearings," and "Oral History Project." Appended to the report is a brief glossary of terms, an index to persons prominently mentioned in the text, and three appendixes covering translations of selected oral histories and Italian diplomatic and consular dispatches. In comparison to *Ukrainian Famine of 1932 and 1933: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations* published in 1984 (see Dolot, entry 640), the Report of the Commission on the Ukrainian Famine is much more comprehensive and in most cases very carefully documented. At the time of this writing the work of the Commission continues; hopefully, more materials generated by this body will be forthcoming.

645. Serbyn, Roman, and Bohdan Krawchenko, eds. Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1986. 192p.

This book, a collective work by a number of scholars, explores several issues connected with the famine: the causes, sources of information about the event, the size of population lost, and the impact of the famine on Ukrainian society and the Western response. Originally, the papers were presented at a conference held at the University of Quebec in Montreal in 1983 and are re-edited here. A total of 10 essays are included: a general overview, "The Man-Made Famine of 1933 in Soviet Ukraine" by Dr. James Mace; "The Man-Made Famine of 1932-1933 and Collectivization in Soviet Ukraine" by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko; "Ukraine's Demographic Losses 1927-1938" by M. Maksudov, a demographer and recent emigré from the Soviet Union; "The Famine of Ukraine of 1933: A Survey of the Sources" by James Mace; "Making the News Fit to Print: Walter Duranty, the *New York Times* and the Ukrainian Famine of 1933" by Marco Carynnyk; "Russian Mensheviks and the Famine of 1933" by Andre Liebich; "Blind Eye to Murder: Britain, the United States and the Ukrainian Famine of 1933" by Marco Carynnyk; "The Impact of the Man-Made Famine on the Structure of Ukrainian Society" by Professor W. Isajiw; "The Famine of 1921-1923: A Model for 1932-33?" by Professor Roman Serbyn; and "Conceptualizations of Genocide and Ethnocide" by Frank Chalk and Kurt Jonassohn. Most essays are well researched and contain numerous references to sources used as well as bibliographies of additional readings. The volume will complement and supplement Robert Conquest's *Harvest of Sorrow* (see entry 639); some contributions such as Maksudov's and Serbyn's essays cover ground not discussed by Conquest. Also of special interest is Carynnyk's article about the role of Walter Duranty of *The New York Times* who

followed the official Soviet line and only privately admitted the existence of famine in Ukraine. To supplement the brief essay by Professor Serbyn on the famine of 1921-1923, one should refer to an older work by Harold H. Fisher, *The Famine in Soviet Russia, 1919-1922* (Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1935. 609p.), which offers an excellent introduction to American relief efforts in the Soviet Union and well-thought-out comments about the discriminatory attitude of the Soviet government. This comprehensive work can be supplemented by a number of articles such as Charles Edmondson's "An Inquiry into the Termination of Soviet Famine Relief Programmes and the Renewal of Soviet Grain Export 1922-1923" (*Soviet Studies* 33:3:370-85 July 1981).

Reviews: L. Luciuk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:1-3:349-50 (June-September 1987)

646. Weissman, Benjamin Murry. "The American Relief Administration in Russia, 1921-1923: A Case Study in Interaction between Opposing Political Systems." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1968. 470p.

This study is a political analysis of the American Relief Force under Herbert Hoover that fed millions of Soviet citizens in 25 provinces, including Moscow, Petrograd, and Ukraine, during the great famine of 1921. The A.R.A.'s insistence on feeding persons of all classes regardless of political persuasion led to conflict with Soviet authority on all levels. The author concludes that Hoover's genuine desire to rescue millions of starving people was accomplished, although his hopes of inducing changes in the Soviet system and reducing pro-Soviet activity in the United States were frustrated, and Lenin's goal of using "bourgeois" philanthropy to relieve a crisis that menaced Bolshevik rule in Russia was achieved.

World War II and Its Aftermath

General Works

647. Blakemore, Porter Randall. "Manstein in the Crimea: The Eleventh Army Campaign, 1941-1942." Ph.D. diss., University of Georgia, 1978. 252p.

This study describes German military operations in Crimea led by Erich von Manstein, the outstanding strategist and field commander. Control of Crimea was vital to the security of the German southern flank and the Rumanian

oil fields, and also as a base for further incursions. The author details the battles and offensives leading up to the Eleventh Army's victory in June 1942. However, the victory was costly and had taken too long. Lacking sufficient troops for a quick victory, the army had been tied down in the Crimea when it was needed elsewhere. The author concludes that the defensive ability of the Soviets and German weakness damaged the German war effort.

648. Boshyk, Yury, ed. **Ukraine during World War II: History and Its Aftermath. A Symposium.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1986. 291p.

This volume is based on papers and discussions from a symposium held in Toronto on March 2, 1985, for the purpose of examining several aspects of World War II and the Nazi occupation of Ukrainian territory. The first part deals with general problems under Nazi occupation and consists of six essays: "The Soviet Occupation of Western Ukraine, 1939-41: An Overview" by Professor O. Subtelny, "Soviet Ukraine under Nazi Occupation, 1941-44" by Dr. B. Krawcenko, "Ukrainian-Jewish Relations during the Soviet and Nazi Occupations" by Professor T. Hunchak, "Ukrainians in World War II Military Formations: An Overview" by Professor P. Potichnyj, "Galician Ukrainians in German Military Formations and in the German Administration" by M. Yurkevich, and "Soviet Military Collaborators during World War II" by M. R. Elliot. This part of the symposium is interesting because so little has been written on this subject in English. The second part deals with the question that is now a matter of public debate, namely the process of investigation of war criminals in Canada and the United States. It consists of five essays written by scholars and journalists, e.g., "Bringing Nazi War Criminals in Canada to Justice" by D. Mates, "Alleged War Criminals, the Canadian Media, and the Ukrainian Community" by Professor R. Serbyn, "Cooperation between the U.S. Office of Special Investigations and the Soviet Secret Police" by P. Zumbakis, "Nazi War Criminals: The Role of Soviet Disinformation" by R. Kupchinsky, and "Ukrainian Americans and the Search for War Criminals" by Dr. M. Kuropas. Part 3 includes reproductions of 20 documents, covering the period 1926-1966, that provide historical background to previous essays in the volume. A chronology of major events, 1914 to 1945, a glossary, sources, and a bibliography conclude this interesting volume, which attempts to cover much territory in some 300 pages. This is the first serious publication in English dealing with important events of World War II and hopefully will encourage more

scholarly inquiries pertaining to this controversial period in modern Ukrainian history. Of special interest to the student is the appended bibliography, which covers archival and manuscript collections as well as secondary sources. It is written from the point of view of Ukrainian national historiography and is the first serious attempt to counterbalance the large volume of Soviet and Jewish publications on this subject. To some extent it continues Roman Ilnytzkyj's work, published in German, *Deutschland und die Ukraine, 1934-1945. Tatsachen europäischer Politik* (München, Osteuropa Institut, 1955-1956. 2v.).

Reviews: Boshyk. L. R. Wynar. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:1:161-62 (March 1988)

Ilnytzkyj. V. Mudry. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:2: 185-86 (June 1956). S. Y. Prociuk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:3:276-78 (September 1957)

649. Chirovsky, Nicholas L. Fr. **Ukraine and the Second World War.** New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1985. 60p.

This very brief presentation of major events that took place in Ukraine during the war emphasizes the OUN and UPA and their operations against the Germans and the Soviets. Of special interest is chapter 5 on "Russian Distortions about the Ukrainian Struggle during the Second World War," which contains a number of Soviet and German documents translated into English. The text is well illustrated and contains references to secondary sources used by the author.

Reviews: R. Romanenchuk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1-2:119-21 (Spring-Summer 1987)

650. Dallin, Alexander. "German Policy and the Occupation of the Soviet Union, 1941-1944." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1953. 1351p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *German Rule in Russia 1941-1945. A Study of Occupation Policies* (see entry 651).

651. Dallin, Alexander. **German Rule in Russia 1941-1945. A Study of Occupation Policies.** 2d rev. ed. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1981. 707p.

The first edition of this now classic work was published in 1957 and was based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 650). It consists of 30 chapters, a glossary, index, and a postscript to the second edition. The chapters are arranged in four parts: part 1 covers the historical setting of the German invasion and the organization of the German occupational government; part 2 concentrates on German long-range plans, with emphasis on the nationality question, and their

implementation in different regions; part 3 deals with the economic and social situation; and part 4 discusses German political policy, propaganda, and utilization of defectors. The Ukrainian problem, discussed in all chapters, is emphasized in part 2 in the chapters on "Germany and the Ukraine: Emigres and Nationalists," "Germany and Ukraine: The Ukrainian Fulcrum," and "Germany and the Ukraine: Reaping the Whirlwind" (Resistance in Ukraine, Koch's policy versus Rosenberg's position and German military failures in 1943 and their impact on Ukraine). All in all, this is a well-documented study with numerous bibliographic footnotes and additional sources listed in a "postscript" to the second edition. Dallin's monograph can be supplemented by *Polish Society under German Occupation: The General Government, 1939-1944* by Jan Thomasz Gross (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1979. 343p.).

Reviews: Dallin. I. Kamenetsky. *Slavic Review* 18:3:443-45 (Fall 1959). H. W. Gatzke. *Soviet Union* 9:2:260-61 (1982). J. D. Hartgrove. *Russian History* 9:1:154 (1982). R. W. Lougee. *Historical Review* 10:8:210-11 (1982). K. C. Taylor. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:188-89 (June 1982). C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:4:368-70 (December 1957)

Gross. A. R. DeLuca. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:130-32 (March 1981)

652. Fugate, Bryan Irven, Jr. "Thunder on the Dnepr: The End of the Blitzkrieg Era, Summer, 1941." Ph.D. diss., The University of Texas at Austin, 1976. 455p.

This thesis challenges the belief that the German army could have won the war in the Soviet Union in one season in 1941. Based on an analysis of original German military records and many published Russian sources, including memoirs and collections of documents, the author concludes that divisiveness within the German command made consistency in strategic planning and execution impossible. The two main military staffs eventually compromised in late August, but these plans were also derailed. Hitler proved unable to set and control a definite policy. Stalin, on the other hand, was better prepared for war than is generally believed. Stalin and Zhukov implemented a defense plan based on knowledge of German tactics and tendencies, and a willingness to sacrifice vast forces in order to protect Moscow.

653. Kamenetsky, Ihor. "German Lebensraum Policy in Eastern Europe during World War II." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1957. 272p.

Dealing specifically with Nazi practices and plans for colonization, Germanization, enslavement, and annihilation, this study traces the building of *Lebensraum* and describes Nazi *Lebensraum Machinery* in action. The author concludes that the objectives of Nazi ideology and build up of *Lebensraum Machinery* made peaceful coexistence with other powers impossible, that the ultimate Nazi victory would result in the complete annihilation of Jews and most Slavs in the region, and that a new pattern of totalitarian imperialism calling for a completely new society emanated from the Nazi designs and practices.

654. Kamenetsky, Ihor. **Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine, 1941-1944. A Study of Totalitarian Imperialism.** Milwaukee, Marquette University Press, 1956. 101p. (Marquette Slavic Studies, no. 2).

Out of several studies devoted to the German occupation of western territories of the Soviet Union, Professor Kamenetsky's study is an early pioneering effort to cover exclusively Ukrainian lands and in this respect significantly differs from the more comprehensive monograph, *German Rule in Russia* (see entry 651).

The author, in a number of brief chapters, covers the ideological background of the occupation, describing the unusual economic importance of Ukraine, the action "Barbarossa" (the Nazi drive into the USSR), several aspects of German occupation and the difference between the Rosenberg theory and Koch's practice, and, finally, the partisan warfare in Ukraine. All in all, this is a brief but scholarly presentation of the German occupation that can be supplemented by another and more comprehensive work by Dr. Kamenetsky: *Secret Nazi Plans for Eastern Europe. A Study of Lebensraum Policies* (New York, Bookman Associates, 1961. 236p.). His second study is particularly useful for its analysis of the geographic patterns of German colonization and for its emphasis on the scope of differential treatment of different nationalities: Baltic, Russian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian groups.

Reviews: *Hitler's Occupation.* I. Vytanovych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:2:181 (June 1957). L. Dobriansky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 14:4:368-70 (December 1958). J. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 16:3:411-12 (Fall 1957)

Secret Nazi Plans. R. Koehl. *American Historical Review* 67:3:785-86 (Fall 1962). C. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 14:2:184-85 (Summer 1963)

655. Kosyk, Wolodymyr. "Ukrainian Losses during the Second World War." *The Ukrainian Review* 33:2:9-19 (Summer 1985).

In this article, one of the more recent on this subject, Dr. Kosyk uses previously published sources, primarily in Ukrainian (e.g., V. Kubiovych's "Zminy naselennia Soviets'koi Ukrainy v rokakh 1927-1958 ([Changes in Population of Soviet Ukraine in the Years 1927-1958] *Ukrains'kyi Zbirnyk* (Munich), no. 16, 1959; also published separately), as well as some Soviet statistical information. According to the author, 34% of all factories and plants were evacuated from Ukraine, and human losses there amounted to 6-7 million, or 40% of the total losses of the Soviet Union. The same topic was treated earlier by Stephen G. Prociuk in an essay entitled "Human Losses in the Ukraine in the World War I and II" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:23-50 1973-1977), and briefly by A. Gregorovich in "Ukraine's World War II Losses: 7.5 Million" (*Forum* 61:27-28 Spring 1985).

656. Luciuk, Lubomyr Y., and Bohdan S. Kordan. **Anglo-American Perspectives on the Ukrainian Question 1938-1951. A Documentary Collection.** Kingston, Ontario, The Limestone Press, 1987. 242p.

This collection of 54 documents pertaining to the relationship between the Ukrainian independence movement and the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, covers the period 1938-1951. The bulk of this collection consists of American and British documents culled from the national archives of both countries, with additional documents from the Canadian government. According to the preface, "these archival materials illustrate how these papers evaluated the impact Ukrainian statehood might have on their international relations, the strengths and weaknesses of the Ukrainian national movement (in particular its role as a political problem for a number of European states), and the question of whether Ukrainians in the emigration posed an internal security risk to their host societies.... The documents reprinted here suggest that, on one level, Western statesmen were well informed about the nature and extent of the Ukrainian national struggle while, on another, they were consistently cynical or indifferent to the idea of Ukrainian self-determination" (pp. vii-viii). The 54 documents collected here represent only a small fraction of the available large body of archival materials dealing with the Ukrainian question; hopefully a monographic treatment of this important problem will be forthcoming. The book contains a brief selected bibliography and will supplement Y. Boshky's *Ukraine during World War II: History and Its Aftermath* (see entry 648).

Reviews: J. V. Koshiw. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:2:295-96 (June 1988)

657. Mulligan, Timothy Patrick. "The Politics of Illusion and Empire: The Attempts to Reform German Occupation Policy in the U.S.S.R., Autumn 1942-Summer 1943." Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, 1985. 462p.

This study examines the character, extent, and significance of reform efforts in the context of Germany's mobilization for "total war." The dynamics of conflict resolution in the formulation of National Socialist policy and Hitler's role within the debate are discussed. Topics covered include the chaotic structure of the occupation apparatus, the debates on Ostpolitik within the party and among the Axis powers, reform efforts and issues in Ukraine and the Baltic states, agrarian reform, the exploitation of raw materials and labor in the context of intensified economic mobilization, reform initiatives under German military government, the debate on anti-partisan policy, the status of Eastern European nationals in German military service, and the early phase of the Vlasov Movement.

658. "Symposium: Ukrainians in World War II, Views and Points." By Stephan M. Horak, Jolen A. Armstrong, Basil Dmytryshyn, Kenneth C. Farmer, George Kulchysky, John S. Reshetar, Orest Subtelny. *Nationalities Papers* 10:1:1-40 (Spring 1982).

These articles by a number of well-known scholars were originally presented at the 13th National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies at Asilomar, California, September 20-23, 1981. These contributions were re-edited for *Nationalities Papers*, and some of them were substantially abridged. Dr. Horak, the chairman of the panel, raised such questions as: Were the Ukrainians bound to any particular loyalty, e.g., toward Poland or the USSR? Should the relationship of Ukrainians and Germans be seen as a "collaboration" or as a kind of "unholy alliance" in view of known Ukrainian national aspirations? Was there any alternative for Ukrainians? Were Ukrainians expected to share the fate of Jews, Poles, or any other ethnic group? Was the proclamation of the independence of Ukraine on June 30, 1941, in L'viv an act of "collaboration" or an act of independent action? The role of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and certain forms of Ukrainian collaboration with Germany concluded Professor Horak's questions, and most symposium participants offered their own interpretations of these topics. This symposium is one of the earliest presentations on the role of Ukrainians during

World War II, and it complements Boshyk's *Ukraine during World War II* (see entry 548) as the most comprehensive treatment in English of this subject to date. There is a voluminous number of articles on several aspects of the Ukrainian situation during World War II. Most attention is paid to military forces, i.e., the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (see, for example, Krokhmaliuk's *UPA Welfare in Ukraine*, entry 671), and to the Ukrainian Division and other military units in the German army. A good bibliographic overview of communist writings is presented by Wasyl Veryha in "The Galicia Ukrainian Division in Polish and Soviet Literature" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:3:253-70 Autumn 1980). In the Ukrainian-language journal *Visti Kombatanta* there are a number of articles pertaining to the Division including its commander-in-chief, General Pavlo Shandruk. Some of them were translated into English, e.g., W. Veryha's "General Pavlo Shandruk: An Appraisal" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:2:164-77 Summer 1984). A good and well-documented article about the Nightingale Legion was prepared by Dan B. Chopyk and entitled "The Origin and Activities of the Nightingale Legion-DUN" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:1-2:69-80 Spring-Summer 1986). Dr. David Marples prepared a good summary in "Soviet Perspectives of Ukrainian Nationalism during World War II" (*Australian-Ukrainian Review* vol. 5, no. 2, 1986), showing the Soviet side of the problem.

659. Tuchak, William. "Khrushchev and Ukraine: Ukraine in Khrushchev's Political Biography." Ph.D. diss., University of Colorado, 1963. 422p.

This study describes Khrushchev's life and development and examines his career in reference to Ukraine. Based on research, the author draws a number of conclusions about Khrushchev. The study is divided into five chapters relating to the five periods of Khrushchev's life and political career: the Kalinovka period (1894-1909); the first Ukrainian period (1909-1929); the first Moscow period (1929-1938); the second Ukrainian period (1938-1949); and the second Moscow period (1949-1962).

Western Ukraine

660. Gross, Jan T. *Revolution from Abroad. The Soviet Conquest of Poland's Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia*. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1988. 334p.

In the preface the author indicates that this study was made possible by a discovery in the Hoover Institution of important documents

pertaining to Soviet occupation, starting in September 1939. The author describes in some detail the social chaos and the terror brought by the Soviet occupation. Many testimonies given by Polish citizens deported to the Soviet Union and later amnestied make a powerful statement of their own. The material is arranged in six chapters: "Conquest," "Elections," "The Paradigm of Social Control," "Socialization," "Prisons," and "Deportations." An extensive bibliography and good index of names, places, and subjects conclude the volume, which is probably the most comprehensive monographic treatment of Soviet occupation of former Polish territory. The Ukrainian problem is discussed in a more or less objective manner, in spite of the fact that the author used a limited number of Ukrainian sources. Thus, for example, Dr. Gross is right in indicating that in general the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians were sincerely glad to see the collapse of the Polish state. "Great excitement circulated among Ukrainians because an intolerable situation of ethnic discrimination had finally come to an end. To be sure, Ukrainians would have preferred German occupation, as is clear from the pattern of immediate population shifts throughout the border area. Whenever the Wehrmacht gave up some territory that belonged in the Soviet zone of occupation, Ukrainians moved out with the Germans" (p. 31). The description of Soviet prisons is quite vivid, but the author obviously had limited resources at his disposal. For example, the description of the Soviet massacre of prisoners in L'viv is not quite accurate or complete, and the use of some Ukrainian sources would benefit the author if this interesting monograph goes into the second edition. All in all, it is a valuable historical study of Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine and Belorussia.

Professor Gross is the author of *Polish Society under German Occupation: The Generalgouvernement: 1939-1944*, which was well received in the professional literature.

661. Skrzypek, Stanislaw Tadeusz. "The Soviet Elections in Eastern Poland, October 1939." Ph.D. diss., Fordham University, 1955. 367p.

This study undertakes a detailed investigation of the Soviet elections to the National Assemblies of Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia in 1939. Backing it up with documented evidence, the author asserts that the obvious intention of the elections was to create the impression that the annexation of eastern Poland corresponded with the wishes of the majority of the people. An atmosphere of fear and uncertainty prevailed, and close analysis shows that all precautions were taken to

produce the results desired by the Soviet authorities.

662. Zurowski, Michael Adam. "British Policy towards the Polish-Soviet Border Dispute 1939-1945." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1975. 313p.

After a brief explanation of the origins of the Polish-Soviet border dispute, the creation of the Riga Treaty Line, and British policy with regard to these developments, this study details the efforts of the British government to mediate between its two eastern allies during the war against Nazi Germany. The significance of the Polish government-in-exile within the context of the Anglo-Soviet alliance, the United States as a major force in the Great Alliance, and the period leading up to the Teheran Conference are discussed in depth. In conclusion, the failure of the mediatory attempt is described in the framework of the complex web of relations between the Soviets, Lublin Poles and London Poles, and the Americans and British, indicating that the mutual suspicions between Poles and Russians and the unwillingness of western powers to guarantee military assistance in the event of a Soviet attack on Poland were decisive factors in this collapse.

Division Galicia

663. Dmytryshyn, Basil. "Nazis and the SS Volunteer Division Galicia." *American Slavic and East European Review* 15:1:1-10 (February 1950).

Written by a noted historian and political scientist, Professor Dmytryshyn's account provides a chronological exposé of how the Germans organized a number of small Ukrainian military units and later, for one reason or another, disbanded them. In 1942 the German occupational government finally decided to organize a larger unit—the SS Volunteer Division Galicia. The author provides pertinent details about this from both German and Ukrainian sides. There are a number of other works that only indirectly discuss the formation of Ukrainian military units, but all of them point out the Ukrainian disillusionment with German occupation. Examples of such works are Erich Kern's *Dance of Death* (Scribners, 1951. 255p.) and Reinhold Pabel's *Enemies Are Human* (Philadelphia, Winston Pub. Co., 1955. 248p.), which provides numerous details about the German campaign against the Soviet Union and describes in some detail the Ukrainian situation. Also of interest is Hans de Weerd's "Erich Koch and Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 11:1:

29-34 Winter 1955), which discusses sources of conflict between Reichskommissar of Ukraine Erich Koch and Alfred Rosenberg.

664. Heike, Wolf-Dietrich. **The Ukrainian Division 'Galicia', 1943-45. A Memoir.** Toronto, The Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1988. 160p. (Works of the Historical-Philosophical Section, v. 188).

The original title of this book was *Sie Wollten die Freiheit: Die Geschichte der Ukrainischen Division 1943-1945 (They Wanted Freedom: The History of the Ukrainian Division)* published in German in 1973. The manuscript was first published in Ukrainian in 1970 and was edited by Professor V. Kubijovyč. This memoir, actually a brief history of the well-known military unit, occupies an important place in Ukrainian military historiography of World War II. Having served as a senior general staff officer with the Ukrainian Division until its surrender, Major Heike presents in his monograph probably the best-documented history of the division, including chapters on its formation and training, the battle of Brody, the period of reformation, its stay in Slovakia and Styria, the defense of Gleichenberg, and the march to captivity. Also provided are several appendixes with reproductions of pertinent documents, an extensive bibliography, and an introduction written by John Armstrong, a well-known authority on Ukrainian nationalism and events pertaining to Ukrainians during World War II.

Reviews: S. Horak. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:2: 187-90 (Summer 1974). F. Korduba. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 11:1-3:233-36 (1974)

665. Landwehr, Richard. **Fighting for Freedom: The Ukrainian Volunteer Division of the Waffen-SS.** Silver Spring, Md., Bibliophile Legion Books, 1985. 224p.

According to the author, "This book will attempt to delineate how and why the Ukrainian Division of the Waffen-SS was formed, what it did on the battlefield and what eventually happened to it" (p. 13). The narrative is in 10 chapters covering general historical background, the formation of the Ukrainian Division, and its training. Two chapters are devoted to the Battle of Brody, followed by chapters on reformation and redeployment, operations in Slovakia, transfer to Slovenia, Austrian battles, and a concluding chapter on the last days of the Ukrainian Division. There are several appendixes covering such topics as "A View of the Divisional Commanders by a Ukrainian Staff Officer," "Documents Pertaining to the 14th SS Division," "Divisional Designations and Insignia," and "The Ukrainian Division through the

Eyes of the Soviets." This study contains a number of illustrations and a selective bibliography but no index. In general, this is a rather uneven and popularly written account of the Ukrainian Division, which does not measure up to the German work by W. D. Heike, *The Ukrainian Division 'Galicia', 1943-45* (see entry 664) or a number of articles already mentioned in this book. One of the best works in English is General P. Shandruk's *Arms of Valor* (see entry 666). Landwehr's book also contains a significant number of factual and typographical errors in the text as well as in the bibliographical listings at the end of this study.

666. Shandruk, Pavlo. **Arms of Valor.** New York, Robert Speller Pub., 1959. 320p.

General Shandruk's memoirs make a very important contribution to historical research in view of his active participation in Ukrainian military events beginning with World War I. The book covers the outbreak of the Russian Revolution and Ukrainian efforts to organize a national government, his part in the organization of the young Ukrainian National Army, participation in the war against Poland, the struggle against Kiev, and other events. The second part is devoted to General Shandruk's experiences under the Polish occupation of Western Ukrainian lands, including six chapters pertaining to the Ukrainian-Polish alliance, the internment of the Ukrainian army in Poland, and finally his career service in the Polish army. This part of General Shandruk's memoirs is factual and most interesting, describing several little-known facts from the postwar years. The third part covers events connected with the outbreak of World War II, General Shandruk's arrest by the Gestapo, the German-Soviet war, the creation of the Ukrainian National Committee, and the first steps toward organization of the Ukrainian National Army under his command. The author also presents his efforts to keep the Ukrainian Division from falling into the hands of Soviet authorities. The introduction to this work was written by Professor Smal-Stocki, who provides a brief analysis of Ukrainian military efforts and the part General Shandruk played in them.

The fate of the Ukrainian division "Halychyna" during World War II is best described in a more scholarly work by a General Staff officer, Wolf-Dietrich Heike (see entry 664).

Reviews: Shandruk, J. Revay. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:3:281-83 (September 1959). T. Stoianovich. *Slavic Review* 16:4:611 (Winter 1960)

Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)

667. Buchbajew, Alexander. "Toward a Theory of Guerilla Warfare: A Case Study of the Ukrainian Nationalist Underground in the Soviet Union and Communist Poland." Ph.D. diss., City University of New York, 1984. 406p.

Using the armed struggle of the Ukrainian nationalists against the Soviet and Polish communist regimes between 1944 and 1948 as a case study, this dissertation sets out to determine under which circumstances guerilla movements fail or emerge victorious. The author conducts three levels of analysis: the insurgent structure itself, the incumbent regime, and the international environment and its influence on the outcome. The author concludes that contrary to widely held belief, even popularly backed, well armed, highly motivated insurgents cannot succeed against a modern totalitarian state.

668. Diakiv-Hornovy, Ospy. **The USSR Unmasked. A Collection of Articles and Essays on Soviet-Russian Repression in Ukraine.** With an introduction by Petro Mirchuk and "My Memoires" of Ospy Diakiv-Hornovy, by Vasyly Diakiv. New York, Vantage Press, 1976. 311p.

O. Diakiv, known as a member of the Ukrainian resistance under the pseudonym Hornovy, was active as a prominent participant in the resistance and OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). He also played an active part as a commissioned officer in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in military activities against German and later Soviet forces during World War II. On November 21, 1950, Ospy Hornovy was killed by the KGB. This is a collection of his political essays covering several aspects of life in the Soviet Union from 1944 to 1947, published originally in Ukrainian. Among them the reader will find "The USSR—The Land of the Most Brutal Oppression of Peoples and Exploitation of Workers," "On the Bolshevik Ideological Front," "On the Freedom of Press in the USSR," "Attitude of the Ukrainian Resistance toward the Russian People," and "Why in Our Struggle We Rely Exclusively on Our Own Strength." A brief introduction by Dr. Mirchuk and memoirs of Diakiv's father accompany this collection, which unfortunately has no explanatory notes for the English reader, and the text is not carefully edited.

669. Martowych, Oleh. **The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).** Munich, Ukrainian Information Service, 1950. 76p.

This is one of the earliest essays in English on the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, written by

Lev Shankovsky under the pseudonym Martowych. It provides a concise background to the formation of this military force, with reproductions of some documents of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. Unfortunately, it is not well documented, similar in this respect to the journalistic *Ukrainian Resistance: The Story of the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement in Modern Times* (New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1949. 142p.).

Of the more essential contributions on this subject not limited to Ukrainians is Alex Alexiev's *Soviet Nationalities in German Wartime Strategy, 1941-1945* (Santa Monica, Calif., Rand, 1982). The role of Soviet partisans is explored in a number of monographs, including M. Cooper's *The Nazi War against Soviet Partisans, 1941-1944* (New York, Stein & Day, 1979). One of the best books on military operations is B. Whatley's *Codeword Barbarossa* (Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press, 1973), reviewed in most scholarly journals including *Slavic Review* (33:2:361-62 June 1974). One of the more recent monographs on this topic was prepared by Alan Clark and titled *Barbarossa: The Russian-German Conflict, 1941-1945* (New York, Quill, 1985. 522p.).

670. Potichnyj, Peter J., and Yevhen Shtendera. **Political Thought and the Ukrainian Underground 1943-1951.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1986. 406p.

This anthology of political writings from the Ukrainian underground (1943-1951) includes essays and articles by leading underground publicists who, according to the editors, "made a significant contribution to the development of Ukrainian political thought. The articles and documents collected here also mark several points at which important ideological shifts took place and changes were made in the organizational structure, strategy and tactics of the Ukrainian underground" (p. xi). Two periods are covered: 1941-1945, the period of German occupation characterized by a large-scale development of partisan warfare, and the second stage, 1945-1951, marked by a shift to new forms under Soviet control. The material is arranged in three parts. Part I, "Ukraine in Imperialist Plans" (articles by O. Brodovy, I. Kovalenko, Ia. Borovych, U. Kuzhil, and P. Duma) views Ukraine as a key political problem in Europe, discussing the political situation in Ukraine before World War I, the ideological basis of Nazism, the history of Polish-Ukrainian relations, and the development of Russian imperialism from the time of Ivan III (1462-1505) to World War II. Part 2, "Ideological Questions," contains five articles by O. Hornovy,

U. Kuzhil, Iarlan, and P. Poltava, on such topics as "Idealism and Materialism: Which Philosophy Are Members of the OUN Obligated to Follow?," "The Spectre of Facism," and "The Concept of an Independent Ukraine and Current Political Trends on the World." Part 3, "Strategy and Tactics of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement," consists of six articles concerning internal Ukrainian problems, including another two articles by P. Poltava, "Our Battle Plan for the Liberation of Ukraine under the Present Circumstances" and "Preparatory Steps toward the Third World War and the Tasks of the Ukrainian People." The fourth section of the book, "Programmatic Documents and Appeals," includes seven documents covering the period 1943-1949. Among the most important are "Resolutions of the Third Extraordinary Grand Assembly of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, 21-5 August 1943" and "What Is the Ukrainian Insurgent Army Fighting For?," also dated August 1943. The book concludes with brief biographical notes on the authors, but there is no index or bibliography pertaining to UPA. This work constitutes a very interesting collection of Ukrainian political writings and will complement and supplement the more scholarly *Ukraine during World War II* (see entry 648). Ukrainian underground publications, memoirs, and other materials pertaining to the Ukrainian resistance are reproduced in great quantity in *Litopys UPA*, edited by Y. Shtendera and P. Potichnyj (Toronto, V-vo Litopys UPA, 1978- . In progress), published in Ukrainian. A good checklist of publications is provided by L. Shankovsky, "Ukrainian Underground Publications in the USSR, 1945-1951" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 8:2:225-38 Summer 1952). There are a number of other articles on this topic, e.g., M. Prokop's "Ukraine in Germany's World War II Plans" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 11:1:33-44 Spring 1955) and B. Lewytskij's "The Historical Significance of the Split in the OUN" (*Meta* 2:1:11-15 Summer 1978), offering informative accounts by participants in Ukrainian underground organizations. Of some value to scholars interested in the origin of the Ukrainian underground are the memoirs of Taras Bul'ba Borovets, *Armiia bez derzhavy: slava i trahediia ukrains'koho povstans'koho ruchu: spohady* ([Army without Government: Glory and Tragedy of Ukrainian Underground Movement: Memoires] Winnipeg, Volyn', 1981), reviewed by John A. Armstrong (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:3:424-27 1982). Of several recent accounts prepared by younger scholars, one can mention Volodymyr Kos'yk's "The Ukrainian National Resistance Movement, 1941-1944" (*Ukrainian Review* 33:4:17-30 Winter 1985).

Reviews: O. S. Romanynshyn. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:1:163 (March 1988). J. A. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 46:3-4:628-29 (Fall/Winter 1987)

671. Tys-Krokhmaluk. **UPA Warfare in Ukraine. Strategic, Tactical and Organizational Problems of Ukrainian Resistance in World War II.** Preface by Professor I. Wowchuk. Translated from Ukrainian by Walter Dushnyck. New York, Society of Veterans of Ukrainian Insurgent Army of the United States and Canada, 1972. 449p.

One of several books in English pertaining to Ukrainian armed resistance during World War II, Mr. Krokhmaluk's monograph offers a number of interesting details about the military organization of UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), including a number of chapters covering theoretical aspects of partisan tactics. The first three chapters offer general background about Ukrainian history and important political events during World War II, followed by 21 chapters detailing the partisan training, military tasks and underground network, with separate chapters devoted to the Ukrainian Red Cross, Ukrainian Insurgent Army under German occupation, conflict with Polish partisans, struggle against the Soviet partisans and Soviet army, UPA on the west side of the Curson line, and raids by the UPA into Western Europe. Appendixes contain nomenclature of Ukrainian names and transcriptions in other languages as well as abbreviations of political and military organizations. Several pages of bibliography and an index of names conclude this informative volume. There are some problems with editing and translations of terminology, but they are minor in comparison to the factual material on this subject. In general, the narrative is well documented and the book is written from the point of view of a participant in the National Ukrainian Underground Movement. The reader will find a more balanced view in Armstrong's monograph (see entry 718). A related, but less-well-documented work in this area is a collection of speeches, memoirs and articles pertaining to UPA and published under the title *The Ukrainian Insurgent Army in the Fight for Freedom* (New York, The United Committee of the Ukrainian Organizations of New York, 1954. 223p.). Most articles were written by former soldiers of UPA who succeeded in fighting their way from Ukraine into the American zones in western Germany and Austria between 1947 and 1950. An interesting collection of documents, memoirs and even some articles can be found in the publication *Litopys UPA* ([Chronicle of UPA] Toronto, V-vo Litopys UPA, 1978- , in progress with sixteen volumes published),

edited by Y. Shtendera and P. Potichny. Occasional English-language notes and commentaries accompany the Ukrainian, Polish, German, and Russian texts.

Reviews: Krokhamliuk. K. J. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:2:185-87 (Summer 1973). V. O. *The Ukrainian Review* 1:1:72-73 (Spring 1954)

Vlasov Movement and Other German Units

672. Burton, Robert Bentley. "The Vlasov Movement of World War II: An Appraisal." Ph.D. diss., The American University, 1963. 171p.

The author provides a historical background and appraisal of the Vlasov Movement and of the thousands of Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians, Tartars, Cossacks, and Balts who actively struggled against the Communist regime during World War II, concluding that the tragic outcome of this conflict resulted not from a lack of democratic ideology, but rather from an unrealistic perception of the situation and the fact that the Ostpolitik was allied with Nazi Germany.

673. Newland, Samuel Jay. "Cossacks in Field Grey: A History of the Recruitment of the Cossacks into the German Army 1941-1945." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1982.

The German army recruited more than one million men with ancestral roots in the USSR during World War II. This was against official policy, and most former Soviet citizens were labeled as subhuman and treated poorly. This was not the case with the Cossacks, who received preferred treatment throughout the war. The author provides a brief history of the Cossacks, examines the reasons for this preferred treatment, and recounts the successes of the First Cossack Division.

Soviet Partisans

674. Best, Randolph Boothby. "A Doctrine of Counterinsurgency." Ph.D. diss., University of South Carolina, 1973. 333p.

The author undertook this study in order to formulate a theoretical counterinsurgency doctrine on the basis of information derived from the history of both sides of unconventional warfare: insurgency and counterinsurgency. In doing so, he examines four general subjects: history of guerilla warfare up to 1939, two case

studies of World War II resistance movements, counterinsurgency up to 1939, and the German reaction to the Soviet partisan movement.

675. Pronin, Alexander. "Guerilla Warfare in the German-Occupied Soviet Territories 1941-1944." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1965. 287p.

Following a discussion of basic German policies in the Eastern Territories and the structure of German administration, the author provides a detailed analysis of the early Soviet guerilla movement, guerilla schools, types of units, and policies of the Soviet government toward guerillas. The effectiveness of guerilla warfare is revealed through an examination of political, economic, and military successes. By 1942, the guerillas were too strong to be destroyed, and the Russian people were convinced that German policies toward Slavs were not intended to liberate them from Soviet authority. Because fewer collaborators worked for the Germans, the Germans soon realized their efforts to win Russia over were doomed. The author concludes that German policies were intentionally vague because the Nazi aim was extinction in the quickest possible time and manner.

German Concentration Camps

676. Mirchuk, Petro. *In the German Mills of Death, 1941-1945*. New York, Vantage Press, 1976. 217p.

This is one of the very few memoirs written in English about the experience of Ukrainian political prisoners in German concentration camps. Here we find the author's comments about concentration camps, primarily Auschwitz and Mauthausen. It is unfortunate that, in addition to factual narrative, Dr. Mirchuk makes a number of digressions that have little to do with the subject. The author talks about living conditions, medical experiments, Bandera group, and many other topics in his brief chapters. Dr. Mirchuk, an active member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, has written a number of books about OUN in Ukrainian. His only other book in English, *My Meetings and Discussions in Israel. Are Ukrainians "Traditionally Anti-Semites?"* (New York, Ukrainian Survivors of the Holocaust, 1982. 176p.), describes his visit to Israel, but unfortunately true facts and the author's occasionally rather biased interpretations are so interwoven that this book will be of only marginal interest to students of Jewish-Ukrainian relations.

There are several scholarly works on this topic devoted to Nazi crimes, mentioning also Ukrainians. An example is Gerald Reitlinger's *The House Built on Sand. The Conflicts of German Policy in Russia* (New York, Viking, 1960. 459p.), based on primary sources, e.g., *Trial of the German War Criminals* (20v.), prepared by the International Military Tribunal with special attention to Alfred Rosenberg and Erich Koch and their Eastern policy.

Reviews: Reitlinger. M. Prokop. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 16:4:360-63 (Winter 1960)

Mirchuk. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 32:4:409-410 (Winter 1976)

677. Wytwycky, Bohdan. **The Other Holocaust: Many Circles of Hell. A Brief Account of 9-10 Million Persons Who Died with the 6 Million Jews under Nazi Racism.** Washington, D.C., The Novak Report on the New Ethnicity, 1980. 95p.

The purpose of this small volume is to offer some information on non-Jewish victims of the Nazi holocaust. In addition to general introductory comments, Dr. Wytwycky devotes brief chapters to the following national groups: Gypsies, Poles, Ukrainians, and Belorussians, along with a separate discussion of prisoners of war and slave laborers. A brief glossary, statistical graphs, summary of statistical estimates, and bibliography conclude this interesting account. As was pointed out by Professor Huttenbach, "carefully avoiding the prevarications of Soviet officials and Polish scholars, Wytwycky never speaks of anonymous millions of 'Soviet' deaths or of 'Polish' losses. Without exception, Wytwycky identifies his statistics, dividing them into precise sub-groups.... In the hell generated by Nazism, Jews occupy the central circle, surrounded concentrically by other circles inhabited by a variety of national and political groups targetted by the Nazis" (p. 92). Nevertheless, statistical information should be treated with some caution since it is extremely difficult to distinguish between Ukrainians, Russians, and Poles in the mixed territories. Probably a firm figure is a compilation of dead Soviet prisoners of war (2 million) based on German sources and verified by numerous Soviet studies of this subject.

Reviews: R. Hilberg. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 6:1:107-108 (Spring 1981). H. Huttenbach. *Nationalities Papers* 10:1:92-93 (Spring 1982). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:1:72-74 (Spring 1981)

Refugees and Displaced Persons

678. Boshyk, Yuri, and Boris Balan, comps. **Political Refugees and "Displaced Persons," 1945-1954. A Selected Bibliography and Guide to Research with Special Reference to the Ukrainians.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1982. 424p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 2).

This bibliography encompasses primary sources, published and unpublished, that originated or have a direct bearing on the 1945-1954 postwar period. To facilitate the task of finding and obtaining these archival materials on Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons, a survey of the archival holdings in 10 countries was conducted. The major repositories of material on political refugees, and Ukrainian refugees in particular, are described in detail. Visual materials; sound recordings; intergovernmental, national, and military government publications; publications by Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons themselves; bibliographies and guides to research; and other primary and secondary sources are included. This essential tool provides much-needed information for both the student and scholar interested in probing more deeply into this critical but long-neglected area of research.

One of the most important sources on this topic was published in Ukrainian by V. Maruniak: *Ukrains'ka emihratsiia v Nimechchyni i Austrii po Druhii Svitovii Viini*, Volume 1, 1945-1951 (Munich, P. Beley Academic Pub., 1985. 432p.).

Reviews: Maruniak. J.-P. Himka. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:1:97-98 (Summer 1987)

679. Boshyk, Yuri, and Włodzimierz Kiebalo. **Publications by Ukrainian "Displaced Persons" and Political Refugees, 1945-1954 in the John Luczkiw Collection Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library University of Toronto. A Bibliography.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 398p. (Research Report, no. 29).

The collection of the late John Luczkiw was recently acquired by the University of Toronto Library, and this bibliography provides descriptive listings of monographs, pamphlets, and some serial publications. The bibliography consists of three parts: alphabetical listing, subject listing, and serials. In most cases, bibliographic description is quite adequate, providing

author, title, imprint, and pagination. Two other collections of emigré materials are housed at the Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Shevchenko Scientific Society libraries, both in New York City.

680. Elliott, Mark. **Pawns of Yalta.** Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois Press, 1982. 287p.

This is one of several books discussing the forced repatriation of more than two million Soviet refugees from Western Europe to the Soviet Union. In discussing Epstein's *Operation Keelhaul* (see entry 681) we briefly mentioned Elliott's book as well as Bethell's study. According to the author, some 300,000 refugees were immediately executed by the Soviets, and about 2.5 million were sent to concentration camps and prisons. Professor Elliott raises the question of the morality of forced repatriation and stresses the role of Ukrainian prisoners in this tragic situation. There are a number of articles that deal specifically with the Ukrainian situation, e.g., Nicholas Bohatiuk's "The Ukrainian Emigrants of World War II: 1944-1954" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 41:1-2:5-34 Spring-Summer 1985), which covers not only repatriation but the life and social and political conditions in displaced persons camps in Europe. The *Ukrainian Quarterly* contains several articles on this subject, and the reader is advised to use cumulative indexes to this magazine.

Reviews: W. Lesiuk. "Displaced Persons—Victims of Western-Soviet Alliance." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:2:163-70 (Summer 1983). M. Small. *American Historical Review* 87:5:1366 (December 1982). B. Dmytryshyn. *Russian Review* 42:1:121-23 (January 1983). K. Aun. *Nationalities Papers* 12:2:309-310 (Fall 1983). R. Byrnes. *Slavic Review* 42:3:486-87 (Fall 1983). J. D. Hartgrove. *Russian History* 10:1:121-23 (January 1983). J. S. Zacek. *Soviet Union* 11:2:244-45 (1984)

681. Epstein, Julius. **Operation Keelhaul. The Story of Forced Repatriation from 1944 to Present.** Old Greenwich, Conn., The Devin-Adair Co., 1973. 255p.

"Operation Keelhaul" was the code designation given by the U.S. army for the forced repatriation of some two million prisoners and displaced persons. This study starts with a brief description of the Simas Kudirka episode in 1970, which received international attention in connection with the forceful delivery of this Lithuanian sailor to Soviet authorities.

The bulk of the volume describes in some detail the forced repatriation by the American, British, and French armies of hundreds of thousands of Soviet refugees from occupied zones of Germany and Austria after the war. In analyzing

various national conventions and agreements, the author concludes that "compliance with Stalin's desire to lay his hands on the anti-Stalinist prisoners of war and displaced persons, and the repatriation of millions of human beings to a regime which could only mean death or a life of torture in Siberian slave labor camps, amounted to a war of crime, a crime against humanity" (p. 21). Unfortunately, the author has serious problems with terminology and is not sufficiently familiar with nationality problems in the Soviet Union, as is shown in his synonymous use of the terms "Soviet" and "Russian." This is probably why he does not mention Ukrainians as being the largest group of Soviet citizens repatriated to the Soviet Union, although on several occasions Mr. Epstein talks about Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians (p. 47).

There are a number of other books and articles on this problem, e.g., Professor Mark Elliott's "The United States and Forced Repatriation of Soviet Citizens" (*Political Science Quarterly* 88:2:63-85 June 1973) and Nicholas Bethell's *The Last Secret: The Delivery to Stalin of Over Two Million Russians by Britain and the United States* (New York, Basic Books, 1974. 224p.). Mr. Bethell similarly does not recognize several Soviet nationalities, concentrating in general on the Yalta agreement and the violent and tragic incidents resulting from this decision.

Reviews: V. Sawchak. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:2:181-82 (Summer 1974)

682. Kushinka, Joyce Williams. "A Study of Assimilation Experiences of Jewish, Latvian and Ukrainian Displaced Persons." Ph.D. diss., Rutgers University, 1979. 294p.

The differences between the Truman Directive of 1945, the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, and the Displaced Persons Act of 1950 are explained at the outset of this study. In an attempt to find out how the legislation was utilized the author interviewed 24 subjects: eight Ukrainians, eight Jews, and eight Latvians. Age, educational background, occupation, pre-migration and post-migration experiences were recorded and tabulated. Basing her results on Milton Gordon's measures of assimilation, the author finds that Latvians were better assimilated than either Ukrainians or Jews.

683. Luciuk, Lubomyr Yaroslav. "Searching for Place: Ukrainian Refugee Migration to Canada after World War II." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1984. 564p.

Focusing on the geographical impact resulting from the immigration of Ukrainian political refugees into Canada, the author examines how pre-existing social patterns and spatial patterns

among the already established Ukrainians were disrupted. In conclusion, the author recommends a reevaluation of the ethnic and immigration history of Ukrainians in Canada, emphasizing the role played by state elites in helping Ukrainian Canadians adapt to their new environment and in nurturing a sense of ethnic belonging and well-being.

684. Paprocki, S. J. "Political Organization of the Ukrainian Exiles after the Second World War." *Eastern Quarterly* 5:41-50 (January-April 1952).

This is one of only a few articles in English covering Ukrainian refugees after World War II. It concentrates on displaced persons camps in Europe, the role of UNRRA and other relief organizations, cultural and social life, political organizations, schools, cultural activities, etc. A useful source for this topic is Petryshyn and Chomiak's *Political Writings of Post-World War Two Ukrainian Emigrés* (see entry 685), which provides good bibliographical guidance to the most important published literature. Unfortunately, with the exception of many articles in *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38) and *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 36), most books and articles on this subject are written in Ukrainian. One of the best concise treatments can be found in V. Maruniak's *Ukrains'ka emigratsiia v Nimechchyni i Avstrii po druhii svitovii viini, vol. 1. Roky 1945-1951* ([Ukrainian Emigration in Germany and Austria after World War II. Vol. I. Years 1945-1951] Munich, Akademichne Vydavnytstvo d-ra Petra Beleja, 1985. 429p.). Of the few that are published in English one should mention two articles by Ihor Stebelsky: "Ukrainians in the Displaced Persons Camps of Austria and Germany after World War II" (*Ethnic Forum* 6:1-2:49-79 1987) and "Ukrainians in the Displaced Persons Camps of Austria and Germany after World War II" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 23:1-2(89-90):55-64 1986).

685. Petryshyn, W. Roman, and Natalia Chomiak, comps. **Political Writings of Post-World War Two Ukrainian Emigrés. Annotated Bibliography and Guide to Research.** Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1984. 297p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 4).

By means of documentation of their political writings, this study provides the necessary resources for an in-depth analysis of the political parties that emerged from the post-World War II Ukrainian emigration. It consists of 879 annotated entries for monographs, pamphlets, and other political writings. Entries are grouped

into four areas: monarchist, nationalist, democratic, and socialist. This work demonstrates the wide range of emigré literature available to the researcher, provides a framework within which the material can be organized, and gives pertinent factual information on the majority of entries. The citations and annotations allow for the comparison of the world views, ideas, and practices of parties across the emigré political spectrum. It is hoped that this study will lead to more extensive research on this topic.

686. Smith, Frederic N. "The American Role in the Repatriation of Certain Soviet Citizens, Forcible and Otherwise, to the USSR Following World War II." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1970. 229p.

The acquiescence of the United States in the repatriation of refugees to the USSR is traced to the government's desire to maintain friendly relations with the Soviets at any cost. Thousands were returned against their will in spite of armed resistance and suicides by many. Although some were later spared in the amnesty following Stalin's death, most were executed or died in Soviet forced labor camps. Sources consulted included records of the Department of the Army, emigré literature, diplomatic sources, and newspapers. Unfortunately, many official documents remained classified and were not available for study.

687. Tolstoy, Nikolai. **Stalin's Secret War.** London, Jonathan Cape Ltd., 1981. 463p.

Tolstoy, the author of several books including *The Secret Betrayal* (New York, Scribner, 1978. 503p.) describing the fate of refugees in post-war Germany in view of forced repatriation by British and American authorities, portrays here the role of the NKVD in the liquidation of millions of Soviet citizens. The author is quite fair in his treatment of the Ukrainian problem, describing in some detail the tragic massacres in L'viv and Vinnytsia as well as the situation in the Soviet concentration camps.

Reviews: *Stalin's Secret War*. R. Greniir. *Freedom at Issue* 69:23-26 (November/December 1982). J. Sawka. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 38: 2:186-88 (Summer 1982). B. Ulam. *Commentary* 74:3:74-76 (September 1982)

The Secret Betrayal. N. Bethell. *New York Times Book Review* 9:85 (November 19, 1978). U. Loring. *South Slavic Review* 1:2:19-20 (August 1978). A. Polonsky. *New Statesman* 95:2452 (March 17, 1978)

Espionage

688. Bothwell, Robert, and J. L. Granatstein, eds. **The Gouzenko Transcripts: The Evidence Presented to the Kellock-Tascherau Royal Commission in 1946.** Ottawa, Deneau Publishers, 1982. 346p.

Gouzenko Igor (Guzenko Ihor), a Ukrainian by birth (1919-1982), was one of the famous Soviet defectors. Educated in Moscow's Military Intelligence Academy, Gouzenko was assigned in 1943 to the Soviet embassy in Ottawa as a cipher clerk. In September 1945 he defected with important Soviet documents pertaining to espionage activities. Information supplied by him to Canadian authorities led to the arrest and conviction of atomic physicists A. N. May and K. Fuchs. Gouzenko wrote his memoirs, *This Was My Choice* (1948), and a novel, *The Fall of a Titan* (1954). See also John Sawatsky's *Gouzenko: The Untold Story* (Toronto, Macmillan, 1984. 316p.).

Under the heading "Espionage, Russian" in *Books in Print ... Subject Guide* the reader will find a listing of most recent books on Soviet espionage. Of older titles one should mention Victor Kravchenko's *A Close Freedom: The Personal and Political Life of a Soviet Official* (New York, Scribner, 1946. 496p.), described by Horecky (see entry 11); Horecky also lists several other older titles on this topic. In addition, see Raymond Rocca and John Diak's *Bibliography on Soviet Intelligence and Security Services* (Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1985. 203p.).

Nazi War Criminals

689. Denisov, V. N., and G. I. Changuli, eds. **Nazi Crimes in Ukraine, 1941-1944. Documents and Materials.** Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1987. 374p.

Sponsored by the Institute of State and Law, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, this compilation of documents was edited by Dr. V. N. Denisov and G. I. Changuli, who also authored a longer introduction discussing Ukraine's losses during World War II. There are over 100 documents, Soviet and German, published in English translation. Several documents pertain to Nazi war criminals, even those of the most recent period, such as Koziy, Kowalchuk, and others. As one might expect, some documents are reproduced only in excerpts, and the selection of documents reflects Soviet official policy.

More attention is devoted to Ukrainian political refugees in other books published in English, e.g., a small pamphlet by V. Cherednichenko entitled *Collaborationists* (Kiev, Polityvydav Ukrainy, 1975. 134p.) and an English translation from Russian by the same author entitled *Anatomy of Treason* (Kiev, Polityvydav Ukrainy, 1984. 277p.). Both books have little in common with scholarly literature and belong to a large volume of Soviet propaganda literature published on this topic in Russian or Ukrainian.

690. Loftus, John. **The Belarus Secret.** Edited by Nathan Miller. New York, Knopf, 1982. 196p.

The author was a federal prosecutor in the Office of Special Investigations of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. OSI objectives are to prosecute Nazi war criminals living in the United States. Mr. Loftus provides a variety of details about the so-called Belarus Project, claiming that his conclusions are based primarily upon available public records and that the Department of Justice and the Central Intelligence Agency are in no way responsible for the book's contents. Mr. Loftus concentrates on cases of such persons as Radislaw Ostrowsky, "president of the Byelorussian puppet government" and "the highest-ranking Nazi ever to receive American citizenship"; Franz Kushel, a police commander in Byelorussia; Emanuel Jasiuk, mayor of Kletsk; and several others. There are numerous references to Ukrainians as Nazi collaborators, including such well-known public figures as Bandera, Melnyk, etc. Unfortunately, this monograph has very little to do with sound scholarship, in spite of numerous bibliographical footnotes and documentary excerpts. Mr. Loftus tries to answer the basic question of how certain government agencies, in the aftermath of World War II, smuggled into the United States hundreds of Nazi collaborators from Eastern Europe and why they continued to protect them from investigation and deportation. Why Byelorussians were selected to illustrate this case remains the author's secret. **Reviews:** D. Levenfeld. *New Republic* 189:9:37-38 (August 29, 1983). D. A. Rolston. *Military Review* 64:1:88-89 (January 1984).

The Soviet Union and Nationality Problems

General Works

691. Hunczak, Taras, ed. **Russian Imperialism from Ivan the Great to the Revolution.** New

Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1974. 396p.

Several sound monographs have been written on this subject, and the reader may consult pertinent bibliographies listed in the chapter dealing with reference works. Professor Hunczak's volume covers a number of general topics, e.g., a concise introduction to this topic written by Hans Kohn, one of the foremost authorities on nationalism; origins of Russian imperialism by Henry Huttenbach; and an essay on Pan-Slavism and Pan-Russianism by the editor of this volume. There are articles on Russo-Polish relations, Balkans, Caucasus, and even the Far East. The article on Ukraine, "The Ukraine and Muscovite Expansion," was prepared by Professor Henry R. Huttenbach, and in some 30 pages it covers all important events in the relationship of both nationalities before World War I. Some articles are documented with references to sources used, but, unfortunately, as was pointed out by J. McErlean, the notes lack uniformity and the treatment of individual topics is uneven. Professor Huttenbach's contribution is no exception and will be of interest only to the uninitiated.

Reviews: J. M. P. McErlean. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 18:1:95-96 (March 1976). J. S. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 31:2:191-92 (Summer 1975). H. Seton-Watson. *Slavic Review* 34:3: 584-85 (September 1975)

692. Kohn, Hans. **Nationalism in the Soviet Union.** New York, Columbia University Press, 1933. 164p.

Professor Kohn, author of several books on Russia and the Soviet Union, e.g., *Pan-Slavism: Its History and Ideology* (2nd ed., New York, Vintage, 1960. 468p.) and *The Mind of Russia: Historical and Political Thought of Russia's Great Age* (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1955. 298p.), prepared one of the earliest studies on nationalism in the Soviet Union. The material is arranged in six chapters, e.g., "East and West," "The Pillars of the New Order," "Bolshevism and Nationalism," "Nationalism and Proletariat," and "Language and Culture." Two appendixes incorporate some official documentation and statistics. Professor Kohn's book is based primarily on his personal experiences during a trip to the Soviet Union in 1931 as correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The Ukrainian problem is mentioned on many occasions, including some historical background, e.g., the fact that until 1905 it was forbidden even to print books in Ukrainian.

In speaking about earlier works on this subject, one should mention some titles published in the 1950s and 1960s. A classic contribution to this subject was made by Professor Frederick C.

Barghoorn in *Soviet Russian Nationalism* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1956. 330p.), which received wide acclaim for its objectivity and penetrating analysis of Soviet theory versus practice. A very useful study was also prepared by Dr. Demetrio Buersner entitled *The Bolsheviks and the National and Colonial Question, 1917-1928* (Geneva, E. Droz, 1957. 285p.) with a useful bibliography of sources used in several languages. A valuable book edited by Professor Waldemar Gurian is *Soviet Imperialism: Its Origins and Tactics* (Notre Dame, Ind., University of Notre Dame Press, 1953. 166p.) containing an article by Dr. M. Pap entitled "The Ukrainian Problem" (pp. 43-74). Another of the best works produced during that time is Walter Kolarz's *Russia and Her Colonies* (New York, Praeger, 1952. 334p.), which provides a comprehensive survey of major and minor Soviet nationalities. The first few years of the Soviet regime are described by Professor Richard Pipes in *The Formation of the Soviet Union: Communism and Nationalism 1917-1923* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1954. 355p.), which is partially based on the author's dissertation (see entry 551) and is a classic in this area. In the 1960s several books were published on this subject; probably the most important is Robert Conquest's *Soviet Nationality Policy in Practice* (New York, Praeger, 1967. 160p.). Rather uneven coverage is to be found in Erich Goldhagen's *Ethnic Minorities in the Soviet Union* (New York, Praeger, 1968. 351p.), which consists of 11 essays with twice as many pages devoted to Jews as to Ukrainians. These essays were originally presented at a symposium held at Brandeis University in the fall of 1965.

Reviews: Gurian. N. Chubaty. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 9:3:274-76 (Summer 1953)

693. Pap, Michael, ed. **Russian Empire: Some Aspects of Tsarist and Soviet Colonial Practices.** Cleveland, Ohio, Institute for Soviet and East European Studies, John Carroll University and Ukrainian Historical Association, 1985. 187p.

Edited by Dr. Pap, this collection of essays consists of 10 papers. Four essays pertain directly to Ukraine, e.g., Professor Lubomyr Wynar's "Michael Hrushevsky's Scheme of Ukrainian History in the Context of the Study of Russian Colonialism and Imperialism," Professor Bohdan Bociurkiw's "Soviet Religious Policy in Ukraine in Historical Perspective," Russel P. Moroziuk's "Antireligious Propaganda in Ukraine," and Professor Roman Szporluk's "National History as a Political Battleground: The Case of Ukraine and Belorussia." Soviet linguistic policy is discussed by Professor J. B.

Rudnyckyi, the case of the Baltic republics by A. Idzelis, and colonial practices in Armenia, Georgia, and Central Asia by Professor Oleg Zinam. Not all contributions, as one might expect in a collective work, are of the same quality, but the purpose of this volume is "to keep alive the discussion about the plight of captive nations under Soviet Russian domination" (p. v). The editor's introduction, "Some Misconceptions about Russian Imperialism," offers little new, and probably the best articles were written by L. Wynar, B. Bociurkiw, and R. Szporluk, covering several aspects of Ukrainian historiography and religious policy. Absent from this slim volume are some facets of Soviet and Russian policy toward non-Russians, e.g., economic policy, legal restraints, etc. A name index including brief historical data on contributors concludes this volume.

Reviews: L. K. D. Kristof. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:1:89-90 (March 1987). J. E. Mace. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1-2:266-67 (June 1986)

Soviet Nationality Policy

694. Allworth, Edward, ed. **Soviet Nationality Problems**. New York, Columbia University Press, 1971. 296p.

This volume, consisting of 10 essays, is the result of a special research seminar conducted in 1968-1969 at Columbia. Professor Allworth, the editor of this volume, contributed a general introduction and a closing chapter, "Materials for Soviet Nationality Study: The Problem of Bibliography." Among the contributors are such well-known experts as Z. Brzezinski, J. Hazard, H. Kohn, M. Raeff, and several others. The Ukrainian problem is mentioned in most articles, notably by Professor Raeff in "Patterns of Russian Imperial Policy toward the Nationalities," which discusses among other things the ukase of May 30, 1876, directed against the use of the Ukrainian language. Human geography and demographic problems are examined by Professor Lewis in "The Mixing of Russians and Soviet Nationalities and Its Demographic Impact." The author cites many statistical figures, indicating, for example, that in 1897 about 78% of Ukrainians lived in Ukraine, and by 1959 the total was 86%. The author writes, "If a rural Ukrainian inside or outside the Ukraine planned to migrate to an urban area, he would probably choose Donetsk over Sverdlovsk for reasons connected with his nationality if not considerations relating to distance; this could account in part for the concentration of the Ukrainians in their home republic" (p. 161). Professor V.

Lamser in his article "A Sociological Approach to Soviet Nationality Problems" feels that "the impact of development processes is favorable in some instances and unfavorable in others.... The development process will be especially advantageous to large nationalities, like the Ukrainians.... We can assume that these nationalities will maintain their key position notwithstanding application of a milder or tougher nationality policy of the Soviet regime" (pp. 208-209). This collective work depends heavily on Soviet published materials, and some reviewers (e.g., D. Shimkin) feel that it contributes little to the existing literature. In spite of some criticism, this is one of the best treatments of the subject and is essential reading to any student of Soviet affairs. It will complement and supplement Erich Goldhagen's *Ethnic Minorities in the Soviet Union* (New York, Praeger, 1968).

Allworth edited a number of volumes dealing with Soviet nationality policy, e.g., *Ethnic Russia in the USSR, the Dilemma of Dominance* (New York, Pergamon Press, 1980).

Reviews: D. Shimkin. *Slavic Review* 31:3:700-701 (September 1972). R. Szporluk. *Problems of Communism* 21:79-84 (September-October 1972). R. Taagepera. *Journal of Baltic Studies* 3:72-73 (1972). V. Sawczak. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:2:193-97 (Summer 1973). V. Stanley. *Journal of Politics* 34:998-99 (1972). Y. Bilins'kyi. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 18:69-72:218-20 (1981). J. W. S. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 15:4:619 (1973). P. J. Potichny. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:78-80 (Fall 1981). S. Fisher-Galati. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 8:2: 83-84 (Spring 1981). I. Kreindler. *Russian Review* 40:1:72-73 (January 1981)

695. Azrael, Jeremy R., ed. **Soviet Nationality Policies and Practices**. New York, Praeger Pub., 1978. 393p.

In another volume of the already voluminous literature on this subject, Professor Azrael commissioned 12 articles of varying size and quality, ranging from Professor Armstrong's excellent essay on Imperial Russian state service and the participation of German graduates of Dorpet, to an article by Alexander Benningsen, an expert on Soviet Islamic nationalities. As was pointed out in *Slavic Review*, "two competing approaches are present (and all the shades in between); the traditional approach of area studies ... and the modern, mathematically oriented analysis of social scientists.... As it often happens in our field, traditionalists tend to exhibit more insight and modernists more technique" (p. 140). Jaroslav Bilinsky's essay on Ukrainian national communists belongs in the first category, and this well-known author analyzes the case of Skrypnyk and Shelest,

making a number of interesting observations and comments in his summary. The editor concludes that "the Soviet regime probably will remain an imperialistic and potentially expansionistic dictatorship" (p. 379).

This collective volume can be supplemented by *Ethnic Nationalities in the Soviet Union: Sociological Perspectives on a Historical Problem*, edited by Rocky L. Rockett (New York, Praeger, 1981. 171p.). In the first chapter, Professor Rockett offers a good summary of the various theories and models for ethnic nationalities developed by Western scholars; these are discussed in the context of three major theses: the assimilation/modernization thesis, the subordinate/conflict thesis, and the cultural pluralism approach. To illustrate this theoretical framework, the editor selected five nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Estonians, Armenians, Jews, and Uzbeks. According to the editor, the purpose of this volume is "to roughly locate the position of each nationality with respect to the two extremes of assimilation (incorporation) and colonial dependence and then to suggest toward which of the two extremes the given nationality seems to be approaching" (p. 13). The balance of the study is devoted to general descriptions of the five nationalities, including a chapter on Ukrainians. There was some criticism over whether to include Russians who do not fit the proposed sample, but this is nevertheless one of the more interesting studies on the sociological aspects of nationality problems in the Soviet Union.

Reviews: Rockett. R. Solchanyk. *Soviet Studies* 35:1:128-29 (January 1983)

Azrael. M. Wheeler. *Soviet Studies* 32:2:305-306 (April 1980). M. Rywkin. *Slavic Review* 39:1:140-41 (March 1980). R. Wixman. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 13:1:156-58 (1986)

696. Bilinsky, Yaroslav. "The Impact of World War II on the Nationality Question. An Essay." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 42:3-4:197-213 (Fall/Winter 1986).

Originally presented at the Sixth Colloquium of American and Soviet Historians, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, on September 24-26, 1986, the author offers in this article some historical background (annexation in 1939-1940 of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, parts of western Belorussia, Ukraine, and the central part of Bessarabia) and concentrates primarily on multiple traumas—some the direct result of the war, some linked to Stalin's nationalities policies—that weakened the ethnic substance of the Western non-Russian nationalities. Dr. Bilinsky offers interesting figures on

Ukrainian losses during the war (according to Soviet sources 3.3 million civilians were killed by the Nazis and 2.1 million deported for slave labor versus Kubjovč's estimates of 4 million persons killed, including 2 million Jews) as well as an analysis of Soviet nationality policy and the trauma of repatriation. The reader should also consult Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver's "Demographic Analysis and Population Catastrophes in the USSR" (*Slavic Review* 44:3: 517-36 Fall 1985) that criticizes J. E. Mace's article "Famine and Nationalism in Soviet Ukraine" (*Problems of Communism* 33:3:32-50 May-June 1984) as well as Mace's rebuttal (*ibid.*, pp. 134-38).

697. Clem, Ralph Scott. "The Changing Geography of Soviet Nationalities and Its Socio-economic Correlates: 1926-1970." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1976. 387p.

The author studies a form of social change referred to as "modernization," characterized by declining fertility and mortality rates, increased levels of education, improvement in the status of women, and an altered distribution of population. Using demographic and socioeconomic data from Soviet censuses of 1926, 1959, and 1970, the author attempts to describe and explain population changes among 34 nationalities in the Soviet Union, concluding that the Russians have attained a significantly higher level of socioeconomic development than all other Soviet nationalities, with the exception of the Jews. The author notes, however, that Armenians, Georgians, Estonians, Latvians, and Tatars have also attained relatively high levels of development.

Professor Clem also edited a collective work: *The Soviet West: Interplay between Nationality and Social Organization* with foreword by Edward Allworth (New York, Praeger, 1975. 161p.), which focuses on efforts of national groups, including Ukrainians, to preserve their identities.

698. Ewing, Catherine Vaughan. "Socioeconomic Modernization and the Linguistic Russification of National Minorities in the U.S.S.R." Ph.D. diss., University of Oklahoma, 1977. 300p.

This study of 59 non-Russian nationalities in the Soviet Union focuses on the interrelationship of ethnic composition, language-use and Russification patterns, and socioeconomic modernization from 1959 to 1970. In her analysis the author surveys Soviet nationality policies since 1953 and reviews literature concerning the relationship between modernization and ethnic processes. The cultural and economic aspects of nationality policy are discussed, and evidence

of the regime's successes and failures is presented.

699. Farmer, Donald Raymond. "The Theory and Practice of Soviet Nationality Policy." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1954. 720p.

Focusing on the struggle between the Russians who strived toward Russification of the empire and the non-Russians who sought to preserve their own national identity, this study analyzes Soviet nationality policies and practices, with emphasis on the effects of Bolshevism, communism, collectivization of agriculture, the 1936 constitution of the USSR, and the deportation of non-Russians from the border regions. In this analysis a remarkable adaptation of Marxist theory to the political realities of the multinational Russian setting is revealed. The author exposes Soviet federalism and the alleged national equality of rights in the USSR as facades without content.

700. Hodnett, Grey. **Leadership in the Soviet National Republics. A Quantitative Study of Recruitment Policy.** Oakville, Ont., Mosaic Press, 1978. 409p.

This is a study of leadership recruitment policy in the 14 non-Russian republics that constituted 46% of the total population in the Soviet Union in 1970, according to the census. There are already several works on this topic, and most of them are listed in E. Allworth's *Soviet Nationality Problems* (see entry 694), pp. 273-81. The material is arranged in eight chapters, with interesting discussions on "Transitions to Leadership Positions," "The Background and Earlier Career," and "Career Patterns." In his conclusions, Dr. Hodnett indicates that "leadership in the National Republics of the USSR should prove to be one of the central factors in determining the outcome of attempts by Moscow to promote ethnic integration within Soviet society. Achieving this goal is generally recognized to be one of the critical political problems facing the Soviet leadership in the decades ahead" (p. 389). As a quantitative study, this monograph does not pretend to offer an exhaustive analysis of leadership at the republic level; it deals only with the recruitment dimension. The student of the Ukrainian Communist Party and government will profit more from John Armstrong's excellent study, *Ukrainian Nationalism* (see entry 718). Nevertheless, it is interesting to note some common trends in most Soviet republics, including Ukraine, in terms of existing patterns of behavior that probably have little in common with ethnic origin or even career patterns.

Reviews: M. E. Urban. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:1:136-37 (March 1980). J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *Nationalities Papers* 8:2:241-42 (Fall 1980)

701. Katz, Zev, ed. **Handbook of Major Soviet Nationalities.** New York, Free Press and Collier Macmillan, 1975. 481p.

Compiled at the Center for International Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, this handbook is one of the best reference sources on Soviet nationalities. Edited by Zev Katz, with the assistance of Rose Marie Rogers and Frederick Harned, the handbook consists of five parts: the Slavs, the Baltics, the Transcaucasus, General Asia, and other nationalities such as Jews, Tartars, and Moldavians. The essay on Ukraine, written by Professor Roman Szporluk, contains general information on territory, population, and economy, followed by a brief narrative of Ukrainian history beginning with Kievan Rus', Galicia and Volhynia, the Polish conquests in 1387 and 1569, the Cossack revolt in 1648, the abolition of the hetmanate, etc., down to the Soviet period. The Soviet regime is presented in more detail, delineating the role of the Communist Party in collectivization, industrialization, etc. In describing Western Ukraine under Polish rule during the interwar period, the author details the founding of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalities (OUN), and special sections are devoted to demography, Ukrainian external relations, etc. The article is well researched and clearly presented, and along with the articles on Tartars, Uzbeks, and Kazakhs, is one of the best in this handbook. An older work on this subject is *Ethnic Minorities in the Soviet Union. Brandeis University Symposium* (New York, Praeger, 1968. 351p.), edited by E. Goldhagen. Ukraine is covered by two well-known scholars, Professor John Armstrong and Yaroslav Bilinsky. Of special interest is the article by V. Holubnychy pertaining to the republic's local budgets.

Reviews: Katz. M. Shorish. *Slavic Review* 35:4: 751-52 (December 1976). A. Sokolyszyn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 32:2:187-90 (Summer 1976). R. M. Slusser. *Russian Language Review* 29:103: 137-38 (Spring 1975)

Goldhagen. S. Iu. Prociuk. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 9:1-2:133-34 (1972). J. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 29:2:342-43 (June 1970). L. K. D. Kristof. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 12:4:496-98 (1970)

702. Liber, George Orest. "The Urban Harvest: Ethnic Policy, Legitimization, and the Unintended Consequences of Social Change in the Ukrainian SSR, 1923-1933." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1986. 359p.

The social changes resulting from industrialization and rapid urban growth in the USSR had a profound impact on Soviet nationalities policy in the Ukrainian SSR during the early 1920s and 1930s. Analyzed in this study is the liberal Soviet nationalities policy that encouraged the cultural development of the non-Russians in an attempt to gain legitimacy for the USSR. An unexpected consequence was the emergence of Ukrainian national communism, with Ukrainian rather than Soviet priorities. Faced with the choice between industrialization and legitimacy, Stalin abandoned the party's search for acceptance among Ukrainians, choosing instead to redefine his legitimacy by giving precedence to Russians in the USSR.

703. Lyons, Eugene. **Our Secret Allies. The Peoples of Russia.** Boston, Little & Brown, 1954. 376p.

Eugene Lyons served as United Press correspondent in Moscow from 1928 to 1934 and has written many articles about the Soviet Union. As a former socialist, Mr. Lyons was sympathetic to the Soviet experiment, but his work in Moscow convinced him that there was a significant difference between Soviet practice and theory. During the 1950s the author, as a senior editor of *The Reader's Digest*, became quite vocal in his anti-communist views. One may consult, for example, his article "Khrushchev—The Killer in the Kremlin" (*Reader's Digest* 36:102-110 September 1957) and his books *Moscow Carrousel* and *Assignment in Utopia*. The present work is not a scholarly study of the Soviet regime; however, because of the author's brilliant journalistic perception, it occasionally offers more than a well-documented study. In 20 chapters, Mr. Lyons discusses the terror introduced by the Soviet regime, the Kremlin's prisons and concentration camps, and other aspects of the great purge before World War II. Separate chapters cover "How Hitler Saved Stalin" and "Soviet Nationals in German Uniforms." The book concludes with chapters on refugees, coexistence in the 1950s, and Lyons' observations on imperialism (in the chapter "Imperialism: Communist or Russian"). With its many references to the Ukrainian problem, this journalistic account constitutes an important addition to existing literature about the Soviet Union in the 1950s and can be supplemented by John Fisher's *Why They Behave Like Russians* (New York, Harper, 1947. 262p.), written by a former official of the UNRRA mission in Ukraine in the spring of 1946. It is the author's belief that the Soviet system fits surprisingly well into the old channels of czarist absolutism and old Russian tradition. Russians, for example, had been so accus-

tomed to a secret czarist police that they accepted the intrusions of the NKVD as part of normal life. The ikons were gone, but the ever-present photographs of Stalin and his subordinates were acceptable as rational substitutes. With many references to Ukrainians and Ukrainian history, Mr. Fisher's account is very readable and typical of the literature produced in the United States during the cold-war period.

704. Maher, Janet Ellen. "Nationality and Society: A Study of the Trends in National Stratification among the Union Republics of the USSR." Ph.D. diss., University of Essex, 1981. 380p.

In her study, the author evaluates the extent to which the Soviet system of social stratification has an ethnic dimension within the larger context of national relations in contemporary Soviet society. Using available census and census-type data, mostly of Soviet origin, indicators are constructed and collected consecutively in terms of ethnic group and regional units for the republican nationalities and their titular territories.

705. Martin, Neil A. "Khrushchev and the Non-Russians: A Study of Soviet Nationality Policy since the Death of Stalin." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1968. 440p.

According to the author of this study, evidence suggests that after five decades of Soviet Russian rule, it was not until recently that Moscow found a solution to its nationality problem. This dissertation explores Premier Khrushchev's theoretical blueprint for future Soviet nationality policy, which predicted an ultimate end to all national differences. The period of the Twentieth Party Congress and the shift away from Stalin's harsh nationalities policy toward a more relaxed attitude regarding the non-Russian nations is discussed, as well as the development of Khrushchevian national theory from the Twentieth Party Congress to his removal in 1964.

706. Motyl, Alexander J. **Will Non-Russians Rebel? State, Ethnicity, and Stability in the USSR.** Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, 1987. 188p.

The 10 chapters of this monograph cover ethnic problems in the Soviet Union in terms of concepts of stability of ethnicity, ideology, politics, and language, with a concluding chapter, "Systematic Crisis and the Soviet Russian State." According to the author, the only non-Russian nationality capable of undermining the Russian hegemony and the stability of the Russian position in the Soviet Union is the Ukrainian nationality, and he suggests that its ability

to revolt has been and is likely to remain minimal. Continued vitality of the KGB effectively discourages autonomous political action. The book concludes with a selected bibliography of pertinent material in several languages and a detailed index of names and subjects.

Reviews: P. Rutland. *Slavic Review* 47:1:144-45 (Spring 1988). P. J. S. Duncan. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 30:1:144-45 (March 1988)

707. Motyl, Alexander John. "The Ethnic Stability of the Soviet Multinational State: Conceptualization, Interpretation, Case Study." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1984. 276p.

Conceptualizing stability as state self-maintenance, with instability being state non-self-maintenance, the author describes the particular type of authority pattern found in the USSR, which is based on the ethnic hegemony of the Russians and characterized by a Russian slant in the distribution of authority both between and within state institutions. According to the author, the Soviet state indirectly pursues ethnic stability by reinforcing Russian societal hegemony. More directly, the Soviet multinational state preserves its Russian authority patterns by preventing and containing the anti-state activity of the Ukrainian sub-state, intelligentsia, working class, and peasantry, also containing the activities of foreign states, international organizations, and Ukrainian emigré groups.

708. Mykula, W. "Soviet Nationalities Policy in Ukraine, 1920-1930." *Ukrainian Review* 18:4: 3-38 (1971); *ibid.*, 19:1:21-63 (1972); 19:3:37-54 (1972); 19:4:56-71 (1972); 20:1:44-56 (1973); 20: 2:44-55 (September 1973); 21:1:46-52 (1974; and 21:2:31-41 (December 1974).

Based on the author's thesis, this is one of the more comprehensive early treatments in English of important events in Soviet Ukraine, including collectivization and the first steps toward industrialization. Mykula discusses in some detail the process of "Ukrainization" and the role of such personalities as Skrypnyk, Zaton'sky, Khvylovy, and others. A great number of articles have been written on nationality policy in the Soviet Union, starting with such seasoned scholars as H. Seton-Watson ("Soviet Nationality Policy." *Russian Review* 15:3-13 January 1956), as well as many Ukrainian scholars of several generations. A number of articles on this topic were written by Dr. Roman Solchanyk, e.g., "The Sophistication of Soviet Nationality Policy in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:332-45 1968-1969) and "Ukraine and Ukrainians in the USSR: Nationality and Language Aspects of the 1979 Soviet Census" (*ibid.*, 36:3:271-82 Autumn 1980).

Supplementing Mykula's work is Dr. Michael Palij's article, "The First Experiment of the National Communism in Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s" (*Nationalities Papers* 20:1:85-106 Spring 1984). A significant number of articles on this topic were written by Professor Yaroslav Bilinsky, e.g., "Current Soviet Policy towards the Non-Russian Nations" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:62-72 1968) as well as by Bohdan Bociurkiw. Recent contributions were made by Stephen Rapaw ("Nationality Composition of the Soviet Population." *Nationalities Papers* 13:1: 70-83 Spring 1985) and by Andrew Sorokowsky ("National Discrimination in Ukraine." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 41:3-4:184-95 1985). In addition, there are a number of collected works and monographs that discuss the situation in the Soviet Union and pay special attention to Ukraine. One of the best treatments of this subject is found in E. Allworth's *Ethnic Russia in the USSR: The Dilemma of Dominance* (see entry 694), which was well received and reviewed by several scholars. Also extensively reviewed with an overall good reception is Dr. Allworth's *Soviet Nationality Problems* (see entry 694). One of the standard books on this subject is Zev Katz's *Handbook of Major Soviet Nationalities* (see entry 701), which contains a separate chapter on Ukraine. Not all books on this subject are well prepared or even well researched. Some of them show significant biases, e.g., Rocky L. Rockett's *Ethnic Nationalities in the Soviet Union: Sociological Perspectives on a Historical Problem* (New York, Praeger, 1981. 171p.), which was also frequently reviewed and received a critical appraisal from Dr. James Mace.

Reviews: Rockett. S. L. Burg. *Soviet Union* 9:2: 233-34 (1982). C. L. Hunt. *Contemporary Sociology* 9:2:339-40 (May 1982). J. E. Mace. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:257-59 (June 1982)

709. Rappoport, Ann Littmann. "Soviet Policies toward Its Union Republics: A Compositional Analysis of National Integration." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1978. 283p.

This study is an empirical examination of five significant dilemmas surrounding Soviet policies toward its fifteen Union Republics. Areas analyzed include the extent to which the Russian SFSR is the dominant republic, the one-sided claim that equality has been established, the accuracy of the terms *rastsvet*, *sliyanie*, and *sblizhenie* in describing relations among the Union Republics, the patterns of economic trade among the republics, and the Marxist-Leninist contention that economic conditions were linked to social-demographic behavior. The author concludes that Soviet treatment of the Union Republics is not

consistent across policy domain, varying according to the specific policies and the political ideology at the time of their issue.

710. Rockett, Rocky Lynn. "Ethnic Nationalities in the Soviet Union: Sociological Perspectives on an Historical Problem." Ph.D. diss., University of Texas (Austin), 1979. 261p.

Based on a sampling consisting of Ukrainians, Russians, Estonians, Jews, Armenians, and Uzbeks, three major historical periods are examined in detail, covering the time of the official annexation of each nationality by the Russian Empire to the revolutionary era, the first two decades of Soviet rule, and the three decades from World War II to the present. The author attempts to clarify the shortcomings of sociological theories with respect to their explanation of ethnic relations in the context of annexation rather than immigration and offers several amendments to increase their applicability to multi-ethnic settings created by annexation.

711. Silver, Brian David. "Ethnic Identity Change among Soviet Nationalities: A Statistical Analysis." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin, 1972. 278p.

This study concentrates on the impact of Russification policies and demographic changes among non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union. The hypotheses tested concern the influence of social and geographic mobility on ethnic identity change. Principal data sources are USSR censuses of 1926 and 1959 for 46 nationalities. Results show that the presence of both factors is highly conducive to Russification. Generational changes in ethnic identity are also interpreted in the light of official policy.

712. Simmonds, George W., ed. **Nationalism in the USSR and Eastern Europe in the Era of Breshnev and Kosygin. Papers and Proceedings of the Symposium Held at the University of Detroit on October 3-4, 1975.** Detroit, Mich., The University of Detroit Press, 1977. 534p.

Proceedings of this conference have been prepared in three sections: "Dimensions of the Nationality Problem in the USSR and Eastern Europe," "The Soviet Union," and "Eastern Europe." Some 50 scholars participated in this conference on the re-emergence of nationalism as one of the major forces in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The chapter on Ukraine features four principal essays: "Social Bases of Change in the Ukraine since 1964" by Professor W. Isajiw, "Resistance against Russification in the Ukraine since 1964: A Profile of Three Ukrainians in Opposition" by Professor K. Sawczuk, "Ukrainian Culture in the Brezhnev-

Kosygin Era: Some Observations" by Professor M. Stepanenko, and probably the most interesting article, "Religion and Nationalism in the Contemporary Ukraine" by Professor B. Bociurkiw. As was pointed out by M. Croan, some of the presented case studies covering the nationalities are uneven and offer little new information, and there is no separate treatment of Russians and Georgians. K. Sawczuk's essay on Chornovil, Dziuba, and Moroz is disappointing, offering only marginal information about these three leading Ukrainian dissidents. There are a number of more analytical articles covering several aspects of Soviet nationality policy, e.g., L. Tillet's "Ukrainian Nationalism and the Fall of Shelest" (*Slavic Review* 34:4:752-68 December 1975), I. Kleiner's "The Contemporary Ukrainian Movement in the USSR" (*Crossroads* 4:205-254 1979), and B. Silver's "Social Mobilization and the Russification of Soviet Nationalities" (*American Political Science Review* 68:1:45-66 March 1974).

Reviews: R. M. Croan. *Slavic Review* 38:2:327-28 (June 1979). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 33:2:193-96 (Summer 1977). R. G. Wesson. *Perspective: Review of New Books* 6:6: 123 (July-August 1977). S. Fisher-Galati. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 6:1:121 (Spring 1979)

713. Smal-Stocki, Roman. **The Nationality Problem of the Soviet Union and Russian Communist Imperialism.** Milwaukee, Wis., The Bruce Publishing Co., 1952. 474p.

This is one of the earliest works on the nationality problem by the late Professor Smal-Stocki, an expert in Ukrainian philology who for many years was president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York. In nine chapters the author covers a number of different topics, e.g., Russian tsarism's conflict with the national idea, as well as Soviet linguistic theory, the revocation of Marr's linguistic theory by Stalin, and (in the last chapter) the nationality problem of the Soviet Union behind an "iron curtain" in the United States. The chapter on Western scholarship is extremely biased, and this fact was pointed out by Manning in his review: "It is only unfortunate that Smal-Stocki has combined with this his criticism of the situation existing today in American Slavic scholarship as to the indivisible Russia. He realizes clearly its defects but in many cases he has laid his emphasis on the wrong points and his analysis is here more tinged with his personal feelings than with objective facts of the case" (p. 181). As a matter of fact, Professor Smal-Stocki's second book, *The Captive Nations: Nationalism of the Non-Russian Nations in the Soviet Union* (New York, Bookman Associates,

1960. 112p.) is not much better. It presents in rather emotional terms the nationalism of non-Russians before World War I, during the inter-war period, and after World War II. The study is poorly documented and does more harm than good. Speaking about older works on this subject, there are a number of better titles. Soviet genocide in captive countries is described in a collective work by the Institute of the Study of the USSR, *Genocide in the USSR. Studies in Group Destruction* (New York, Scarecrow, 1958. 280p.), as well as by the well-known scholar Robert Conquest in *Soviet Nationality Policy in Practice* (New York, Praeger, 1967. 160p.), which, while based almost entirely on Soviet sources, traces Soviet nationality policy from Lenin's 1903 party program to the early 1960s. The resentment toward Soviet Russification policy is analyzed by Dr. Conquest in some detail, as is the process of gradual integration of several major nationalities, including Ukrainians, into a centralized Soviet state. The classic study on Russian nationalism is Frederick C. Barghoorn's *Soviet Russian Nationalism* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1956. 330p.), in which Professor Barghoorn thoroughly examines the cases made by Soviet leaders for patriotism and nationalism. In eight chapters, the author defines Soviet-Russian nationalism, its aims and its methods, considering various forms and political symbols.

Reviews: *The Nationality Problem*. C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 8:2:181-83 (Spring 1952)

The Captive Nations. M. Rywkin. *Slavic Review* 20:1:127 (1961). J. S. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 16:2:186-87 (Summer 1960). M. Rywkin. *American Slavic and East European Review* (February 1961)

Barghoorn. V. O. *Ukrainian Review* 2:87-88 (1957). J. A. Armstrong. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:3-4(21-22):1433-35 (1958). M. Prokop. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:4:373-75 (December 1956)

714. Solovey, D. "Fresh Light on the Nationality Policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 4:67-122 (1957).

Written by a former associate of the Ukrainian Academy in Kiev, this study concentrates on the nationality policy in the Soviet Union in relation to periodicals and books published in Ukraine and other republics. The author also considers the language of publication, and according to his findings for 1956, blatant discrimination exists in the Russian republic with its large non-Russian population. The

census of 1926 shows that national minorities constituted 27% of the entire population of the RSFSR, but in 1956 there was not a single publication issued in Ukrainian or other languages of these minorities. The author's findings are adequately supported by Soviet statistics.

Similar disproportion exists in the Communist Party with inadequate representation of Ukrainians. This problem is discussed by Professor Basil Dmytryshyn in "National and Social Composition of the Membership of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of the Ukraine" (*Journal of Central European Affairs* 17:243-58 1957). Professor B. Bociurkiw of Ottawa wrote a number of articles on this subject in connection with Ukrainian dissidents, e.g., "Soviet Nationalities Policy and Dissent in the Ukraine" (*World Today* 30:4:214-26 May 1974). One of the more recent articles is Alexander Shtromas' "The Building of a Multi-National Soviet 'Socialist Federalism': Success and Failures" (*Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 13:1:135-43 Spring 1986).

715. Sorokowsky, Andrew. "National Discrimination in Ukraine." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 41:3-4:184-95 (Fall-Winter 1985).

Dr. Sorokowsky, who has a doctoral degree in law, defines national discrimination and follows with several sections of concrete examples. Originally, this article was presented as a paper at the RCDA Conference on Religious and Ethnic Oppression in the USSR at Marymount College, Arlington, Virginia, on May 16-18, 1984. It is well documented with references to Soviet legal documents, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations Document of December 1948), writings by Ukrainian emigré scholars (e.g., I. Koropec'kyj, R. Szporluk, R. Solchanyk, and others), and some authors in Ukraine, e.g., I. Dziuba. Such topics as national discrimination, Russification, and other nationality problems in Soviet Ukraine have a large literature in many languages, including several works in English. Thus, for example, a full text of the famous Resolution of the Ministry of Education of the Ukrainian SSR pertaining to Russification is given by Dr. Nina Strokata in her article "Enforced Policy of Russification in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:3:255-68 Autumn 1984) and a general overview by Professor Yaroslav Bilinsky in "The Impact of World War II on the Nationality Question in the Soviet Union: An Essay" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 47:3-4: 197-213 Fall-Winter 1986). Professor Szporluk wrote a number of articles on this subject, e.g., "The Press and Soviet Nationalities: The Party Resolution of 1975 and Its Implementation" (*Nationalities Papers* 14:1-2:47-64 Spring-Fall

1986) and "West Ukraine and West Belorussia: Historical Tradition, Social Communication and Linguistic Assimilation" (*Soviet Studies* 31:1:76-98 January 1979). One of the more interesting articles on this subject is Roman Solchanyk's "The Soviet People: The Role of Ukraine and Belorussia" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:1:3-18 Summer 1983). *Soviet Nationalities in Strategic Perspective*, edited by S. Enders Wimbush (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1985. 253p.), offers a general overview of this problem. One of the best monographs on this topic is Murray Yanovitch's *Social and Economic Inequity in the Soviet Union: Six Studies* (White Plains, N.Y., E. Sharpe, 1977. 196p.), which was favorably reviewed in *Nationalities Papers* (9:1:148-49). Changing attitudes in teaching about non-Russian nationalities in the United States are discussed by Professor S. Horak in "Studies of Non-Russian Nationalities of the USSR in the United States: An Appraisal" (*Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 11:1:117-31 Fall 1974).

716. Voskobiynyk, Michael Hryhory. "The Nationalities Question of Russia in 1905-1907: A Study in the Origin of Modern Nationalism, with Special Reference to the Ukrainians." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1972. 591p.

This analysis of the importance of the non-Russian nationalities in the revolution of 1905 is based upon an examination of Russian laws, memoirs, records of the Duma, contemporary periodicals, and other publications. Most important among these are the publications of the nationalities, representing various political trends. The national resurgence among the stateless peoples of the Russian Empire was spurred by the development of capitalism and industrialization. A native bourgeoisie and intelligentsia evolved, and national consciousness flourished among the peasantry and working class. Newspapers, books, and journals were published in the native languages, educational and scholarly societies were formed, and the cooperative movements spread. National discontent and a desire for statehood became major factors in the Russian revolutions: the revolution of 1905 was the first significant manifestation of this discontent. The federalist-autonomist structure of the USSR can be attributed to the pressures of nationalism on the socialist and liberal parties of Russia.

Ukrainian Nationalism

717. Armstrong, John A. **Ukrainian Nationalism**, 2nd ed. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Aca-

demic Press, 1980. 361p.

The first edition of this work was published by Columbia University Press in 1955, and the second edition in 1963. This is a reprint of the second edition of this classic work on Ukrainian nationalism based on rich archival material as well as interviews with Ukrainian leaders, former German officials, and many politicians and scholars, including such well-known figures as A. Melnyk, S. Bandera, M. Lebed', I. Bahrianyi, S. Baran, Borovets', Haivas, H. Koch, P. Shandruk, F. Arlt, and many others. The material is arranged in 12 chapters, offering a concise background on the emergence of Ukrainian nationalism after World War I, with emphasis on World War II. There are chapters on the repression of Germans in Reichskommissariat, relationships between nationalism and the church, geographical variations of Ukrainian nationalism, partisan fighting, and the problem of OUN in adapting a program to the social needs of East Ukraine during the German occupation. Of special interest is the author's interpretation of Ukrainian factional struggles and the complex internal politics of the movement, relating each to its historical background. The suppression of nationalism in Galicia and the tragic disappointment with the German "liberation" in 1941 are carefully treated. The book concludes with a chapter on political events after World War II, with an extensive appended bibliography, notes on sources, and an analytical index. As indicated in several reviews, this study is probably the best analysis of Ukrainian nationalism in English, and as Professor Carson indicates, "Armstrong's excellent study is remarkably comprehensive in covering the conditions under which Ukrainian nationalists in Eastern Europe operated during World War II" (p. 425).

A third edition, enlarged and expanded, will be published by Ukrainian Academic Press in 1990.

Reviews: G. B. Carson. *The American Slavic and East European Review* 15:4:425-26 (Winter 1956). L. Shankovsky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 11:2:183-86 (Spring 1955). L. N. Luckyj. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:4:508 (December 1981). H. S. Dinerstein. *Russian Review* 15:1:71 (January 1956). I. L. Rudnytsky. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 9:1-2(17-28):286-94 (1961). P. Fedenko. *Studies of the Soviet Union* 3:1:151-53 (1963)

718. Armstrong, John Alexander. "Ukrainian Nationalism, 1939-1945." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1953. 536p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Ukrainian Nationalism* (see entry 717).

719. Bohdaniuk, Volodymyr, ed. **The Real Face of Russia**. London, Ukrainian Information Service, 1967. 267p.

A collection of nine essays, several of them translated from Ukrainian, e.g., Dmytro Dontzow's "The Spirit of Russia," Evhen Malaniuk's "On the Problem of Bolshevism," Yuri Boyko's "The Russian Historical Roots of Bolshevism," Olexander Yourchenko's "Bolshevism and Internationalism," and an article by Yaroslav Stetzko about Russian aggression and cultural war against Moscow. There are also two articles by non-Ukrainians, one Turkestanian and one Georgian. Of special interest in this anthology are translations of such well-known authors as the poet Malaniuk, the literary scholar Boyko, and, obviously, Dmytro Dontzow. Unfortunately, the quality of translations is rather poor. **Reviews:** A. Bedriy. *Ukrainian Review* 3:2:95 (Fall 1968)

720. Bojcun, Jaromyr Marko. "The Working Class and the National Question in Ukraine, 1880-1920." Ph.D. diss., York University, 1985. 424p.

This is a study of the formation of the working class in Ukraine and its relationship to the national question during the period leading up to and including the Revolution and Civil War of 1917-1920. The national question is examined as a problem of division of labor imposed on Ukrainian society by foreign capitalists and the Russian state, affecting the role of the Ukrainian economy in the world market, the relations between the major classes, and the social stratification within the working class itself. The national question influenced the Ukrainian, Jewish, and Russian workers in their quest for political unity, especially during the Revolution and Civil War. Relying heavily on memoirs printed in journals published during the 1920s in Soviet Ukraine, as well as *Rohitnycha Hazeta* ("The Workers' Gazette"), a social democratic daily published in Kiev, Bojcun shows that, contrary to popular Soviet and Western theory, many workers' councils, trade unions, and parties supported Ukraine's national self-determination during this period of upheaval and worked to realize their social and political goals in the context of an independent Ukrainian People's Republic.

721. Martovych, Oleh. **Ukrainian Liberation Movement in Modern Times**. Introduction by John F. Stewart. Edinburgh, Scottish League for European Freedom, 1951. 176p.

Oleh Martovych is the pen name of the well-known Ukrainian politician and military historian Lev Shankovsky, a prominent member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists

(OUN). This book, an abridged translation of the Ukrainian work, covers in 10 brief chapters the beginning of modern Ukrainian national development, with separate chapters on Khmelnyts'kyi, Mazepa, Shevchenko, and the Ukrainian War for Independence (1917-1921). Of special interest are Professor Shankovsky's chapters on the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and its struggle against the Germans and Soviets, written by an active participant in these events. The book is popularly written, with an appended bibliography of pertinent sources. There are some illustrations but unfortunately no index. A few years later the author prepared *National Problem of the USSR* (Edinburgh, Scottish League for European Freedom, 1958. 58p.) and in the course of some 20 years contributed many articles on military history and the Ukrainian underground to Kubijovyc's encyclopedia (see entry 38).

722. Motyl, Alexander J. **The Turn to the Right: The Sociological Origins and Development of Ukrainian Nationalism, 1919-1929**. Boulder, Colo., East European Monographs, 1980. 212p.

According to the author, the purpose of this study is to describe "Ukrainian Nationalism as an ideological and political phenomenon. Although the social and economic dimensions will not be ignored, they will occupy a position of secondary importance to the ideological and political process that led to the formation in 1929 of the organized movement of Ukrainian nationalists and The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Furthermore, this study will deal only with the origins and development of the Ukrainian nationalist movement, a period which began approximately in 1919 and ended in 1929, an attempt to explain how and why the transition was made from pre-war nationalism to post-war nationalism" (p. 4). In other words, Dr. Motyl attempts to discuss only the origin of modern Ukrainian nationalism rather than the activities of OUN, a subject studied in depth by Professor Armstrong (see entry 717). The book consists of 12 chapters: "The Pre-War Background and the First World War," "Skoropads'kyi and the Conservatives," "Petrushevych and the Galicians," "Petliura and the Socialists," "The Sovietophiles," "Dmytro Dontsov," "The Students and Their Organizations," "The Soldiers, the Sich Sharpshooters and Ievhan Konovalts'," "The Ukrainian Military Organization," "The Ukrainian Nationalists: Their Organizations and Their Ideologies," "The Ideology of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists," and "The Ideological Origins of Ukrainian Nationalism." A bibliography and index conclude this interesting study, which

unfortunately has some shortcomings. It seems that the author failed to consult some of the essential resources pertinent to his subject, e.g., the Konoval's archives in Winnipeg and journals such as *Ruzbudova Derzhavy*, which contain a number of articles on the origin of Ukrainian nationalism. Another weakness is the failure of the author to explain the economic situation in Western Ukraine and its impact on the social structure of the Ukrainian population. As O. W. Gerus points out, "It would seem that the Polish policies of colonization and economic discrimination not only radicalized the population but made the nationalist ideas of self-reliance and militancy popular" (p. 356). Examining the ideology of Ukrainian nationalism without any attempt to connect it to other nationalist movements in Eastern Europe—e.g., the Romanian Iron Guard, Croatian Ustashe, or the Slovak Hlinkavites—presents this interesting historical phenomenon in artificial isolation, and a separate chapter on this problem would have placed Ukrainian nationalism in a broader Eastern European context.

Reviews: O. W. Gerus. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:3:356-58 (September 1981). R. Szporluk. *Russian Review* 9:2:202-203 (April 1981). J. A. Armstrong. *American Historical Review* 86:2:431-32 (April 1981). M. Bojcun. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:73-76 (Fall 1981). M. Horak. *Historical Review* 9:4:123 (March 1981). B. Romanenchuk. *Nationalities Papers* 9:2:243-44 (Fall 1981). M. Yurkevich. *Russian History* 8:3:434-35 (1981). W. Gerus. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 16:2:287-89 (Summer 1982). R. R. Magocsi. *Slavic Review* 41:4:739 (Winter 1982).

723. Rakhmanny, Roman. *In Defense of the Ukrainian Cause*. North Quincy, Mass., The Christopher Publishing House, 1979. 297p.

Roman Rakhmanny is the pseudonym of a Ukrainian-Canadian writer who, for over 30 years, was involved in Ukrainian politics. In 1973, he was awarded the First Prize of the American Ukrainian Journalists Association. A year later he received the Taras Shevchenko Medal from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. This collection of essays and political commentaries is the result of his serious dedication to Ukraine's cause. As John Richmond comments in his foreword, "The author of this volume has analyzed the more significant (and little known) aspects of the Ukrainian situation.... In a world increasingly smoothed out so that it can be controlled by those for whom human nature exists only that it may be conditioned according to non-human specifications, the fate of the Ukraine is an element of vital concern" (p. 5). The text is arranged in

seven parts: "Insurgency in the Ukraine," "Ukrainian Nationalism and Soviet-West Relations," "Man, Society, and Religion in the USSR," "Ukrainian Nationalism: Fifty Years after the October Revolution," "Intellectual Dissent in the Ukraine," "International Communism and Ukrainian Nationalism," and "Ukrainians in Diaspora." Walter Dushnyck comments: "In his excellent expository style the author conveys clearly his interpretation of the various phases of the Ukrainian liberation movement from the fall of Ukraine's independence in 1920 to the present day. He dwells on how the Ukrainian armed insurgency blazed up during World War II, simultaneously both an overt force and an underground resistance countering the Nazi occupation forces in Ukraine and the Soviet partisans.... He goes on to assess the social, political and religious aspects of the movement, tying these in with the current political and cultural dissent in Soviet Ukraine" (p. 183).

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:2:183-94 (Summer 1980). M. Antonovych. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 17:1-4(65-68):212-13 (1980). B. Dmytryshyn. *Russian Review* 39:4:512 (October 1980).

724. Zadrozny, John. "The Development of a Nationality Movement." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1953. 515p.

Arranged in 11 chapters, this study commences with an outline of the questions addressed in this detailed analysis of nationality movement development. Discussed in the ensuing chapters are the establishment of Kyiv-Rus', the rise of the Kozaks, the het'man state, and the fall of the Kozaks. Also analyzed are the early development of eastern European nationalities, Narodovstvo and Moskvophilism, Ukrainophilism and Ukrainianism, and World War I and the struggles leading from autonomy to independence. An in-depth discussion of the Ukrainian movement during and after World War II and the development of a nationality consciousness conclude the study.

725. Zwarych, Roman. "Ukrainian Revolutionary Nationalism. A Conceptual Survey." *Ukrainian Review* 28:3:3-26 (Autumn 1980) and 28:4:11-24 (Winter 1980).

This popular account of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalities (OUN) was written by a follower of the Bandera faction. It provides a brief historical introduction (Cossack state, nineteenth-century national revival, etc.) but concentrates in more detail on the OUN during the interwar period with emphasis on Dmytro Donzow's ideology. There is some documentation, primarily of emigré OUN publications.

Many articles of this nature have been published in *Ukrainian Review*. Of special interest is Anna Bolubash-Romanyshyn's "The Ukrainian Revolution: The National Question as the Origin of the Dichotomy between Russian and Ukrainian Communism" (*Ukrainian Review* 33:4:36-54 Winter 1985 and 34:1:34-53 Spring 1986). This account is much better documented with numerous references to Western and Soviet sources.

Communist Party

726. Armstrong, John A. **The Soviet Bureaucratic Elite. A Case Study of the Ukrainian Apparatus.** New York, Praeger, 1959. 174p.

This is by far one of the best studies of the Ukrainian Communist Party by the author of the highly acclaimed *Ukrainian Nationalism* (see entry 717). The material is arranged in 10 chapters, e.g., "Identifying the Decision-Makers," "The Elite as a Social Group," "Training for Rule," "Bosses of the Apparatus," and "Supervising the Economy," ending with chapters on the World War II years and the postwar period. An extensive bibliography of primarily Soviet materials, including unpublished Soviet dissertations, and an index, conclude this work. In his conclusions, Professor Armstrong indicates that Ukraine experienced (even under Stalin) some measure of collective rule "in order to prevent this extremely important region from falling under the domination of a single proconsul, who might have used it as the base for opposition to the director. The importance of the Ukrainian obkom secretaries in comparison to the Republic Party leadership also contributed to the dissemination of power" (p. 149). The author wrote an interesting essay on the same theme, "The Ukrainian Apparatus as a Key to the Study of Soviet Politics" (*Annals of Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 9:1-2:225-33 1961). He has also contributed two monographs pertaining to this topic: *Ideology, Politics and Government in the Soviet Union: An Introduction* (New York, Praeger, 1962) and *The Politics of Totalitarianism: The Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1934 to the Present* (New York, Praeger, 1961).

727. Gurevitz, Baruch. "National Communism in the Soviet Union 1918-1928." Ph.D. diss., The University of Rochester, 1973. 218p.

In the period following the Bolshevik Revolution and prior to Stalin's revolution, attempts were made to find a compromise between communism and nationalism. The author assesses the broad spectrum of national

communism from the Tatar leader Sultan Galiev on the right, to the Jewish Communist Worker's Party on the left, and the *Borot'bisty* in the middle. A case study dealing with the Jewish national communist movement was used in this analysis, and the author concludes that among certain minorities in the Soviet Union a compromise developed, which fused nationalism and communism in its claim that an individual is part of both a class and a nation simultaneously.

728. Holubnychy, Vsevolod. "Outline History of the Communist Party of the Ukraine." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 6:68-127 (1958).

Written by the late Professor Holubnychy, this is a brief chronological history of the CP(b)U, the Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Ukraine. The narrative is based primarily on reports of congresses, conferences, and plenary sessions of the Central Committee as well as on written accounts by Soviet historians such as M. Ravych-Cherkasky, M. Popov, I. Kulyk, Y. Bosh, M. Rafes, and others. This is one of the best presentations in English and can be supplemented by a number of other essays published in *Ukrainian Review*, such as B. Levytsky's "The Communist Party of the Ukraine 1955" (*ibid.*, 5:38-55 1957) or P. Lykho's "Soviet Rule at Close Quarters: The Work of the Party in a Typical Raion in the Ukraine, 1921-41" (*ibid.*, 6:126-69).

In recent years, primarily in the 1970s and 1980s, a number of articles on this topic were published in *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, *Nationalities Papers*, etc. As an example we can mention B. Harasymiw's "The Qualifications of Local Party and Government Leaders in the Soviet Union and the Development of Pluralism" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 13:4:314-43 Winter 1971).

729. Lawrynenko, Jurij. **Ukrainian Communism and Soviet Russian Policy toward the Ukraine. An Annotated Bibliography, 1917-1953.** Edited by David I. Goldstein. Foreword by John S. Reshetar, Jr. New York, Research Program on the USSR, 1953. 454p.

A native of the Kiev region of Ukraine, the author received his university education at the University of Kharkiv and graduated from the Shevchenko Institute for the History of Literature of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, receiving the rank of *kandydat nauk*. This competently prepared bibliography covers the general non-Soviet sources (first chapter), followed by eight chapters corresponding to specific periods in the history of Ukrainian communism, e.g., the Revolutionary Period, 1917-1920; the Ukrainian Communist Party; the

Communist Party (b) of Ukraine; Khvyliovyzm; the constitutional struggle; the Communist Party of Western Ukraine; and Soviet Russian policy toward Ukraine. Brief chapters on periodical literature and bibliographical works conclude this useful bibliography.

Reviews: M. M. Luther. *Slavic Review* 3:1:414 (1955)

730. Majstrenko, Iwan. **Borot'bism. A Chapter in the History of Ukrainian Communism.** New York, Research Program on the U.S.S.R., 1954. 325p.

Written by one of the prominent Ukrainian left-wing socialists, this monograph presents in nine chapters the history of *Borot'bisty*, a left-wing socialist party that accepted the Soviet platform. Professor Majstrenko covers the ideological origins and evolution of *Borot'bism* and its significance in the Ukrainian revolution, to the purges in 1933. The Ukrainian Communist Party (*Borot'bisty*) was a continuation of the Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries, and toward the end of 1917 they emerged within the UPSR as a distinct "internationalist" group moving toward Bolshevik communism, adopting the name *Borot'bisty* in March 1919. In August that year the party merged with the Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party (Left Independents) and in Spring of 1920 with CP(b)U, providing the Communist Party with a number of outstanding leaders in the field of Ukrainian culture. In addition to the text (226p.), there are several appendixes including one that provides brief biographical sketches of leading members of the party as well as a comprehensive bibliography of works consulted. In spite of its publication date, this work is still the most comprehensive treatment of Ukrainian Titoism, with probably the best description of Shums'kism available in English.

Majstrenko is author of several works dealing with Soviet affairs, among them *Kryzovi protsesy v Sovietskii ekonomitsi* ([Elements of Crisis in Soviet Economics] Munich, Institute for the Study of USSR, 1955. 123p.) and *Storinky z istorii komunistychnoi partii Ukrainy* ([Outline of History of Communist Party of Ukraine] New York, Prolog, 1967. 99p.).

Reviews: V. D. *Ukrainian Review* 4:2:92-49 (Winter 1955)

731. Pidhayny, Semen. "Ukrainian National Communism." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 7:45-64 (1959).

There is a significant volume of literature (even in English) dealing with the development of Soviet Ukraine during the 1920s and the idea of "Ukrainian national communism." The

Ukrainian National Communists came into existence as a left-wing faction of the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Party, which in May 1918 established itself as a separate party of *Borot'bisy*. Pidhayny's essay is one of the earliest accounts in English of this subject, and the most comprehensive treatment is to be found in I. Majstrenko's *Borot'bism* (see entry 730). Of other earlier essays referring to the 1920s one should mention V. Plushch's "The Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 3:13-30 1956) and I. Krylov's "Educational and Pedagogical Aims of the Union for Liberation of the Ukraine" (*ibid.*, 3:31-48 1956). There is very little on individual resistance groups during this period, but a good example of Halaida's movement is to be found in P. Lutarevych's "A Resistance Group of the Ukrainian Underground, 1920-1926" (*ibid.*, 2:84-91 1956). A more general account is presented by Professor M. Pap in "Soviet Difficulties in the Ukraine" (*Review of Politics* 14:204-232 April 1952), which discusses not only the 1920s but also later periods. Using this opportunity, one should also mention *Soviet Political Personalities: Seven Profiles—Liubchenko, Postyshev and Five Leading Figures in the Young Communist League* (New York, Research Program on the USSR, 1952) prepared by a group of Soviet scholars. See also Professor O. Ohloblyn's "Semen Pidhainy as a Historian" (*New Review* 7:1-7 1967).

732. Radziejowski, Janusz. **The Communist Party of Western Ukraine, 1919-1929.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1983. 224p.

One of the best studies on this subject, Radziejowski's work was first published in Polish (Cracow, 1976) and is now re-edited and enlarged, with numerous new bibliographic citations that cover materials published abroad. It examines internal problems within the Communist Party of Ukraine from 1919 to 1929, when a major split occurred within its ranks. The author has used archival material of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, archives of the Kiev Institute of Party History, as well as other archival collections. A number of secondary sources were also consulted, including monographs and articles published on this subject in the Soviet Union. The material is arranged in seven chapters, starting with "The Formation of the Communist Movement in Western Ukraine, 1918-1919" and covering such topics as "Internal Stabilization in the CPWU, 1923-25," "The Second Congress of the CPWU and the Fourth Conference of the CPP, October-November 1925," "The National Question in Soviet Ukraine," "Factional Struggle

and Split, 1927-28," and "The CPWU and the Secessionists 1928-29." The author emphasizes ideological problems as they emerged in conferences and congresses and the relationship of the party to the Communist Party of Poland and the Communist Party of Soviet Ukraine. The author concludes that: "An essential part of the thought of the West Ukrainian Communists was the criterion of a strong Ukrainian urban culture or, as they called it, a proletarian culture. Only such culture, in their view, would enable the continuation and renewal of Ukrainian political life and sever permanently the ties between Ukrainian political thought and the backward rural tradition" (p. 203). Professor Radziejowski's study, with many conclusions open for discussion (it was originally prepared as a doctoral dissertation in Poland), can be supplemented by the as yet unpublished doctoral dissertation by Roman Solchanyk, "The Communist Party of Western Ukraine, 1919-1938" (see entry 734). Dr. Solchanyk has also written a number of articles on this subject, e.g., "The Foundations of the Communist Movement in Eastern Galicia, 1919-1921" (*Slavic Review* 4:747-94 December 1977), "The Comintern and the Communist Party of Western Ukraine, 1919-1928" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:2:181-97 June 1981), and "Revolutionary Marxism in Galicia before 1918" (*East European Quarterly* 1:35-41 1976). Radziejowski's bibliography provides numerous references to Soviet and Polish materials on this subject.

733. Solchanyk, Roman. "The Comintern and the Communist Party of Western Ukraine, 1919-1928." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:2:181-97 (June 1981).

The study of the relationship between the Comintern and the Communist Party of Western Ukraine is essentially a case study of the development of Comintern policy on the national question. In the pre-Stalinist phase of the Comintern history, two conflicting views, the Leninist and Luxemburgist, vied for supremacy. Dr. Solchanyk describes these views in some detail, offering also general background on the political situation in Western Ukraine, a description of Shums'kism and its aftermath, etc. The study is well documented with numerous references to Soviet and Polish sources.

734. Solchanyk, Roman. "The Communist Party of Western Ukraine, 1919-1938." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1973. 376p.

The Communist Party of Western Ukraine, KPZU (originally known as the Communist Party of Eastern Galicia, KPSH), was formed in 1919 as an autonomous unit within the Communist Party of Poland, KPP. This study

analyzes the foundation and development of the KPZU from February 1919 until its dissolution in 1938. Topics covered include the conflict and eventual split between the KPZU and KPP, which lasted from 1921 to 1923, developments in the Ukrainian SSR and the Communist Party during the early and mid-1920s that had a major impact on the KPZU, and the events leading to the party split and expulsion of its leadership in 1927-1928.

Other Topics

735. Daschke, John Wright. "Nationalism, Communism and Federalism: The Politics of Ethnic Development in Czechoslovakia (Elites, Coalitions, Consensus)." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1985. 240p.

The politics of ethnic development in Czechoslovakia are traced from its founding in 1918 as a unitary, multinational secession state of Austria-Hungary, through the periods of tension created from differences between Czech and Slovak values, to the Communist takeover in 1948, centralization in 1960, which was followed by the release of Slovak leaders as part of de-Stalinization, and the Slovak support for federalization, which made it the only lasting reform of 1968. The author concludes that the federal system in Czechoslovakia provides a working balance between Czech demands for proportional power and Slovak demands for equality, but a lack of federalization of the Communist Party limits the effectiveness of federalism.

736. Raschhofer, Hermann. **Political Assassination. The Legal Background of the Oberländer and Stashinsky Cases.** Tübingen, Fritz Schlichtenmayer, 1964. 231p.

The present edition is an enlarged translation of the German book *Mord auf Befehl* ([Murder on Order] by Karl Andres, published in 1961), which deals with the "Stashinsky case," or the professional KGB killer who defected in August 1961 and confessed to the murders of two Ukrainian nationalist leaders, Dr. Lev R. Rebet and Stephan Bandera. This volume covers not only the assassinations of both Ukrainian leaders, but also events during World War II and the role of Oberländer, including separate chapters on the Nightingale Battalion, mass killings of political prisoners in Western Ukraine before German occupation, and a number of official documents in English translation. This work can be supplemented by a number of other volumes on the same subject. There is, for example, an English translation of Karl Andres' *Murder on Order* published

separately (New York, Devin-Adair, 1967. 127p.), as well as an official release by the U.S. Government, The U.S. Congressional/Senate Committee on the Judiciary's *Murder International, Inc. Murder and Kidnapping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1965. 176p.), which covers the trial of Stashinsky in October 1962. Ukrainian emigrés published a number of books on this topic, most of them in Ukrainian. One pamphlet in English is available to the reader, *Murdered by Moscow: Petliura, Konovalts', Bandera* (London, Ukrainian Publishers, 1962. 73p.), which provides brief biographical sketches of three Ukrainian leaders.

Reviews: Raschhofer. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 21:2:171-74 (Summer 1965). W. Lazhansky. *Ukrainian Review* 1:1:95-96 (Spring 1966)

Andrews. A. J. App. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:1: 88-89 (Spring 1968)

The Dissident Movement

Bibliographies

737. Liber, George, and Ann Mostovych. **Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955-1975. An Annotated Bibliography.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1978. 245p.

According to the preface, "this bibliography deals with current political, cultural, national, social, and religious discontent in the Ukrainian SSR. It registers with annotations the uncensored material circulating in the Ukraine during the years 1955 to 1975, and includes material circulating in Ukrainian, Russian, and English which was later published in the West" (p. xix). Containing 1,242 entries, it also provides a list of sources consulted, abbreviations used, and an index. A number of libraries were consulted for this compilation; however, in spite of the good intentions of the compilers, it is not a professionally prepared work. This fact was pointed out by reviewers in the *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*: "No bibliography of this length can escape error, but *Nonconformity and Dissent* burgeons with inconsistencies, omissions, factual errors, careless translation and translation, and wretched proof-reading" (p. 93). Editing was probably nonexistent, a serious oversight by the Institute since this topic is important and deserves better treatment. Hopefully, a next edition or different

set of authors will improve this unfinished work by adding several other languages (e.g., German, French, etc.), better defining its scope, and bringing the listings up to date.

Reviews: V. Svoboda. *Soviet Studies* 31:2:312-14 (April 1979). M. H. and M. C. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:90-103 (Spring 1979). R. C. E. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:4: 610-11 (December 1978). A. Adams. *Slavic Review* 38:4:698-99 (December 1979). R. Veres. *Ukrains'kyi Knyha* 5:1-2:45-46 (1975). B. Nahaylo. *Slavonic and East European Review* 58:3:477 (July 1980). S. M. Horak. *Nationalities Papers* 7:2:242-43 (Fall 1979). B. Bociurkiw. *Russian Review* 29:328-35 (1970). A. Z. Rubinstein. *Current History* 59:239 (1970)

738. Nordquist, Joan. **Glasnost: The Soviet Union Today: A Bibliography.** Santa Cruz, Calif., Reference and Research Services, 1989. 59p. (Contemporary Social Issues: A Bibliographic Series, no. 13).

Each bibliography contains approximately 500 selected entries covering books and journal articles. This rather expensive series (\$15.00 for a small mimeographed pamphlet) is edited by a reference librarian from the University of California at Santa Cruz. The present volume has nine chapters, e.g., a section on general works, economic policy, politics and government, foreign relations, the military, social policy, culture, the nationality problem, and bibliographies and resources. The chapter on the nationality problem is of direct interest to our project, and it contains a number of recent works on this subject. The following are a few examples: *Politics, Society, and Nationality in Gorbachev's Soviet Union* (Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1988), *Reform and Human Rights: The Gorbachev Record: Report* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1988), and Rasma Karklins' *Nationality Policy and Ethnic Relations in the USSR* (Urbana-Champaign, Ill., Soviet Interview Project, University of Illinois, 1986). There are also a number of interesting articles, e.g., Y. Bilinsky's "Nationality Policy in Gorbachev's First Year" (*ORBIS* 30:331-42 Summer 1986). In most cases the material is limited to recent imprints (books and articles published during the early 1980s), but entries are not annotated and there is no index.

General Works

739. Bilinsky, Jaroslav, and Tönu Parming. "Helsinki Watch Committees in the Soviet Republics: Implications for Soviet Nationality

Policy." *Nationalities Papers* 9:1:1-25 (Spring 1981).

This excellent article, with extensive documentation, summarizes the experience of the Helsinki Watch Committees in several Soviet republics. The Soviet government has set its course on total suppression of the Helsinki Groups, and both authors provide some interesting details about arrests and other persecutions of individual monitors of Helsinki, with special emphasis on the Ukrainian situation.

A large volume of articles and even books on this subject has been produced; one of the best is Verba and Yasen's *Human Rights Movement in Ukraine* (see entry 752). The most comprehensive source on this subject was published in Ukrainian and titled *Ukrains'kyi pravoza-khysnyi rukh: dokumenty i materiialy Ukrains'koi Hromads'koi Hrupy Spryiannia Vykonnanniu Hel'sins'kykh Uhod* ([Helsinki Watch Group: Documents and Materials of Ukrainian Helsinki Group] Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp, 1978. 477p.), edited by O. Zinke-wych and reviewed by L. Szuch in *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* (5:1:95-98 1980). A follow-up study with many documents was also edited by O. Zinkewych: *Ukrains'ka Helsinks'ka Hrupa, 1978-1982: Dokumenty i materiialy* ([Ukrainian Helsinki Group, 1978-1982: Documents and Materials] Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp, 1983. 938p.). See also Committee on Foreign Affairs, *Human Rights—Ukraine and the Soviet Union* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1981. 56p.) for a brief testimony given before Congress. In addition to the bibliography prepared by Liber and Mostovych (see entry 737), one should also consult Josephine Wall's *Soviet Dissident Literature: A Critical Guide* (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1983. 241p.). In this respect, one should not overlook a brief statement prepared by the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group—*Documents of the Ukrainian Patriotic Movement 1980*, which supplements the *Herald of Repression in Ukraine* (nos. 1-10 published simultaneously in Ukrainian and English by the External Representation in 1980). Some information is also contained in *Ukraine and The Helsinki Accords: Soviet Violations of Human Rights, 1975-1980* (Toronto, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 1980. 325p.), edited by M. Carynyk, and in *Ukrainian Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union* with a preface by V. Moroz (Toronto, Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine, 1979. 128p.). A more journalistic account was written by a prominent former dissident, Nina Karavansky-Strokata: "The Ukrainian Helsinki Group: Half a Decade of Repression" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:3:263-71 Autumn 1971).

740. Bilocerkowycz, Jaroslaw. *Soviet Ukrainian Dissent. A Study of Political Alienation*. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1988. 242p.

Based on the author's doctoral dissertation (see entry 741), this monograph is probably the most comprehensive general study in English on Ukrainian dissidents. Dr. Bilocerkowycz provides adequate historical background in eight chapters including "Introduction and Analytical Approach" and "Ukrainian Opposition and Dissent: A Historical and Contemporary Survey," concentrating on types and manifestations of dissent, e.g., religious dissent, with a separate section on *The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine*, institutionalized dissent, etc. The author offers a socio-demographic profile of dissidents in a separate chapter plus several case histories on dissidents such as Mykola Rudenko, Lev Lukiianenko, Leonid Pliushch, Viacheslav Chornovil, Leonid Siryi, Nadiia Svitlychna, Father Vasyl' Romaniuk, and Valentyn Moroz. "The Regime's Punitive Response to Dissidents" and general conclusions, including a brief statement on Gorbachev, conclude the volume. Also provided is a very comprehensive, well-documented bibliography of primary and secondary sources in several languages. Among other things, Dr. Bilocerkowycz indicates in his general conclusions that "while Soviet dissidents and exiles debate various facets of Gorbachev's leadership, plans, and policies, most dissidents appear to be somewhat skeptical about the likelihood of fundamental change in dissident and nationality policies. Several former Ukrainian dissidents living in the West have expressed publicly their doubts and skepticism on this issue. If the authorities refuse to restructure dissent and nationality policies, as in a return to the Ukrainization policy of the 1920s, then Ukrainian political alienation will likely fester. The repression of moderate and peaceful dissent may compel a new generation of Ukrainian dissidents to adopt a more militant approach to effecting political change" (p. 199).

741. Bilocerkowycz, Jaroslaw Michailo. "Soviet Ukrainian Dissent: A Study of Political Alienation." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1983. 433p.

This study analyzes Ukrainian political alienation and dissent during the Brezhnev-Shelest years (1963-1982) through an alienation-dissent conceptual approach rather than the traditional nationalist approach and assesses Soviet efforts to build an alienation-free society. Bilocerkowycz studies 210 dissidents, concluding that they are atypical of the general Soviet-Ukrainian population. Of the two models he constructs, the disillusionment model and the

suspicions-confirmed model, the study shows Ukrainians tend toward the latter.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book by the same title (see entry 740).

742. Bloch, Sidney, and Peter Reddaway. **Soviet Psychiatric Abuse: The Shadow over World Psychiatry.** London, Victor Gollancz, 1984. 288p.

743. Bloch, Sidney, and Peter Reddaway. **Psychiatric Terror: How Soviet Psychiatry Is Used to Suppress Dissent.** New York, Basic Books, 1977. 510p.

Soviet Psychiatric Abuse chronicles the Soviet government's misuse of psychiatrists and mental health institutions to suppress political dissenters. Author Sidney Bloch is lecturer in psychiatry at Oxford University; Peter Reddaway is senior lecturer in political science at the London School of Economics. Both have lectured and written extensively on this topic. As F. A. Jenner notes in his review, Soviet psychiatrists "have the dangerous concept of creeping schizophrenia. Its vagueness and the courts' acceptance of an expert allow medical silencing of nationalists, religionists and political views" (p. 297).

Psychiatric Terror, based on meticulous research and extensive interviews, describes in detail how the Soviet Union's mental health system has been abused by the government in political police work until the distinction between psychiatrist and KGB interrogator, diagnosis and sentence, mental hospital and prison, has all but disappeared for many victims. This book provides actual names of dissenters, psychiatrists, and government officials, texts of interviews between psychiatrists and patients, a register of victims, and summaries of individual cases. As Vladimir Bukovsky states in his foreword, "Within the confines of Communist doctrine there are only two possible explanations [for dissent]: the cause must lie either in subversive activity directed from abroad—i.e., every dissenter has been bought or recruited by the imperialists; or in mental illness: dissent is just a manifestation of pathological process in the psyche" (p. 14). *Psychiatric Terror* is perhaps the most significant book available on this topic. The cases of many Ukrainians such as Pyotr Grigorenko, Boris Timofeyevich, Vitaly Kuzmich, Vitaly Vasilevich, Vasyl Stepanovich, Valentyn Moroz, and Leonid Plyushch are discussed. The superb documentation, objective analysis, and readable style combine to make this volume an indispensable source for all readers interested in the problem of psychiatric abuse.

Reviews: *Soviet Psychiatric Abuse.* F. A. Jenner. *Soviet Studies* 37:2:296-98 (April 1985)

Psychiatric Terror. F. Korduba. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 4(60):122-24 (1978). M. Lader. *Soviet Studies* 30:4:572-75 (1978)

744. Browne, Michael, ed. **Ferment in the Ukraine. Documents by V. Chornovil, I. Kandyba, L. Lukyanenko, V. Moroz, and Others.** New York, Praeger, 1971. 267p.

As a sequel to the *Chornovil Papers* (see entry 754), this book contains a number of documents by Ukrainian dissidents, arranged in five parts. Part 1, "The Jurist Case" of 1961, covers seven defendants, three of them lawyers (Lukianenko, Kandyba, and Borovnytsky). All of them were tried in secret in May 1961 in a KGB prison. Part 2 covers 1965 arrests (Masyutko and Horyn's documents), and part 3, "A Report from the Beria Reservation," is devoted to the gifted writer and historian Valentyn Moroz. Among other things, Moroz indicates that although a great Ukrainian historian, M. Hrushevsky, has been denounced, such bourgeois Russian historians as Soloviev and Kliuchevsky have been reprinted and are widely accessible to the general public. Moroz vividly describes existing conditions in the Mordovian camps and KGB efforts to "re-educate" political prisoners. Part 4 covers the Chornovil case, and part 5 contains documents produced by several dissidents as well as some Soviet official statements, e.g., I. Drach's statement in New York (November 1966), a report by the Party Committee of the Writer's Union of the Ukraine (May 24, 1968), etc. The volume concludes with a list of political prisoners, a selected bibliography of books published in English, a list of unpublished writings, and a name and subject index. In his foreword, Professor Max Hayward indicates: "While the movement in Ukraine, as is clear from the present documents, is a reaction to long-standing grievances, it is noteworthy that most of its spokesmen are young people who have been educated in 'Soviet patriotism,' and were, in some cases, members of the Komsomol or the Communist Party. The attempts of the Regime to discredit them by linking them with the violently anti-Soviet older Ukrainian Nationalist Movement are, hence, unconvincing" (p. x).

This monograph, one of the earliest books pertaining to Ukrainian dissidents, received a number of positive reviews in the professional literature.

Reviews: J. S. Reshetar. *Slavic Review* 31:4:910-11 (December 1972). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:3:303-304 (Autumn 1971). J. Birch. *Soviet Studies* 23:667-68 (April 1972).

V. Conolly. *International Affairs* 48:130-32 (1972). R. Szporluk. *Problems of Communism* 21:79-84 (September-October 1972). D. Von Mohrenschildt. *Russian Review* 31:92-93 (1972). L. R. Wynar. *Library Journal* 96:3330 (1971)

745. Kamenetsky, Ihor, ed. **Nationalism and Human Rights: Processes of Modernization in the USSR.** Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1977. 246p.

This collection of 14 articles covers a variety of historical subjects including the development of nationalism in the Soviet Union, liberalization after Stalin's death, dissent in the European part of the Soviet Union, and non-Western peoples in the Soviet Union. Two of the articles deal with the Tatars and Jews. Of direct interest to students of Ukrainian affairs would be Professor Yaroslav Bilinsky's "Politics, Purge, and Dissent in the Ukraine since the Fall of Shelest" (pp. 168-87), one of the most cited articles on this subject by this author, and Vasyl Markus' "Religion in the Soviet Ukraine: A Political Problem of Modernizing Society" (pp. 155-67). In addition, the articles by Y. Bilinsky, "Russian Dissenters and the Nationality Question" (pp. 77-91), and O. Fedyshyn, "Khrushchev's Liberalization and the Rise of Dissent in the USSR" (pp. 67-76), are of particular interest.

This collection can be supplemented by a number of articles written by noted scholars, e.g., Professor F. Barghoorn's "Soviet Dissenters on Soviet Nationality Policy" (*Ethnicity and Nation-Building: Comparative, International, and Historical Perspectives*. Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage, 1974. pp. 117-33) or R. Kuchar's "Ukrainian Clandestine Literature in the USSR" (*Ukrainian Review* 34:3:276-82 Autumn 1978). **Reviews:** G. Liber. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:108-110 (Spring 1979). S. Burg. *The American Political Science Review* 74:248-49 (March 1980). J. Pospelovsky. *Russian Review* 37:2:234-35 (April 1978). E. Thaden. *The Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 6:1: 117-21 (Spring 1979). J. S. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:1:74 (Spring 1978). D. Williams. *Slavic and Eastern European Review* 57:2:313 (April 1978)

746. Jones, Lesya, and Bohdan Yasen, eds. and translators. **The Ukrainian Herald, Issue 6: Dissent in Ukraine.** Introduction by Yaroslav Bilinsky. Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp Publishers, 1977. 215p.

747. Sahaydak, Maksym, comp. **The Ukrainian Herald, Issue 7-8: Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R. (Spring 1974).** *An Underground Journal from Soviet Ukraine.* Translated and

edited by Olena Saciuk and Bohdan Yasen. Introduction by Robert Conquest. Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp Publishers, 1976. 209p.

Dissent in Ukraine is a translation of a Ukrainian *samvydav* journal that first appeared in Soviet Ukraine in March 1972. This journal contains a mixture of news, documents, and pamphlets that have circulated underground in Soviet Ukraine. As Yaroslav Bilinsky comments in his introduction, "The reader who is interested in things Ukrainian will find this particular volume a rich harvest of facts and insights. There is Vyacheslav Chornovil's lengthy but spirited point-by-point critique of a pamphlet by 'Bohdan Stenchuk.' An apparently pseudonymous official hack writer, 'Stenchuk' attempted to refute Ivan Dzyuba's well-known treatise *Internationalism or Russification?*.... Besides numerous thumbsketches of persons who were arrested in 1972 and earlier, besides the collection of materials pertaining to the 1968 investigation and the 1970 trial of Valentyn Moroz (pp. 88-111) and the 1971 arrest of microbiologist Nina Strokata-Karavanska, the wife of repeatedly persecuted Svyatoslav Karavansky (pp. 141-48), the volume offers priceless data on the Russification of higher and elementary-secondary education in Ukraine" (pp. 1-2).

Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R. appeared after the 1972 wave of arrests of dissidents and intellectuals and differs substantially from pre-1972 *samvydav* literature. Objective reporting has been replaced with "a virulent separatism that is reminiscent of an earlier era of Ukrainian nationalism" (p. 521), as Kenneth Farmer notes in his review. Saciuk and Yasen state in their preface, "The major article of the *Ukrainian Herald*, 'Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R.,' gave this English edition its title. Its first section documents, on the basis of demographic statistics, the systematic destruction of the Ukrainian nation through physical genocide and forced Russification—a policy which is given the name 'ethnocide.' The second section details the implementation of the Communist Party's policy of Russification after the Party's Twenty-fourth Congress in 1971, as it was applied to the Ukrainian intelligentsia, Ukrainian scholarship, culture, language, and religion, and even to the Communist Party of Ukraine" (p. 11).

All other issues of *Ukrains'kyi visnyk* (The Ukrainian Herald), with the exception of number 5 which never reached the West, have been published in Ukrainian by Smoloskyp Publishers. The above issues are the only ones available in English translation.

A related title, edited by Marta Harasowska and Orest Ohlovych, is *The International Sakharov Hearing* (Baltimore-Paris-Toronto,

Smoloskyp Publishers, 1977. 335p.), which provides a complete record of the testimony of the 24 witnesses who testified before an international tribunal in Copenhagen that was investigating the state of human rights in the Soviet Union.

Reviews: *Dissent in Ukraine*. J. L. B. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:4:605 (December 1978)

Ethnocide of Ukrainians in the U.S.S.R. S. Horak. *Nationalities Papers* 5:1:99-100 (Spring 1977). K. C. Farmer. *Slavic Review* 37:3:521-22 (September 1978)

748. The Persecution of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Toronto, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Human Rights Commission, 1985. 100p.

This brief narrative provides concise information on the formation and activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group plus several other official documents, e.g., the "Declaration of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group." Two-thirds of this small book is devoted to the presentation of brief biographical data on 37 members of the Helsinki Group with photographs and occasional excerpts from the Soviet or Western press. Listings of Ukrainian prisoners sentenced for political and religious beliefs and Ukrainian prisoners in psychiatric institutions conclude this useful publication. A number of other similar publications have been produced by Ukrainian political or social organizations and cover different topics. For example, the Committee on Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners put together a pamphlet entitled *Women Political Prisoners in the USSR* (New York, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, 1975. 20p.), which provides a number of profiles on Ukrainian women prisoners.

749. Popadiuk, Roman. "Dissent as an International Issue: The Case of the Soviet Union." Ph.D. diss., City University of New York, 1980. 226p.

This study analyzes the development of human rights as an issue in United States foreign policy, and its impact on U.S.-Soviet relations. The author asserts that four factors may have contributed to the conditioning of U.S. behavior towards Soviet dissent: the politics of detente in the United States, the rise of moralism in U.S. foreign policy in the 1970s, the goals of the dissidents concerned, and the Jewish and Ukrainian ethnic groups in the United States. Among his conclusions, the author finds that both the Jewish-American and Ukrainian-American communities played only minimal roles in influencing formulation of these policies.

750. Rudnytsky, Ivan L. "The Political Thought of Soviet Ukrainian Dissent." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:3-16 (Fall 1981).

The late Professor Rudnytsky, author of a number of thought-provoking articles dealing with Ukrainian intellectual history and historiography, presents the reader with a good synthesis of the dissident movement that surfaced in Ukraine in the 1960s and has evoked much interest among Ukrainians abroad as well as foreign students of Soviet affairs. The purpose of this article is to place the dissidents' ideas into a historical perspective by relating them to older trends in Ukrainian socio-political thought. The author concentrates on writings by such prominent dissidents as Dziuba, Moroz, Shumuk, General Grigorenko (Hryhorenko), Pliushch, Badzo, and M. Rudenko. The author asks, but does not answer, the basic question—what are the chances that the Ukrainian dissident movement will be transformed from a movement of ideas to an actual political force? The Ukrainian dissidents have faith that the truth of freedom will prevail, and 15 years later, with the reforms of Gorbachev, one can expect that some liberalization of the Soviet regime might be in order.

A different aspect of dissident activities—Russian versus non-Russian dissidents—is examined by Jewish journalist Yakob Suslensky in "The Treatment of Activities of Russian and Non-Russian Dissidents by the Soviet Regime: A Comparative Analysis" (*Nationalities Papers* 11:2:232-43 Fall 1983), and the first phase of dissident movement is addressed by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko and Jim A. Carter in "Dissidents in Ukraine before 1972: A Summary Statistical Profile" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:85-88 Winter 1983), complemented by two articles by David Kowalewski entitled "The Structure of Ukrainian Dissent" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:1:43-49 Spring 1979) and "Protest for National Rights in the USSR: Characteristics and Consequences" (*Nationalities Papers* 8:2:179-94 Fall 1980). Kowalewski also offers a good statistical analysis in "The Ukrainian Dissident: A Statistical Profile" (with Cheryl Johnson in *Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:1:50-65 Spring 1984). A number of articles on this topic were written by Professor Yaroslav Bilinsky, e.g., "Russian Dissidents' Attitudes toward the Political Strivings of the Non-Russian Nations" (*Nationalities Papers* 11:2:190-205 Fall 1983), as well as by Professor Kenneth C. Farmer in "Ukrainian Dissent: Symbolic Politics and Socio-Demographic Aspects" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:1:12-30 Spring 1978 and 34:2:154-65 Summer 1978).

751. Stetsko, Slava, ed. *Revolutionary Voices: Ukrainian Political Prisoners Condemn Russian Colonialism*, 2nd ed. Munich, Press Bureau of

the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), 1971. 269p.

The first edition of this collection of writings by political prisoners was published in 1969; the second edition incorporates all material included in the first with a few additions. These writings, appeals, and petitions by Ukrainian political prisoners, among them Viacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Dziuba, Ivan Hel, Ivan Kandyba, Sviatoslav Karavanskyi, Lev Lukianenko, Mykhailo Masiutko, Raisa and Valentyn Moroz, and Yevhen Sverstiuk, present an interesting account of the repressive practices of Soviet police and the corrupt court system. Many of these writings were circulated in pamphlet or looseleaf form throughout Ukraine, some appeared previously in *Ukrain'skyi visnyk*, an underground Ukrainian publication, and a few were smuggled out of Ukraine to the West. As Walter Dushnyck comments in his review, "They illuminate brilliantly the barbaric system which is the Soviet occupation regime in Ukraine; together they form a powerful indictment of inhumanity" (p. 298). A list of Ukrainian political prisoners is also included.

Another work in a similar vein is Cornelia Gerstenmaier's *The Voices of the Silent* (New York, Hart Publishing, 1972. 587p.), which deals primarily with opposition by Russian writers, commencing with the Siniavsky-Daniel trial. This work discusses the experiences of Solzhenitsyn and Pasternak, presents Ivan Dziuba's address, "Against Chauvinism," delivered at Babi Yar in 1963, and a petition from 139 prominent Ukrainian individuals addressed to Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Podgorny.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:3:297-99 (Autumn 1973)

752. Verba, Lesya, and Nina Strokata, eds. **The Human Rights Movement in Ukraine: Documents of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, 1976-1980.** Baltimore, Md., Smolokyp Publishers, 1980. 277p.

This volume is a chronicle of the recent cycle of dissent and repression in Soviet Ukraine. It is divided into five parts, each of which contains translations into English of key documents relating to the background, purpose, and extent of the human rights movement in Ukraine. Included are "foundation documents," such as the text of the November 1976 Declaration of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, the petition by the group to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, ten memoranda of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, the text of the Manifesto of the Ukrainian Human Rights Movement of November 1977, biographical notes on members of the Ukrainian group, and

a copy of an appeal to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

As Robert Sharlet notes in his review, "With the appearance of this well-edited volume—complete with fifty-two illustrations, biographical sketches of the thirty-seven Helsinki monitors (of whom twenty-five are currently imprisoned), and a name index—Smolokyp Publishers has rendered a service to students of the Soviet system" (p. 738). And Walter Dushnyck comments, "Here is a worthy and timely publication documenting in full the relentless oppression of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people by Moscow and its *gauleiters* in Kiev" (p. 179).

A related title is Amnesty International's report, *Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR: Their Treatment and Conditions* (London, Amnesty International Publications, 1975. 154p.), which provides the articles of Soviet criminal law, profiles of prisoners of conscience, details on Soviet corrective labor legislation and compulsory detention in psychiatric hospitals, and recommendations by Amnesty International.

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:2:178-79 (Summer 1981). R. Sharlet. *Slavic Review* 41:4:737-38 (Winter 1982)

Writings and Memoirs of Individual Dissidents (See also Literature)

753. Badzo, Iurii. "An Open Letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:74-94 (Winter 1984); 9:2:47-70 (Summer 1984).

Iurii Badzo, a noted Ukrainian dissident and historian, wrote a number of letters and essays about Soviet Russification policy, many of which were translated into English. This position paper, which was distributed in Ukraine in numerous typescript copies, addresses the Russification of Ukrainian universities and schools and provides interesting statistical data on a number of side issues such as the comparison of books published in Ukrainian and Russian in several subject categories (for the years 1950-1975), the existing situation in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and others.

A brief biographical sketch on Badzo was provided by Roman Senkus in "Iurii Badzo: A Biographical Note" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:71-73 Summer 1984). Many essays by this author were also published in *Chronicle of Human Rights in the USSR* (ibid., 41:40-45 January-March 1981).

Single letters or articles by individual dissidents were translated into English and published in several journals including *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrainian Review*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, *Nationalities Papers*, *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk*, *Suchasnist'*, and many others. For example memoirs of one of the oldest political prisoners, Oksana Meshko, were published in *Ukrainian Review* (27:2:35-54 Summer 1979; 27:3:36-50 Autumn 1979; and 27:4:22-50 Winter 1979).

A prominent Ukrainian jurist, Lev Lukyanenko, was published in Ukrainian on several occasions. An example of an English translation would be an article edited by J. Dobczansky and W. Parchomenko entitled "A Question of Censorship: Lev Lukyanenko's Letter to *Literaturna Ukraina*" (*Nationalities Papers* 8:1:95-100 Spring 1980).

Many articles in English are available about S. Karavansky, including some written by this noted dissident after he came to the United States. Examples are "Two Approaches to the Solution of Nationalities Problems in the USSR in the Writings of Soviet Dissidents" (*Nationalities Papers* 11:2:244-47 Fall 1983) and with commentary by Professor John Reshetar (*ibid.*, 11:2:248-56 Fall 1983).

Religious writers such as Terelia and Romanyuk are also well represented in English, e.g., Vasyl Romaniuk, *A Voice in the Wilderness: Letters, Appeals, Essays* edited and translated with an introduction by J. Dobczansky and preface by V. Markus (Wheaton, Ill., Society for the Study of Religion under Communism, 1980. 126p.). A separate pamphlet on women dissidents was published by the wife of Karavansky, Nina Strokata, and was entitled *Ukrainian Women in the Soviet Union: Documented Persecution* (Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp, 1980. 64p.).

It is probably safe to assume that most Ukrainian dissidents have at least some fragments of their writings translated into English. A biographical listing of such prisoners was compiled on several occasions, though most are incomplete. *Ukrainian Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union* (Toronto, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 1979. 39p.) lists some 140 prisoners, though a similar list, *Ukrainian Political Prisoners: A Biographical List* (Toronto, Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine and Studium Research Institute, Inc., 1979. 129p.), is a little more comprehensive and includes many photographs.

For a general introduction, the reader can consult Ludmilla Alexeyeva's *Soviet Dissent: Contemporary Movements for National, Religious and Human Rights* (Middletown, Conn., Wesleyan University Press, 1985. 521p.), one

of the more comprehensive treatments of this subject covering not only Ukraine but other Soviet republics as well. A comprehensive biographical listing is provided by S. P. de Boer, E. J. Driessen, and H. L. Verhaar's *Biographical Dictionary of Dissidents in the Soviet Union, 1956-1975* (Boston, Nijhoff, 1982. 679p.).

754. Chornovil, Vyacheslav. **The Chornovil Papers.** New York, Toronto, McGraw-Hill, 1968. 246p.

In 1967, an unusual manuscript was smuggled out of the Soviet Union. It consisted of Chornovil's petition to the public prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR protesting the highly irregular trials of 20 Ukrainian intellectuals, letters and petitions by these defendants, and background polemics. As a result of this petition, Chornovil was brought to trial and sentenced to imprisonment in a Soviet labor camp.

The foreword by Z. K. Brzezinski and the introduction by F. C. Barghoorn provide an excellent general background to the volume. The text is divided into two parts. Part 1 consists of the complete text of the petition. Part 2, "The Misfortune of Intellect: Portraits of Twenty 'Criminals,'" incorporates biographical sketches, letters, and speeches from persecuted Ukrainian writers. Among those cited are Oleksandr Martynenko, Valentyn Moroz, Mefodiy Chubaty, Anatoliy Shevchuk, and Myroslava Zvarychevs'ka. The text concludes with an appendix consisting of a partial list of published works by these "criminals." This account raised many questions in the minds of Western readers regarding justice, equality, and national freedom in Soviet-Communist society. And as noted by Peter Potichnyj in his review, "No specialist on the Soviet Union [or Ukraine] can afford not to be acquainted with its contents."

Chornovil is also the author of a number of other *samvydav* articles, including "Retsydyv teroru chy pravosuddia" ([Relapse into Terror or Justice] 1967), "Shcho i yak obstoiuie B. Stenchuk" ([What B. Stenchuk Defends and How] 1969) and, in collaboration with B. Penson, the brochure *Budni mordovs'kykh taboriv* ([Daily Life in the Mordovian Prison Camps] 1974).

Reviews: P. J. Potichnyj. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 12:1:90 (Spring 1970). B. Bociurkiw. *Slavic Review* 29:2:343-44 (June 1970). W. Dushnyk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:1:75-77 (1969). M. A. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1-4:17-20:176 (1968).

755. Dzyuba, Ivan. **Internationalism or Russification? A Study in the Soviet Nationalities Problem.** 3rd ed. New York, Monad Press, 1974. 262p.

This carefully documented study discusses the oppression of non-Russian nationalities in the USSR and the continuing process of Russification in Ukraine. The original Ukrainian text, *Lykho z rozumu*, was published by Suchasnist' Publishers, Munich, in July 1968. A Russian text was published in 1973 in Amsterdam, and the first and second English translations were published in London by Weidenfeld and Nicolson in 1968. Dzyuba was harshly criticized following publication of the original version, and as a consequence, was immediately removed from his post as an editor with Dnipro in Kiev. It should be noted that Dzyuba writes from a Marxist point of view, not that of an antagonist or anti-Communist. This is perhaps the only reason he was not sentenced to many years of forced labor for publishing this book. After Dzyuba's "self criticism" he was permitted to work in an inferior position, and has begun writing again during the *perestroika* period.

Following a preface by M. I. Holubenko, and a letter from Dzyuba to P. Yu. Shelest, the text of this work is divided into 14 chapters that touch upon such significant issues as "The Importance and Place of the Nationalities Question," "National Sentiment, National Consciousness, National Duties," "Ukrainization and Its Repression," "Russification and Its Mechanics," and "The Gap between Theory and Practice: Covering Up the Tracks by Deliberately False Phraseology." The text concludes with chapter notes, an appendix, a postscript to the second edition, and an index.

As noted in a review by W. Dushnyck, "*Internationalism or Russification?* is an outstanding and remarkable work, containing courageous statements of fact combined with scholarly analysis of depth and scope. What makes the work vivid is the fact that the author writes not only on the basis of his vast scholarly background, but also on that of his own experience."

There are numerous articles about Dzyuba published in journals in several languages. For general background on this important dissident we recommend consulting Professor Kenneth C. Farmer's "Ukrainian Dissent: Symbolic Politics and Socio-Demographic Subjects," parts 1 and 2 (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:1:12-30 Spring 1978; and 34:2:154-65 Summer 1978). In addition, a well-rounded article was written by Professor Yaroslav Bilinsky, "Aspirations of Dissidents in Ukraine" (*Ukrain'skyi Istoryk* 15:1-3(57-59):30-39 1978). For a work specifically on Dzyuba's tragedy, the reader should consult M. Savaryn's "Why Capitulate?: Ivan Dziuba's Trauma" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 2:2:54-61 Fall 1977).

Reviews: J. A. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 28: 503-504 (1969). B. Bociurkiw. *International*

Journal 24:837 (1968). C. Conner. *International Socialist Review* 35:11:40-41 (1974). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:3:270-72 (1968). B. P. Nahaylo. "Dziuba's *Internationalism or Russification?* Revisited: A Reappraisal of Dziuba's Treatment of Leninist Nationalities Policy." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:31-53 (Fall 1977)

756. Grigorenko, Petr Grigor'evich. **The Grigorenko Papers. Writings by General P. G. Grigorenko and Documents on His Case.** Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1973. 187p.

General Grigorenko's break with the Soviet system, like Academician Sakharov's, serves as further evidence of the underlying problems in Soviet society. As Edward Crankshaw states in his introduction to this collection of writings, "This book is a monument to a hero of our time—and at the same time a fearful commentary on the evil of which our time is capable. It is the story of a single individual challenging and defying in the cause of human decency the organized and quite unscrupulous might of the most powerful state in the world" (p. 1). Indeed, General Grigorenko's courage was such that he withstood all abuses thrust upon him by the Soviet regime in an effort to help others achieve a freedom he would never know. Once a distinguished Soviet army officer, General Grigorenko was stripped of his rank and his rights and tortured both physically and mentally for his protests against Soviet corruption and exploitation. Grigorenko's involvement in the human rights movement led him to respond to a message to appear in court in Tashkent as a witness for the defense in the Crimean Tatar cause. The KGB tactic to lure Grigorenko out of Moscow was indeed successful; Grigorenko was quickly arrested, found insane by Soviet psychiatrists, and locked up in a mental institution. Readers will find this deeply moving account exposes more about the sad state of affairs in the Soviet Union than any hostile commentary. As Andrei Amalrik states in his review, "I would recommend this book to anyone who is interested in what is happening in the USSR, from the historical article on the Second World War, to the controversial letters in defense of human rights, and the accounts of prisons and psychiatric hospitals" (p. 317).

Grigorenko died in New York City in 1987. His memoirs were published in several languages, including Ukrainian. One of the most recent English editions, translated by Thomas P. Whitney, was published in 1982: *Memoirs* (New York, Norton, 1982. 462p.).

Reviews: A. Amalrik. *Slavic Review* 37:1:316-17 (March 1978). A. Ulam. *Russian Review* 42:2: 197-99 (April 1983)

757. Khodorovich, Tatyana, ed. **The Case of Leonid Plyushch.** Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1976. 152p.

At the age of twenty-nine, Leonid Plyushch, a mathematician at the Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev, wrote his first open letter to *Komsomolskaya Pravda* protesting that the Ginzburg-Galanskov trial was in violation of human rights. Other appeals followed, resulting in Plyushch's dismissal from his post at the institute and his later arrest in January 1972, along with numerous other Ukrainian intellectuals. In Dnepropetrovsk's psychoprison, Plyushch was subjected to massive doses of mind-altering drugs. His mental and physical health deteriorated rapidly. This book provides full documentation of the barbaric abuses imposed on Plyushch as a result of his challenge to Soviet authority.

Peter Reddaway provides an introduction to the English edition, and Tatyana Khodorovich introduces the Russian edition. The text itself is arranged in three parts, beginning with Plyushch's letters to the newspaper, to family, and to friends. Part 2 contains details on Plyushch's diagnosis, treatment, and living conditions in the psychoprison. In the final chapters Leonid Plyushch is described as seen through the eyes of his friends, and the psychological torture he received while incarcerated in Dnepropetrovsk is documented. Other materials such as "The Case as Recorded in the *Chronicle of Current Events*" and translations of essays written by Plyushch are also incorporated in part 3.

Plyushch was one of the most fortunate of psychoprison inmates; as a result of an international campaign mounted on his behalf and the efforts of his wife and friends inside the USSR, he was released and granted an exit visa for the West in January 1976. Many less fortunate political victims remained behind in various Soviet psychoprisons. At this time Plyushch resides in Paris, is active in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and writes numerous articles to Ukrainian as well as French newspapers and magazines.

For more information about Plyushch's activities abroad, one should consult articles and interviews of Leonid Plyushch published by Intercontinental Press (13:3(January 26):79-80; 4(February 2):124-25; 11(March 22):442-45; 12(March 29):496-500; 13(April 5):542; 15(April 19):654-59; 25(June 28):1001 1976). His testimony before the U.S. Congress House Committee on International Relations is documented in *Psychiatric Abuse of Political Prisoners in the Soviet Union—Testimony by Leonid Plyushch* by Sidney Bloch and Peter Reddaway (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office

1976. 82p.). Additional information can be found in John-Paul Himka's article "Leonid Plyushch: The Ukrainian Marxist Resurgent" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:61-79 Fall 1980).

For further information on the psychiatric treatment of Soviet political prisoners, consult *Psychiatric Terror: How Soviet Psychiatry Is Used to Suppress Dissent* (New York, Basic Books, 1977).

Reviews: H. Fireside. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 19:3:381 (September 1977). K. Marko. *Osteuropa* 28:3:266-68 (March 1977)

758. Lukyanenko, Levko. "The Autobiography of Levko Lukyanenko." *The Ukrainian Review* 27:2:3-17 (Summer 1989).

A long-term political prisoner and lawyer, Levko Lukyanenko was permitted to visit the West in 1989. This is his autobiography describing his childhood education, events during World War II, military service, underground activities, and imprisonments. Of special importance are his comments about Ukrainian fellow prisoners, including members of what he calls the "new generation" (Horyn, Moroz, etc.). Lukyanenko has recently been released from exile in the Tomsk region in Siberia and has many illnesses, including heart disease and kidney and liver problems.

759. Moroz, Valentyn. **Report from the Beria Reserve: The Protest Writings of Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian Political Prisoner in the USSR.** Edited and translated by John Kolasky. Toronto, Peter Martin, 1974. 162p.

Valentyn Moroz, historian and member of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, graduated from the University of L'viv in 1958. In 1965, Moroz, along with several dozen other writers, scholars, artists, and students, was arrested on charges of anti-Soviet agitation. He was tried in 1966 and sentenced to four years in the camps. Two underlying themes dominate this text: first, the defense of the rights and dignity of man before the unprincipled cruelty of a dictatorship, and second, the rebirth of Ukraine and her national self-consciousness. In addition to the writings that develop these two themes, the book contains materials that document his personal plight in the camps. Moroz was re-arrested and incarcerated numerous times, spending many years in prison camps.

After an excellent foreword by Alexander Sergeyovich Yesenin-Volpin and a biographical outline of Moroz written by John Kolasky, the text is divided into seven chapters: "Report from the Beria Preserve," "Moses and Dathan," "Chronicle of Resistance," "In the Midst of the Snows," "The First Day," "Instead of a Final

Statement," and "Communications." The six appendixes provide a wealth of material, e.g., letters from Rayisa Moroz to Comrade Shelest, the Supreme Court of UkrSSR, and others; the trial in Ivano-Frankivsk; public reaction in Ukraine to Moroz's conviction; appeal of Moroz's sentence; and Moroz in prison. Biographical notes conclude the volume. As stated by Roman Szporluk in his review of numerous works by Moroz, "he is a remarkable writer on relations between nations not only as a Soviet problem but as a universal issue bearing upon human rights, political institutions, economic and social development and cultural change" (p. 90).

Moroz first became known through his smuggling of *The Chornovil Papers* (see entry 754) to the West. This collection deals with the secret trials of Ukrainian intellectuals. In 1969-1970, Moroz wrote two essays that reached the West in complete text, "Amid the Snows" and "A Chronicle of Resistance in Ukraine" (translated by Zirka Hayuk. Baltimore-Paris, Smoloskyp, 1970). Another work, "Moses and Dathan," is available only in an abridged version). These two works depict the development of Moroz's ideology after writing *Report from the Beria Reserve*, reaffirming his position that Stalin conducted a war against Ukrainians and speaking out against the destruction of modern Ukrainian art in L'viv and Ivano-Frankivsk museums. In "Chronicle of Resistance," Moroz depicts Russian cultural genocide in Ukraine using Kosmach, a small village in the Carpathian mountains, as an example. The works of Valentyn Moroz have appeared in a number of other collections such as *Boomerang: The Works of Valentyn Moroz* (Yaroslav Bihun, ed. Baltimore-Paris-Toronto, Smoloskyp, 1974), and *Ferment in the Ukraine* (see entry 744), which, among other dissident writings, contains a reliable translation of the "Report" by Michael Browne; and *Essei, lysty, dokumenty* ([Essays, Letters and Documents] Munich, Suchasnist', 1975. 288p.). The reader will find a complete listing of his works up to 1975 in *Nonconformity and Dissent in the Ukrainian SSR, 1955-1975* (see entry 737). K. Sawczuk's "Valentyn Moroz: A Voice of the Ukrainian National Renaissance" (*Nationalities Papers* 1:2:1-9 Summer 1973) should also be consulted.

Reviews: Bihun. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 30:3:287-88 (Autumn 1974). W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 31:1:60-61 (Spring 1975). R. Szporluk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 18:1:80-90 (March 1976)

Kolasky. W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 31:1:60-61 (Spring 1975). R. Szporluk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 18:1:80-90 (March 1976).

P. Reddaway. *New York Review of Books* 21: 20:36-39 (December 1974)

760. Osadchy, Mykhaylo. **Cataract**. Translated from the Ukrainian, edited and annotated by Marco Carynnyk. New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976. 240p.

Mykhaylo Osadchy, then a 30-year-old poet, journalist, and member of the Ukrainian party, was arrested on August 28, 1965, by Soviet authorities. After an eight-month investigation and interrogation, Osadchy and three others were tried before the L'viv provincial court, where they were found guilty of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Osadchy was sentenced to two years in a labor camp. After his release, he wrote his literary memoir of this demoralizing experience.

As Larry Holmes comments in his review, "*Cataract* emerges as a defiant reaffirmation of Osadchy's love of Ukraine and opposition to Russification that led to his arrest and imprisonment.... As a testimonial to Ukrainian national and cultural identity, this edition of *Cataract* is enhanced by the introduction, reference notes, and the final section entitled 'The Aftermath' added by Carynnyk" (p. 193).

Regrettably, Osadchy was rearrested in March 1972 and later sentenced to seven years in a strict regime camp and three years of exile. See also Osadchy's "Bilmo" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:1:75-79 Fall 1976).

Reviews: L. Holmes. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 33: 2:192-93 (Summer 1977)

761. Plyushch, Leonid. **History's Carnival. A Dissident's Autobiography**. New York, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1979. 429p.

Translated by Marco Carynnyk, this autobiography of Leonid Plyushch, who came to the West in January 1976, is both a "political autobiography and an account of a remarkable intellectual development" (p. xiii). Plyushch was originally a fervent believer in the Soviet system, but the suppression of Ukrainian language and culture, the official anti-Semitism, and the cruel and corrupt police state caused him to challenge the authorities. He eventually lost his job and was sent to psychiatric confinement. Following his imprisonment in the psychiatric hospital, Plyushch's case was taken up by Amnesty International and the French Communist Party, and he was allowed to emigrate. Since arriving in the West, Leonid Plyushch has written many articles in French, Ukrainian, and Russian and is considered to be one of the leading dissidents. The autobiography consists of 5 parts and 23 chapters.

Reviews: J.-P. Himka. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:61-79 (Fall 1980). K. C. Farmer. *The*

Russian Review 39:2:262-63 (April 1980). J. A. Rehyansky. *Nationalities Review* 32:2:110-11 (January 1980). O. Semenova. *New Statesman* 100:2575:22-23 (July 1980)

762. Shumuk, Danylo. **Life Sentence: Memoirs of a Ukrainian Political Prisoner.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1984. 401p.

Danylo Shumuk was Amnesty International's "senior" prisoner, having spent almost 37 years in various prisons and concentration camps. Released in 1987, Shumuk is now in Canada, and his memoirs, first published in Ukrainian in 1974, are now translated into English. The author describes his early life and his involvement with the communist movement in Poland. After the Soviet invasion of Western Ukraine, Shumuk became disillusioned with the

Communist Party, and during the war he joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). Captured by the Soviets in 1945, he was sentenced to death, a sentence that was later commuted to life imprisonment. *Life Sentence* gives a vivid portrayal of camp life: the factions, the intrigues, and the unprecedented challenge to the Soviet authorities during the strike in the Norilsk area in 1953. In spite of numerous hardships, the author remains defiant, and as Dr. Marples indicates, "Shumuk's story is about humanity and its ability to survive all onslaughts" (p. 143).

Reviews: D. Marples. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 40:4:395-96 (Winter 1984). D. Marples. *Nationalities Papers* 13:1:142-43 (Spring 1985). J. Rubenstein. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1-2:269-70 (June 1986)

9 LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Introduction

The chapter on language and linguistics contains approximately 60 main entries, plus several hundred additional titles mentioned in the annotations. The material is arranged under the sections: "General Works," "Medieval Period," "Before 1917," "Soviet Period," "Scholarship and Festschriften," "Ukrainian-Canadian Language," "Specific Topics," "Language Dictionaries," "Grammar," and "Teaching Aids." The section on the medieval period includes many doctoral dissertations about the development of language in Kievan Rus' (frequently using such terms as "Old Slavic," "Old Russian," or "Church Slavic"), and most were prepared by non-Ukrainians. One of the more important works in this section is George Shevelov's *A Prehistory of Slavic* (see entry 786).

In subsequent sections the reader will find interesting linguistic studies in the form of doctoral dissertations on the language of Meletij Smotryc'kyj and Pamvo Berynda's *Leksikon* (see entries 790 and 791). Also annotated are several studies on the Soviet period, e.g., Perfecky's "The Status of the Ukrainian Language in the Ukrainian SSR" (see entry 794) and Rapawy's "Linguistic Shift among Ukrainians in the Ukraine since Stalin" (see entry 795).

There are, of course, a number of Ukrainian-English dictionaries (see Andrusyshyn, entry 805). Recently, several good grammars of the Ukrainian language have been published in Canada, notably Humesky's *Modern Ukrainian* (see entry 814) and Slavutych's *Standard Ukrainian Grammar* (see entry 820). Among the available teaching aids, one of the best is Duravetz's *Ukrainian: Conversational and Grammatical* (see entry 823), as well as Struk's *Ukrainian for Undergraduates* (see entry 824).

As was the case with ethnic studies, most material pertaining to the Ukrainian language has been published in Canada, primarily by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and other publishers, including Ukrainian organizations. By contrast, most doctoral dissertations were prepared in the United States.

In spite of the rather numerous studies in Ukrainian linguistics and Ukrainian language, there are still significant gaps in English-language coverage of certain specific topics (e.g., the position of Ukrainian language among other Slavic languages), and a good general historical survey of the Ukrainian language is lacking. Also, there are only a few studies about the linguistic policy of the Soviet government toward Ukraine, and hopefully the situation will soon be remedied. In the meantime, the reader should consult the chapter on "Language" in volume 1 of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38, pp. 430-520), with several excellent articles by such noted scholars as Z. Kuzela and G. Shevelov on history and present-day research, D. Chyzhevs'kyi and G. Shevelov on modern Ukrainian language, and O. Horbach and J. Rudnycky on dialects of Ukrainian language. The encyclopedia also presents very well-written articles on the history of the Ukrainian language by R. Smal-Stocki and on Ukrainian orthography by G. Shevelov.

General Works

763. Shevelov, George Y. "The Language Question in the Ukraine in the Twentieth Century, 1900-1941." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:1-2:118-224 (June 1987).

This well-documented essay consists of three chapters covering the years of Ukrainization (1925-1932), Western Ukraine (1920-1939), and the period between 1933 and 1941, or Ukraine under Postyshev and Khrushchev. Part 1 of this study, comprising five chapters and covering the period up to 1925, appeared in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (vol. 10, no. 1-2, June 1986). Together they constitute one of the best treatments of Soviet policy regarding the language question in Ukraine. The article concludes with an extensive bibliography of sources consulted.

Medieval Period

764. Alt, Theresa Frances. "The Language of the Lithuanian Statute of 1529: Orthography, Phonology, Inflections." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1977. 502p.

This study examines the orthographic and morphological relationship between the Ruthenian language (*ruskii jazyk*), embodied in the first Lithuanian Statute of 1529, and spoken dialects and other languages. Data is taken directly from the four surviving manuscripts of the statute. Conclusions show that the literary tradition inherited from Kievan Rus', the vernacular language, and the Polish language to a lesser extent, are the three primary elements that interacted to shape Ruthenian.

765. Bissonette, Heather R. "The Role of the Aorist and Imperfect Tenses in the Development of Aspect: A Study of Preterite Forms of the *Povest' vremennykh let*." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1987. 115p.

Using the *Povest' vremennykh let* as a textual source, the author examines and analyzes all simple, prefixed and suffixed verb groups, in both the aorist and imperfect tense forms. Verb groups in the study are classified into five sections. In a great majority of verb groups the aorist and imperfect tense forms reflect the determinate-indeterminate opposition. Relative to the verbs of motion, the author concludes that the aorist and imperfect tense forms may occur with any stem.

766. Brody, Ann Wajman. "The Song of Songs in Slavic Written Traditions." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1983. 227p.

The "Song of Songs," a book of the Old Testament that concentrates on the theme of love, is very popular in world literature. In comparing ten versions of the "Song," written in Church Slavonic, Polish, and Czech, all dating from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, this study constitutes the first attempt at a philological comparison of several Slavic versions.

767. Burtniak, Michael. "The Animate-Inanimate Category in the Proper and Common Animate Nouns in the Laurentian and Hypatian Chronicles." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1972. 303p.

This study discusses the gradual phonetic changes that occurred in the usage of the animate-inanimate category in common and proper animate nouns as set forth in the Laurentian (1377) and Hypatian (ca.1420) chronicles. The author critiques previous research on the subject, characterizes the substitution process through the use of East Slavic texts, and assembles statistical data for nouns.

768. Cohen, Joyce Celia. "The Suffix {-bSTV-} in Old Russian." Ph.D. diss., University of Los Angeles, 1973. 345p.

Focusing her research on the productive suffix {-bSTV-} in the study of Old Rus' grammar and the underlying patterns from which words are derived, the author attempts to resolve many problems basic to all derivational analysis. In conclusion, she finds a variety of complex but definite patterns in the derivational histories of substantives formed with this suffix.

769. Davis, Philip Wayne. "A Phonology of Proto East Slavic." Ph.D. diss., Cornell University, 1965. 119p.

Using the phonologies of the Russian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian languages, the author attempts to reconstruct Proto East Slavic, establish a protophonology for these three contemporary East Slavic languages, and account for the changes that Belorussian has in common with both Ukrainian and Russian.

770. Fetzner, Leland Alvin. "Structure of the Substantive in Old Church Slavic." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1969. 267p.

Using glossaries and manuscripts compiled by L. Sadnick and R. Aitzetmüller as the corpus designated as "Old Church Slavic," the author provides an extensive analysis of the substantives, identifying extensive patterns of distribution of like elements. No recourse was made to

comparative data from other Indo-European languages or later versions of Slavic languages. The study concludes with a description of the verbal and compound substantives of the language.

771. Flier, Michael Stephen. "Aspects of Nominal Determination in Old Church Slavonic." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1968. 318p.

Limiting his study to the referential features of Old Church Slavonic and their connection with adjectival forms, the author finds these features to underlie Old Church Slavonic forms traditionally called indefinite pronouns, indefinite adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, possessive adjectives, and personal pronouns. By pointing out scribal and editorial errors, different Greek lections, and possible contractions, the author illustrates that the distribution of long and short adjectives in Old Church Slavonic is quite regular. An important analysis of plural and non-plural nominalizations is also made.

772. Garbacz, Stephanie Klosinski. "Sanskrit and Old Church Slavonic: A Comparative Study of Case Systems." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1979. 373p.

The historical development of Sanskrit and Old Church Slavonic is traced in this dissertation, which deals synchronically and diachronically with the morphological and syntactical aspects of the nominal as substantive. The substantive is analyzed in all its ramifications. Anderson's "localistic" dependency case grammar is applied to both languages, and the efficacy and limitations of this approach are discussed.

773. Goedecke, Robert William. "An Approach to the Genetic Classification of Vocabulary in the *Izbornik of 1076*." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin, 1971. 719p.

Using an approach that originated with G. Y. Shevelov, the author develops his own criteria for the identification of South Slavic versus East Slavic vocabulary in Old Russian. Textual evaluation of the *Izbornik of 1076* was accomplished with I. I. Sreznevskij's Old Russian dictionary; geographic evaluation involved the use of Old Church Slavonic dictionaries and other documents; and the genetic and morphological shape of a word was assessed according to established criteria. The author concludes that the majority of words in the subject text are South Slavic in origin.

774. Harris, Gary Lynn. "A Historical Study of Ablaut in Common Slavic, Old Church

Slavonic, and Russian." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1971. 198p.

In this detailed study of the historical development of ablaut, the author finds that Old Church Slavonic showed examples of all the alternations found in Common Slavic, as well as extensive use of the lengthened zero grade in the formation of derived imperfective verbs. Vocalic changes that occurred during the history of the Russian language obliterated many ablaut relationships existing in Common Slavic, and although the reconstruction of ablaut relationships in Modern Russian is difficult, the author finds that many alternations survived.

775. Heinrich, Lisa Lynn. "The Kievan Chronicle: A Translation and Commentary." Ph.D. diss., Vanderbilt University, 1977. 615p.

The *Kievan Chronicle* covers the years 1118-1200, detailing the decline of Kiev as a political and cultural center of Rus' and the consequent disintegration of the state. The author first translates and analyzes the text of the *Hypatian Chronicle* and subsequently studies stylistic devices, thematic content, and compositional characteristics of the *Kievan Chronicle* as a literary work, proposing new generic classifications for the varied levels and types of style used in this work.

776. Huntley, David George. "A Semantic Analysis of Old Church Slavonic Verbs of Motion and Their Compounds." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1967. 154p.

In examining verbs of motion attested in determined/nondetermined pairs, the author presents his argument that the opposition determined/nondetermined is not connected with the genesis of Slavonic aspect, and that the connotation of a single unidirectional motion by a nondetermined verb is a feature of earlier East and West Slavonic as well as Old Church Slavonic.

777. Ickler, Nancy Louisa. "The Particle 'Ze' in Old Russian: The Discourse Origins of Conditionals and Relatives." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1981. 364p.

This study in synchronic and diachronic syntax focuses on the interplay between discourse organization and sentence grammar in Old Rus' language of the eleventh through the thirteenth centuries. The author examines the functions and markings of topics, word order, word order change, and subordination. Particular attention is paid to the particle "ze."

778. Kingsbury, Stewart Ashley. "The Syntax of Two Early Church Slavic Hagiographies, *The*

Life of St. Constantine-Cyril (ZK) and The Life of St. Methodius (ZM) [with] Appendices." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1968. 545p.

These two early Church Slavic hagiographies are considered the primary historical sources on the Moravian mission (863) of St. Constantine-Cyril and St. Methodius. The ninth century prototypes of these manuscripts have been lost, and extensive revisions have been made in the elapsed time, resulting in a metamorphosis of linguistic style from the original Old Church Slavic to Early Church Slavic. The author analyzes the common syntax of the combined corpus, contrasts the differences in syntax between the two works, and formulates conclusions based upon these results.

779. Lunt, Horace Gray, II. "The Orthography of Eleventh Century Russian Manuscripts." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1950. 182p.

Rejecting the traditional methodological approach to Old Church Slavic and other medieval Slavic manuscripts, the author follows the lead of Nikolaj Durnovo and proposes a structural methodology that assumes the work of each scribe represents the literary norm he has learned and only secondarily the facts of the manuscript he is copying or his native dialect. Durnovo and Trubetzkoy's interpretations of the *glagolica* are discussed, and the various types of South Slavic orthography are enumerated. The differences between the phonemic structure of the South Slavic literary dialects and that of the Rus' church language are discussed in detail.

780. Mathiesen, Robert Christian. "The Inflectional Morphology of the Synodal Church Slavonic Verb." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1972. 504p.

Synodal Church Slavonic is the sacral language for most Orthodox Slavs and many Catholic Slavs in the Byzantine Rite. After an introductory examination of the traditional orthography and the four major orthoepies of the language, this study provides a detailed synchronic treatment of the Synodal Church Slavonic's inflectional morphology of the verb. Also discussed are the history and development of Church Slavonic in terms of three successive "metalinguistic traditions" for the language. And finally, the author examines the language in its cultural setting, concluding that Synodal Church Slavonic is a "pathological specimen" of primary importance as a test case for general theories about language.

781. Mazurek, Stephen Jerome. "The Accusative of Time in Old Russian with an Outline of Its Historical Development." Ph.D. diss., University of California, Berkeley, 1986. 445p.

The accusative of time in Old Russian (Rus') is of two types: the point-in-time accusative and the durative accusative. The author proposes a prototype theory followed by a dependency model of grammar with actants. Each type is analyzed thoroughly in terms of historical development, usage, and distribution.

782. Perejda, George John. "*Beowulf* and *Slovo o Polku Igoreve*: A Study of Parallels and Relations in Structure, Themes, and Imagery." Ph.D. diss., University of Detroit, 1973. 276p.

The main purpose of this study is to juxtapose *Beowulf* and *Slovo o Polku Igoreve* to show parallels and relations in structure, themes, and imagery, as well as to suggest that these similarities can be explained in part by a reference to a common Scandinavian heritage. The author concludes that, whereas the English *Beowulf* is the earliest literary record of the spirit later embodied in the sagas, the Slavic *Slovo*, written contemporarily with these sagas, is a record of the extent and persistence of that same spirit.

783. Pope, Richard Warren. "The Literary History of the *Kievan Caves Patericon* up to 1500." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1970. 395p.

Based on textological study and a comparative linguistic analysis of the *Kievan Caves Patericon* manuscript materials, this study sheds new light on pre-sixteenth-century literary history. In analyzing the redactions, the author reformulates previously held theories on the original linguistic form and the arrangement of content. He concludes that the *sbornik*, later known as the *Kievan Caves Patericon*, took shape gradually over the centuries, and the language and style were continually reworked and reshaped according to the norms of the times.

784. Prestel, David Kirk. "A Comparative Analysis of the *Kievan Caves Patericon*." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1983. 409p.

The history and sources of the *Kievan Caves Patericon* are analyzed in this dissertation, and basic features of the stories are identified. Six earlier translated patericons, the *Skitskij*, *Sinajskij*, *Egipetskij*, *Rimskij*, and *Azbucno-Ierusalimskij*, are also analyzed and compared. Prestel concludes that while a relationship is evident, the *Kievan Caves Patericon* is not an imitation of the earlier patericons; it

represents a successful attempt to create a genuine patericon in Rus'.

785. Priestly, Tom Michael Sidney. "A Test of the Comparative Method: The Reconstruction of Proto-South-East-Slavic." Ph.D. diss., Simon Fraser University, 1972. 270p.

After testing the Comparative Method and addressing the objections made to its universal applicability, the author discusses and classifies procedures for comparing over two groups of languages, concluding that the subgrouping approach is appropriate for this study. The principles underlying the optimal transcription for the Comparative Method are debated, and separate sections in three reconstructive chapters are devoted to the effects of "sporadic" sound-changes; to single consonants, consonant clusters, vowels, and vowel-liquid combination. Adaptations are made of analyses by Trubetzkoy, Lunt, and Fairbanks for the comparison with the control provided by the Old Church Slavic manuscripts. In conclusion, the value of this particular test of the Comparative Method is judged successful because "Old Church Slavic textual evidence confirms the results of the reconstruction to a remarkable degree."

786. Shevelov, George Y. **A Prehistory of Slavic. The Historical Phonology of Common Slavic.** New York, Columbia University Press, 1965. 662p.

This is a major work by a prominent Ukrainian philologist and literary critic. Shevelov, professor emeritus of Columbia University, discusses the grammar of pre-Slavic languages in 35 brief chapters, emphasizing phonetic correspondences. The word meanings are not given detailed treatment in the examples used in most chapters. As the author indicates in his preface, special care was taken not to use overly complex linguistic terminology. This book received a substantial number of reviews, including a mixed review in *Slavic Review*. The reader should also consult Professor W. Zyla's "George Shevelov: His Contribution to the Prehistory of Slavic" (*Nationalities Papers* 4:2:113-24 Fall 1976). Of more interest to linguists interested in Ukrainian is Shevelov's *A Historical Phonology of the Ukrainian Language* (Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1979. 809p.), also reviewed in several publications with more positive results.

Professor Shevelov is author of several linguistic works, e.g., "Why in Ukrainian *s'ozy* 'Tears' But *zelenyj* 'Green'? While in Russian *sljozy* and *zeljonyj*? An Unresolved Problem of Ukrainian Historical Phonology" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 58:1:1-15 January 1979); "On the Chronology of h and the New g in

Ukrainian" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2: 137-52 June 1977); or "A Tendency in Language Development: A Remark on the Erosion of the Feminine I-Stem Substantives in the Ukrainian Language" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 7:587-603 1983).

Reviews: *A Prehistory of Slavic.* T. M. Lightner. *Slavic Review* 25:4:679-86 (December 1966). H. G. Lunt. *Slavic and East European Journal* 10:1:85-92 (Spring 1966)

Historical Phonology. G. A. Perfecky. *Slavic and East European Journal* 25:1:134-36 (Spring 1981). J. B. Rudnykij. *Historiographia Linguistica* 8:1:122-26 (1981)

787. White, Stephen Merrill. "Quantifiable Church Slavonicisms in the Basic Manuscripts of the *Russkaja Pravda*." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1979. 366p.

This dissertation traces the clash of the imported South Slavic literary language and the indigenous East Slavic language on East Slavic territory. The author challenges the assumption that Church Slavonic and the East Slavic judicial language developed in isolation from each other. Evidence of the growing relationship can be found in the East Slavic *Russkaja Pravda*, a judicial document with 400 years of copying tradition. In the early Novgorod Kormcaja copy of 1282, traces of Church Slavonic are almost nonexistent. Later copies reveal more elements, and the influence increased greatly, especially in the fifteenth century. The author hypothesizes that all forms of written expression were influenced by Church Slavonic as much as the judicial documents were.

788. Winokur, Marshall. "An Orthographical Study of Toponyms and Names of Inhabitants in Old Church Slavic." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1973. 678p.

The purpose of this study is to establish the transcriptional technique of the Old Church Slavic scribes in regard to Greek toponyms and names of inhabitants. Old Church Slavic deviations from the major normalized forms are explained in terms of one or more of the following: Greek orthographical variants, Koine or MGk dialects, spelling habits of the Slavic scribes, and Old Slavic or Modern Slavic dialects.

Before 1917

789. Black, Karen Lindmark. "The Sources of the Poetic Vocabulary of Grigorij Skovoroda." Ph.D. diss., Bryn Mawr College, 1975. 302p.

This study examines the entire poetic vocabulary of Skovoroda's works to determine the proportions of various language elements. The curious blend of Ukrainian, Church Slavic, and Russian, among other languages, found in his poetry is discussed in relation to the poet's background, his training in Church Slavic and the Ukrainian *knizhna mova*, his knowledge of Greek and Latin, his travels in Western Europe, and his pedagogical activities in the collegia of Xar'kov and Perejaslav. The effect of the Russification of Ukraine on the cultural atmosphere of the time is also examined as a factor in Skovoroda's use of language.

790. Pugh, Stefan Morgenschweis. "The Language of Meletij Smotryc'kyj: A Linguistic Analysis." Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1984. 286p.

This is a linguistic study of the Ruthenian literary language *prostaja mova*. Meletij Smotryc'kyj, one of the most influential East-Slavic scholars of the seventeenth century, is best known for his grammar of Church Slavic (Vilna, 1619). He also composed two texts in *prostaja mova*. In identifying various elements within the language, the author found that all Church Slavonic and Polish elements are limited to lexical terms. East Slavic and Ukrainian features occur in the non-native and native lexicon. In the phonological component, numerous purely Ukrainian elements, as well as some common to both Ukrainian and Belorussian, have been identified. Among his conclusions, the author finds that the literary *prostaja mova* used by Smotryc'kyj must be called Ruthenian, or more accurately, Ukrainian-Ruthenian.

791. Rozumnyj, Jaroslav. "Proper Names in Pamvo Berynda's *Leksikonъ Slavenorosskij I Imenъ Tlъ Kovanie of 1627*." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1968. 429p.

Pamvo Berynda's 1627 lexicon is the most significant work in Eastern Slavic lexicography of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The author focuses on the choice of names used in the compilation of the onomasticon part of the lexicon, classifying them according to origins: Slavic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, etc. Findings reveal that the largest percentage of names in "Leksikon 2" are Hebrew, followed by Greek and Latin, with Slavic among the least prevalent. The lexicographer's etymologies were also examined and found to be characterized by a wealth of synonyms as well as extensive descriptions from liturgical sources. And finally, after a historical and onomastic evaluation, the author deems Berynda's work an authoritative source of Slavic onomastic scholarship, retaining its value to the present time.

792. Struminsky, Bohdan. **Pseudo-Melesko: A Ukrainian Apocryphal Parliamentary Speech of 1615-1618.** Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1984. 168p.

This is a detailed scholarly study of the so-called "Meleshko" speech (treated in scholarly literature as a parody and as a real speech), supposedly delivered by I. I. Meleshko at the Polish Parliament in 1589. The author provides a comprehensive Meleshko biography, analyzes eleven variations of speech (five previously known) and juxtaposes these texts phrase-by-phrase, providing English translations. In collating all the variants, Dr. Struminsky subdivides them into two groups: an original Ukrainian group and a second group, edited by an individual whose language was influenced by Russian. Through linguistic analysis, Struminsky asserts that the author was a native of the Ukrainian part of the Pinsk area in the Great Duchy of Lithuania. As was pointed out by Dr. Pavliuc, Struminsky "has made an important contribution to our knowledge of a type of political and social satire that existed in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries" (p. 343).

Reviews: V. Pavliuc. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 18:3:342-43 (September 1983). L. Hughes. *The Slavonic and East European Review* 64:4:589-90 (October 1986). G. Perfecky. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:112-15 (Summer 1986).

Soviet Period

793. Hall, Paul Rondall. "Language Contact in the USSR: Some Prospects for Language Maintenance among Soviet Minority Language Groups." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1974. 269p.

Using the annual bibliography of Soviet book and brochure publications, *Yezhegodnik Knigi SSSR* (YK), as a primary source of data, the author evaluates language reinforcement patterns and prospects for language maintenance among 67 non-Russian language groups of the USSR during the years 1960-1969. Two variables were used in the study: native language publication and native language schooling. Substantial evidence shows a shift in publishing emphasis from technical topics to nontechnical topics for non-Russian languages and a reverse trend for Russian. Publication patterns of school textbooks show a reduction of instruction in the native languages. Complete secondary education was maintained for only 18 non-Russian language groups.

794. Perfecky, George A. "The Status of the Ukrainian Language in the Ukrainian SSR."

East European Quarterly 21:2:207-230 (June 1987).

Indicating that the Ukrainian language is being subjected to a well-planned artificially imposed process of Russification, Dr. Perfecky supports his thesis with evidence from published Soviet and non-Soviet sources as well as from interviews with Soviet linguists who view the Russification process not as "linguistic Russification," but as "the linguistic mutual enrichment." Most of the examples of Russification are direct borrowings and loan translations of Russian originals. Over 100 source references document this well-prepared study.

A number of articles and essays on this topic exist. Professor Kenneth C. Farmer's "Language and Linguistics Nationalism in the Ukraine" (*Nationalities Papers* 6:2:125-49 Fall 1978) is equally well documented, as is Dr. Roman Solchanyk's "Language Politics in the Ukraine" (In: *Sociolinguistic Perspectives on Soviet National Languages: Their Past, Present and Future*, edited by I. T. Kreindler. New York, Mouton de Gruyter, 1985. pp. 57-105). A general background on this subject is offered by Professor Glyn E. Lewis in *Multilingualism in the Soviet Union: Aspects of Language Policy and Its Implementation* (Paris, Mouton, 1972. 332p.) as well as by Brian Silver in "The Impact of Urbanization and Geographic Dispersion on the Linguistic Russification of Soviet Nationalities" (*Demography* 9:1:89-103 February 1974), both older studies, but, again, very well documented. A noted Ukrainian linguist and literary critic, Professor Yar Slavutych, contributed an interesting essay titled "Soviet Language Policy: The Case of Ukrainian" in a festschrift for Professor Yaniv (in: *Symbolae in Honorem Volodymyri Janiw*. Munich, Ukrainian Free University, 1983. pp. 819-32). A good historical overview of the Ukrainian case was also prepared by Professor J. B. Rudnyckyj and titled *Linguicide* (3rd rev. ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Technological University, 1976. 31p.). Professor Rudnyckyj is also author of several other articles on this subject, e.g., "Linguicide" (*The Ukrainian Review* [London] 26:4:24-42 Fall 1978), "Linguicide vs. Genocide/Holocaust" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:4:336-402 December 1984), and "The Ems Ukase of 1876 and the Problem of Linguicide" (*Nationalities Papers* 4:2:113-24 Fall 1976), which offers a concise presentation of the situation in Ukraine before the revolution.

795. Rapawy, Stephen. "Linguistic Shift among Ukrainians in the Ukraine since Stalin." Ph.D. diss., Georgetown University, 1977. 304p.

Based on census data and an analysis of the attitudes toward non-Russian languages in society as expressed by Stalin, Lenin, and the Communist Party, the author examines the linguistic shift in Ukraine since Stalin. His conclusions reveal a decrease in the number of Ukrainians claiming Ukrainian as their native language from 93.5% in 1959 to 91.4% in 1970. Examination of publishing statistics reveals far less material published in Ukrainian than in Russian, and little or no literature in Ukrainian in the physical sciences, medicine, engineering, management, or public administration.

796. Struminsky, Bohdan. "Linguistics in Ukraine, 1980-85." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 4:2:47-61 (Winter 1986).

The author provides a good survey of most important works published during 1980-1985, with numerous references to articles on this subject published in the Soviet Ukraine. According to Dr. Struminsky, interesting trends prevail as one studies *Movoznavstvo*, a leading journal of linguistics published in Ukraine. Thus, there is a significant "flight" from historicism and the humanities, i.e., from historical comparative linguistics, etymology, dialectology, etc., with more emphasis on syntax, semantics, phraseology, stylistics, etc. The article is accompanied by a number of helpful charts and is well documented. One might also be interested in consulting Bohdan Medwidsky's "Language-Linguistics: Ukrainian" (*Canadian Slavic Studies Bibliography* 2:35-45 1968) for more information on this subject. There are a number of older articles, e.g., Pantellymon Kovaliv's "Problems in the Ukrainian Literary Language" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 3:1(7):571-83 1953), that still retain scholarly interest. As we already indicated, the volume of articles on linguistics in English is rather significant, ranging from such specialized studies as Wolodymyr Zyla's "Ivan Franko's Studies in Ukrainian Onomastics" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 12:1-2(33-34):151-57 1969-1972), down to ethnic studies, e.g., Anna Shymkiw's "Some Phonological Innovations and the Canadian Variant of the Ukrainian Language" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:1:50-66 1982).

797. Weinberg, Harry Leon. "A General Semantics Analysis of the Lysenko Controversy and Its Ideological Foundations." Ph.D. diss., Northwestern University, 1953. 593p.

In his study, the author attempts to translate into the language of General Semantics the criticisms of the various issues involved in the Lysenko controversy in order to gain a greater

insight into the misvaluations of this complicated issue and to obtain a new perspective on it. Providing background material on Marxian ideology, the value systems for communist and non-communist worlds, and the predictability of Marxist doctrine, the author examines the Lysenko controversy to see if the patterns of misvaluation found in the controversies on non-scientific issues would be found in a scientific one.

Scholarship and Festschriften

798. Fizer, John. "Potebnja's Views of the Structure of the Work of Poetic Art: A Critical Retrospection." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:1: 6-24 (March 1982).

Professor Fizer produced a doctoral dissertation about Potebnja under a rather strange title (see entry 948), and the present article is a part of the monograph, *A Metacritical Inquiry into Alexander A. Potebnja's Psycholinguistic Theory of Literature*, still in preparation. The author discusses in his article the structural affinities between language and the work of poetic art, structural constituents and the external form of the work of poetic art and other aspects, indicating in his conclusions that Potebnja's theory of "structure of structures," which embodies poetic reaction, is an interesting contribution to linguistic theory. Professor Fizer also wrote "The Modality of Poetic Forms in Alexander Potebnja's Theory of Literature" (In: *Studies in Ukrainian Literature*, pp. 191-200; see entry 834). Two articles were also published in *Annals*: G. Shevelov's "Alexander Potebnja as a Linguist" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 5:2-3(16-17):1112-27 1956) and O. Vetukhiv's "Towards an Understanding of Potebnja" (*ibid.*, pp. 1079-1111).

There are, of course, many articles and essays dealing with numerous aspects of Ukrainian linguistics. A few examples will indicate the range. Professor Rudnyckyj wrote about Carpatho-Ukraine in "Carpatho-Ukraine and Its Ethnolinguistic Problems" (*Ukrainian Review* 27:4:78-82 1979), as did Professor P. Magocsi in "The Language Question among the Subcarpathian Rusyns" (In: Ricardo Picchio and H. Goldblatt's *Aspects of the Slavic Language Question. Vol. II. East Slavic*. New Haven, Conn., Yale Consilium on International and Area Studies, 1984. pp. 65-86) and his

Ukrainian Heritage Notes: The Language Question in Galicia (Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1978. 22p.). Ioan Lobius wrote about Rumania in "Ukrainian Linguistics in Rumania: An Overview" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:230-41 June 1977), and there are other studies covering different regions of Ukraine. A number of highly specialized studies have been done on different aspects of contemporary Ukrainian linguistics, and the following are a few examples: John Barnstead's "Ambiguities in the Universal Noun Phrase Accessibility Hierarchy: The Ukrainian Evidence" (*Studia Ucrainica* 2:145-56 1984); Lee A. Becker's "On the Phonetic Nature of the Origin of Ukrainian Ikavism" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:3:400-407 September 1980); Iraida Gerus-Tarna-wecka's "Interference of Standard Literary Ukrainian in the Speech of Canadian Ukrainians" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:1:163-79 March 1983); or Jadwiga Kuligowska's "Non-deverbative Formation of Verbs in Modern Ukrainian and Polish" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:49-66 Summer 1985). Unfortunately, the most comprehensive bibliographies on Ukrainian linguistics were published in Kiev and cover primarily Soviet publications. Bibliographic control of emigré publications is rather poor, and in this respect such works as Reginald G. de Bray's *Guide to the Slavonic Languages. Vol. I. Guide to the East Slavonic Languages* (3rd ed. Columbus, Ohio, Slavica, 1980) is only of limited use.

799. Hursky, Jacob P. *Studies in Ukrainian Linguistics in Honor of George Y. Shevelov*. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1985. 383p. (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, nos. 33-40).

Over 30 essays honor one of the outstanding Ukrainian linguists and literary critics, Professor George Shevelov, on his seventy-fifth birthday. The essays are written by some of his former students, colleagues, and friends and are in English, French, and German. Of special interest is the bibliography of Shevelov's publications compiled by the editor, Jacob Hursky, and covering the years 1969-1983. In addition to the bibliography, articles on several aspects of Ukrainian linguistics are provided, including those by Professor O. Pritsak, V. Swoboda, O. Zujewskyj, W. Jaszczun, and D. Chopyk. Not all articles are of the same quality or level of interest, but this is not unusual in festschriften. All in all, this is a professionally prepared volume.

Ukrainian-Canadian Language

800. Chumak-Horbatsch, Roma. "Language in the Ukrainian Home: Its Use in Ten Toronto Families Attempting to Preserve Their Mother Tongue." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1984. 231p.

Two ethnographic hypotheses are formulated and investigated with regard to home-language behaviors of Ukrainian mothers and children in Toronto homes with a "Ukrainian only" language rule. The first proposes that mothers' language behaviors are consistent with their Ukrainian-language maintenance philosophy, while the second proposes that there are many signs of English in the "Ukrainian only" homes. Following an ethnographic design consisting of a description of the Ukrainian language in Toronto, recordings of mother-preschooler spontaneous home language, and ethnographic interviews with mothers, the study finds that since 1971, the Ukrainian language in Toronto has been undergoing a generational decline, and that the outlook for the continuation of the Ukrainian language in Toronto is bleak. Implications for teaching Ukrainian in the Heritage Language context are also drawn.

Specific Topics

801. Lynkowsky, Patricia Evelyn. "The Development of Relative Clauses: Comprehension Strategies in English and Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1980. 150p.

The author of this study investigates three language-processing strategies: the "interruption," "word order," and "parallel function" hypotheses that affect the acquisition and comprehension of relative clauses. Methodology consists of four experiments using children between the ages of six and eleven, with evidence gathered in both English and Ukrainian. The results indicate that "interruption" is the main factor affecting English-language performance, while "word order" is the main factor in Ukrainian. The author draws the conclusion that relative clause structures are interpreted in terms of their superficial form, and functional surface-oriented models of syntactic description provide the best insight into language acquisition.

802. Picchio, Riccardo, and Harvey Goldblatt, eds. *Aspects of the Slavic Language Question. Vol. II. East Slavic.* Yale, Conn.,

Concilium on International and Area Studies, 1984. 416p.

This composite work includes contributions of interest to students of Ukrainian linguistics, e.g., O. Pritsak's "A Historical Perspective on the Ukrainian Language Question" (pp. 1-8) or Paul R. Magocsi's "The Language Question in Nineteenth-Century Galicia" (pp. 49-64).

Using this opportunity one should mention that there are many articles and even monographic studies on several aspects of Ukrainian linguistics. An interesting project released by the Slavic Onomastic Research Group is Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick, Jr.'s *Slavic Toponymic Atlas of the United States. Vol. I. Ukrainian* (New York, Slavic Onomastic Research Group, 1982. 145p.), reviewed in several publications. Of the more recently published articles, one can mention Professor Robert Slanek's "Certain Paradigmatic Anomalies in the History of Ukrainian Accentuation" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:67-72 Summer 1985), Dr. Bohdan Strumins'kyj's "The Influence of Populists on Ukrainian Grammar: The Plight of Active Present Adjectival Participles in Ukrainian" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:3-14 Spring 1980), Dr. Victor Swoboda's "Ukrainian in the Slavic Element of Yiddish Vocabulary" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3-4:818-25 1979-1980), or Professor George Perfecky's "An English-Ukrainian Dictionary for the Western User: Past and Future" (*Ukrainian Review* 27:2:15-28 Summer 1979).

803. Prokopiw, Orysia. "A Stylistic Analysis of the Ukrainian Translations of Shakespeare's Sonnets." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1974. 331p.

The work of the 11 translators of Shakespeare's sonnets analyzed in this study is found to be of very high quality. Translations are judged on the retention of the ideas, style, and manner of the original, as well as on the ability to transmit stylistic features—structure, rhetorical figures, and imagery. The transference of rhetorical figures is the most difficult because of structural differences between English and Ukrainian. The most successful approach is based on the principles of contextual and stylistic accuracy, as shown in the works of Franko, Hordynsky, Onufrienko, Tarnavsky, and Zuyevsky.

804. Vlasenko-Bojcun, Anna. *Onomastic Works.* Translated and edited by Ania Bojcun-Savage. Munich, Ukrainian Free University, 1984. 144p. (Monograph Series, no. 37).

Number 37 of the Ukrainian Free University's Monographs Series, this work is a collection

of several articles, e.g., "Toponyms in the Works of Taras Shevchenko," "The Toponym Mazepa in North America," and "Ukrainian Toponyms in the United States." A brief introduction by J. Rudnyckyj is provided, and some of the articles are reprinted in Ukrainian.

Language Dictionaries

805. Andrusyshen, C. H., and J. N. Krett. **Ukrainian-English Dictionary**. Toronto, Published for the University of Saskatchewan by University of Toronto Press, 1981. 1163p.

This dictionary was compiled by the late Professor C. H. Andrusyshen, former head of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, with the assistance of J. N. Krett and Helen Virginia Andrusyshen. It is the most comprehensive Ukrainian-English dictionary in existence covering 95,000 Ukrainian basic words with their derivatives and English equivalents. In addition, it contains some 35,000 idiomatic, popular, and proverbial phrases, neologisms, and dialectical expressions. A comprehensive introduction provides a brief history of this dictionary and explanatory notes as to its use. The imprint of 1981, prepared by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, indicates the second printing of this important work, originally published in 1955. It is unfortunate that some typographical errors were not corrected in the new reprint.

Since 1955, several other dictionaries were published, but none of them as comprehensive as Andrusyshen's work. One of the most popular dictionaries was compiled by M. I. Podvesko—*Ukrainian English Dictionary* (2nd rev. ed. Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola, 1957; reprinted by Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1988. 1018p.)—covering some 60,000 words and phrases. The same author also compiled *English Ukrainian Dictionary* (Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola, 1948. 792p.). Both Soviet dictionaries were published in several editions and numerous printings. A more specialized dictionary would be K. T. Barantsev's *English-Ukrainian Phrase-Book* (Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola, 1969. 1052p.), which covers some 30,000 phraseological units. There are several English-Ukrainian or Ukrainian-English dictionaries published in Soviet Ukraine and abroad, most of them offering a vocabulary of 20,000 to 50,000 words. When speaking of more recent dictionaries in this category one can mention W. Niniov's'kyi's *Ukrainian English and English Ukrainian Dictionary* (Edmonton, Ukrainian Bookstore, 1985. 679p.) covering over 20,000 words. For further information please consult R. Lewanski's *A Bibliography of*

Slavic Dictionaries (2nd ed. Bologna, Editrice Compositori, 1972-1973. 4v.), especially volume 2, which covers Ukrainian dictionaries.

Reviews: R. Grodzicky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 11:2:179-80 (Spring 1955)

806. Pekar, Jaroslaw. "Towards a Ukrainian-English Scientific and Technical Core Lexicon, A-M." Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1979. 161p.

This lexicon was compiled and used as a database for field classification in the preliminary analysis of technical and scientific lexicon borrowing. Assumptions are substantiated by examples from English, Ukrainian, and Russian.

807. Rudnyc'kyj, Jaroslav Bohdan. **An Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language**, 2nd rev. ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1966-1972. pts. 1-10.

The first edition of this Ukrainian etymological dictionary was published during the years 1962-1966. The second edition is actually a reprint correcting some errors. Parts 1-10, which cover only A-G, include corrigenda, bibliography, and bibliographical abbreviations. Work on the present dictionary started in Prague in 1941, and in 1945 some 25,000 cards were transferred by the author from Prague to Heidelberg. Professor Rudnyc'kyj began again on the project in 1949 when he was appointed to the faculty at the University of Winnipeg. Unfortunately, this important project is not completed, and the student of Ukrainian language has to consult dictionaries published in Kiev, e.g., *Slovnyk Ukrains'koi Movy* ([Dictionary of Ukrainian Language] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1970-1980. 11v.), the most comprehensive dictionary of the Ukrainian language sponsored by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev.

Reviews: V. Kiparsky. *Slavic and Eastern European Journal* 15:241-43 (1971)

Grammar

808. Carlton, Terence Roy. "Ukrainian Ikavism as a Reflex of Proto-Slavic Neo-Acute." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1974. 175p.

The author discusses in detail past theories on the development of Proto-Slavic ikavism and the inadequacies of each explanation. He presents his own accentological solution, which proposes that ikavism is a reflex of neo-acute, and concludes that there is no reason remnants of neo-acute could not exist in Ukrainian since

exact parallels exist in Polish, Slovak, Czech, and other dialects of Russian.

809. Derlycia, Zirka M. "A Theory of How Participial Meaning Is Expressed in Ukrainian and Russian, and Its Application to a Comparative Study of Adjectival Participles Contained in a Ukrainian Text and Its Russian Translation." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1978. 236p.

This analysis of the participial system in the third-person-narrative Ukrainian text *Lesja* and its Russian translation *Doc' Prometeja* shows significant differences in the way verbal meaning is transmitted in the two languages. The study indicates that the Russian forms tend to express fully participial meaning as well as any grammatical meaning required by the context. Ukrainian forms, on the other hand, tend to express only one qualitative meaning and one verbal meaning.

810. Druien, Robert Francis. "The Case Form for an Object of a Negated Transitive Verb in Russian with Comments on Ukrainian Usage." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1973. 165p.

This dissertation examines the scholarly literature on the use of the genitive and accusative cases after a negated transitive verb in Russian and Ukrainian, checks the validity of proposed solutions, and tests the theory that the accusative is used to denote a definite object while the genitive denotes an indefinite object.

811. Foster, James Maurice. "Some Phonological Rules of Modern Standard Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, 1966. 260p.

This thesis contains an investigation of several phonological alternations found in Modern Standard (Literary) Ukrainian and provides a large part of the phonological component of the generative grammar of Ukrainian. Earlier analyses of both vowel and consonantal systems are reviewed and revisions suggested where inadequacies occur. An inventory of approximately 50 rules is given, and problems in analysis are discussed. The author includes a discussion of the underlying segments necessary to describe both Ukrainian vocabulary and unassimilated foreign loan words. In the final chapter, certain diachronic processes commonly posited for Ukrainian are discussed, and a comparison is made of the synchronic analysis of certain alternations to the descriptions of the historical processes that have been posited by historical linguists.

812. Homel, Peter. "Bilingual Processing of Category Information." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1985. 124p.

Consisting of three studies designed to investigate the differences, if any, in semantic processing as a function of language in bilinguals, this dissertation discusses the implications of the research findings for models of bilingual semantic memory as well as for Rosch's concept of prototypicality. Study 1 compared bilingual ratings in English and Ukrainian; study 2 tested English-Ukrainian bilinguals using a word categorization task; and study 3 tested native and non-native English (non-Ukrainian) speakers on a monolingual English version of the categorization task used in study 2.

813. Hornjatkevyc, Andrij Jurij. "The Morphology of the Verb in Contemporary Standard Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., University of California at Berkeley, 1972. 151p.

This synchronic description of the morphology of the verb is based on the norms and data of three sources published in Kiev during the 1960s. While traditional grammar requires two stems to account for all verb forms, the author hypothesizes that one stem, the basic stem, underlies all forms and is identical with either the infinitive or present stem. The author provides a convention and some simple rules for determining the accentuation pattern for verbs as well as rules for minor classes and irregularities.

814. Humesky, Assya. **Modern Ukrainian.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980. 438p.

This book covers a first year of Ukrainian grammar including the fundamental morphology and vocabulary, with limited coverage of syntax and intonation. The material is presented in 20 lessons with the appropriate time—one week per lesson. Additional time may be required for review exercises, which appear at regular intervals. In spite of a substantial number of typographical errors, listed on an errata sheet, Professor Humesky's work is one of the best available on the market for college students. It certainly supersedes some older works, such as J. W. Stechishen's *Ukrainian Grammar*, 6th ed. (Winnipeg, Trident Press, 1977. 502p.) and *A Modern Ukrainian Grammar* by George Luckyj and Jaroslav B. Rudnyckyj (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Language Association, 1978. 186p.), and is a substantially more sophisticated work than Martha Wichorek's *A Ukrainian Grammar for Beginners, Self-Teaching* (Detroit, Author, 1982. 338p.).

Reviews: Humesky. V. Babenko-Woodbury. *Modern Language Journal* 66:4:437 (Winter 1982). G. A. Perfecky. *Slavic and East European Journal* 26:1:134-36 (Spring 1982).

Y. Slavutych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:207 (June 1982). V. Friedman. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:531-33 (December 1982)

815. Hursky, Jacob P. "The Patronymic Surnames in Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1957. 143p.

Using sources dated from the fourteenth century to the present, this dissertation provides information on the development of Ukrainian surnames and their relation to the meanings of the words from which they originated. Their chronological and geographic distribution are presented by means of tables, maps, and overlays for various periods of Ukrainian history.

816. Huryn, Ihor. "Derivation of the Nouns Designating Living Beings in Russian and Ukrainian: A Comparative Study." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1973. 242p.

This study of suffix-type noun formation in Russian and Ukrainian deals with nouns designating living beings. Six subtypes of noun formation are shown to correspond to various periods in the development of Slavic languages. More than 200 suffixes were examined, of which 100 are fully described and analyzed, and the frequency of their appearance in both languages is recorded. The author concludes that the development of Ukrainian follows the popular East European pattern. Russian follows the Old Church Slavonic pattern, merely coloring it with elements of spoken Russian.

817. Ishchuk-Pazuniak, Natalia. "The Vocative Case in Ukrainian." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1956. 198p.

The historical comparative approach and a descriptive analysis of contemporary usage are utilized to describe the development and use of the vocative case in Ukrainian. Based on major Ukrainian literary works from the eleventh century, this dissertation describes the origins and development of the vocative, similarities in its use and form in Ukrainian and other Slavic languages, and its distinctive features in Ukrainian. The author concludes that the vocative case in Ukrainian is still in use, with richly developed and variable forms, and that it is one of the most characteristic features of the Ukrainian language.

818. Kociuba, Ostop. "The Grammatical Sources of Meletij Smotryc'kyj's Church Slavonic Grammar of 1619." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1975. 547p.

After a brief biographical note on Meletij Smotryc'kyj, followed by a historical background of grammatical tradition in Europe and

a survey of Church Slavonic grammatical literature preceding Smotryc'kyj's work, the author presents an exhaustive study of the grammatical influences and textual sources used in Smotryc'kyj's development of his Church Slavonic grammar of 1619.

819. Mierau, Eric. "A Descriptive Grammar of Ukrainian Low German." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1965. 123p.

Spoken by over 100,000 people living in Russia, Paraguay, Western Canada, and Mexico, whose culture is largely Prussian and whose nationality prior to dispersion was Russian, Ukrainian Low German contains many morphophonemic complexities. This study first provides a comprehensive analysis of these complexities then focuses on the morphology proper, setting up a hierarchical system of stem classes whereby all roots can be divided into two basic groups, depending upon whether or not they occur with status quo affixes. The morpheme typology recognizes a primary distinction between minor morphemes, roots, and major morphemes, and roots are divided into particles and non-particles. A Ukrainian Low German text is analyzed according to these principles.

820. Slavutych, Yar. **Standard Ukrainian Grammar.** Edmonton, Slavuta Publishers, 1987. 296p.

Unlike the author's *Conversational Ukrainian* (see annotation under Duravetz, entry 823), which follows an oral approach in the treatment of Ukrainian grammar, the present work is exclusively devoted to the process of learning the basic elements of Ukrainian grammar in a more formal way. The material is presented in 20 lectures and may be used in the first year at the university level, for self-education, and probably even in senior high school. In addition to formal lessons, several topics are covered in parts 1 and 3, e.g., systems of transliteration; rules of pronunciation; gender of nouns; hard, soft, and mixed stems; and capital letters. Other grammar books are also available, and here we may mention some additional titles. Slavutych's *Ukrainian by the Audio-Visual Method* (1968) is arranged in 10 lessons and will be quite useful for self-instruction. Thirty-seven lessons are offered by Walter Smyrniw's *Ukrainian Prose Manual: A Text for Intermediate Language Studies* (Oakville, Ont., Mosaic Press, 1977. 185p.), and these lessons are based on various articles and sketches that have appeared in the Soviet publications *Literaturna Ukraina* and *Perets'*. As Smyrniw indicates, the purpose of this text is "to present a mode of life in the Ukraine, or to illustrate the current political ideology" (p. 1). There

are also a number of more specialized works, e.g., Paul R. Magocsi's *Let's Speak Rusyn* (Englewood, N.J., Transworld Publishers, 1976. 106p.), which covers the dialect of Carpatho-Rusyns or Carpatho-Ukrainians as they came to the United States some years ago. *Ukrainian with Ease*, part I, by Borislav N. Bilash (Winnipeg, Hignall Printing Ltd., 1984. 148p.) was first published in 1961 and is authorized by the Canadian Department of Education for use in schools in Manitoba.

821. Wexler, Paul Nathan. "Purism in the Development of a Standard Language (With Special Reference to Modern Standard Belorussian and Ukrainian)." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1967. 643p.

Ukrainian and Belorussian were selected for use in this study because of their parallel development. Among other things, both languages were caught up in the crossfire of Russian and Polish linguistic, political, and cultural influences. After a brief introduction, which examines the author's approach to his material and the primary sources and methodology used in the evaluation of each language, Ukrainian and Belorussian works are studied chronologically from pre-1917 pronouncements up to the period after the death of Stalin to the present time. In conclusion, the importance of purism in the development of these two Eastern Slavic languages is examined.

822. Zilyns'kyj, Ivan. *A Phonetic Description of the Ukrainian Language*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1979. 211p.

This is an English translation of the Polish work *Opis fonetyczny języka ukraińskiego* published in 1932. The author begins by stating that there is no standard Ukrainian language or standard Ukrainian pronunciation. He then proceeds with a linguistic analysis of several Ukrainian dialects. In spite of the date of the original, this translation presents an interesting historical document by one of the leading Ukrainian linguists and author of many works on Ukrainian linguistics published in Polish, Ukrainian, and other languages.

Reviews: G. K. Beynen. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:121-22 (March 1981). A. Sokolyszyn. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:2:193 (Summer 1980)

Conversational and Grammatical, Level II. 1st ed. Toronto, Ukrainian Teacher's Committee, 1976-1981. 2v.

Written by Mr. Duravetz, a public school teacher in Ontario, this is one of the best textbooks for high school. It was designed for junior high (Level I) and grades 11 and 12 of secondary schools (Level II). The text is well executed, contains good graphics and layout, and is quite readable. A concise Ukrainian-English dictionary is appended to each volume. Of special interest are excellent illustrations, some from Canada, others from Soviet Ukraine or from the period before the October Revolution. Some differences can be detected in the vocabulary used in North America and Soviet Ukraine, but this problem has been resolved by the author in an "Addenda" that discusses the problem and then gives the alternatives of Canadian-West Ukrainian compared to Soviet-Ukrainian usage, plus his particular choice. Several maps and good graphics enhance the text.

Duravetz's text will supplement and complement a more traditional textbook by Yar Slavutych—*Conversational Ukrainian*, 5th ed. (Edmonton, Gateway Pub., 1987. 608p.), which for many years was the most popular manual for learning Ukrainian and sold well in Canada and the United States. Just as Duravetz's book is supplemented by 16 language cassettes, his older competitor has a number of supplementary and complementary texts, all written by Professor Yar Slavutych. Some of the most important are: *Ukrainian in Pictures* (Edmonton, Gateway Pub., 1965. 90p.), *Ukrainian for Beginners*, 6th ed. (Edmonton, Slavuta Pub., 1980. 60p.), and *Conversational Ukrainian*, Part II (Edmonton, Gateway Pub., 1970. 239p.).

Both books can be supplemented and complemented by Walter Smyrniw's *Ukrainian Prose Manual: A Text for Intermediate Language Students* (Oakville, Ont., Mosaic Press, 1977. 185p.).

Reviews: Duravetz. *Forum* 33:57 (1976)

Smyrniw. W. Jaszczun. *Slavonic and East European Journal* 22:4:549-52 (October 1978). V. Swoboda. *Slavonic and East European Journal* 56:4:630-31 (October 1978)

Slavutych. P. Sawczuk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 15:4:371-72 (December 1959)

824. Struk, Danylo Husar. *Ukrainian for Undergraduates*. With an "Introduction to Phonetics" by Edward Burstynsky. Oakville, Ont., published for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies by Mosaic Press, 1978. 350p.

Teaching Aids

823. Duravetz, G. *Ukrainian: Conversational and Grammatical, Level I*. 3rd ed. Ukrainian:

Ukrainian for Undergraduates is primarily intended as a textbook for students with some previous knowledge of Ukrainian. Since the proficiency level of these students may be uneven, this text covers all the elements of basic morphology. The material is arranged in 23 chapters proceeding from the easiest elements to the most complex. All the material is presented from the point of view of an English speaker learning Ukrainian.

There have been a number of books published in the Soviet Ukraine with the same purpose. Unfortunately, none of them is as helpful as Dr. Struk's text, and occasionally

such Soviet publications contain substantial errors in English. Some examples of these publications are: A. Medushevsky and R. Zyatkovska's *Ukrainian Grammar* (Kiev, Radians'ka Shkola, 1978. 414p.), and H. I. Makarova, L. P. Palamar, and N. K. Prisyazhnyuk's *Learn Ukrainian: An Elementary Practical Course in Conversational Ukrainian* (Kiev, Vyshcha Shkola, 1975. 254p.).

Reviews: *Slavonic and East European Review* 29:3:417 (July 1981). B. N. Bilash. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:3:445-46 (September 1980)

10 LITERATURE

Introduction

The chapter on literature is one of the largest in this bibliography, containing over 150 main entries and hundreds of additional titles mentioned in the annotations. The material is arranged in eleven sections—"General Works and Anthologies," "Reference Sources," "Medieval Period," "Before 1917," "Soviet Period," "Dissident Literature," "Drama," "Ukrainian-Canadian Literature," "Ukrainian-American Literature," "Specific Topics," and "Individual Authors."

When discussing general and more comprehensive works it should be mentioned that the most important title is Chyzhevs'kyi's *A History of Ukrainian Literature* (see entry 827), which offers an excellent history of literary development in Ukraine from the eleventh through the nineteenth centuries. Unfortunately, nothing comparable exists for the modern period, and Shabliovsky's *Ukrainian Literature through the Ages* (see entry 831) is a typical Soviet publication with propaganda overtones, despite the significant scholarly reputation of its author. In the area of literature we also have an excellent bibliography by Marta Tarnawsky entitled "Ukrainian Literature in English" (see entry 840), which offers a comprehensive listing of books, pamphlets, and articles. The author hopes to continue this work in the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*.

There are several doctoral dissertations dealing with the medieval period. For the nineteenth century an excellent study by Professor George Luckyj, entitled *Between Gogol' and Ševčenko* (see entry 846), covers the well-known dilemma of Ukrainian national consciousness as approached by Gogol' and Shevchenko. The reader will also find a number of interesting doctoral dissertations, e.g., Muchin's on populism and modernism (see entry 849) and Romanenchuk's on modernistic trends during 1900-1923 (see entry 850). A number of important books have been written on the Soviet period, e.g., Luckyj's *Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s* (see entry 852) as well as one of the most important works by this prolific author, namely *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917-1934* (see entry 856). Several doctoral dissertations covering this period have been produced, e.g., Ciszewycz's on "Nova Generatsiia" and Ilnytzkyj's on Ukrainian futurism, plus several articles by Luckyj, Shkandrij, Hlobenko, and other scholars. The general survey of Ukrainian literature during the entire Soviet period still waits for its author.

The section that deals with dissident literature in Soviet Ukraine contains a most important work, again by Luckyj, entitled *Discordant Voices: The Non-Russian Soviet Literatures, 1953-1973* (see entry 865), and several articles, e.g., Struk's on Ihor Kalynets'. More material on Ukrainian dissidents is included in the chapter on history (see entries 864-868), and the reader should consult the section "Dissident Movement" to find works of such noted dissidents as Moroz, Svitlychnyi, and others.

The chapter on Ukrainian literature also contains such sections as "Drama" (listing several unpublished dissertations), "Ukrainian-Canadian Literature," and "Ukrainian-American Literature." Speaking about both countries, there is more activity (or at least its documentation) in Canada than in the United States, primarily thanks to the work

of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and such authors as Mandryka (*History of Ukrainian Literature in Canada*, see entry 877) and Slavutych (see entries 878-879). Shtohryn and Zyla represent Ukrainian literature in the United States, and hopefully Harvard and other institutions will be more active in this area in the not too distant future. A separate section entitled "Specific Topics" covers a variety of doctoral dissertations as well as the works of such noted literary critics as Derzhavyn and others.

"Individual Authors" contains some 80 main entries, plus many more titles mentioned in the annotations. It should be noted, for example, that this bibliography includes only works of literary criticism, and actual translations of given works are included on a selective basis in the annotations. Thus, for example, we have a main entry for Eugene Fedorenko's *Ivan Franko: The Artist and the Thinker* (see entry 903) in which we also mention a number of articles written about this great Western Ukrainian literary and scholarly figure (e.g., articles of Derzhavyn, Humesky, etc.). There is a main entry for an article by Louis Shein entitled "Ivan Franko's Religious *Weltanschauung*" (see entry 905) with references to other related articles by C. Bida and D. Chyzhevs'kyi. In addition, we mention here several of Franko's translations into English, e.g., *The Master's Jests*, *Fox Mykyta*, *Zachar Berkut*, *Boa Constrictor and Other Stories*, and many more. Because of the large volume of existing literature on Franko, we recommend consulting Marta Tarnawsky's bibliography (see entry 839). A total of over 40 literary figures are represented in this large section, including such classic Ukrainian writers as Shevchenko, Franko, Kobylans'ka, Kotliarevs'kyi, Kotsiubyns'kyi, and several others; contemporary Soviet writers such as Bazhan, Drach, Korniiichuk, and others; representatives of Ukrainian dissident literature, including Berdnyk and Sverstiuk; and emigré writers such as Malaniuk, Orest, and Slavutych. Many important authors are not represented in this large section, e.g., Kvitra Osnovianenko, Iu. Fed'kovych, Nechui-Levytskyi, P. Myrnyi, and many others. In regard to contemporaries, there is nothing significant in English about M. Zerov, A. Biletsky, A. Liubchenko, Y. Yanovskyi, and many others.

A brief survey of Ukrainian literature is offered in volume 1 of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38, pp. 960-1098) in a series of articles by such well-known authorities in this area such as M. Hlobenko, B. Krawciw, D. Chyzhevs'kyi, I. Korowytsky, M. Boiko-Blokhyn, and J. Lobodowski.

General Works and Anthologies

825. Bain, Robert Nisbet. **Cossack Fairy Tales and Folk Tales**. New York, F. A. Stokes, 1916. 287p.

First published in London in 1894 and reprinted in 1902, this American imprint is actually a third reprint of the first edition. The author selected and translated these fairy tales from folklore collections of Kulish, Rudchenko and Drohomanov. Over 20 tales are included, e.g., "The Fox and the Cat," "The Straw Ox," "The Sparrow and the Bush," etc. See also folklore, especially Bloch's *Ukrainian Folk Tales* (entry 278). At the beginning of this century several similar works were published, e.g., Florence Randall Livesay's *Songs of Ukraina with Ruthenian Poems* (London, Dent, 1916. 175p.), and in Canada, Honore Ewach's *Ukrainian Songs and Lyrics: A Short Anthology of*

Ukrainian Poetry (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Pub. Co., 1933. 77p.).

826. Čiževskij, Dmitrij. **Comparative History of Slavic Literatures**. Nashville, Tenn., Vanderbilt University Press, 1971. 222p.

Professor Richard Noel Porter and Martin P. Rice translate here Čiževskij's *Vergleichende Geschichte der slavischen Literaturen* (Berlin, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1968. 2v.). This expanded version of the author's *Outline of Comparative Slavic Literatures* (Boston, Mass., American Academy of Sciences, 1954) approaches Slavic literature from the vantage point of comparative literary history. Professor Čiževskij's qualifications are impressive; he is a well-known scholar who has taught at Harvard and many other Slavic and West European institutions and is the author of over a thousand articles and several dozen books in the area of Slavic studies.

After a foreword by Serge A. Zenkovsky, the author presents a comprehensive introduction followed by 11 chapters and a conclusion. The work surveys, in chronological order, Slavic literature from its birth during the Slavic religious mission of Constantine and Methodius in 863 through the early and late Middle Ages. This is followed by an overview of Russian literature of the Muscovite period, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Hussite movement, the Renaissance, the Baroque period, and through Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, and Neoromanticism (Modernism). Čiževskij's depiction of Ukrainian literature in relation to European trends brings a new perspective to the English-speaking reader and is a valuable contribution to the study and discussion of Ukrainian literature. Nevertheless, numerous editorial defects mar this translation; the bibliography is obsolete, there are errors in translation of central literary terms, and most unfortunately, Zenkovsky's foreword to the material contains confused information and oversimplifications, doing a great disservice to the author's original piece of scholarship. As noted in a review by Jaroslav Rozumnyj, "Zenkovsky is a good example of everything against which Čiževskij warned.... He hides his subjective views behind a self-erected facade: 'the needs and academic habits of American readers (p. IX)'. Zenkovsky's editorship of Čiževskij's work can only be regarded as deliberate falsification. Students and readers are presented with brazen distortions of the original."

Instead of this book, readers should consult Čiževskij's original German text or his *A History of Ukrainian Literature* (see entry 827). **Reviews:** J. Rozumnyj. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 1:1-3(41-43):218-20 (1974). V. Grebenschikov. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 15:3:419-20 (1973). Z. Folejewski. *Slavic Review* 28:2:358-59 (June 1974).

827. Čyževs'kyj, Dmytro. **A History of Ukrainian Literature (From the 11th to the End of the 19th Century)**. Translated by Dolly Ferguson, Doreen Gorsline, and Ulana Petyk. Edited by George S. N. Luckyj. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1975. 681p.

This scholarly account of the complex history of Ukrainian literature offers an in-depth, critical interpretation of the development of Ukrainian literature from the eleventh through the nineteenth centuries. The work was translated from Čyževs'kyj's original Ukrainian edition, *Istoriia ukrains'koi literatury vid pochatkiv do doby realizmu* (New York, 1956), and as noted by Jaroslav Rozumnyj in his review, "The sense and style of the original work are irreproachably maintained in the English

translation" (p. 115). The last chapter on realism has been especially prepared for this edition, and the author also revised his selected bibliography.

Čyževs'kyj's approach is based on a comprehensive literary analysis of the major periods of Ukrainian literature. After a brief foreword, Professor Luckyj states in his detailed introduction, "only brief fragments of almost every period of Ukrainian literature have been preserved. However, fragments can provide us with a sufficient grasp of the 'spirit' of an epoch to allow judgements to be made about the literary tastes and achievements of its writers" (p. 1). The text is divided into 14 parts. The evolution of Ukrainian literature is covered in sections, "The Prehistoric Period," "The Period of Monumental Style," "The Period of Ornamental Style," "The Literature of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," "Renaissance and Reformation," "Baroque," "Classicism," "Romanticism," and "Realism in the School of Ukrainian Literature." Other areas covered include "Translated and Borrowed Literature," "Literature Written in Latin," "The Literature of 'National Revival'," and "'Biedermeier' and the 'Naturalist School' in Ukraine." A selected bibliography, list of abbreviations, and an index of names and titles complete the volume. Many of these areas, such as the Renaissance and Reformation, have been traditionally ignored in Soviet literary scholarship. Čyževs'kyj's treatment of such neglected literary movements proves to be not only fascinating reading but an extremely significant contribution to Ukrainian literary scholarship.

Section introductions highlight the genesis of the period and the corresponding movement in world literature. National characteristics of each movement are also provided. The Kievan period is accorded the greatest coverage. In the second half of the nineteenth century (1863-1876), the growth of Ukrainian literature was severely hindered by a number of *ukases*. Thus, coverage of the period of Realism is brief. Čyževs'kyj's vast knowledge of the Baroque period is apparent in his in-depth scholarly treatment of the era. The author's presentation and organization of the material throughout the volume are commendable, and each section is richly illustrated with excerpted literary material. This work is considered the standard text on the literature of Ukraine, and as noted in a review by George A. Perfecky, "It is a handsome-looking volume printed on good paper and in clear type which is pleasing to the eyes.... It is also gratifying to note that in this volume Ukrainian literature is never treated in isolation but always in relation to other world literatures. For this and other reasons noted before,

Čyževs'kyj's *History* is 'a must' for any serious student of Ukrainian and comparative literature" (pp. 118-19).

Reviews: J. Rozumnyj. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 19:1:114-15 (March 1977). G. A. Perfecky. *East European Quarterly* 12:1:111-19 (Spring 1978). V. Svoboda. *Slavonic and East European Studies* 57:3:418-20 (July 1979). I. Szwede. *Russian Review* 36:2:234-35 (1977). D. Shtohryn. *Slavic Review* 36:2:355-56 (June 1977). M. Antonovych. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 13:1-4(49-52):131-33 (1976). W. Fedorenko. *Books Abroad* (now *World Literature Today*) 50:3:686 (Summer 1976)

828. Grabowicz, George G. **Toward a History of Ukrainian Literature**. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1981. 101p.

First published as a long review article in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (1:4:402-523 December 1977), this book is supposed to "review and critique" Dmytro Čyževs'kyj's *History of Ukrainian Literature* (see entry 827), originally published in Ukrainian in 1956, with an enlarged edition in English in 1975. There are four chapters in this book, each subdivided, as Pavlyshyn indicates, "perhaps in parodic homage to Chyževs'ky' practice, into numbered paragraphs" (p. 100). Chapter 1, entitled "Prehistory," outlines the tradition of Ukrainian literary scholarship; chapter 2, "The Method and Premises of the History," provides some "heavy" criticism of the English version of 1975, for the failure of Chyževs'ky to update his bibliography and similar matters, including his methodology emphasizing details of style and form; chapter 3, "The Argument of the History," is the longest and includes Grabowicz's polemics about Čyževs'kyj; and, finally chapter 4, "The Basic Problems," summarizes the author's chief sources of dissatisfaction. Professor Chyževs'ky was deceased when this article was written. It was reviewed, mostly in Ukrainian, by a number of individuals, many of whom felt this critique was somewhat biased. For example, Pavlyshyn indicated in his review that "Grabowicz's objections to the concept of an incomplete literature are strange, given his recognition of the need to be aware of the connections between related cultures and literary processes (e.g., pp. 40-41). They take a grotesque turn when Grabowicz suggests that one might equally well call Persian, Turkish, or Chinese literature incomplete 'because at some period in their history they do not exhibit the same system of genres that the West European literatures do' (p. 89). This is too much" (p. 106). See also I. L. Rudnytsky's "Observations on the Problem of 'Historical' and 'Non-Histori-

cal Nations' " (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3: 358-68 September 1981) and Grabowicz's reply (ibid., pp. 369-88), as well as George Luckyj's Letter to the Editor published in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (2:3:391-92 September 1978). **Reviews:** O. S. Ilnytskyj. *Russian Review* 41:1: 523-24 (October 1982). M. Pavlyshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:101-106 (Summer 1984)

829. Luchkovich, Michael, and Clarence A. Manning, eds. **Their Land: An Anthology of Ukrainian Short Stories**. Jersey City, N.J., Svoboda Press, 1964. 325p.

This is one of the first anthologies of short stories published abroad, with a general introduction by Luke Luciwi (an editor of the Ukrainian daily, *Svoboda*, in 1964, and literary critic) and brief biographical sketches on individual writers supplied by Bohdan Krawciw. Twenty-one authors are represented in this anthology, starting with such classic writers as Marko Vovchok, I. Franko, O. Kobylanska, M. Kotsiubynsky, L. Ukrainka, and V. Stefanyk. In addition, the reader will find representative short stories by such authors as A. Dovzhenko, L. Mosendz, G. Kosynka, A. Liubchenko, and emigré authors A. Kurdydyk, V. Lysiak, I. Kernytsky, and I. Smolii. In general, the translations are adequate. The introduction is informative, and the biographical sketches discuss essential personal data and outline the major accomplishments of individual authors. It seems unnecessary to call Kosynka "Gregory" and Stefanyk "Basil." Such practices are unacceptable not only in literature but in other areas as well. In addition, the editors refer to Kernytsky as "Ivan," not "John," so there is a little inconsistency even in this "innovation."

Their Land can be supplemented with the Soviet publication *Soviet Ukrainian Short Stories* (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1983. 243p.), which unfortunately uses Russian forms of names (e.g., Kosinka or Vishnya) in spite of the fact that it was translated from Ukrainian and not Russian. This collection consists of 20 short stories by such well-known writers as Holovko, Vyshnia, Panch, Smolych, Honchar, Dovzhenko, and Zahrebelny. A second book, *Stories of the Soviet Ukraine* (Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1970. 303p.), translated in Moscow from Russian, contains a number of distortions. There is a brief introduction by V. Korotych ("Korotich" in the text) and brief biographical notes about individual writers. Very little overlap with the Kiev edition can be found because different stories were translated, e.g., by such writers as Dovzhenko, Vyshnia, Yanovsky, etc. In some cases (e.g., Panch), both volumes contain the same short story, "Thikhon

Letter" translated by two different authors. In general, the Kiev edition makes a better impression.

In addition to anthologies, the Canadian community has prepared a number of so-called "readers" to assist teachers and students in conducting courses in Ukrainian literature. Here we will simply name some examples of such publications: Constantine H. Andrusyshen, *Readings in Ukrainian Authors* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1949. 240p.); Victor O. Buyniak, *Readings in Ukrainian Authors* (Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan, 1962-1964. 2v.); G. Foty, *Readings in Ukrainian Literature* (Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan, 1966. 104p.); and Ukrainian Canadian Committee, *Ukrainian Authors* (Winnipeg, The Committee, 1946. 193p.). In most cases these readers contain selections and abridgements of individual texts for school use. Some older readers and brief surveys of Ukrainian literature are covered by Tarnawsky (see entry 840).

Reviews: *Ukrainian Authors*. N. Czubytyj. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 3:1:94-95 (Autumn 1946)

830. Luckyj, George S. N. **Modern Ukrainian Short Stories**. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1973. 228p.

This bilingual anthology of 15 Ukrainian short stories presents the work of 11 authors over a seventy year period (1897-1968). The writings represent several distinct trends in Ukrainian literature. The aim of the book, as stated by Professor Luckyj in his preface, is not to represent all Ukrainian short stories of the last seven decades but "to offer a sampling of prose which deviated from the generally accepted norm of the time but which has in turn become the most enriching contribution to contemporary Ukrainian literature" (p. 5). The first author, V. Stephanyk ("The Pious Woman," "The News," and "A Stone Cross"), whose characters speak the Pokuttya dialect, writes dramatically and with much insight about the Galician peasantry. The second and third authors, M. Kotsyubynsky ("On the Rock") and V. Vynnychenko ("A Strange Episode"), shift from realistic impressionism to modern Ukrainian prose in their compelling stories; and M. Yatskiv ("Cedar Wood Will Grow") writes in an innovative naturalistic style. The following four writers, Pidmohylny ("The Problem of Bread"), Khvylovy ("My Being"), Kosynka ("Black Night"), and Yanowsky ("A Boat in the Sea"), who enjoyed greater creative freedom during the 1920s, experimented and combined symbolism, futurism, existentialism, lyricism, neo-romanticism, and other styles to create bold new forms and effects. The final three writers in this

thology, Hutsalo ("A Sea Story"), Vinhranovsky ("White Flowers"), and Shevchuk ("My Father Decided to Plant Orchards" and "The Cobbler"), present universal themes in a contemporary style. The book concludes with a brief section entitled "About the Authors," detailing important events in the lives of the short story writers.

On the whole, the collection is a valuable resource for students of Ukrainian literature. On several occasions, the translators, in striving for an artistic rather than literal rendition of the text, erred in their interpretations or presented awkward renderings of the original Ukrainian, e.g., "pumpkins" (p. 103) should be "watermelons" and "rebellious" (p. 115), in this instance, would be better translated as "restless." In spite of this shortcoming, the significance of this anthology is considerable, and in the hands of a knowledgeable teacher, students have much to gain by comparing the parallel texts.

Reviews: O. Zujewskij. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:2-3:559-61 (1975). E. W. Fedorenko. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:4:406-408 (Winter 1979). E. W. Fedorenko. *Slavic East European Journal* 19:4:459-61 (Winter 1975). D. B. Chopyk. *Books Abroad* (now *World Literature Today*) 48:4:814-15 (November 1974). L. Koehler. *Canadian American Slavic Studies* 7:4:566-67 (Winter 1973)

831. Shabliovsky, Yevhen. **Ukrainian Literature through the Ages**. Kiev, Mistetsvo Publishers, 1970. 241p.

Professor Shabliovsky, a well-known specialist in Shevchenko studies and the history of Ukrainian literature, was elected to membership in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1934. Originally written in Ukrainian, this book was translated into English as a handy introductory text for English-speaking students. The book does not claim to be an exhaustive study of all important aspects and developments in Ukrainian literature; rather it is a collection of interpretative essays, e.g., "Ukrainian Culture and Folk Creativity of the 16th and 17th Centuries," "Ukrainian Literature of the Pre-Shevchenko Period," "Taras Shevchenko—Founder of the New Ukrainian Literature," "Ukrainian Literature after Shevchenko," and "Soviet Ukrainian Literature" (pp. 193-230). A name glossary, indicating the author's name, dates of birth and death, and specialty, concludes this small volume written from the Marxist point of view. According to the author, "the aim of this book is to reveal the historical foundations of Ukrainian literature, to show what its most characteristic ideas and esthetic values are, and to define the essence and evolution of its leading literary images" (p. 12). The quality of translation,

executed by five persons, is unfortunately rather poor. The early Kievan period of Ukrainian literature is not covered because according to the Soviet interpretation it belongs not only to Ukrainian but also to the Russian and Belorussian literary heritage.

A work by a well-known Ukrainian scholar, Nikolai K. Hudzii, entitled *History of Early Russian Literature*, was translated from the second Russian edition by Susan Wilbur Jones (New York, Macmillan, 1949. 545p.) and reprinted in 1970 by Octagon. This text also contains the history of Ukrainian medieval literature. Of special interest are the author's analysis of "Tale of Ihor's Campaign" and Ukrainian folk poetry.

To the reader interested in the history of Ukrainian literature we recommend Serhii Jefremov's "Historiography of Ukrainian Literature" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1:4-20 Winter 1951), an English translation of an article by a prominent Ukrainian scholar. Professor Jefremov, executed by the Soviet regime during Stalin's purges, discusses the historiography of Ukrainian literature beginning with the nineteenth century.

832. Shevelov, George Y., and Fred Holling, eds. **A Reader in the History of the Eastern Slavic Languages: Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian.** New York, Columbia University Press, 1958. 81p.

The purpose of this small anthology is to introduce the student of Slavic philology to the minimum of sample texts necessary to study historical phonology, morphology, syntax, and dialectology of the three Eastern Slavic languages. Since 1958 a number of such anthologies were published, most of them covering Russian language with a few pertaining to Ukrainian. As two examples of older works we can mention *Ukrainian Reader with Vocabulary and Notes* compiled and annotated by Honore Ewach and Paul Yuzyk (3rd ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1966. 240p.) and *Readings in Ukrainian Authors*, edited by C. H. Andrusyshen (2nd ed. Winnipeg, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1969. 240p.).

833. **Studia Ukrainica 4.** Special Issue, edited by Irena R. Makaryk. Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1988. 128p. (University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies, no. 9).

This special issue is devoted to Ukrainian literature and consists of thirteen articles, eight of them in English and five in Ukrainian. Among the more interesting articles one finds Marco Carynnyk's "Poetry and Politics," Marta Horban-Carynnyk's "Language in the Poems of

Oleksander Smotrych," and Victor Swoboda's "The Evolution of Mykola Rudenko's Philosophy in His Poetry." Other essays cover Leonid Kysel'ov, Andrew Sukhnatsky, Mykola Vinhranov'skyi, and Ukrainian-Canadian poetry.

834. **Studies in Ukrainian Literature.** Edited by Bohdan Rubchak. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1984-1985. 494p. (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. XVI, nos. 41-42 1984-1985).

This issue of *Annals* is devoted to literature, covering such well-known literary figures as V. Vynnychenko (see D. Struk, entry 976) and M. Khvylovy (see O. Illytzyk, entry 924). In part 1 we find an excellent article by I. Koszeliwec, entitled "An Enthusiast of the Ukrainian Revival: On Hryhorij Kostyuk's Eightieth Birthday" (pp. 23-36) and Kostyuk's bibliography covering the years 1972-1985 (pp. 37-52). The second part has several articles discussing such literary figures as T. Shevchenko (articles by Shevelov and Rubchak), P. Kulish (R. Bahrij-Pikulyk), and H. Potebnia (J. Fizer). Part 3 covers Vynnychenko, and part 4 includes seven scholarly reviews of works pertaining to such figures as Shevchenko, P. Kulish, and M. Dray-Khmara. The last, fifth part, contains chronicles of the academy and several obituaries.

835. **The Ukrainian Poets, 1189-1962.** Selected and translated into English Verse by C. H. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell. Toronto, published for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee by University of Toronto Press, 1963. 500p.

The present anthology of Ukrainian verse includes the translation in its entirety of "The Tale of Ihor's Campaign," followed by translations of representative poems of some 100 Ukrainian writers including not only such masters as M. Shashkevych, I. Kotliarevsky, T. Shevchenko, P. Kulish, I. Franko, B. Lepky, L. Ukrainka, and others, but also such little-known poets as O. Makovey, Y. Savchenko, M. Antiokh, V. Svidzinsky, I. Steshenko, O. Kozlovsky, and others. There is also a representative number of Soviet poets, e.g., P. Tychyna, M. Rylsky, M. Zerov, O. Slisarenko, P. Fylypovych, Y. Klen, V. Sosiura, and others. Emigré poets are represented by E. Malaniuk, Y. Lypa, S. Hordynsky, O. Olzhych, and Y. Slavutych. Both authors provide brief commentaries about each poet, including basic biographical data. As it is pointed out by Dr. W. Zyla, "This volume shows great literary gifts and highly developed poetic taste" (p. 281).

Anthology of Soviet Ukrainian Poetry (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1982. 462p.), a

translation from Ukrainian by Z. Honcharuk, appeared in Kiev in 1982. Seventy-three poets were included, unfortunately frequently listed with the Russian spellings, e.g., Mikola, Volodimir, etc. Most poets purged by Stalin's regime in the 1920s have been omitted, e.g., M. Khvylovy, P. Fylypovych, M. Zerov, M. Orest, etc. Nevertheless, *Anthology of Soviet Ukrainian Poetry* will supplement and complement the Canadian work, offering translations of such writers as M. Shpak, I. Muratov, V. Tkachenko, D. Pavlychko (not Pavlichko), V. Symonenko (not Simonenko), T. Drach, and others. Brief introductions, basically biographical data, accompany each selection.

Reviews: W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 21:3: 280-81 (Autumn 1965)

Reference Sources

836. Cooper, Henry R. **The Igor Tale. An Annotated Bibliography of 20th Century Non-Soviet Scholarship on the Slovo o Polku Igoreve.** White Plains, N.Y., M. E. Sharpe, 1978. 129p.

The first chapter ("Bibliographies") of this recent bibliography on the subject lists 34 items in several languages. The second chapter covers texts and commentaries, followed by linguistic analyses, literary analyses, historical analyses, and reviews of Soviet scholarship. A comprehensive index concludes the work. Brief annotations are provided for the 390 entries.

In this bibliographic guide we have listed a number of doctoral dissertations dealing with the *Slovo*, but, unfortunately, because of the volume of available literature we can list only the most significant works here. Cooper's bibliography and Chyzhevsky's *History of Ukrainian Literature* (see entry 827) should enable the reader to find the most important works. Ukrainian historians and some literary critics who have worked with the *Slovo* are listed in Doroshenko and Ohloblyn's *Survey of Ukrainian Historiography* (see entry 327).

837. **Modern Slavic Literatures. Vol. II: Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Ukrainian and Yugoslav Literatures.** Comp. and edited by Vasa D. Mihailovich and others. New York, Frederick Ungar, 1976. 720p. (A Library of Literary Criticism).

The first volume, published in 1972, covers Russian literature, while the second volume covers five nationalities including Ukrainian. Over 30 Ukrainian authors are represented in this anthology, among them Ivan Franko, Mykola Bazhan, M. Khvylovyi, Lina Kostenko,

M. Ryl's'kyi, V. Symonenko, and others. Professor L. D. Rudnytsky of La Salle College in Philadelphia was responsible for the Ukrainian authors, and a typical entry consists of excerpts taken from reviews, critical articles, and introductions to works of literature themselves. This is a useful anthology that will supplement and complement any anthology exclusively devoted to Ukrainian literature.

Several other reference works cover Russia and the Soviet Union and contain material on Ukraine. A good example of such a work is *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet Literatures. Including Non-Russian and Emigre Literatures*, edited by Harry B. Weber and published by Academic International Press. Volume 8, published in 1987, covers letters F-G, and the set contains a number of Ukrainian literary figures. Unfortunately, the quality of this publication is uneven. Of Soviet origin is *The Literature of the Soviet Peoples: A Historical and Biographical Survey*, edited by Harry Jünger (New York, Ungar, 1971. 482p.). For a critical review of this publication, see *Slavic Review* 32:4:862-63 (December 1973).

Reviews: W. Harkins and H. Segel. *Slavic Review* 36:4:724-25 (December 1977). G. Luznycky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:1:72-73 (Spring 1982)

838. **The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet Literatures. Including Non-Russian and Emigre Literatures.** Edited by George J. Gutsche. Gulf Breeze, Fla., Academic International Press, 1977-. (In progress).

Planned in 50 volumes with volume 9 published in 1989, this comprehensive encyclopedia was originally edited by Dr. Harry Weber from the University of Iowa, with some 1,700 entries included in volumes 1-8. Beginning with volume 9, this encyclopedia will be edited by Professor George Gutsche (Gorin-Holovko) from Northern Illinois University. As was the case with *The Modern Encyclopedia of Religions in Russia and the Soviet Union* and *The Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History*, this ambitious project contains a mixture of articles, some original and some reprinted and translated, with contributions by more than 140 Western scholars. Thus, for example, a short article on Soviet Ukrainian poet and prose writer Andrii Holovko (1897-1972) was written by L. N. Kovalenko, a Soviet literary critic. An article on Hrushevsky (in volume 10) will be written by a Western scholar. All in all, the coverage is uneven but nevertheless comprehensive.

839. Tarnawsky, Marta. **Ukrainian Literature in English: Books and Pamphlets, 1890-1965.**

An Annotated Bibliography. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988. 127p.

This bibliography lists 91 books and pamphlets published during 1890-1965 in the Soviet Union and abroad. Most items were examined *de visu* and unlike many other bibliographies published abroad, this author provides a complete bibliographic description for all the items plus intelligent and informative annotations. While describing anthologies and selected works of individual authors, Marta Tarnawsky prepares rather detailed content notes, an extremely helpful feature for literary works of this type. In her introduction the author describes the scope and methodology utilized and gives some historical background about English translations of Ukrainian literary works. According to her, the first translation was Vovchok's novel *Marusia* (translated from French) in 1890, and in 1894 the first translation was made directly from the Ukrainian language (*Cossack Fairy Tales and Folk Tales* by R. N. Nisbet). Dr. R. Zorivchak from Soviet Ukraine (see *Ukraine* 5:35-36 May 1989) does not agree with some historical information indicating, for example, that as early as 1887 Sarah Herrick Kidder published in New York Marko Vovchok's *Marusia* (also translated from the French version). Nevertheless, the reviewer praised this work very highly, as did Dr. M. Zhulinsky, in the same journal.

Marta Tarnawsky is a professional librarian and bibliographer in Philadelphia and in addition to bibliographies she has prepared a number of critical literary essays. She is also a published poet, and her poetical works are widely recognized by the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada. Using this opportunity we should mention here at least two of her articles that are pertinent to bibliographic work: "Anhlomovna literaturna ukrainica" ([Literary Ukrainica in English] *Suchasnist'* 21:12:16-33 December 1981) and "Ukrainian Literature for the American Reader" (*World Literature Today* 52:2:235-39 Spring 1978). In comparison to chapters dealing with literature in bibliographies by Weres (see entry 18) or Sokolyszyn (see entry 249), Tarnawsky's bibliography is far superior.

840. Tarnawsky, Marta. "Ukrainian Literature in English Published since 1980." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:2:69-80 (Winter 1985); *ibid.*, 11:1:87-108 (Summer 1986); *ibid.*, 12:1:67-86 (Summer 1987).

This comprehensive listing of books, pamphlets, and articles published in English provides brief annotations identifying the contents of each work. Arrangement is alphabetical

by author, and the purpose is to present an accurate description of all included materials by examining them *de visu*. There are two parts in this bibliography: (1) books and pamphlets, and (b) translations in journals and collections. According to the author, this bibliography is part of a larger bibliographical project "that eventually will cover books and pamphlets, as well as journal articles, translations and book reviews on Ukrainian literature published in English from the earliest known publications to the present time" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 11:1:87 Summer 1986).

Works in Ukrainian are listed in B. Romanenchuk's "Bibliohrafiia khudozhn'oi literatury za 1945-1970 roky" (*Ukrains'ka knyha* 3:1:28-33; 3:2:63-64; 3:4:1:307-311 1973-1974). The reader also should consult Tarnawsky's separately published *Ukrainian Literature in English* (see entry 839). Unfortunately, since 1971 there has been no bibliographic coverage of works published in Ukrainian. Soviet publications are covered in *Litopys' knyh* and other bibliographies prepared by Kharkiv Book Chamber (see p. 1).

Medieval Period

841. Barker, Adele Marie. "Sea and Steppe Imagery in Old English and Old Russian Epic." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1976. 250p.

Heroic poetry focuses on man's deeds and his worth, while nature becomes the means whereby he tests himself. The Old Russian epic *Slovo o polku Igoreve* and the Old English epic *Beowulf* are examples of this concept, using nature through the image of steppe and sea. A pantheistic belief permeates the *Slovo*, while conversely, the sea is minimally personified in *Beowulf*. The manner in which sea and steppe are invoked in each epic presupposes two different views of man in his relationship to nature. The author critically analyzes these viewpoints and concludes that the sea and steppe in these works represent a destiny higher than man's own. There are a number of monographs dealing with imagery in the *Slovo*, e.g., Justina Besharov's *Imagery of the Igor's Tale in the Light of Byzantino-Slavic Poetic Theory* (Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1956. 114p.), and obviously many translations of this classic epic, e.g., *Slovo o Polku Ihorevim: An Epic of the Twelfth Century*, translated from Old Russian by Vladimir Nabokov (New York, Vintage Books, 1960. 135p.) some published by Ukrainian institutions, e.g., *Slovo o Polku Ihorevim. Prince Ihor's Raid against the Polovtsi*, translated by

Paul C. Crath; versified by Watson Kirkconnell (Saskatoon, P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute, 1947. 14p.).

842. Mann, Robert L. "Oral Composition in the *Slovo o Polku Igoreve*." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1984. 304p.

This dissertation identifies some of the elements of earlier oral traditions that are found in the *Slovo*. A number of oral tales are traced back to an early epic cycle about the conversion of Rus'. Imagery from wedding songs, laments, and rituals can be found throughout the tale. Literary parallels with early written texts in addition to these oral features suggest that the *Slovo* was either an epic song or a written imitation of an epic song. The author discusses the problem of authenticity and the relationship between the *Slovo* and the *Zadonshchina* and provides new interpretations of obscure words and phrases.

843. Pankiw, Mary. "Canadian-English Translations of *Ihor Tale*." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1978. 416p.

This study analyzes and compares the only two English translations of *Ihor Tale* that have been traced in Canada with the text of *editio princeps* (1808) in conjunction with Cizevska's *Glossary of the Igor' Tale*. Both translations are by Kirkconnell, *Prince Ihor's Raid against the Polovtsi* (in collaboration with Crath), and *The Tale of Ihor's Campaign* (included in Ukrainian Poets 1189-1962, see entry 835) in collaboration with Andrusyshen. Similarities and disparities between these two works are examined with regard to linguistics and style, indicating a smaller number of omissions and additions in the 1963 translation. Untranslated sentences were found to exist only in the 1947 rendition; the 1963 version was found to be complete and a more accurate translation of the original.

844. Sajkovic, Vladimir. "The Tale of Igor Studies on the Question of Its Authenticity: Trends in the History of Its Criticism." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1953. 141p.

The historical, ideological, and linguistic problems associated with *The Tale of Igor*, coupled with its significant impact on the knowledge and interpretation of Kievan culture, are the focus of this study. Areas examined include the "new school of skepticism" regarding the work's authenticity; the time and place of its discovery; its loss in the Moscow fire of 1812; the influence on the mythological school and the school of comparative borrowings on the re-worked textual content; and the voluminous historical, philological, and literary materials on this subject. The author concludes with the

presentation of a new methodological approach to the study of this fascinating poetic work.

Before 1917

845. Grabowicz, George Gregory. "The History and Myth of the Cossack Ukraine in Polish and Russian Romantic Literature." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1975. 530p.

Attempting to focus on the essential core of the Ukrainian theme in Polish and Russian Romanticism, the author traces the history and myth of the Ukraine in both literatures from the Pre-Romantics to Slowacki and Gogol'. The basic unifying feature found through this analysis is the "deep sense of irreconcilable conflict in the Ukrainian past," which the author finds to map the basic pattern of thought in all these works. In the range of works discussed, the sense of a curse is the mythical means for dramatizing the Ukrainian experience.

846. Luckyj, George S. *Between Gogol' and Shevchenko: Polarity in the Literary Ukraine, 1798-1847*. Munich, Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1971. 210p. (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, vol. 8).

Professor Luckyj presents here an objective depiction of the cultural dilemma that accompanied the emergence of a Ukrainian national consciousness, as approached by Gogol' and Shevchenko in their works. As stated in his introduction: "Was it inevitable that the political absorption of the Ukraine by Russia, completed in the eighteenth century, should be followed by her cultural dissolution 'in the Russian sea'? Gogol' 's answer to this question was a clear yes. His own biography and works demonstrate that such a transition, although difficult, was indeed possible. On the other hand, Shevchenko's answer was an equally emphatic no.... Gogol' represented an earlier attitude adopted by the Ukrainian intelligentsia. Thus one can speak of a development from Gogol' to Shevchenko" (p. 7). The question of Ukrainian-Russian relations dominated Ukrainian intellectual life during the first half of the nineteenth century and continues to be a source of conflict today. Gogol' and Shevchenko's opposing views are synthesized by using a biographical and historical approach in an effort to reveal both the personalities of the writers and the development of their ideologies.

After a brief introductory chapter, the book is divided into two parts. Part 1 encompasses "Historians and Folklorists," "Classicists and Romanticists," and "The Ukraine in Russian Literature" and is largely historical in

content—a prelude to the polarity between Gogol' and Shevchenko. People and topics discussed include Kotljarevskij and his followers, Hryhorij Kvitka, Jevhen Hrebinka, Ryleev and Pushkin, the Kharkiv Circle, Ukrainian journals, and Ukraine as depicted in Russian journals. Part 2, covering "Gogol'," "Shevchenko," and "The Brotherhood of Ukrainian Intellectuals," probes the world of ideas in which the two writers lived, through an in-depth examination of their childhoods, schooling, social and political environments, daily activities, friendships and associations, and literary works. The final chapter presents the author's conclusions. An appended selected bibliography of sources and index complete the volume. As H. B. Segal noted in his review: "There are a few debatable literary generalizations here and there and a style that is too often pedestrian, but the book is a good, well thought out study of a complex and important episode in Ukrainian and Slavic cultural and intellectual history" (p. 423). Professor Luckyj has written a lucid, concise, and balanced synthesis, appropriate for both the general reader and the subject specialist.

Reviews: H. B. Segal. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 15:3:422-23 (1973). Y. Slavutych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:3:355-56 (September 1981). V. Bennet. *Slavic and East European Journal* 26:1:116-17 (Spring 1982). J. Rinkus. *Canadian American Slavic Studies* 16:1:128-29 (Spring 1982). M. Tarnawsky. *World Literature Today* 56:1:142-43 (Winter 1982). W. Edgerton. *Slavic Review* 34:1:189 (March 1975)

847. Manning, Clarence A. **Ukrainian Literature. Studies of the Leading Authors.** With a foreword by Professor Watson Kirkconnell. Jersey City, N.J., Ukrainian National Association, 1944. 126p.

In his introduction, the late Professor Manning states that "Ukrainian literature offers perhaps the last medium for studying the aspirations of the Ukrainian people and their mode of existence.... Literature explains the results of history. It shows us the effects that history has had upon the masses and upon the individual" (p. 5). The material is presented in 15 chapters. In addition to the first chapter, called "The Background of Ukrainian Literature," Manning offers brief biographical sketches on Skovoroda, I. Kotlyarevsky, H. Kvitka-Osnoyanyenko, T. Shevchenko, P. Kulish, M. Vovchok, I. Franko, L. Ukrainka, and several others. A chapter entitled "After 1918" discusses Soviet literature (primarily M. Khvylovy), and a short bibliography is included. The work, obviously dated now, still provides a simple introduction for the beginning student who does not want to

consult a more comprehensive or more sophisticated work on this subject.

A number of similar works of a general nature discuss certain aspects of Ukrainian literature. Two of the more interesting are George Luzhnycky's *Ukrainian Literature within the Framework of World Literature. A Short Outline of Ukrainian Literature from Renaissance to Romanticism* (Philadelphia, America, 1961. 80p.) and Dmytro Dontsov's *Two Aspects of the Ukrainian Literature of Our Age* (2nd ed. Toronto, Ukraina Echo, 1958. 295p.), a translation of a Ukrainian work first published in 1935.

Reviews: N. Chubatyj. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1:1: 87-88 (Spring 1944)

848. McMillin, Arnold. "Byelorussian-Ukrainian Literary Relations before 1917." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 16:41-42:175-90 (1984-1985).

This is a brief survey of historical literary relations between Ukraine and Belorussia, starting with the tenth century. As the author indicates, Ukraine did not always lead Belorussia in arts and literature, and during the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries Belorussian culture predominated. On the other hand, Ivan Kotliarevskiy (1769-1838) greatly influenced the beginnings of modern Belorussian literature. The article is well documented and will be of assistance to all students of comparative literature. There are several other articles covering different nationalities published in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, etc. Paulina Lewin's "Polish-Ukrainian-Russian Literary Relations of the Sixteenth-Eighteenth Centuries: New Approach" (*Slavic and East European Studies* 24:3:256-69 Fall 1980) serves as a good example of such studies.

849. Muchin, Halyna. "Populism and Modernism in Ukrainian Literary Criticism: 1860-1920." Ph.D. diss., University of Alberta, 1986. 384p.

This work attempts a spectroscopic overview of Ukrainian Populism and its underlying basis, which was hostile to modernistic tendencies in Ukrainian *belles lettres*. It also discusses early Ukrainian Expressionism, whose advent marked the beginning of Populism's decline, as well as aspects of Constructivism, Modernism, and Ukrainian Neo-Romanticism. The author also analyzes how the *khatiany* were able to claim victory over the Populists as a result of their aesthetic creed and national policy.

850. Romanenchuk, Bohdan. "Modernistic Trends in Ukrainian Literature: 1900-1923."

Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1958. 178p.

After identifying the distinguishing elements of modernism, the author attempts to trace the beginning of Ukrainian modernism and analyze its development during the pre- and post-revolutionary periods. An examination is made of Ukrainian writers during the first part of the twentieth century, centering around Eastern-Kievan and Lvovian groups. The author provides evidence that the birth of Ukrainian modernism should be set at the beginning of the twentieth century rather than during the post-revolutionary period.

851. Zerov, Mykola. "Modern Ukrainian Literature." *The Ukrainian Review* 35:4:35-49 (Winter 1987).

This is a translation of a chapter from Zerov's *Nove ukrains'ke pys'menstvo*, one of the most important works on the history of Ukrainian literature done in the 1920s by academician Mykola Zerov, who was later liquidated by Stalin's regime. The translation deals with introductory remarks, periodization and schemes of modern literature, and the identification of basic trends and movements. The translation was prepared by W. Slez, and hopefully the editor of *The Ukrainian Review* will publish more English translations by this remarkable Ukrainian literary scholar's works. In 1977, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies released Zerov's *Lektsii z istorii ukrains'koi literatury, 1798-1870* (Lectures on the History of Ukrainian Literature, 1798-1870) in original Ukrainian.

Soviet Period

852. **Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s.** Edited by George Luckyj. Translated by Yuri Tkacz. Ann Arbor, Mich., Ardis, 1986. 266p.

This anthology contains short stories and other works by 17 Ukrainian writers, many of them translated for the first time into English. As Professor Luckyj indicates, "The decade of the 1920's remains the golden decade of modern Ukrainian literature. There is no doubt that the exhilaration of a national awakening on such a grand scale stimulated and nurtured this unprecedented outburst of creativity" (p. 7). Some writers are represented by excerpts, e.g., Mykola Khvylovy, Yuriy Yanovsky, Volodymyr Gzhytsky, Victor Domontovych, while others, e.g., Valerian Pidmohylny, Arkadiy Liubchenko, Oleksa Slisarenko, have been translated without abridgements. The introduction by Pro-

fessor Luckyj provides a proper historical background for the major events during the 1920s, and the volume concludes with brief notes on the authors.

A number of comprehensive anthologies were published in Ukraine. For example, *Anthology of Soviet Ukrainian Poetry*, edited by Zakhar Honcharuk (Kiev, Dnipro, 1982. 462p.) contains selections from 73 Ukrainian-Soviet poets, with brief biographical data and portraits. Based on this anthology published in Kiev is UNESCO's *Poetry of Soviet Ukraine's New World: An Anthology* (Woodchurch, N.Y., P. Norbury, 1986. 240p.) with an introduction by D. Pavlychko, which is less comprehensive, omitting 26 poets and providing a number of rather curious editorial changes.

Reviews: P. M. Austin. *Choice* 24:8:1226-27 (April 1987)

853. Ciszewycz, Myroslava Maria Mudrak. "Nova Generatsiia (1927-1930) and the Artistic Avant-Garde in the Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., The University of Texas at Austin, 1980. 662p.

The aim of this study is to dispel a common assumption that Ukraine was a "cultural backwoods" during the early twentieth century. In doing so, the author focuses on *Nova generatsiia*, the literary-artistic monthly published in Kharkiv from 1927 to 1930. The chief editor of this publication, Mykhail Semenko, advocated Panfuturism, a movement cultivating a "leftist formation" in the arts. The author discusses Ukrainian Futurism and Panfuturism as precursors of *Nova generatsiia* and describes the development of modern art in Ukraine. She continues with an analysis of "synthesist" principles and their practical applications and compares *Nova generatsiia* with other literary-artistic journals in Ukraine, Russia, and the West. The study concludes with a summation of the changing physiognomy of Panfuturism and a review of the political pressures that led to the disbanding of *Nova generatsiia*.

854. Hlobenko, M. "The Official History of Ukrainian Soviet Literature." *The Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 5:19-37 (1957).

Written by a former editor of literature for the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 38), and a noted literary critic, this article analyzes the literary scene in Ukraine in 1954, after the publication of *Ocherk istorii Ukrains'koi sovetskoi literatury* in Kiev (An Outline of History of Ukrainian Soviet Literature) published by the Gorky Institute of World Literature of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Using this opportunity, Professor Hlobenko provides in this essay a brief historiography of literary criticism starting with the 1920s, concluding that "the

work contains 448 pages; it lists a large number of quite insignificant works and devotes too much space to facts which have little or nothing to do with literature" (p. 23). Nothing is said about the revival of Ukrainian cultural life in 1917-1918, NEP, the Ukrainian literary renaissance in the 1920s, etc. In other words, this is a typical literary work of the Stalinist period.

A similar criticism is made by D. Chyzhevsky in "The Soviet History of Ukrainian Literature" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 1:53-64 1955). In this article, Chyzhevsky criticizes all of the shortcomings of this anthology, offering his own interpretation of Ukrainian medieval literature and pointing out most of the gaps in this collection. Both essays adequately describe the existing conditions in Ukrainian literature under Stalin.

855. Ilnytzkyj, Oleh Stepan. "Ukrainian Futurism, 1914-1930: History, Theory, and Practice." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1983. 485p.

This study provides a detailed overview of Ukrainian Futurism (1914-1930), a coherent avant-garde movement introduced by Mykhail' Semenko as a reaction to Modernism. The clash between the two led to literary scandal, which is analyzed in detail, and its effect on subsequent evaluation of Ukrainian Futurism is carefully considered. The study follows the fate of various Futurist organizations, e.g., Flamingo, the Futurist Shock Brigade, Aspanfut, Komunul't, and "Nova generatsiia," demonstrating how politics and cultural attitudes affected the course of the movement. The conflict and relationship of Futurism with the Neoclassicists, e.g., Hart, Pluh, VAPLITE, VUSPP, and writers like Mykola Khvylovyi, are also discussed.

856. Luckyj, George. **Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917-1934.** New York, Columbia University Press, 1956. 323p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 859), this is the first major scholarly study by Dr. Luckyj, professor emeritus at Toronto University. It consists of 10 chapters, e.g., "Revolution of 1917 in the Ukraine," "Traditions of Ukrainian Literature," "Literary Organizations and Literary Politics, 1922-1925," "First Major Conflicts and Deviations," "The Literary Discussion, 1925-1928," etc. There are 10 appendixes, including such items as a list of Soviet officials, resolutions of VAPLITE, excerpts from several parties' resolutions regarding the literary situation in Ukraine, etc. One of the most interesting aspects of this study is the author's detailed discussion of several literary

organizations (e.g., Pluh, Hart, VAPLITE, Lanka, Mars, VUSPP, Prolitfront), their "deviations," and leading literary figures (e.g., Khvylovy, Zerov). The author talks about the "great change," namely Stalin's attack on Ukrainian cultural life when in 1932, all literary organizations were dissolved. In their place a simple centralized Union of Soviet Writers was formed, which put an end to all free expression.

As Dr. Slavutych indicated, "Dr. Luckyj's study is of great value. The author shows in it the wide range of complications and various tactical changes of the Communist Party towards a Ukrainian literature which had reached a high level during the twenties" (p. 178).

Of similar interest is Luckyj's *The Battle for Literature in the Soviet Ukraine: Documentary Study of VAPLITE 1925-1928* (The Hague, Mouton, 1957. pp. 227-46. Reprint of *Harvard Slavic Studies*) as the first scholarly study in English of VAPLITE—The Free Academy of Proletarian Literature.

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:2:177-78 (June 1956). J. A. Armstrong. *Journal of Modern History* 29:1:154-55 (1957). P. Yerslaw. *Slavic Review* 3:414 (1957)

857. Luckyj, George S. N. **Keeping a Record. Literary Purges in the Soviet Ukraine (1930's): A Bio-Bibliography.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta in association with Ukrainian Famine Research Centre, 1987. 24, 41, 50p. (Research Report, no. 17).

This interesting monograph consists of a comprehensive introduction to literary purges in Ukraine during the 1930s, a bibliography of important writings about this period, photographs of selected writers, and the main part—a bio-bibliographical guide listing 314 writers. The writers are divided into four categories: those who were executed or committed suicide, those who were arrested and/or exiled to perform forced labor, those who were rehabilitated during their lives or posthumously after 1956 and whose works were in part republished, and those who ceased to write or publish in the 1930s. The information is not always complete or of the same quality, but this register is a unique contribution to the study of Soviet mass terror in the 1930s, and was prepared by one of the recognized authorities in this area.

858. Luckyj, George S. N. "The Ukrainian Literary Scene Today." *Slavic Review* 31:4:863-69 (December 1972).

In this article, Professor Luckyj briefly outlines all important changes during the Twentieth Party Congress and Khrushchev's de-Stalinization policy. After 1964, when the

political course hardened, Ukrainian writers and intellectuals were still carried on the wave of discontent released by earlier events. The discontent with Stalinism was coupled with a desire for new values and ideas. Despite reimposed controls, this search of the 1960s was successful and left its mark on contemporary Ukrainian literature and literary criticism. The author discusses in some detail a group of young poets called *shestydesiatnyky* (sixtiers), such as Lina Kostenko, I. Drach, V. Korotych, M. Vinhranovsky, and V. Symonenko.

Dr. Danylo Struk wrote on the same subject in *Four Ukrainian Poets: Drach, Korotych, Kostenko, Symonenko* (Montreal, Quixote, 1969. 84p.). The reader may also want to consult Michael Andreev's "The Party and the Literature of Non-Russian Peoples" in *Studies of the Soviet Union* (3:1:109-118 1963) for a good account of the Khrushchev period.

859. Luckyj, George Stephen Nestor. "Soviet Ukrainian Literature: A Study in Literary Politics, 1917-34." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1953. 342p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine* (see entry 856).

860. Mudrak, Myroslava M. *The New Generation and Artistic Modernism in the Ukraine*. Ann Arbor, Mich., U.M.I. Research Press, 1986. 282p.

Professor Mudrak presents the reader with the only scholarly study of monograph length pertaining to artistic innovations in Ukraine during the period from 1915-1930. The material is presented in three parts: "Panfuturism" (Mykhailo Semenko and The New Generation); "The Painted Image" (beginnings of Formalism and Futurism through Constructivism), and part 3, "The Printed Page," covering typography and the visual arts plus members of the "Nova generatsiia." As Shkandrij indicates, "there is impressive scholarship in the study, supplemented by valuable information gleaned from interviews and sensitive analysis of the works themselves" (p. 351). The text ends with a comprehensive bibliography of works connected with a very good section, "Monographic Studies on Ukrainian Artists," with over 20 listings of important works in Ukrainian on such artists as Narbut, F. Krychevskyi, Kovzhun, Murashko, and others. Dr. Mudrak is also responsible for *Contemporary Art from the Ukraine: An Exposition of Paintings—Drawings—Sculpture*, a catalog with texts in English, French, and Ukrainian (Munich, Komitet peresuvnykh vystavok, 1980).

Reviews: M. Shkandrij. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 29:2-3:350-52 (June-September 1987). J. Kennedy. *Slavic Review* 46:2:375 (Summer 1987)

861. Parkhomenko, M. *Renovation of Traditions. Traditions and Innovations of Socialist Realism in Ukrainian Prose*. Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1976. 301p.

Written in the well-known style of "social realism," this collection of essays covers the following writers: Ivan Franko, Vasyl (not Vasil) Stefanyk, and for the Soviet period, Andrii Holovko, Ivan Mykytenko, Yurii Yanovsky, Oles Honchar, and Mykhailo Stelmakh. All essays provide essential data in a more or less journalistic style and are of only marginal interest to scholars. There are also three articles, "Problems of Traditions and Innovations at the Turn of the Century," "The Peak of Ukrainian Critical Realism," and "Revolution—Literature—Traditions—Innovations." In almost all cases Mr. Parkhomenko provides Russian forms of names for Ukrainian authors (it was originally published in Russian) and, as one might expect, he includes many quotations from Lenin, Brezhnev, and other Soviet immortals.

862. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "Fiction by Formula: The Worker in Early Soviet Ukrainian Prose." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:2:47-60 (Fall 1982).

Dr. Shkandrij offers a brief description of literary discussion during the 1920s, concentrating on the polarization of writers into the opposing camps of VAPLITE (The Free Academy of Proletarian Literature) and VUSPP (The All-Ukrainian Union of Proletarian Writers). Each of the two organizations attempted to produce a literature in accord with its aesthetic, cultural, and political theories, portraying also the Ukrainian working class in Ukrainian fiction and poetry. The 1920s are discussed in a number of monographs listed here and many articles, e.g., George S. N. Luckyj's "The Battle for Literature in the Soviet Ukraine: A Documentary Study of VAPLITE (1925-1928)" (*Harvard Slavic Studies* 4:227-46 1957) and Jar Slavutych's "The Ukrainian Literary Renaissance of the 1920s" (*Ukrainian Review* 4:9-22 1957).

One of the topics that received a great deal of attention in articles is the process of Russification, ranging from early essays, e.g., Y. Boyko's "The Struggle of Ukrainian Literature under the Soviets against Russian Spiritual Enslavement" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:1:46-55 Spring 1957), to R. Solchanyk's "Ukrainian Writers Seek International Ties: The Eighth Congress of the Ukrainian Writers' Union"

(*Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:2:171-75 Summer 1975). For numerous articles in the Ukrainian language, the reader is advised to consult such journals as *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, *Ukrainian Review*, and *Suchasnist'*.

863. Shkandrij, Myroslav. "The 'Literary Discussion' in Soviet Ukraine, 1925-1928." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1981. 492p.

This study deals with the explosion of tensions between various literary currents in the Ukraine during 1925-1928 and the resulting outpouring of hundreds of polemical articles. The author analyzes the events leading up to the outbreak of polemics and examines the views of the leading participants: Mykola Khvylovy, Serhiy Pylypenko, the Neo-Classicists, and the proletarian writers grouped around the organizations Zhovten' and Hart. The development and subsequent defeat of VAPLITE is also discussed. In analyzing the Party's attitude toward the national question and the response of emigré nationalists and the avant-garde toward the issues raised by the polemics, the author concludes that the imposition of orthodoxy in the late twenties and early thirties resolved the crisis in literature within the Party and in the avant-garde; however, subsequent "literary discussions" in the late forties and sixties have indicated that the underlying problems have not been solved.

Dissident Literature (See also History: The Dissident Movement)

864. *Invincible Spirit, Art and Poetry of Ukrainian Women Political Prisoners in the USSR*. Album design by Taras B. Horalewskyj. Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp, 1977. 136p.

This beautiful bilingual Ukrainian and English album is devoted to embroidery art as practiced by women political prisoners. In addition to an informative preface it contains five chapters covering "Symbolism in Ukrainian Embroidery Art," "Art and Poetry," "Biographies," "Original Letter Fragments," and "Annotations on Embroidery Art." Brief biographies with poetry and reproductions of embroidery are represented here for the following prisoners: Stefaniia Shabatura, Nina Strokata-Karavanska, and Oksana Popovych. One should also mention Nil Khasevych's *Ukrainian Underground Art. Album of the Woodcuts Made in Ukraine in 1950* (Philadelphia, Prolog,

1952. 69p.), which contains a number of reprints from woodcuts made in underground printing plants and later smuggled to the West.

865. Luckyj, George S. N., ed. *Discordant Voices: The Non-Russian Soviet Literatures, 1953-1973*. Ontario, Mosaic Press, 1975. 149p.

Professor Luckyj, a noted scholar and specialist in non-Russian literatures of the Soviet Union, introduces here a collection consisting of six essays written by prominent scholars in their own fields. The aim of the work, as stated by the author in a brief editorial note, is "to understand the nature of the various non-Russian nationalisms, to see their complex development in recent years and their contact with civil rights ideology" (p. vii). Professor Luckyj himself writes the first essay, "Socialist in Content and Nationalist in Form," and follows later with an excellent review of "Ukrainian Literature," detailing, among other works, the writings of Vasyl Symonenko and the first appearance of the Ukrainian *samizdat*, the advent of the "modernists" (Lina Kostenko, Ivan Drach, Yehven Hutsalo, etc.), the works of older writers released from concentration camps, such as Borys Antonenko-Davydovych and Zinaida Tulub, translators of the 1960s (M. Lukash, Borys Ten, H. Kochur), literary critics (M. Malynovska, V. Donchuk, A. Makarov), and the underground poets.

Other contributors include Dr. Gustav Burbiel, who taught Tatar at Columbia University. Dr. Burbiel takes a descriptive approach to his material by listing new trends and leading authors in his essay on "Tatar Literature." Dr. Rolfs Ekmanis, professor at Arizona State University, details the plots and themes of better-known works that reveal some of the problems in contemporary Soviet society in his essay "Latvian Literature," and Leon Mikirtichian uses a more analytical approach in his "Armenian Literature." Dr. Stanislau Stankevich, editor of *Belarus*, writes the final essay on "Belorussian Literature."

Professor Luckyj, whose cause comes through clearly as "national and cultural independence with personal and artistic freedom" (p. 143), ends the volume with his conclusion, stating: "It is only rarely (e.g., underground Ukrainian poetry) that non-Russian writers can afford not to be preoccupied with the question of national survival. To them, more than to the Russians, literature is a matter of national self-expression.... In reality Soviet literature is a conglomerate of different national literatures forced into a socialist-realist straightjacket by the policy of the Party" (pp. 139-42). A selected bibliography of secondary sources in English is

appended for those seeking further reading on the individuals who have had such a profound effect on non-Russian literature of the Soviet Union. And as noted by L. M. Onyshkevych in her review, "This important publication is recommended not only to specialists in Soviet literatures but also to anyone interested in the area of Sovietology."

Reviews: G. M. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:4: 694-95 (1975). D. Welsh. *Slavic Review* 37:3: 539-40 (September 1978). L. M. Onyshkevych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:2:186-87 (Summer 1979)

866. Struk, Danylo Husar. "The Summing-up of Silence: The Poetry of Ihor Kalynets'." *Slavic Review* 38:1:17-29 (March 1979).

Since his poetry is almost immediately censored, Ihor Kalynets', a contemporary Ukrainian poet-dissident, had little written about him in Ukraine. Several essays have been written, primarily in Ukrainian, by Ukrainian emigré literary critics, e.g., works by Bohdan Kravtsiv, I. Koshelivets', and several others, plus George Luckyj's *Discordant Voices* (see entry 865), which discusses the poetry of Kalynets' at some length. Professor Struk writes about the influence of Bohdan Antonych's verse on Kalynets' and comments on the poet's "engagé" lyricism as demonstrated in his collection "Vohon' Kupala" (The Fire of Kupalo), published in Kiev in 1966 and immediately suppressed. Several collections of Kalynets' poetry have been published in the West in Ukrainian, e.g., "Summing up Silence" (1971), "Poems from Ukraine" (1970), "Crowing of a Scarecrow" (1972), and "The Fire of Kupalo" (1975). Some poems have been translated into German and French, e.g., *Bilanz des Schweigens* (1975) and *Les balladins du sel* (1980).

867. Tarnawsky, Ostap. "Dissident Poets in Ukraine." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:17-27 (Fall 1981).

Dr. Tarnawsky, himself a noted emigré poet, has prepared a well-documented article on dissident poets. One third of the article is devoted to Vasyl Symonenko and his contributions as one of the earliest *shestydesiatnyky*. A brief analysis of writings is also provided for such well-known poets of the period as Lina Kostenko and Vitalii Korotych.

In the second part of the article the author discusses the contributions of Ivan Svitlychny and Mykola Rudenko. A notable omission among the poets covered is Vasyl' Stus, who died recently in a Soviet concentration camp. A bibliography of his works was prepared by M. Carynyk—"A Bibliography of Vasyl' Stus" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:1:72-

74 Fall 1976)—who also prepared a biographical article about the poet, entitled "Vasyl' Stus" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:1: 6267 Fall 1976). All known works by this poet have also been released in Ukrainian by Smolenskyp Publishers.

One of the more popular dissidents in Ukraine was Oles' Berdnyk, whose writings were listed by Jurij Dobchansky in "Oles Berdnyk: A Bibliographical Overview" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:77-83 Spring 1979), and there are several articles about him in English, e.g., Walter Smyrniw's "The Theme of Man-Godhood in Oles Berdnyk's Science Fiction" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:1:3-19 Spring 1981) and "Oles Berdnyk's Vexatious Science Fiction" (In: *Languages and Literatures of the Non-Russian People in the Soviet Union*. Hamilton, Ont., McMaster University, 1977. pp. 295-317) and M. Pavlyshyn's "Oles Berdnyk's Okosvit and Zorianyi Korsar: Romantic Utopia and Science Fiction" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:89-101 Winter 1983).

868. Zinkewych, Osyp. *Svitlychny and Dzyuba. Ukrainian Writers under Fire*. Baltimore, Md., Smoloskyp, 1966. 52p.

This is one of the earliest essays on two prominent dissidents. Svitlychny was accused of smuggling to the West some of the unpublished poetry of Vasyl' Symonenko, who died of cancer in 1963 at the age of 29. Dzyuba was charged with conspiring with Svitlychny. This brief account offers short biographies of both writers, notes and comments on periodical literature, and a summary of comments in the Western press. The essay concludes with a bibliography of books and articles written by both authors. For more background, consult Bohdan Bociurkiw's "The Voices of Dissent and the Visions of Gloom" (*Russian Review* 29:2:328-35 July 1970) and a good bibliographical essay compiled by Lesya Jones and Luba Pendzey titled "Dissent in Ukraine: Bibliography" (*Nationality Papers* 6:1:64-70 Spring 1978). One of the best synthetic essays on Ukrainian dissent can be found in Ivan L. Rudnytsky's "The Political Thought of Soviet Ukrainian Dissent" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:3-16 Fall 1981).

Reviews: W. Dushnyck. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 23:4:375-78 (Winter 1967)

Drama

869. Karpiak, Robert. "Don Juan in Slavic Drama." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1977. 381p.

Fourteen dramatic versions of original Slavic literature on the Don Juan theme, in four languages (Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, and Czech), are studied and analyzed by the author from a thematic and comparative perspective. The works are divided into four categories: the re-creation of the archetypal legend of Don Juan Tenorio, the Slavic avatars of Don Miguel de Manara, the realistic versions of Don Juan, and the Slavic facetiae of Don Juan.

870. Kotovich, P. "Contemporary Drama in the Ukrainian SSR." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich), 2:70-83 (1966).

Covering the 1960s, Mr. Kotovich describes in his article the work of such playwrights as Oleksander Kornijchuk, I. Kocherha, Lubomyr Dmyterko, and others. The author concentrates on existing distortions by the Soviet regime of several Ukrainian classics, e.g., Taras Shevchenko, Lesia Ukrainka, and others. Mr. Kotovich discusses in some detail the falsifying role of Kornijchuk, whom he compares to I. Ehrenburg, both authors who "most easily" adopted the general Party line. Professor Valerian Revutsky in his article "A Survey of the Ukrainian Post-War Drama" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:251-68 Summer 1972) also concentrates on the 1950s and 1960s. A number of other essays have been written that deal with Ukrainian theater and drama, e.g., Paulina Lewin's "Early Ukrainian Theater and Drama" (*Nationalities Papers* 8:2:219-32 Fall 1980) and Robert Karpik's more specialized "Don Juan: A Universal Theme in Ukrainian Drama" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:1:25-31 Spring 1982).

871. Lewitter, Lucjan Ryszard. "A Study of the Polemical Drama in Russia and the Ukraine in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, with Special Reference to Its Polish Origins." Ph.D. diss., Cambridge University, 1950. 158p.

Borrowed in part from the Polish Jesuits, the academic drama was first adapted and imitated in Western Ukraine at the beginning of the seventeenth century and progressed to Kiev between 1633 and 1647. It was banished from the Kiev Academy in 1760, after which it assumed a more popular form. The repertoire of this *shkol'naya drama* consisted of realistic morality plays, hagiographical dramas, dramatic panegyrics, dramatized romances similar in form to the folk drama, and allegorical Christmas and Easter plays. All, concludes the author, are closely related to the repertoire of the Polish Jesuit theater.

872. Nicholson, David B. "The Fairy Tale in Modern Drama." Ph.D. diss., City University of New York, 1982. 442p.

This study of the uses of fairy tales and their motifs in European drama demonstrates the importance of simple folk forms as literary resources. Among the writers discussed is Lesya Ukrainka, whose plays of enchantment are marked by spectacle and high theatricality.

873. Onyshkevych, Larissa Maria Lubov Zaleska. "Existentialism in Modern Ukrainian Drama." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1973. 184p.

After providing a brief historical background on existentialism, the author focuses on man's existential quest in Ukrainian drama. Based on an analysis of eight Ukrainian plays—*In the Wilderness* (Ukrainka), *Disharmony* (Vynnychenko), *Along the Road to a Fairytale Land* (Oles'), *Sonata Pathetique* (Kulish), *A Play about George the Conqueror* (Kosach), *The Heroine Dies in the First Act* (Kovalenko), *A Play about a Great Man* (Kostetzky), and *Hunger* (Bojchuk)—the philosophical trend of existentialism in East European drama is divided into three stages, and the plays are then analyzed for structural and stylistic elements as well as existentialistic expression.

874. Zlotkowska, Maria. "Uniate Basilian School Drama (1751-1781)." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1981. 325p.

Based on an examination of unpublished archival materials from the USSR Academy of Sciences, consisting of seven manuscript collections of Basilian drama texts, the author attempts a comprehensive analysis of the unique characteristics of Uniate Basilian drama. Focusing on dramatic structure, description, and characterization of the dramatic repertoire, with particular emphasis on artistic and literary features, this work demonstrates that Basilian drama incorporated disparate dramatic traditions, including that of the classicist stage, but also showed a basic conformity to the Jesuit model of the school drama.

Ukrainian-Australian Literature

875. *On the Fence. An Anthology of Ukrainian Prose in Australia*. Assembled, with an introduction by Dmytro Chub. Translated from Ukrainian by Yuri Tkach. Melbourne, Lastivka Press, 1985. 151p.

As the late Dmytro Chub indicates, Ukrainian fiction written in Australia is a conglomerate of sentimental reminiscences of the old country, the past, and also of life in Australia. Over 130 titles have been published in Ukrainian in Australia, including fiction, poetry, many religious, and some scholarly works. This selection of 25 authors represents a wide range of literary activities and quality, and includes Y. Lishchynsky, O. Lytvyn, S. Radion, V. Zhuk, D. Chub, and several others who are translated into English for the first time.

Ukrainian-Canadian Literature

876. Balan, Jars, ed. **Identifications: Ethnicity and the Writer in Canada**. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1982. 158p.

Compiled here are selected papers from a conference held at the University of Alberta in 1979 by CIUS and the Departments of English and Comparative Literature, held in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Ukrainian publishing in Canada.

This unique study poses the question: Does the ethnic who writes, write ethnic literature? After a brief introduction by the author, the volume is divided into ten chapters, encompassing "The 'Ethnic' Writer in Canada" (Henry Kreisel), "Early Ukrainian Literature in Canada" (Yar Slavutych), "Canadian Hungarian Literature" (George Biztray), "Ukrainian Influences in George Ryga's Work" (Jars Balan), "Icelandic Canadian Literature" (David Arnason), "Ethnicity and Identity: The Question of One's Literary Passport" (panel discussion), "Ukrainian Emigré Literature in Canada" (Danylo Struk), "the Unheard Voices" (Judy Young), "Canadian Yiddish Writers" (Seymour Levitan), and "Hyphenated Canadians: The Question of Consciousness" (panel discussion).

The papers, in spite of uneven scholarly quality, make an excellent contribution to the broadening of Canadian literature beyond the usual bilingual parameters. And as David Marples indicates in his review, "Clearly the book is of great import to scholars and students of Canadian literature" (p. 94).

Reviews: A. Makuch. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:556-58 (December 1982). D. Marples. *Ukrainian Review* 30:3:92-94 (Autumn 1982). H. Hryhoriak. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:56-62 (Spring 1980). F. Cogswell. *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 15:2:161-63 (1983)

877. Mandryka, M. I. **History of Ukrainian Literature in Canada**. Winnipeg-Ottawa, Ukrainian Free Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1968. 247p.

This study, presented on the occasion of Canada's centennial, is a comprehensive historical survey of Ukrainian-Canadian literary pursuits and achievements. After a brief introduction covering the historical background of the Ukrainian people and an overview of Ukrainian literature, the author separates the history of Ukrainian literature in Canada into four periods. The first pioneer period (end of the nineteenth century) stresses pioneer folklore and includes Chernetsky, Fedyk, and other early poets and writers; the late pioneer period (beginning of the twentieth century) laid a new foundation for the Ukrainian-Canadian literary process and saw many literary works published, among them Illia Kiriak's *Sons of the Soil* (Winnipeg-Manitoba, St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, 1983. 303p.) and Mandryka's own five-volume poetry collection. The period between the two World Wars continues to show evidence of growing literary mastery, and the period after World War II saw a strong influx of new intellectual forces into Canada. There is a chapter on each period, concluding remarks, and a selected bibliography and index of authors. Over 100 Ukrainian-Canadian novelists, poets, playwrights, literary critics, and non-fiction writers are covered. As noted in a review by W. T. Zyla, "The author is to be commended for his objectivity. He adequately encompasses all materials; little misses his scrutinizing eye or is scantily mentioned. The result is a very fine and judicious selection of material which appears for the first time in English ... the author offers a great variety of deep literary and philosophical questions where the author is specific and gives the reader a good taste of literary scholarship ... written in a clear style and ... supported by adequate quotations" (p. 273). On the whole, this volume is an excellent contribution to the understanding of Ukrainian literature in Canada. Mandryka has also written *Ukrainian Refugees* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1946. 45p.) on the background of Ukrainian displaced persons and the legal and moral aspects of this problem.

Other works on this topic, written by Yar Slavutych, are: *An Annotated Bibliography of Ukrainian Literature in Canada: Canadian Book Publications, 1908-1986*, 3rd ed. (see entry 877), and an article entitled "Expectations and Reality in Early Ukrainian Literature in Canada (1898-1905)" (in Jars Balan's *Identifications: Ethnicity and the Writer in Canada* [see entry

876)). There are also some older works on this topic, e.g., O. Voitsenko's *Ukrainian-Canadian Letters* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1969. 77p.), which provides a brief survey of Ukrainian-Canadian literature, and O. Pawliw's "Studies in Ukrainian Literature in Canada" (*Slavs in Canada* 2:235-46 1968).
Reviews: W. T. Zyla. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 24:3: 272-73 (Autumn 1968)

878. Slavutych, Yar. "Ukrainian Poetry in Canada: A Historical Account." *Ukrainian Review* 22:1:109-124 (Spring 1975).

An abridged English translation of a larger Ukrainian work (Edmonton, Slavuta, 1976. 103p.) published as a small monograph, this work includes a number of Ukrainian poems in English translation. It was also reprinted in a somewhat extended form with portraits of the poets in *Ukrainians in Alberta* (see entry 225). Professor Slavutych wrote a number of articles and essays about Ukrainian literature in Canada, e.g., "Expectations and Reality in Early Ukrainian Literature in Canada, 1897-1905" (In: *Identifications: Ethnicity and the Writer in Canada*. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1982. pp. 14-21); "Ukrainian Literature in Canada" (In: *A Heritage in Transition: Essays in the History of Ukrainians in Canada*, edited by M. R. Lupyl, pp. 296-309 [see entry 176]); "Ukrainian Philology in Canada" (*Slavs in Canada*, 1:245-58 1968), and several others. One of the oldest articles on this topic is Watson Kirkconnell's "Ukrainian Poetry in Canada" (*Slavonic Review* 43:2:139-46 July 1934).

879. Slavutych, Yar, comp. and ed. *An Anthology of Ukrainian Poetry in Canada, 1898-1973*. Edmonton, Slovo, 1975. 159p.

This chronologically arranged book of poetry describes the growth of Ukrainian-Canadian poetic expression, from the advent of the first poem, Ivan Zbura's *Kanadiys'ki emigranty* ([Canadian Immigrants] Beaver Creek, Alberta, 1898) to contemporary Ukrainian-Canadian poetry. Early poems were written in a primitive folkloristic form; poems expressing isolation and despair were characteristic of the period following World War I and the Depression; and contemporary poets (after World War II) exhibit modern techniques and a wide variety of themes. Much of the poetry in this volume is written in binary meters, a few are in ternary meters, and four of the women poets developed non-rhyming forms of poetic expression. The book shows extensive research on the part of the author and should prove valuable to both scholars and general readers interested in the poetic form.

Numerous articles have been written on this topic, among them Thomas M. Prymak's "Ivan Franko and Mass Ukrainian Immigration to Canada" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:307-317 December 1984); Natalia Aponiuk's "The Problem of Identity: The Depiction of Ukrainians in Canadian Literature" (*Canadian Ethnic Studies* 14:1:50-61 1982) and "Some Examples of Ukrainian Women in Canadian Literature" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:1:39-50 Summer 1983); George Grabowicz's "The Voices of Ukrainian Emigre Poetry" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:2:157-73 June 1986); and Danylo Struk's "Ukrainian Emigre Literature in Canada" (in Jars Balan's book *Identifications: Ethnicity and the Writer in Canada* [see entry 876]).

Reviews: D. Chopyk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:2: 183-85 (Summer 1978)

880. Zmurkevych, Stephanie. "Ukrainian Canadian Poetry: An Attempt to Define the General Idea." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1951. 204p.

This study focuses on Ukrainian poetry in Canada from the beginning of Ukrainian immigration to Canada up to 1945. The author finds this poetry to be rich in folklore, to express beauty in an idealistic way, and to retain many of the characteristics evident in Old World Ukrainian poetry, such as heroism, religious values, and patriotism. Of the over 100 verse writers of this period, the author discusses several whose work stands out, including Semen Kowbel, Honore Iwach, Mykyta Mandryka, Skovoroda, and Myra Lazechko-Haas.

Ukrainian-American Literature

881. Shtohryn, Dmytro M. "Ukrainian Literature in the United States: Trends, Influences, Achievements." In: *Ethnic Literature since 1776—The Many Voices of America*. Proceedings of Comparative Literature Symposium. Lubbock, Tex., Texas Tech University, 1979. vol. 9, part 2, pp. 569-90.

Written by Dr. Shtohryn, a noted Ukrainian librarian and literary scholar, this is one of the best general surveys of Ukrainian literature in the United States highlighting the various phases of development of Ukrainian literature. The material is better presented than in Roman Kuchar's "The Traditional and the Contemporary in Ukrainian Literature" (*Ukrainian Review* 19:1:66-81 March 1972), which primarily concentrates on certain

topics in literary works produced by emigré writers. A number of more specialized articles have been written, e.g., George G. Grabowicz's "The Voices of Ukrainian Emigre Poetry" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:2:157-73 June 1986) and two articles about the New York Group—Lisa Efimov-Schneider's "Poetry of the New York Group: Ukrainian Poets in an American Setting" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:3: 291-301 September 1981) and Melanie Pytlowany's "Continuity and Innovation in the Poetry of the New York Group" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:1:3-21 Spring 1977).

882. Zyla, Wolodymyr T., and Wendell M. Aycock, eds. **Ethnic Literatures since 1776: The Many Voices of America. Proceedings of the Comparative Literature Symposium. Texas Tech University. Volume IX. Parts I and II**, Lubbock, Texas, Texas Tech Press, 1978. 641p.

The symposium from which the material for this book was taken was held on January 27-31, 1976, at Texas Tech University, and as Myron Kuropas notes in his review, "Both the symposium and the subsequent publication represent a valuable contribution to a sorely neglected area of ethnic investigation and evaluation" (p. 536). While there have been many such publications on the literary achievements of larger ethnic groups such as Blacks, Jews, Italians, Poles, Chicanos, and Native Americans, little has been written on Eastern European accomplishments in this area. The symposium presents the literary endeavors of the well-known groups mentioned above as well as the literature of Armenians, Czechs, Croatians, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Serbians, Slovenians, Russians, and Rusyn-Ukrainians. Paul R. Magocsi's contribution, "Rusyn-American Ethnic Literature" (pp. 503-520), concentrates on Rusyn-Ukrainian ethnic literature prior to World War I and shows that, thematically, the majority of early Rusyn-American literature focused on the topics of nation and religion, life in the United States, and nostalgic memories of life in Ukraine. Dmytro M. Shtohryn's essay, "Ukrainian Literature in the United States: Trends, Influences, Achievements" (pp. 569-90), focuses on the postwar literary achievements of Ukrainian-Americans and traces their beginnings to the newspaper *Svoboda*, whose example was followed by other publications such as *Sich*, *Ukraina*, and *Shchodenni visti*. Among the writers mentioned in the essay are Gregory Hrushka, Nestor Dmytriw, Stephen Makar, Paul Tymkevych, Matthew Kostyshyn, Alexander Granovsky, and Stephen Musiyshuk. Shtohryn is particularly knowledgeable about the post-World War II

period, presenting the accomplishments by the New York Group and other writers who arrived on American soil after 1950. And as Myron Kuropas comments in the final paragraph of his review, "Given the tremendous need for more information about Ukrainian-American writers, let us hope that Dr. Shtohryn's contribution to the symposium at Texas Tech is only the beginning of an endeavor that will be substantially expanded in the future" (p. 538).

Reviews: M. B. Kuropas. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:4:536-38 (December 1978). K. Newman. *Melus* 5:2:42-55 (Summer 1978)

Specific Topics

883. Babinski, Hubert F. **The Mazeppa Legend in European Romanticism**. New York, Columbia University Press, 1974. 164p.

This literary study of the Ukrainian het'man is based on the author's dissertation, "Ivan Mazeppa in European Romanticism" (see entry 884). There are six chapters—"Mazeppa in the West before Byron," "Byron's Mazeppa," "Mazeppa among the French Romantics," "East European Sources of the Mazeppa Legend," "Ryleev, Pushkin, and Mazeppa," and "Juliusz Slowacki's Mazeppa." Probably the most thorough analysis is of Slowacki's five-act drama, making a special case for its somewhat messianistic aspect.

The weakest part of the study deals with Slavic sources. Covering Russian and Polish romantic literature and some references to Mazeppa in contemporary Ukrainian sources, the author omits the voluminous Ukrainian literature on this subject, not to mention Czech, Slovak, Bulgarian, etc. Also not discussed are numerous musical works, which were similarly inspired; see, for example, John P. Pauls' "Musical Works Based on the Legend of Mazeppa" (*Ukrainian Review* [London] 4:57-65 1964). The study concludes with an extensive bibliography and an appendix, "Ivan Mazeppa in Works of Art and Literature, 1688-1840." In spite of some limitations and numerous misspellings of names and occasionally misleading references, Babinski's study is a welcome contribution to Mazeppa literature.

Reviews: K. A. Papmehl. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 17:2-3:552-53 (1975). M. M. Coleman. *Slavic Review* 34:4:871 (December 1975)

884. Babinski, Hubert Francis. "Ivan Mazeppa in European Romanticism." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1970. 307p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Mazeppa Legend in European Romanticism* (see entry 883).

885. Cukierman, Walenty. "The Odessa School of Writers, 1918-1923." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1976. 214p.

Cukierman examines the thriving literary community in Odessa during the period 1918-1923, during which time the works of the young prose writers, including Konstantin Poustovskij, Valentin Kataev, Isaak Babel', Il'ja Il'f, and Lev Slavin focused on capturing the atmosphere and spirit of the city itself. The writers fall into two basic groups. The first, represented by Kataev and partially by Poustovskij, evokes Odessa through narrative descriptions of its sights and atmosphere. The second group, represented by the works of Babel', Il'f, and Slavin, evokes the spirit of Odessa through the portrayal of the Jewish Odessan underworld. Using the works of these writers as examples, both groups are discussed in detail.

886. Derzhavyn, Volodymyr. "Postwar Ukrainian Literature in Exile." *Ukrainian Review* 4:1: 13-24 (September 1957); 4:2:56-66 (December 1957); 5:2:30-40 (September 1958); 5:4:50-61 (December 1958); and 7:1:17-29 (March 1960).

Written by a noted Ukrainian literary critic, this series of articles presents a good overview of major trends and individual Ukrainian writers abroad. Such literary figures as M. Orest, E. Malaniuk, I. Bahriany, S. Babii, V. Barka, T. Osmachka, U. Samchuk, and others receive special attention.

887. Gehrt-Wynar, Christine. "Ukrainian Children's Literature in North America." *Phaedrus. An International Journal of Children's Literature Research* 6:1:6-21 (Spring 1979).

The only article in English on this subject is based primarily on the Ukrainian book *My i nashi dity* ([We and Our Children], edited by Bohdan Hoshovsky. Toronto, OPDI, 1965. 390p.). In addition to general introductory background pertaining to the history of Ukrainian literature, this survey covers the history of children's literature in North America from 1950 to the time the article was written. In addition, there is helpful information on the development of children's literature in Ukraine starting with the nineteenth century, with enumeration of most important works, publishers, and authors. A brief bibliography of sources used concludes the article.

888. Goldberg, David Chaym. "Yiddish Satire and the Haskalah: The Case of *Dos Poylishe*

Yingl." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1985. 347p.

One of the most popular Yiddish books of the nineteenth century, Y. Y. Linetski's *Dos poylishe yingl* (1868) is a satire of Hassidic communities and individuals then common throughout Western Ukraine. This analysis of the work covers the burlesque and grotesque distortions used by Linetski to expose and deride the failings and excesses of the Hassidic community. Also discussed are the normative values, projected through narrative comment, dreams, ironic narrative masks, and the downfall of Hassidic characters, which intensify the attack. The author concludes the study with a discussion of the new version, *Dos khsidische yingl*, published in 1897, which continues to attack the Hassidic community. In this version, however, the changes are reflective of the ideological and aesthetic values then prevalent among Jewish intellectuals—specifically, the need for less critical and more carefully fashioned literature.

889. Luci, Wasy. "Het'man Ivan Mazepa in the Light of the European Literature." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1953. 286p.

Ivan Mazepa's legendary exploits have been portrayed from the historical and literary perspectives. Focusing on European literature, the author examines Mazepa's presentation from the Russian, Polish, German, Swedish, French, and Ukrainian viewpoints, discussing biases inherent in many works and tracing the causes of negative portrayals. Other historians and writers, Ukrainians in particular, saw Mazepa as a figure of significant historical importance, as a capable diplomat and prophetic statesman. The author's goal in this work is to point out and amend previous misconceptions and throw new light on Mazepa as a human being and statesman.

890. Olynyk, Roman. "Literary and Ideological Trends in the Literature of Western Ukraine, 1919-1939." Ph.D. diss., University of Montreal, 1962. 281p.

Traced in this study are the development, basic attitudes, and achievements of five literary groups that were active in Western Ukraine during the period between the two world wars: the nationalists, the Sovietophiles, the constructivists, the liberals, and the Catholics. The author stresses that the literary and ideological trends of this period were an integral part of the all-Ukrainian development, but at the same time were a reflection of the general turmoil of ideas in Europe. Because art and literature were regarded as means to political ends, many

writers may have been hampered in the expression of their talents.

891. Romanyschyn, Oleh Swiatoslaw. "Re-Creation of the Don Quixote Theme in Ukrainian Literature." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1980. 417p.

This study examines the theme of Don Quixote and Quixotism in Ukrainian literature. Included in the dissertation are a description of Spanish-Ukrainian historical, cultural, and literary relations from the early Middle Ages to the present; a bibliography of the 62 original Ukrainian literary works on the theme and all known translations and adaptations of Cervantes' novel; a review of the theme in Ukrainian art; and the classification and examination of the works by genre. In conclusion, Don Quixote emerges as a symbol of a positive force at work within humanity, ranging from benign to apocalyptic, but always antipodic to the negative force symbolized by Sancho Panza.

892. Saciuk, Olena Hikawij. "A Comparative Study of the Cowboy, Gaucho, and Kozak as Protagonists in Selected Novels." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), 1973. 247p.

This work focuses on the common character traits found among kozaks, gauchos, and cowboys in Ukrainian and Spanish-American literature. Among the works studied are kozak novels by P. Kulish, A. Kashenko, and L. Poltava; gaucho novels by E. Acevedo Dias, A. M. Cervantes, and J. Zavala Muniz; and cowboy novels by B. Sinclair, Z. Gray, and E. R. Manlove, to name a few. The author attempts to establish a cross-literary relationship between the three national types and to present in a new light the archetypal figure of the horseman.

893. Sirka, Josef. **The Development of Ukrainian Literature in Czechoslovakia in 1945-1975. A Survey of Social, Cultural and Historical Aspects.** Frankfurt am Main, Peter Lang, 1978. 198p. (European University Papers, Series 16, Slavonic Languages and Literatures).

In his brief foreword, the author states that this work is "intended to serve as a survey of literary development of the Ukrainian ethnic group in Czechoslovakia, along with the problems it has encountered and is encountering" (p. vii). The book is the first work on the subject to be published in English. A comprehensive socio-historical introduction encompasses the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic and the Ukrainian question, national oppression, Ukrainian affairs in the wake of World War II, collectivization, Ukrainization, and Russification.

This is followed by a section on the development of Ukrainian literature, subdivided into poetry and prose writings. Under poetry, we find Vasyl' Grendža-Dons'kyj and Fedir Lazoryk of the "older generation," and Ivan Macyns'kyj, the "poet of awareness." In addition, there are poets of the middle and younger generations, as well as women and folk poets. The section on prose writers includes such prolific authors as Vasyl' Zozuljak, Myxajlo Šmajda, Jurko Borolyč, Fedir Ivančov, and others, as well as fable writers and dramatists. Finally, the author examines issues such as the social composition and economic development of Ukrainians in Slovakia, the relationship between the national and religious questions, Ukrainian cultural awareness, and scholarship and national life.

As noted by Yar Slavutych in his review, "Sirka analyses some works of major authors with penetrating insight. Poetry, prose, drama and literary criticism are quoted from many local sources.... Of great value for researchers is the multi-lingual bibliography which occupies one-fourth of the book embracing not only the literature proper, but also historical and social studies. Sirka should be commended for his scrupulous work, as well as for a scholarly presentation written in a clear and understandable language" (p. 428).

A number of articles have also been written on literature in Australia, e.g., "The Dislocated Muse: Ukrainian Poetry in Australia, 1948-1985" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:2:187-204 June 1986) and R. H. Morrison's *Australia's Ukrainian Poets* (Melbourne, Hawthorn, 1973. 54p.).

Reviews: M. Shkandrij. *Slavic Review* 40:2: 328 (Summer 1981). P. G. Stercho. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:2:186-91 (Summer 1980). Y. Slavutych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:3:427-28 (September 1979). Y. Slavutych. *World Literature Today* 53:3:525-26 (Summer 1979). D. H. Struk. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:4:534-36 (December 1978). D. Short. *Slavonic and East European Review* 58:1:122-23 (January 1980). G. W. *Jahrbucher des Geschichte Osteuropas* 27:3:471-72 (1979)

894. Tarnavsky, Lydia Christine. "Historicity versus Literary Imagination: Hetman Ivan Mazepa as Protagonist in German Literature." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1985. 191p.

Through the works of Andreas May Der Konig der Steppe (1849), Adolf Muzelburg Mazeppa (1861), Rudolf Gottschall Mazeppa (1865), and Johann Froemberg Der Teufelsjunger (1941), Tarnavsky examines the historical profile of persons and events and analyzes each author's selection and transformation of

historical data in his literary work. Particular attention is paid to the Ukrainian-Muscovite and Mazepa-Peter the Great relationships, Mazepa's youth, his love affair with Motria, the Ukrainian-Swedish alliance, and the battle of Poltava. The thesis concludes with an analysis of the differing approaches by each author to the incorporation of history into literary works.

895. Washetko, Igor. "Ukrainian Versions of *Don Quixote*. A Study in First and Second Hand Translations." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1979. 262p.

Using a formula suggested by J. B. Rudnyckyj, the author critically analyzes Ukrainian translations of *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. Translations by Ivan Franko, Antin Lotoz'kyj, Mykola Ivanov, and V. Kozachenko and E. Krotevych are studied for the translators' use of bilingual creativity, and individual words and sentences are assessed for inadequacies, omissions, or additions.

Individual Authors

Andrievs'ka

896. Struk, Danylo H. "Andrievs'ka's Concept of Round Time." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 28:1:65-73 (March 1985).

Emma Andrievs'ka, one of the best-known contemporary literary figures, is the author of several novels and collections of poetry. She developed the concept of "round time," a term which appears to be her own, based on a fluidity of time, where past, present, and future events intermingle. For example, in round time birth, death, and life are synchronous. The time in which we live is linear; a person must be born in order to live and die. Round time is unperturbed reality. Andrievs'ka covers the whole gamut of experience: political, social, philosophical, spiritual, etc., but with great economy. Some of her *Romans* are so enormous that they will never fit into a given number of pages of a conventional novel. Only the concept of round time and the narrative technique based on the linkages of episodes permit her to accomplish this design. Several of Andrievs'ka's poems are translated into English and published in various journals. M. Tarnawsky's bibliography (see entry 839) should be consulted.

Antonych

897. Antonych, Bohdan. *Square of Angels. Poems*. Translated by Mark Rudman and Paul Nemser with Bohdan Boychuk. Introduction by Bohdan Rubchak. Ann Arbor, Mich., Ardis, 1977. 69p.

Among the 49 poems in this slim volume there are a few from every important collection by Antonych, who wrote more than 360 poems. Generally speaking, the quality of translation is good, and the introduction by Professor Rubchak is very informative. The reader will find a good critical review of this book in *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*. The lyrical poetry of Bohdan Antonych (1909-1937) deals with a wide range of philosophical themes and combines the principles of imagism with a unique form of pantheism found in Lemko's folklore. In the 1970s selections from Antonych's work were translated into Slovak (Košice, 1976), and several individual poems can be found in Ukrainian journals published in English.

Reviews: O. Ilnytzkyj. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:125-30 (Fall 1977). L. Onyshkevych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:3:299-300 (Autumn 1979)

Bazhan

898. "Bazhan Mykola: Six Unknown Poems." Compiled and introduced by Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:2:20-32 (Fall 1979).

Bazhan, one of the leading Ukrainian-Soviet poets and literary critics, began his literary career in 1922-1923 as an enthusiastic futurist, and during the 1920s he made extensive use of free verse, wrote in octaves, and used the ballad and sonnet forms. He produced simple agit-prop verse as well as dense, baroque, philosophical narratives. Dr. Ilnytzkyj lists five early poems from this period as graphic illustrations of the poet's early scope. These poems are fully reprinted for the first time since the 1920s. Several of Bazhan's poems were translated in the 1970s and 1980s in *Soviet Literature*, e.g., "A Moment of Eternity" (no. 6, 1980), "The Pit" (ibid., no. 5, 1982), and in Soviet anthologies, e.g., "Passion-flower" (In: *Land of the Soviets in Verse and Prose*, comp. by V. Tsybin. Moscow, Progress Pub. House, 1982. pp. 87-89). For older translations of Bazhan, see *Tvory pys'mennykh Radians'koi Ukrainy u zarubizhnykh vydanniakh 1945-1966. Bibliohrafichnyi*

pokazhchyk ([Works of Writers of Soviet Ukraine in Foreign Publications, 1945-1966. Bibliographic Guide] Kharkiv, Knyzhkova Palata URSR, 1968. pp. 17-18). This bibliographic guide primarily covers publications issued in Soviet satellites with selective coverage of Western translations. Emigré translations are not included.

Berdnyk

899. Smyrniw, Walter. "Oles Berdnyk's Vexatious Science Fiction." In: *Languages and Literatures of the Non-Russian People of the Soviet Union*. Ed. by G. Thomas. Hamilton, Ont., McMaster University, 1977. pp. 295-317.

Since its emergence in the 1920s, Ukrainian science fiction has continually grown in popularity, and during the 1960s and 1970s it became one of the most popular literary genres. Many authors made their debuts in Ukrainian science fiction, and among those individuals Oles Berdnyk soon became the leading figure. He was a very prolific writer and was not afraid to introduce new concepts and ideas. Berdnyk's fiction was highly acclaimed by readers, but it aroused the ire of political authorities and caused his arrest by KGB agents, who also destroyed some of his manuscripts. In 1973 Berdnyk was expelled from the Ukrainian Writers Union. Dr. Smyrniw enumerates some of Berdnyk's most important works, and in addition to this article he also wrote a preface to Berdnyk's *Apostle of Immortality. Ukrainian Science Fiction*, translated by Yuri Tkach (Toronto, Bayda Books, 1984. 129p.), one of few works by this author translated into English. The reader should also consult his "The Theme of Man-Godhood in Oles Berdnyk's Science Fiction" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:89-101 Winter 1983). Another work is "The Testament of Christ" (Letter to a Friend) translated by Wolodymyr Slez (*Ukrainian Review* 28:3:28-40 Autumn 1980) and Marko Pavlyshyn's "Oles Berdnyk's Okosvit and Zoranyi Korsar: Romantic Utopia and Science Fiction" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 8:2:89-101 Winter 1983).

Celan

900. Colin, Amy Diana. "Paul Celan: His Poetic Traditions." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1982. 206p.

In her study of the avant-garde Bukovinian poet, Colin examines the relation of Celan's poems to the largely unknown German, Romanian, Ukrainian, and Yiddish literature of

Bukovina and to French and Romanian Surrealism. Beginning with a description of the history and culture of Bukovina, Colin traces the development of Celan's work from its traditional roots to innovative modes of writing.

Drach

901. Drach, Ivan. *Orchard Lamps*. Edited and introduced by Stanley Kunitz, illustrated by Jacques Hnizdovsky. New York, The Sheep Meadow Press, 1978. 71p.

The works of Ivan Drach (1936-), a noted contemporary poet and screenwriter, have appeared in print since 1959. A number of collections of his poetry, as well as some prose, have been published in Ukraine, especially since the late 1960s when Drach compromised with the Soviet regime. Drach's poetry is included in Luckyj's *Four Ukrainian Poets* (see entry 958) and in some anthologies, e.g., *Fifty Soviet Poets* (Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1969). Such journals as *Modern Poetry in Translation* (January 1971) contain translations of his poems. The present slim volume represents a translation of 27 poems written largely before Drach compromised with the Soviet regime, and the anthology has been critically reviewed in *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*.

Drach is also well represented in several anthologies as well as in composite works, e.g., *Four Ukrainian Poets: Drach, Korotych, Kostenko, Symonenko*, translated by Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak and Danylo Struk (New York, Quixote, 1969. 64p.).

Reviews: M. C. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:1:104-108 (Spring 1979). O. Buyniak. *World Literature Today* 53:2:318 (Spring 1979)

Dray-Khmara

902. Asher, Oksana Dray-Khmara. *Letters from the Gulag: The Life, Letters, and Poetry of Michael Dray-Khmara*. New York, R. Speller, 1983. 164p.

Mykhailo Dray-Khmara (1889-1939), a noted Ukrainian poet, was one of the many Ukrainian writers who were physically "liquidated" by the Stalinist regime during the 1930s. The author, the poet's daughter, has produced several essays about her father, including this book that provides a brief biography of the poet and some 50 letters from Gulag. Of other articles written by Dr. Asher one should mention "Dray-Khmara's Poetical Creativeness" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 13:355-65 1957) and *Dray-Khmara et l'école Neo-classique Ukrainienne*

(Winnipeg, University of Manitoba, 1975. 324p.). A brief biography is found in Asher's *A Ukrainian Poet in the Soviet Union* (New York, Svoboda, 1959. 49p.).

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 39: 4:408-409 (Winter 1983). V. Pavlovsky. *Studies in Ukrainian Literature* 1984-1985. pp. 404-405.

Franko

903. Fedorenko, Eugene, ed. *Ivan Franko: The Artist and the Thinker. A Collection of Papers Commemorating the 125th Anniversary of the Birth and the 65th Anniversary of the Death of Ivan Franko*. New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1981. 212p. (Memoires of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, vol. 198).

Frequently collections of articles commemorating certain events are uneven, and this book is no exception. Original articles are mixed with simple compilations or restatements of things that were said by the scholarly community several times and many years ago. Thus, we find here interesting articles by Professor W. Jaszczun entitled "The Effect of Ivan Franko's World View on His Aesthetic Principles" and "Ivan Franko's Impact on the Study of Slavic Folklore" by Professor W. Zyla, as well as mediocre contributions like "Rhythm in Ivan Franko's Early Poetry" by Dan B. Chopyk. The volume contains a translation of "Ivan Vyshensky" with comments by L. Rudnytsky. Of older articles about Franko one should mention V. Derzhavyn's "The Coryphaeus of Ukrainian Literature" (*Ukrainian Review* 29:4:45-53 Winter 1981), a translation of an interesting article by a noted literary critic originally published in Ukrainian. In the last ten years at least 50 articles have been published about this outstanding literary figure, but here we can mention only a few. Thus, poetry of Ivan Franko is discussed by Assya Humesky in "Sound Expressivity in the Poetry of Ivan Franko" (*Slavic and East European Journal* 27:2:245-55 Summer 1983); Wolodymyr Zyla's "Svyn'ska Konstytucija: A Notable Satirical Work by Ivan Franko" (*Ukrainian Review* 30:2:47-55 Summer 1982); L. D. Rudnytsky's "Franko's *Pans'ki Zharty* in Light of German Literary Theories" (In: *Symbolae in Honorem Volodymyri Janiw*, pp. 800-809; see entry 544); and Wilcher Asher's "Ivan Franko and Theodor Herzl: To the Genesis of Franko's *Mojsej*" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:2:233-43 June 1982). Specific aspects of Franko's activities are discussed by Thomas Prymak in "Ivan Franko and Mass Ukrainian Immigration to Canada" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 26:4:307-317 December 1984) and L. D.

Rudnytsky's "The Image of Austria in the Works of Ivan Franko" (In: *Nationbuilding and the Politics of Nationalism*, pp. 239-54; see entry 497).

904. Niniowsky, Vasil. "Ivan Franko's Versification." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1978. 361p.

The structure and content of Franko's poetry are analyzed to show grammatical, dialectical, and morphological deviations from classical rhyme patterns. The poet adapted much of his work from Ukrainian folkloric literature, the Scriptures, and classic world literature. The author also provides a fascinating overview of factors that significantly influenced Franko's linear structure, the patterns and melodious rhythms of Ukrainian folk songs, verse libre, and the poet's own creative imagination.

905. Shein, Louis J. "Ivan Franko's Religious *Weltanschauung*." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:4: 381-89 (Winter 1979).

Dr. Shein, professor of philosophy at McMaster University in Canada, examines the versatility of Franko, which found expression in poetry, prose, scholarship, journalism, and political and social activities. According to the author, Franko's religious *Weltanschauung* is the source of other activities and was deeply rooted in the Bible. "Franko saw Christ being crucified daily by those who supposedly professed to believe in Him. Christ was crucified because he dared to challenge institutional religion" (p. 289). This topic is also examined by the late Professor Constantine Bida in "Religious Motives in the Scholarly Works of Ivan Franko" (*Etudes Slaves et East Europeans* 1:104-116 and 1:139-45 1956), and by Professor D. Chizhevsky in "Ivan Vyshenskyi" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 1:113-26 1951), and a number of other scholars.

In English-language writings, no other single Ukrainian figure has generated as much interest as Ivan Franko (1856-1916). There are several doctoral dissertations about him (see entries 904, 907) and most aspects of his activities are presented to the reader in articles, essays, or monographs. Some articles were written originally in Ukrainian and later translated into English, e.g., Volodymyr Doroshenko's "Ivan Franko as a Scholar" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:144-51 June 1956); Matthew Stachiv's "Social and Economic Ideas of Ivan Franko" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:134-43 June 1956); and I. Vytanovych's "Political Views of Ivan Franko" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 12:126-33 June 1956). Because of the large volume of existing

literature we recommend consulting Marta Tarnawsky's "Ukrainian Literature in English Published since 1980" (see entry 939), and for older works Roman Weres' *Ukraine. Selected References in English Language* (see entry 18).

Many works by Ivan Franko were translated into English, e.g., *The Master's Jest* by Roman Tatchyn with introduction by L. Rudnytzky (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1979. 133p. Ukrainian Studies, vol. 37. English Section, vol. 14), which received numerous reviews. The same is true of *Fox Mykyta: Ivan Franko's Ukrainian Classic* (Montreal, Tundra, 1978. 148p.), translated by Bohdan Melnyk with illustrations by William Kurelek. Other translations one should mention are *Moses and Other Poems*, translated by Vera Rich and Percival Cundy (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1973. 164p.), *Ivan Vyshensky: A Poem* (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1983. 46p.), translated by Roman Tatchyn, with introduction by L. Rudnytzky, and such older works as *Zachar Berkut*, translated by Theodosia Boretsky (New York, published by translator, 1984. 230p.), and *Ivan Franko. The Poet of Western Ukraine. Selected Poems*, edited by C. A. Manning and translated by P. Cundy (New York, Greenwood Press, 1968. 265p.). A number of Franko's works were translated in Moscow or Kiev, e.g., *Boa Constrictor and Other Stories*, translated from Russian by Fainna Solasko (Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1957. 293p.); *Zachar Berkut* (Kiev, Dnipro, 1987. 225p.); *Selections, Poems and Stories*, translated by John Weir (Kiev, Dnipro, 1986. 214p.); *Poems and Stories*, translated by John Weir (Toronto, Ukrains'ka Knyha, 1956. 341p.); and *When the Animals Could Talk. Fables* (Kiev, Dnipro, 1987. 100p.), a classic children's story that has been translated and published many times.

Not all monographs or translations are professionally prepared. A good example of an inadequate work is Wacyk Nicholas' *Ivan Franko: His Thoughts and Struggles* (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1975. 114p. Ukrainian Studies, vol. 38. English Section, vol. 11), criticized in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*. Older translations published separately are listed by Marta Tarnawsky (see entry 939).

Reviews: *The Master's Jest*. D. B. Chopyk. *Slavic and East European Journal* 25:1:121-22 (Spring 1981). S. E. Heit. *Nationalities Papers* 10:1:87 (Spring 1982). G. Luznycky. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 26:4:411-13 (Winter 1980). J. Rozumnyj. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:536-39 (December 1982)

Fox Mykyta. N. O. Diakun. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:2:105-107 (Fall 1979). M. Onyshkevych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 26:3:300 (Autumn 1980)

906. Wacyk, Nicholas. *Ivan Franko: His Thoughts and Struggles*. New York, The Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1975. 114p.

This study was originally written in German as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Vienna in 1948. As noted by Professor Wasyl' Lew in his foreword, the work "represents the picture of Ivan Franko's creative genius against the background of his personal and ideological experiences and cultural relations in Galicia (Western Ukraine) in the second half of the XIXth century" (p. vii). Following prefaces to both the English and German editions, written by the author, and a brief section entitled "Rules on the Transliteration of the Non-English Personal and Topographical Names," the book is divided into three periods. The first, from 1873 to 1876, delves into those writings of Franko that were inspired by national Romanticism; the second, covering the years 1877 to 1897, follows Franko's ideological progression from the period of his socialist viewpoint to his belief in the necessity for individual freedom; and the third period, beginning in 1898 and lasting until his death in 1916, describes the poet's struggle for the national freedom of Ukrainians.

In spite of a sound premise, Wacyk fails to achieve his purpose in this study. As noted in a review by Professor D. H. Struk, "in the padded bibliography, certain items are listed twice (for example, Baker and Kernan), and one finds such pertinent [!] works as, to name one of many, *A Short History of the Chinese People*. The remainder of this book is a nightmare of faults, repetitions, non-sequiturs, inconsistencies, simplifications, half-truths, misconceptions, sloppy scholarship, as well as silly scholarly pretense. One would like to illustrate all of these for sheer shock value, but virtually every page in the book would have to be cited almost in its entirety." Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak confirms this assessment, stating in her review, "Ironically, Franko's original research in the social history of Galicia helped establish the [Shevchenko Scientific] society's international reputation. Wacyk's book about him, alas, does both Franko and the society a disservice." Aside from overused clichés, the knowledgeable reader will find little useful information in this text.

Reviews: M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:2:259-61 (June 1977). D. H. Struk. *Slavic Review* 37:1:174 (March 1978). R. Kukhar. *Ukrains'ka Knyha* 6:1:26-27 (1976)

907. Wilcher, Asher. "Ivan Franko and the Bible: A Study of His Pre-Moise Poems." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1977. 221p.

This study explores the influence of the Bible on the poetry of Ivan Franko, particularly on a selection of poems written between the years 1874 and 1905. The author traces Franko's developing interest in the Bible, which resulted in his entry into the fields of biblical research, biblical translations, and literary criticism. The selected poems are analyzed in three separate sections. The first group consists of poems that employ ancient biblical statements to sound contemporary ideas, the second group includes instances of Franko's self-expression through biblical idiom, and the third deals with the poet's philosophical speculations on biblical themes.

Fylypovych

908. Shtohryn, Dmytro M. "Pavlo Fylypovych — A Literary Scholar." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1970. 451p.

P. Fylypovych was a Ukrainian intellectual who participated in the revival of Ukrainian culture during the independence of Ukraine in 1917-1919. This study evaluates his critical works and analyzes his poetic and literary contributions toward the development of modern Ukrainian literary criticism. His major works are reviewed and compared with those of Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Lesia Ukrainka. His lectures at the University of Kiev and membership in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences are also discussed. As a result of his unwelcome literary opinions in the political climate of the time, he was exiled to Siberia, where he died at age 46.

Greenberg

909. Klein, Snira Lubovsky. "The Poetry of Uri Zvi Greenberg in Hebrew and Yiddish during the Years 1912-1924." Ph.D. diss., University of California (Los Angeles), 1983. 168p.

A bilingual poet, Uri Greenberg was born in eastern Galicia and raised in L'viv, the descendant of prominent Hasidic rabbis. His early interest in avant-garde movements was reinforced by a stint in the Austrian army, where he witnessed pogroms against the Jews.

The author analyzes the problems inherent in creative writing in two languages and compares the motifs of Greenberg's Yiddish and Hebrew romantic and war poetry. Greenberg's *Mefisto* and his disillusionment with humanitarianism and cosmopolitanism are also discussed.

Gzhytsky

910. Gzhytsky, Volodymyr. *Night and Day*. Translated and edited by Ian Press. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1988. 242p.

Written by one of the most prominent Ukrainian writers, this memoir in novel form is one of the first attempts to describe Stalin's treatment of writers and the realities of Soviet life during the 1930s. Originally, "Nich' i den' " was published in the Soviet Ukrainian journal *Zhovten'* during the "thaw" period following Stalin's death, and 18 years later it has been translated into English by Ian Press, a senior lecturer at the University of London.

In addition to the translation, a brief introduction to Gzhytsky's writings is provided, including some discussion of his masterpiece, "The Black Lake," first published in 1919 and republished in Ukrainian in the West in 1948. Gzhytsky spent several years in Soviet concentration camps (1933-1948) and was partly rehabilitated in 1956, after the 20th Party Congress. The author, who was born in Western Ukraine in 1895 and died in L'viv in 1973, was a member of several literary organizations during the 1920s, and after his rehabilitation he published a prose collection—"Povernennia" (The Return, 1958), "Opryshky" (Opryshoks, 1962), and "Karmeliuk" (1971).

Not as gifted, but politically more fortunate than Gzhytsky, is Mykhailo Stelmach, whose works were translated into several languages including English, e.g., *Let the Blood of Man Not Flow*, translated by E. Manning and O. Shartse (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1962). The same is true of Vadym Sobko; see, for example, his *Guarantee of Peace: A Novel*, translated from the Russian by Margaret Wettlin (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1951. 542p.).

Hohol'

911. Bahrij-Pikulyk, Romana. "*Taras Bul'ba* and *The Black Council*: Adherence to and Divergence from Sir Walter Scott's Historical Novel Pattern." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1978. 454p.

Gogol's *Taras Bul'ba* and Kulish's *The Black Council* are compared to Sir Walter Scott's two main narrative patterns: the character-causal and the episodic. Similarities and differences in plot, historical structure, characterization, symbolism, and imagery among these Romantic works are studied in depth.

912. Cox, Gary Duane. "A Study of Gogol's Narrators." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1978. 247p.

This work studies the two narrative styles that characterize Nicolai Gogol's prose fiction: the rhetorical and the "narrative consciousness" style. The latter style involves a narrator who does not intrude within the text but nevertheless is present as an idiosyncratic mentality distorting the view of the world and the events in the story. As writers moved away from the eighteenth-century rhetorical novel toward a more visual narrative model, Gogol incorporated this new attitude into *Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka*, his St. Petersburg stories, the first half of *Dead Souls*, and other works. The author also provides an analysis of the conflict between opposing authorial stances in Gogol's later works.

913. Debreczeny, Paul. "A Study of Gogol's Literary Style." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1959. 264p.

In his attempt to discover the central motive that determines the thematic and stylistic features in Gogol's work, the author first provides a critical examination of five different theories on Gogol's style. Following this critique, he examines Gogol's play-writing in *The Evenings on a Farm* and explains the connections between a playful and heroic style in *Taras Bulba*. After reviewing the question of the writer's lyrical style, the author concludes that Gogol's playful attitude toward his subject was the central motive of his literary style.

914. Deutsch, Judith E. "The Cossack Hero in Russian Literature: Topoi and Change (Gogol, Babel, Sholokhov, Liminality)." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1985. 322p.

Through a detailed analysis of a variety of literary texts, the author studies the development of the Cossack hero, from the birth of the myth in the Romantic period, its growth in the nineteenth century (with particular emphasis on Gogol's treatment of the Cossack myth), and its adoption by early Soviet writers. The author asks how these characters, ostensibly taken from multiple realities of history, become a unified, mythic hero who represents the essence of Russia.

915. Hrishko, Wasyl. "Gogol's Ukrainian-Russian Bilingualism and the Dualism of Gogolian Style." Ph.D. diss., University of Washington, 1973. 355p.

Gogol's work can be divided into two themes: Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian. The author feels the study of Gogol's cultural and linguistic link with his native Ukraine is essential to an understanding of his literary voice, for it is this Ukrainian element that distinctly marks Gogol's work. In analyzing Gogol's texts, the author focuses on the problem of linguistic interference in the bilingual individual and examines his vocabulary, phonetics, morphology, and syntax, arriving at the conclusion that the stylistic dualism that characterizes Gogol's work is a result of this bilingual thinking, and that his "Ukrainianisms" in non-Ukrainian stories were unconscious examples of past Ukrainian linguistic habits.

916. Nebolsine, Arcadi. "Poshlost. [A Study of the Writings of Gogol, Dickens, Dostoevsky and Annensky]." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1971. 147p.

This work attempts a synthetic rather than analytic study of the concept of *poshlost* within the context of the characterization, symbolism, and creative techniques of Gogol, Dostoevsky, Annensky, and Dickens. Vladimir Nabokov used the term as an example of intense evil or consummate vulgarity; Dickens saw it as a feeling of pride; Dostoevsky sought a constructive way to deal with it; and Annensky's characters overcome it in terms of religion, music, and art. The author argues that although there is always the possibility of *poshlost*, as of any evil, the evil must be accepted to become reality.

917. Nordby, Edward Lamar. "Gogol's Cosmic Theory and Practice in *The Inspector General*." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1971. 353p.

In his detailed analysis of the draft version of Gogol's play *The Inspector General*, the author contrasts a similar work on the theme of the incognito government inspector, *A Traveller from the Capital*, written a decade before by the Ukrainian dramatist Kvitka-Osnov'janenko. In pointing out the various aspects that set Gogol's works apart from his contemporaries, particularly in terms of the nature of the comic, the author provides complete translations of Gogol's commentary on the misinterpretations of his play, the characterizations he had envisaged, the nature of comedy, and the function of comedy.

918. Rancour-Laferriere, Daniel. "All the World's a Vertep: The Personification/Depersonification Complex in Gogol's *Soročinskaja jarmarka*." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:3:339-71 (September 1982).

One of the most successful descriptions of the Ukrainian countryside is offered by Gogol in *Soročinskaja jarmarka*, and scholars have variously described it as picturesque, panoramic, cinematographic, majestic, etc. The author provides in his article a good summary of this scholarly debate. Another article about Gogol by the same author is "The Identity of Gogol's Vij" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:2:211-34 June 1978). One has to admit that the literature on Gogol is voluminous, primarily because he is considered one of the most important Russian writers of Ukrainian origin. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* contains an article by D. B. Saunders entitled "Contemporary Critics of Gogol's *Vechera* and the Debate about Russian Narodnost' (1831-1832)" (*ibid.*, 5:1:66-82 March 1981). The *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* also has a few articles about Gogol, e.g., Romana Bahrij-Pikulyk's "Superheroes, Gentlemen or Pariahs? The Cossacks in Nicholai Gogol's Taras Bulba and Panteleimon Kulish's Black Council" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:30-47 Fall 1980). A number of other Ukrainian scholars wrote about Gogol, e.g., Chizhevsky's "Gogol: Artist and Thinker" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 2:2(4):261-78 1952); Irene Makaryk's "Gogol's Revizor and the Ukrainian Dramatic Tradition" (*ibid.*, 16(41-42):67-80 1984-1985); O. Ohloblyn's "Ancestry of Mykola Gogol" (*ibid.*, 12:1-2(33-34):3-43 1969-1972); and Wasyl I. Hryshko's "Nicolai Gogol' and Mykola Hohol': Paris 1927" (*ibid.*, 12:1-2(33-34):113-42 1969-1972), and several others. There is a substantial number of monographs that discuss several aspects of the writings and personality of Gogol, e.g., Richard A. Peace's *The Enigma of Gogol: An Examination of the Writings of N. V. Gogol and Their Place in the Russian Literary Tradition* (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1981), and we listed a number of doctoral dissertations about him that discuss certain Ukrainian aspects of his writings or heritage.

919. Shapiro, Gavriel. "N. V. Gogol' and the Baroque." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1984. 305p.

Shedding light on Gogol's literary heritage and personality, this dissertation begins with an analysis of the Baroque in European literature, its genres, themes, and stylistic devices. It continues with a discussion of Gogol's physical, familial, and educational environment, establishing concrete links between Gogol' and

Baroque culture. Also included is a thorough examination of Gogol's writing—his personal correspondence as well as his fiction. The author finds that Baroque elements appear most often in Gogol's early works, especially those dealing with Baroque Ukraine. In his later works, Gogol' frequently transforms Baroque elements to create unique literary forms.

920. Stilman, Leon. "Nicolai Gogol: Historical and Bibliographical Elements in His Creative Personality." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1952. 400p.

In this study, the author interprets the data available on Gogol's social background, family relationships, childhood, adolescence, and school years—factors that contributed to Gogol's development as a man and an artist. *Hans Kuchelgarten*, an adolescent poem, his play, *The Inspector General*, and his major work, *Dead Souls*, are analyzed, revealing that as Gogol matured in his art, he moved toward an increasingly subjective selectivity, symbolism, and distortion in his creative transposition of the prosaic and the trivial.

921. Vasilaky, Ludmilla Jakowenko. "Irony as Device in Gogol's Short Stories." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1983. 149p.

The author distinguishes two forms of irony in Gogol's works. Verbal irony refers to form, tends to be comic, and generally provides brilliant and convoluted stylistic effects. This form of irony is used to show that what is asserted is ludicrously disparate from what is true. Situational irony refers to content, can be comic, tragic, or tragicomic, and is used to present Gogol's major themes. Situational irony demonstrates to the observer the absurdity of the innocent victim's situation.

Karmans'kyl

922. Haydey, Caroline. "Peter Karmansky and His Contribution to the Canadian-Ukrainian Life and Letters." Ph.D. diss., The Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1976. 281p.

Peter Karmansky, a Ukrainian writer, poet, and linguist, emigrated to Winnipeg, Canada, in 1913. The author has collected, translated, and presented Karmansky's classic contributions to Ukrainian ethnic heritage, analyzing them for their political, social, and cultural content and discussing their impact on Karmansky's contemporaries. His works reveal a bond between Ukrainians in Europe and those in Canada and the difficulties under which Ukrainians lived in Europe, his stand on the value of bilingual

education, and his disenchantment with contemporary political views.

Khvylovyi

923. Ferguson, Dolly Mary. "Lyricism in the Early Creative Prose of Mykola Khvylovyi." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1976. 315p.

This thesis examines Khvylovyi's early creative prose, specifically *Blue Etudes* and *Autumn*. Consisting of seven chapters, the first four are introductory in nature and include a biographical sketch of the author and a background on the lyricism of Khvylovyi's early stories. The remaining chapters are a detailed analysis of three aspects of the writer's lyrical prose. The first analyzes the author's tendency toward conceptual monologue; the second shows that his movement is qualitative and thematic while his form is spatial with metaphoric vision; and the third shows Khvylovyi's tendency to transform external worlds into inner landscapes.

924. Illnytskyj, Oleh S. "Futurist Polemics with Xvyl'ovyj during the Politfront Period." In: *Studies in Ukrainian Literature*, edited by Bohdan Rubchak. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1984-1985. pp. 221-48. (In: *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.*, vol. XVI, nos. 41-42).

In October 1927 Ukrainian futurists started their own independent monthly journal called *Nova generatsiia* (New Generation), which appeared until December 1930. *Literaturnyi iarmarok* (Literary Fair), an official organ and successor to the controversial VAPLITE, was viewed as a haven for Khvylovyi and his associates, A. Liubchenko, K. Burevii, P. Tychyna, and others. The author examines in some detail polemics between the "New Generation" and Khvylovyi's group using several contemporary Soviet sources. A substantial number of articles have been written on Mykola Khvylovy (1893-1933), one of the most prominent Ukrainian writers in the 1920s. Thus, for example, Danylo Struk writes about "Tupyk or Blind Alley: *Val'dshnepy* of M. Khvylovyi" (*Canadian Slavic Studies* 2:239-51 1968), and more recently Dolly M. Ferguson wrote about "Lyricism and the Internal Landscape in Early Creative Prose of Mykola Khvylovyi" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 43:4:427-41 December 1976). A number of his works were translated into English, e.g., *Stories from the Ukraine*, translated with an introduction by George S. N. Luckyj (New York, Philosophical Library,

1960. 234p.), which includes six stories, and *The Cultural Renaissance in Ukraine: Polemical Pamphlets 1925-1926*, edited, translated, and introduced by M. Shkandrij (see entry 925), which covers some of Khvylovyi's essays. The complete works of Khvylovy were published by Smoloskyp—*Mykola Khvylovyi-Tvory v 5-kh Tomakh*, edited by Hryhory Kostyuk (New York, Smoloskyp, 1978-1986. 5v.).

925. Khvylovy, Mykola. *The Cultural Renaissance in Ukraine. Polemical Pamphlets, 1925-1926*. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1986. 266p.

This volume represents the first English-language collection of Mykola Khvylovy's polemical writings, translated, edited, and introduced by Myroslav Shkandrij. Though Khvylovy's outspoken advocacy of an independent literary course for Ukrainian literature led to severe conflict with Stalin's regime, and ultimately to his own suicide in 1933, the issues he raised have survived both him and his antagonists. After his tragic death, Stalin saw to it that Khvylovy's name was expunged from the annals of Ukrainian literature. Thus was the fate of one of the most talented of the post-revolutionary Ukrainian prose writers decided.

After a foreword by George S. N. Luckyj and a detailed introduction by Shkandrij, the volume introduces Khvylovy's three letters to literary youth: "On Satan in a Barrel or On Graphomaniacs, Speculators and Other Prosvita Types," which ridicules Iacovenko as representative of all that is uncultured in Ukrainian society; "On Copernicus of Frauenburg or the ABC of the Asiatic Renaissance in Art"; and "On Waters of the Demagogy or the Real Address of Ukrainian Voronskyism, Free Competition, VUAN, etc." These are followed by "Quo Vadis?" and "Thoughts against the Current" (*Dumky proty techii*), which use symbolism and metaphor to develop the images of Europe, *prosvita*, the Asiatic renaissance, and art. But it was Khvylovy's third series, "Apolo- gist of Scribbling" (*Apolohety pysaryzmu*) that caused the greatest stir. This essay called for cities to be de-Russified and the Ukrainian Republic to be given rights equal to the Russians. All of the essays are compellingly written, full of striking images and inspired wit. Concluding the text is a previously unpublished pamphlet, "Ukraine or Little Russia," in which Khvylovy accuses the Communist Party in Ukraine of not doing enough to Ukrainize public life because the party was dominated by Russians or culturally Russified elements who represented the worst colonial-settler mentality. Khvylovy spoke as a Ukrainian communist in a Ukrainian communist state, and his challenge to the central

authority of the party coincided with the dramatic growth of the national movement in Ukraine. His writings reflected a passionate concern for cultural and political questions of the day. This volume presents the essential core of Khvylovy's argument against the communist "establishment" and defines the course of the literary discussion of those years.

Reviews: R. Stites. *Slavic Review* 46:2:337-38 (Summer 1987)

Kobylians'ka

926. Kopach, Alexandra. "Language and Style of Olha Kobylianska." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1967. 301p.

Beginning with the historical development of Ukrainian literary language at the end of the nineteenth century, the author probes the linguistic and stylistic development of Olha Kobylianska's writings. Dr. Kopach investigates the writer's colorful and innovative contributions to Ukrainian prose, analyzing her creation of a world concerned with man's psychic aspect, her use of the rich folkloric and colloquial phraseology of the Ukrainian peasant, her exploitation of man's spiritual life in its emotional and intellectual manifestations, and her careful choice of imagery, style, and content. The lexical structure and development of Ukrainian prose are carefully analyzed to show how new symbolic functions and implications arose.

Korniichuk

927. Tymchyshyn, Roman Eugene. "Alexander Korneichuk: A Representative Playwright of the New Soviet Era." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1968. 342p.

This study examines three representative plays by Alexander Korneichuk (Korniichuk) according to the principles of the Soviet socialist-realist theory of art. *Platon Krechet* is concerned with the problems of Soviet intelligentsia; *Bohdan Khmelnytskyi* is a historical epic; and *In the Steppes of Ukraine* the author discusses the collectivization of farming. The author concludes that in each of the plays Korneichuk selected a topic of great significance to the Party at that time and attempted, through his plot and characterization, to help the Party reach its goals. There are several translations of Korniichuk's plays usually published in magazines and journals. Foreign Languages Pub. House issued in the 1960s *Wings: A Play in Four Acts*, translated from the Russian by John Gibbons (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub.

House, 196-? 131p.), which was originally published in Ukrainian in 1954.

Korolenko

928. Garcia, Raul Alejandro. "The Making of Vladimir Korolenko as Writer and Public Man, 1853-1885." Ph.D. diss., Stanford University, 1982. 422p.

Beginning with a biographical description, this study analyzes the various factors that affected the intellectual, ideological, and aesthetic development of Vladimir Korolenko, a Ukrainian by birth. While the influences of his upbringing and education were important, it was the six years of internal exile that clarified his ideals and goals. This part of the study is based on an examination of Korolenko's letters, memoirs, and first nine short stories. The ninth story is particularly important, since it marks Korolenko's decision to become a writer and expresses his reasons for becoming a public man. The thesis also provides an account of the generation of "grandsons," their populist disillusionment, ideological development, and commitment to public work.

929. Gibson, Gregg Nicklas. "Korolenko and His Short Stories." Ph.D. diss., Vanderbilt University, 1975. 263p.

Focusing primarily on the themes and stylistics of Korolenko's prose fiction, the author endeavors to re-evaluate Korolenko's short stories and his place in nineteenth-century Russian literature. Following an introductory biography, which details Korolenko's early life and environment, the author describes the literary figures and movements that contributed to his individuality as a writer. He reaches the conclusion that Korolenko's *belles lettres* show a synthesis of message and art combined with a unique stylistic approach and that he was an important link between the "democratic writers" and the "pre-revolutionary writers."

930. Haslett, David Malcolm. "The Influence of the Populist Ideas on the Literary Works of V. G. Korolenko." Ph.D. diss., Cambridge University, 1974. 281p.

One of the trends within the *Narodnichestvo* movement was the Subjectivist school, among whose prominent members were Lavrov and Mikhailovsky. These two writers first attracted Korolenko to this "pro-people" movement of the 1870s. In his study the author analyzes the "jettisoning of the tactical course of orthodox Narodnichestvo in favor of the personalist ideas of the Subjectivists" as illustrated

in Korolenko's stories. Mikhailovsky's influence on Korolenko's work and Korolenko's views on Marxism are also discussed.

931. Hastie, Ruth Gordon. "Vladimir Galaktionovich Korolenko: The Writer and the Liberation Movement. 1853-1907." Ph.D. diss., Washington University, 1979. 654p.

The author's study of Korolenko's life and writings reveal that his radical, socialist goals were combined with a strong desire for revolutionary change and democratically mandated progress. Discussed in this work are Korolenko's involvement in the formation of the Union of Liberation, his ties to the progressive press, and the techniques he used to transmit the populist message and stimulate public awareness of the need for political and social change. The revolutionary events in Russia during 1905 and 1906 assist the author in summarizing the various aspects of Korolenko's career.

932. Seletski, Natalia Mikhailovna. "The Elements of Light in the Life and Fiction of V. G. Korolenko." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1964. 209p.

This study encompasses a detailed biography of Korolenko's life and writings, providing a technical analysis of the elements of light in the writer's fiction and newspaper *reportage*. Based on a detailed analysis of thirty manuscripts and five journalistic works, his light effects are categorized, and their moral and aesthetic significance are analyzed. The author defines the literary device and discusses the color imagery and other special problems, concluding that the recurrence of elements of light was the result of both Korolenko's innate drive toward light and the themes and milieu he chose to portray.

Kostenko

933. Olynyk, Marta D. "A Selected Bibliography of Works by and about Lina Kostenko." *Nationalities Papers* 7:2:213-20 (Fall 1979).

Lina Kostenko (1930-) is a contemporary Ukrainian poet and one of the earliest and most outstanding of the *shestydesiatnyky*, the Soviet Ukrainian writers of the post-Stalin period. Olynyk provides a brief introduction covering Kostenko's life and literary achievements, indicating that the only published bibliography of this outstanding poet can be found in volume four of the five-volume biographical source *Ukrains'ki pys'mennyky* (Ukrainian Writers), published in Kiev in 1960-1965. The biography lists works published in the Soviet Union and

abroad, including a few translations of Kostenko's poetry into English, e.g., "Four Poems" (*Ukrainian Review* 15:3:55-58 1968), and G. Luckyj's *Four Ukrainian Poets*, translated by Danylo Struk (1969. n.p.). Of other articles about Kostenko, one should mention Maria Ovcharenko's "Lina Kostenko—The Poet of the Freedom of Spirit and the Truth of the Word" (*Ukrainian Review* 21:1:21-30 1976).

Also translated into English is Vasyl' Stus, a poet of the younger generation who died in a Soviet concentration camp. See, for example, his *Selected Poems*, translated by Jaropolk Lasovsky (Munich, Ukrainian Free University, 1987. 166p.) as well as individual poems in *Ukrainian Review*, *Ukrainian Quarterly*, and other journals. Another dissident, Mykola Rudenko, was translated in several journals, and the reader should consult his *The Cross. A Poem* (Philadelphia, St. Sophia Religious Association, 1987. 29p.), which contains an informative introduction with biographical data by Professor L. Rudnytsky. (See also entry 968 for Stus.)

Kotliarevs'kyi

934. Pavlyshyn, Marko. "The Rhetoric and Politics of Kotliarevsky's *Eneida*." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:9-24 (Summer 1985).

A substantial volume of critical writings on Ivan Kotliarevsky (1769-1839), founder of modern Ukrainian literature and prominent playwright and poet, have been published in several languages. We recommend consulting M. Moroz's *Ivan Kotliarevs'kyi: Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk* ([Ivan Kotliarevsky: Bibliographic Guide] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1969), which provides a good inventory of works published about him in the Soviet Union. *Eneida*, a travesty of Virgil's *Aeneid*, was written in the tradition of several existing parodies of Virgil's epic at a time when popular memory of the Cossack Hetmanate was still alive. In addition to the significance of its theme, Pavlyshyn indicates that Kotliarevsky's "poetry and linguistic competence established the utility of vernacular Ukrainian as a literary language" (p. 23). There are several other essays about Kotliarevsky, e.g., older works by Clarence Manning—"Ivan Kotliarevsky" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 26:2: 164-70 Summer 1970) and Vera Rich's "Ivan Kotliarevsky—An Appreciation" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:3:331-34 Fall 1969). Unfortunately, *Eneida* and other works by Kotliarevsky have not been translated into English.

Kotsiubyns'kyi

935. Nowosad, Myron E. "Mysterious and Irrational Elements in the Works of Mykhailo Kotsiubyns'kyi and Theodor Storm." In: *East European Literature: Selected Papers from the Second World Congress for Soviet and East European Studies, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, September 30-October 4, 1980*. Edited by Evelyn Bristol. Berkeley, Calif., Slavic Specialties, 1982. pp. 43-56.

Surprisingly, very little has been published in English about Mykhailo Kotsiubyns'kyi (1864-1913), one of the finest Ukrainian writers of the late nineteenth century. Nowosad's article (also published in German) compares Kotsiubyns'kyi to Theodor Storm (1817-1888), a German short-story writer and poet. Approximately two dozen books of Kotsiubyns'kyi's prose were published during his lifetime, ranging from individual stories to larger collections. Edited by George Luckyj is Kotsiubyns'kyi's *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors*, translated by Marco Carynnyk with extensive notes and an essay on Kotsiubyns'kyi by Bohdan Rubchak (Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1981. 127p.). In addition, there are several translations prepared in the Soviet Union, e.g., *Fata Morgana. A Story of the Peasant Life and Sentiments*, translated by Arthur Bernhard (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1976. 150p.); *The Birthday Present and Other Stories*, translated from the Ukrainian by Abraham Mistetsky (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1973. 225p.); and *Chrysalis and Other Stories*, translated by J. Gural'sky (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1952. 257p.).
Reviews: *Shadows*. Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:4:397-98 (Winter 1981). L. M. L. Zaleska-Onyshkevych. *Slavic Review* 41:4:759-60 (Winter 1982). N. Pazuniak. *World Literature Today* 41:3:540-41 (Summer 1982)

936. Pedan-Popil, Nadiya. "Landscape in the Literary Works of M. Kotsiubynsky and A. Chekov." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1969.

Presented in this dissertation is a comparative study of the landscapes of M. Kotsiubynsky and A. Chekov. The author emphasizes the variety and beauty of the landscape descriptions, their importance in the development of the ideological content of the novels, and the artistic and stylistic means used for their creation.

M. Kulish

937. Kulish, Mykola. *Sonata Pathetique*. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1975.

110p. (Ukrainian Classics in Translation, no. 3).

Translated by George and Moira Luckyj, this play concerns the events surrounding the revolution of 1917-1920. Set in a small Ukrainian town, the characters join one of three camps—Ukrainian nationalist, communist, or Russian imperialist—and fight viciously with one another. In his comprehensive introduction, Professor R. Lindheim interprets Kulish's work from both ideological and structural viewpoints. His intimate knowledge of the material, presented in a readable manner, allows a greater understanding of the underlying symbolism of this work: "At first the desire for change gives birth to just a few minor gestures of rebellion ... but behind these irritating but harmless acts looms the real threat of greater turbulence, a threat based on the intense factional disputes among the respected and powerful leaders of the community, the members of the intelligentsia and the wealthy manufacturers and property owners" (p. 9). And as noted by Yar Slavutych in his review, "The translators are to be congratulated for their excellent work."

The play's colorful symbolism and originality of style leave a lasting impression upon the reader. Sadly, Mykola Kulish died in a Siberian concentration camp in 1942, and for many years Soviet censors have forbidden production of his play on the Ukrainian stage.

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:2:189 (Summer 1979)

938. Revutsky, Valerian. "Between *Sonata Pathetique* and *Optimistic Tragedy*." *Studia Ucrainica* 1:111-16 (1978).

Mykola Kulish (1892-1942?), a renowned playwright, wrote thirteen plays, six of which were published during his lifetime. Most of them were staged by the Berezhil theater under the direction of L. Kurbas. Forbidden by the censors to be staged in Ukraine, *Patetychna Sonata* (*Sonata Pathetique*) was translated into Russian and staged in Moscow and Leningrad from December 1931 to March 1932. Professor Revutsky offers an historiographical introduction about Kulish, indicating that in addition to such authors as N. Kuziakina and V. Kakkebush in Soviet Ukraine, many literary critics abroad analyzed works of Kulish, such as Ukrainians S. Hordynsky, H. Kostyuk, Y. Sherekh, F. Wolf in German, and L. Dyky and R. Lindheim in English. *Sonata Pathetique* is one of the most important works by Kulish, and the author discusses its influence on V. S. Vishnevsky's *Optimistic Tragedy*. Of several articles about Kulish in English we should mention Romana Bahrij-Pikulyk's "The Expressionist Experiment in Berezhil: Kurbas and Kulish" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:324-43 Summer

1972); Luba M. Dyky's "Some Aspects of the *Sonata Pathetique* by Mykola Kulish" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences* 11:1-2(33-34):158-91 1969-1972); W. Smyrniw's "The Symbolic Design of Narodnyy Malakhii" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 61:2:184-96 1983); and V. Tkacz's "The Golden Dissonance: Pavlo Tychyna's Poetic Imagery in Mykola Kulish's Narodni Malakhii" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 2:2:3-17 Fall 1977). *Sonata Pathetique* was translated from Ukrainian by George and Moira Luckyj (see entry 937).

P. Kulish

939. Luckyj, George S. N. **Panteleimon Kulish: A Sketch of His Life and Times.** Boulder, Colo., East European Monographs, 1983. 229p.

Using a historical-cultural approach to the material, Professor Luckyj portrays the life and accomplishments of Panteleimon Kulish, a significant figure in the nineteenth-century Ukrainian intelligentsia. Kulish lived a long and prolific life, turning out a prodigious number of works that traversed the entire spectrum of literature: short stories, novels, plays, poetry, biographies, translations, etc.

This monograph is divided into five chapters corresponding to the five distinct periods in his life. The first chapter, "The Promise," details Kulish's childhood in Voronezh as the son of an ancient Cossack family and descendant of Mykhailo Kulish. The ancestral family had petitioned for a title of nobility, and although the petition was granted, the title of *dvorianin* was not granted due to a technicality. This technicality was to have a profound effect on young Pan'ko's life: he was not allowed to register for academic credit at Kiev University, although he did manage to audit classes there. In a readable manner, Luckyj portrays Kulish's life as a young intellectual, teacher, and author in Kiev and St. Petersburg, and discusses his associations with contemporaries Taras Shevchenko, Mykhailo Maksymovych, and Mykola Kostomarov. The chapter concludes in 1847, the year Kulish was arrested for his activities in the Saints Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. The second chapter, "The Suspension," portrays the traumatic events surrounding Kulish's arrest, interrogation, imprisonment, and exile. Chapter 3, "The Fulfillment," describes the years 1856-1863, during which he developed a Ukrainian orthography, expounded on his *kulturnist*' philosophy, established a printing press in St. Petersburg, and published some of his most

famous works. His strained relationship with his wife and his liaisons with Oleksandra Mylorodovych, Marko Vovchok, Hanna Rentel, and others are also portrayed. The following chapter, "The Decline," reveals his fervent belief in the possibility of harmonious coexistence between Ukrainian and Russian cultures amidst the alienation and repression of 1863-1882. And finally, in "The Recovery," Kulish comes to terms with himself and society; he settles down with his wife on the *khutir* Motronivka and works on translating the Bible, Byron's poetry, Shakespeare's plays, and other projects until his death in 1897. The volume concludes with extensive notes, a selected bibliography of sources, and an index.

As noted by Romana Bahrij-Pikulyk in her review, "The author uses the right amount of detail, anecdote and quotation to make this work interesting to the nonspecialist as well as the specialist.... An important contribution to Ukrainian scholarship."

Reviews: R. Bahrij-Pikulyk. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:2:107-111 (Winter 1984). J. A. Barnstead. *Russian Review* 18:2:222-23 (April 1984). L. Rudnytsky. *Nationalities Papers* 12:1:144-45 (Spring 1984). P. Magocsi. *Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism* 13:1:155-56 (1986). M. Antonovych. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 22:1-4(85-88):229-33 (1985). D. B. Chopyk. *Slavic and East European Journal* 28:4:563-64 (Winter 1984). O. S. Ilnytskyj. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 18:4:487-88 (Winter 1984). V. Swoboda. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 27:1:108-109 (March 1985)

940. Pikulyk, Romana Bahrij. "The Individual and History in the Historical Novel: P. Kulish's *The Black Council*." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 24:2:152-60 (June 1982).

Based on her doctoral dissertation (see entry 911), this article by Dr. Pikulyk discusses the *Black Council* ("Chorna Rada") as a historical novel in the tradition of Sir Walter Scott, a concept brought out in the 1920s by literary critic Borys Neiman in one of his essays. She states, "The deep conflict, with its two protagonists, Shram and Petro, and its two poles, the black council and the 'khutir,' is the conflict between history and individual happiness. This deep conflict ends in favor of Petro, the 'khutir,' and individual happiness" (p. 159). Dr. Pikulyk also wrote an interesting essay, "The Use of Historical Sources in Taras Bul'ba and the Black Council" (*Studia Ukrainica*, no. 2, 1984. pp. 49-64), which indicates *The Black Council* was written as a direct challenge to Gogol's *Taras Bul'ba* and that the only feature these two works share is the romantic subject matter of the Cossacks. One should also mention Bahrij's "Sir Walter

Scott and Pantelejmon Kulish" (In: *Studies in Ukrainian Literature*, edited by Bohdan Rubchak. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1984-1985. pp. 135-73). It should be noted that Kulish's *Chorna Rada* was published in English as *The Black Council*, abridged and translated from Ukrainian by George and Moira Luckyj, with an introduction by Romana Bahrij-Pikulyk (Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1973. 125p.). There are several articles about Kulish, e.g., Ludmilla Bereshko-Hunter's "The Search for the Ideal Place in Panteleimon Kulish's *Chorna Rada*" (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:1:3-11 Fall 1976); George Grabowicz's "Three Perspectives on the Cossack Past: Gogol, Sevcenko, Kuliś" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:171-94 June 1981); and Roman Olynyk's "Panteleimon Kulish and his Yevgenii Onegin nashego vremeni" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 9:2:201-215 1967). The best treatment in English of Kulish's importance in Ukrainian literature is offered by George Luckyj in *Panteleimon Kulish: A Sketch of His Life and Times* (see entry 939).

Leskov

941. Bowers, Catherine D. "Leskov's Ukrainian Stories." Ph.D. diss., Bryn Mawr College, 1979. 202p.

Nicolaj Semenovic Leskov's 11 Ukrainian stories, written from 1877 until his death, illustrate his impressions of Kiev during the 1890s and 1900s and represent a continuation of the Ukrainian theme in Russian literature. This study focuses on these 11 stories and analyzes their thematic content in depth.

Livesay

942. Loeb, Luisa. "The Ukrainian Translations and Interests of Florence Randal Livesay." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University (Munich), 1976. 249p.

The author's purpose in this study is to reintroduce the works of Florence Randall Livesay, one of the first translators of Ukrainian literature into the English language. According to the author, Livesay's *Songs of Ukraine* and *Marusia* are very well done, as are many of her unpublished translations. The author asserts that in examining Livesay's translations it is evident that Canadian culture is enhanced through her work and that Ukrainian people living in Canada are more sensitively understood.

Malaniuk

943. Woychysyn, Julia. "The Poetical Personality of Ievhen Malaniuk." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1982. 274p.

Ievhen Malaniuk, a well-known emigré poet, explained in his works what he felt was wrong with the Ukrainian people and what should be done to remedy the situation. His life, essays, and poetry are analyzed in this study in terms of the ideological and artistic positions expressed in his prose and the formal aspects of his poetry. A biographical sketch is included in the first chapter. The author concludes that Malaniuk's work is surprisingly consistent and that his "greatness as a poet is amplified by his erudition as an essayist."

Orest

944. Slavutych, Yar. "The Poetry of Mykhaylo Orest and Its Background." Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1955. 128p.

Mykhaylo Orest began writing in 1918 during the short existence of the independent Ukrainian National Republic. Though his roots were in Kievan neoclassicism, he developed an original philosophy of good and evil which became the dominant force in his work. His volumes of original poems (published in Ukrainian) *Echo of the Years* (Lviv, 1944), *Soul and Destiny* (Augsburg, 1946), and *The Realm of the World* (Philadelphia, 1952) are studied in detail, and his contributions to Ukrainian poetic language are discussed.

Pidmohyl'nyi

945. Pidmohyl'ny, Valerian. *A Little Touch of Drama*. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1972. 192p. (Ukrainian Classics in Translation, no. 1).

This work was first published in the magazine *Zhyttia i revoliutsiia* (Life and Revolution) in Kiev in 1930, under the title *Nevelychka drama*. It was announced for republication in Ukraine in 1969, but has yet to appear.

The introduction to the novel, by George Shevelov, presents a detailed analysis of the work, which was Pidmohyl'ny's second and last novel. This love story centers on Marta Vysotska, a clerk in Kiev, and her passion for Yuri Slavenko, a biochemist whose experiments with proteins are linked with the author's philosophy of life. Using the universal theme of love as the backdrop for the story, the author interjects

jealousy, intrigue, and the passions and sufferings common to all who have known love. "The central conflict of *A Little Touch of Drama* is between the rational and the irrational, whether the latter is love, art, or a feeling of national identity" (p. 12). About Pidmohyl'nyi himself, Shevelov writes, "People have become for the author the formulae of chemical reactions and his bitter skepticism is only lightly covered with thin irony and the mathematical composition of the novel which leads ... from the intoxication with love, ridiculed by the chapter titles taken from cheap operettas and romances, to complete isolation, parodied by an allusion to the classical Ukrainian subject of the seduced girl..." (pp. 14-15).

The novel is translated here by George and Moira Luckyj, who state in their preface: "Pidmohyl'nyi was arrested in 1934 ... deported to a concentration camp where he most probably died. After Stalin's death, when some writers were posthumously rehabilitated, Pidmohyl'nyi's works remained banned and they are not available even today to Soviet readers" (p. 8). The novel's depiction of the complex bureaucracy of life in Soviet Ukraine of the 1930s is a valuable addition to existing English-language literature on Ukraine.

Reviews: R. Hantula. *Slavic and East European Journal* 27:1:91-92 (Spring 1973). V. Revutsky. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:4:613-14 (1973)

946. Pinchuk, Jaroslav R. "The Concept of 'Rurbanism' in V. Pidmohyl'nyi's *Misto*." *Studia Ucrainica* 1:129-32 (1978).

Valerian Pidmohyl'nyi's *Misto*, a controversial novel originally published in 1928, is the subject of a great deal of literature in Ukrainian. The literature is written primarily by Ukrainian emigré critics, since the author was arrested by Stalin's regime. The novel was published in the wake of the phenomenal cultural upheaval in Ukraine during the 1920s, and it deals with the daily routines of Kievan citizens during that time. Using this opportunity, one should also mention Maxim Tarnawsky's " 'Nevtomnyi honets v maibutnie': An Existential Reading of Valerian Pidmohyl'nyi's *Misto* " (*Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 4:2:3-19 Fall 1979). Probably one of the best assessments of Pidmohyl'nyi in English was provided by Professor George Shevelov in "A Disturbance in the Protein," the introduction to a translation of Pidmohyl'nyi's *Nevelychka drama* (In: *A Little Touch of Drama*. Translated from Ukrainian by George and Moira Luckyj. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1972. 191p.). Unfortunately, *Misto* has never been translated into English.

Polotsky

947. Hippiisley, A. R. "Simeon Polotsky as a Representative of the Baroque in Russian Literature." Ph.D. diss., University of Oxford, 1968. 349p.

This thesis provides a brief description of the life of Simeon Polotskyi (1628-1680). A brief account of the Mohyla Academy in Kiev includes a discussion of the controversy over its Latin-based curriculum and Western outlook. Major themes in Polotskyi's poetic works are examined in the context of a Baroque outlook, and elements of Baroque style are examined. The role of emblematic literature is also discussed. The author concludes that Polotskyi cannot be fully understood if he is studied solely in the self-contained context of Russian or Ruthenian literatures. His background is primarily Latin, not Greek, his outlook is basically Western, and his works contain foreign influences.

Potebnia

948. Fizer, John. "Psychologism in Russian Literary Scholarship: Alexander Potebnia and His School." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1960. 261p.

The first part of this work presents the literary theory of Potebnianism, which considers imagery to be the central problem of literary theory and criticism. The second part of the study examines the applied criticism of Potebniasts. Critical works written by such followers of Potebnia as Dimitrii N. Ovsianiko-Kulikovskii, Arkadii Gornfeld, and Timofei Rainov are discussed. In the concluding chapter, the author looks at the affinities between Potebnianism and Russian symbolism, formalism, and imaginism.

Pushkin

949. Burns, Virginia Marie. "Pushkin's *Poltava*: A Literary Interpretation." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1977. 387p.

Pushkin's narrative poem "Poltava" is thoroughly analyzed, including the narrative, characterization, and poetic structure. Previously accepted interpretations are critically reviewed, and a new theory on the dichotomy between the author's romantic and political plotting methods is advanced. The author concludes the study by demonstrating that Pushkin's attitude toward Mazepa and the Ukrainian rebellion was

not categorical condemnation, but his own complex and coherent point of view.

950. Pauls, John P. **Historicity of Pushkin's "Poltava."** New York, Ukrainian Quarterly, 1962. 47p.

Originally published in the *Ukrainian Quarterly* (vol. 17, nos. 3 and 4, Autumn 1961), this brief study examines the historic poem written by Pushkin in 1828 and first published in 1829, viewing it as one of his best works. According to the author, Pushkin as a poet, and not as a historian, gave a fairly accurate historical evaluation of the Poltava battle. Unfortunately, this great Russian poet was not accurate about Peter's "stern measures" to keep Ukraine obedient and did not mention the massacre of Baturyn and the Zaporozhian Sich. Of special interest is the author's analysis of Pushkin's *Mazepa* and the historical Mazepa, as well as the fate of Motria Kochubei. Pushkin glorifies Peter the Great and describes Charles XII as a daring adventurer. The study is well documented with references to numerous Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Swedish sources.

951. Pauls, John P. **Pushkin's "Poltava."** New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1962. 108p. (Ukrainian Studies Series, English Section, vol. 1).

Dr. Pauls' book consists of four parts. The "Light and Shadows of 'Poltava'" serves as a sort of introduction, providing a brief summary of the author's thinking on this subject along with a brief overview of Soviet publications. "Voynarovsky' and 'Poltava'" provides a comparison between Ryleyev and Pushkin. "Historicity of Pushkin's 'Poltava'" is a brief treatment of some historical facts as presented by Pushkin, indicating, among other things, that "although Pushkin depicted the general events preceding the Battle of Poltava accurately on the whole, Mazeppa, the main character of his poem, was portrayed in the damning phraseology of Peter's propaganda letters...." (p. 47). In the last chapter, "Pushkin's Dedication of 'Poltava,'" Pauls attempts to clarify Pushkin's mysterious dedication of his poem. Pauls is also the author of several brief articles: "Two Treatments of Mazeppa: Ryleyev's and Pushkin's" (*Slavic and East European Studies* 7:1:97-109 1963); "The Tragedy of Motrya Kochubey" (*The Ukrainian Review* [London] 12:2:73-83 Autumn 1965); and, with R. LaVerne, "Mazepa in World Literature" (*The Ukrainian Review* [London] 18:2:62-69 Winter 1971).

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *The Ukrainian Review* (London) 11:1:96-97 (Spring 1964). T. Mackiw. *The Ukrainian Review* (London) 12:1:88-89 (Spring 1965)

Rilke

952. Karpinich, Walter. "Ukrainian Themes and Their Sources in Rainer Maria Rilke's *Stories of God*." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1973. 105p.

The 13 stories contained in Rainer Maria Rilke's *Stories of God* have been closely tied to Rilke's journey to Russia during the Spring of 1899. Upon his examination of the work, however, the author finds that only three of the 13 stories contain Ukrainian themes, elements, and/or have Ukrainian sources, and only one reflects a Russian motif. The aim of this study is to analyze those tales that are Slavic in substance, pointing out Ukrainian characteristics and providing insight into Rilke's sources.

953. Rothe, Daria Alexandra Reshetylo. "Rilke and Russia—A Re-Evaluation." Ph.D. diss., The University of Michigan, 1980. 322p.

Rainer Maria Rilke traveled in Russia and Ukraine, and the influences of this experience on his work can be found through an analysis of his writings, diaries, and letters, many of which were recently published in the USSR. His observations are supplemented by the reminiscences of Lou Andreas-Salome, Rilke's companion on the two trips. The author of this study demonstrates in detail the Russian and Ukrainian influences in Rilke's work from 1899 to 1926. She analyzes these works, translates the Russian poems, and discusses the importance of his contacts.

Semenko

954. Ilnytzkyj, Oleh. "Anatomy of a Literary Scandal: Myxajl' Semenko and the Origins of Ukrainian Futurism." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:4:467-99 (December 1978).

In this article, the author provides a brief background for the development of Ukrainian futurism in the 1920s in Ukraine and indicates that several elements lying beneath the invectives and emotionalism motivated this "scandal." First, Semenko was not producing literature, but some kind of verbal abomination. Second, in attacking Shevchenko, Semenko undermined not only Ukrainian literature, but also Ukrainian political interests. Dr. Ilnytzkyj claims that Semenko and Ukrainian futurism cannot be compared to VAPLITE, MARS, or any other literary group in the 1920s. Semenko is properly understood only within the avant-garde context of Western European and Russian futurism.

Shevchenko

955. Gitin, Vladimir. "The Reality of the Narrator: Typological Features of Ševčenko's Prose." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 9:1:85-117 (June 1985).

Shevchenko's prose is generally considered the weakest part of his literary legacy. Usually literary critics examine Shevchenko's prose against the background of his own poetry or as a part of contemporary prose. The author provides a brief summary of most important writings on this topic, a majority of them done in the Soviet Union, and examines in more detail Shevchenko's *Diary* as well as some of his prose written in Russian. In conclusion, Mr. Gitin states that "the world of the narrator defines the place of characters in Ševčenko's tales, either as identified with the narrator or as subordinated to him. The stance of the narrator always dominates Ševčenko's prose" (p. 117). On this topic, the reader might want to consult Ray Lapica's "Shevchenko's Nine Russian 'Novels'" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 37:1:25-41 Spring 1981).

Shevchenko's prose was not translated into English as much as his poetry. As an example we can mention Shevchenko's *Selected Works: Poetry and Prose* (Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1964. 469p.), which contains excerpts of his *Diary* and novels originally published in Russian, and *Selections*, translated from Ukrainian in English by John Weir (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian, 1961. 142p.), which contains Shevchenko's autobiography and some fragments of his novels.

956. Grabowicz, George G. **The Poet as Myth-maker: A Study of Symbolic Meaning in Taras Ševčenko**. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1982. 170p.

Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861), the greatest Ukrainian poet, has had a tremendous volume of literature written about him, with hundreds of monographic studies done in Ukrainian and other languages. A two-volume bibliography covering the period 1839-1959 and published in Kiev contains approximately 10,000 entries with another 10,000 bibliographic items appearing in a supplementary volume covering 1960 to 1964. Probably another 10,000 items were published since 1964, or simply not covered by the Soviet bibliography. As Ladislav Matejka points out, in purely quantitative terms, such a flood of printed material can be compared with writings about Walt Whitman in the United States or Rainer Maria Rilke in Germany. This, per se, represents a challenge to any new writer on Shevchenko, and as reviewers indicate, this

challenge was met by Professor Grabowicz with mixed results. As this small book argues, myth serves as the underlying code and model of Shevchenko's poetic universe, and in five chapters Professor Grabowicz argues that Shevchenko's myth and structure are shattered on three levels: the individual, the family, and the larger community. The poet's symbolic system has been analyzed by many literary critics, recently by George Luckyj. Dr. Onyshkevych points out in her review that "while one savors Grabowicz's decoding of the poet's symbols according to specific systems, several elements detract from his work: his patronizing and denigrating approach to earlier studies of Shevchenko and his scoffing at simplified or literal interpretations of some poems even for school children.... One also questions the accuracy of some translations quoted in the study. The reader would have preferred more thorough editing: the elimination of typographical errors, better separation of translated texts from the body of the commentary, a more balanced index, and the inclusion of a bibliography" (p. 355). The reader may also be interested in Grabowicz's "The Nexus of the Wake: Ševčenko's Trizna" (In: *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:1:320-47 1979-1980).

Reviews: R. Bahrij-Pikulyk. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 25:4:600-601 (December 1983). J. A. Barnstead. *Russian Review* 42:2:230-31 (April 1983). V. Bennett. *Slavic and East European Journal* 27:3:396-97 (Fall 1983). G. S. Luckyj. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:2:100-102 (Fall 1982). L. M. L. Onyshkevych. *Slavic Review* 43:2:354-55 (Summer 1984). L. Rudnytzyk. *Polish Review* 28:3:95-97 (September 1983). L. Matejka. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 6:4:533-36 (December 1982)

957. Luckyj, George S. N., ed. **Shevchenko and the Critics, 1861-1980**. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1980. 522p.

The publication of this volume coincided with the 120th anniversary (1981) of the death of Taras Shevchenko, who is considered to be the Ukrainian nation's greatest poet. Born a serf, liberated at age 24, exiled for 10 years at age 33, and pardoned in 1857, Shevchenko died alone 4 years later at age 47. He led a tragic but creative life; his influence on the literary and intellectual life of Ukraine was enormous, but his poetic works have not been received without controversy. Professor Luckyj states in a brief editorial note: "Although the significance of Shevchenko's work has never been in doubt, its interpretation has varied a great deal. He has been acclaimed a prophet of national liberation, a rebel in the cause of social justice, a peasant seeker for God's truth, an atheist, and many

other things, so that often his significance as a poet has been lost in the ideological struggle about him."

This volume's goal is to provide a selection of the most significant criticism relating to Shevchenko, including pre- and post-revolutionary criticism written by Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians around the world. Interpretations cover the spectrum: nationalist, socialist, and Marxist. A lengthy introduction by Professor Bohdan Rubchak is followed by 27 articles and essays, arranged chronologically from P. Kulish's "Graveside Oration" of 1861 to G. Grabowicz's "A Consideration of the Deep Structures in Shevchenko's Works" written in 1980. Contributions by distinguished scholars include M. Drahomanov's "Excerpts from Shevchenko, the Ukrainophiles, and Socialism," V. Antonovych's "Shevchenko and Ukrainian History," and Professor Luckyj's own "The Archetype of the Bastard in Shevchenko's Poetry." These are integrated with works by such prominent authors as the aforementioned P. Kulish and Ivan Franko ("Foreword to Shevchenko's 'Perebendia'"). Translations are provided by Dolly Ferguson and Sophia Yurkevych, and the quality of the work is consistently high throughout the volume. The articles and essays can be classified into three areas: Shevchenko as fighter for social justice, as a leader in the struggle for national liberation, and as a literary grand master. One criticism of the volume, noted in the review by Y. Slavutych, is that "omission of the soft sign (usually represented by an apostrophe) makes Ukrainian similar to Russian. For example *poletyt'* is transliterated in the book as *poletyt* (p. 139)."

Other interpretations of Shevchenko's writings include *The Poet as Mythmaker: A Study of Symbolic Meaning in Taras Ševčenko* by George Grabowicz (see entry 956) and two articles written by Professor Luckyj entitled "Shevchenko Studies One Century after the Poet's Death" (*Slavic Review* 21:4:722-35 December 1962) and "Ševčenko and Blake" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:94-115 March 1978). See also *Shevchenko—Poet and Artist of Ukraine. 4 Selections of Articles for the 175th Anniversary of His Birth*. A. Gregorovich, ed. (Scranton, Pa., Ukrainian Fraternal Association, 1989. 83p.).

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 23:3:355-56 (September 1981). V. Bennett. *Canadian-American Slavic Studies* 16:1:128-29 (Spring 1982). M. Tarnawsky. *World Literature Today* 56:1:142-43 (Winter 1982)

958. Lysiak, Julian. "Archaisms in the Poetical Works of Taras Shevchenko." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1951. 178p.

Taras Shevchenko consciously interwove archaisms from the Old Slavonic and Ukrainian languages into his poetical works to better convey the richness and color of the epoch. Based on *The Complete Anthology of the Works of Taras Shevchenko*, the author has arranged Shevchenko's archaisms according to the contemporary phonetical and morphological grammatical system. In this study, Dr. Lysiak considers the archaic expressions in Shevchenko's anthology as a whole and provides a comprehensive analysis of their meanings, their classifications, and their functions.

959. Sloane, David. "The Author's Digressions in Ševčenko's 'Hajdamaky': Their Nature and Function." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:3: 310-33 (September 1978).

There are many articles in English about Shevchenko's poetry. Probably not a single work of this great poet has elicited more critical comments than "Hajdamaky." David Sloane's article is one of the more interesting contributions in this area, summarizing the most important previous writings on this topic including those by such authors in the Soviet Union as H. Viazov's'kyi, B. Navrots'kyi, I. Ivakin, and others. According to the author, even in the historical digressions, Shevchenko never relinquishes the role of lyric poet and only gradually subordinates the strictly intimate sphere of experience to the more pressing historical imperative.

It is impossible in such limited space to mention all important articles dealing with Shevchenko's poetry. Here we list as examples only a few covering several different aspects. Thus, George Shevelov wrote about "Ševčenko contra Pushkin" in *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* (16: 41-42:119-34 1984-1985), and the same issue also carried Bohdan Rubchak's "Images of Center and Periphery in the Poetry of Taras Shevchenko" (*ibid.*, 16:41-42:81-118 1984-1985). V. Svoboda and R. Martin contributed to a well-known theme—"Shevchenko and Belinsky Revisited" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 45:4:546-62 October 1978). The late Professor E. Pyziur wrote about "Taras Schevchenko and Edmund Burke: Similarities and Contrasts in Their Ideas of Nations" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 14:11-38 1978-1980); R. Koropec'kyj on "T. Ševčenko's 'Davydovi psalmy': A Romantic Psalter" (*Slavic and East European Journal* 27:2:228-44 1983); and Walter Smyrniw on "The Treatment of the Ballad of Shevchenko and His Contemporaries in Relation to Western Balladry" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 12:2:142-74 1970). For listings of older articles with brief

annotations, the reader should consult Roman Weres' *Ukraine. Selected References in the English Language* (see entry 18, pp. 222-28, including a selected number of editions of his works on pp. 228-29).

Speaking about the most important editions of Shevchenko's poetry we should mention one of the oldest, edited by Clarence A. Manning, *Taras Shevchenko. The Poet of Ukraine. Selected Poems* (London, Mitre Press, 1961. 128p.), which contains translations of 38 poems with introduction and notes by Victor Svoboda. One of the most comprehensive works in this respect is *The Kobzar. The Poetical Works of Taras Shevchenko* (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1964. 563p.), translated from Ukrainian by C. H. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell, which contains not only an informative preface but also the largest number of poems translated by both authors into English. There are obviously several Soviet collections published in Kiev or Moscow. One of the more interesting is a parallel-text translation in Ukrainian and English: *Taras Shevchenko. Selected Poetry. Illustrated with Reproductions of Drawings, Sketches, Outlines, Etchings by Taras Shevchenko* (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1972. 332p.), edited by E. Kyrlyuk. A list of all translations done during 1890-1965 is provided by Marta Tarnawsky (see entry 939). One of the most recent translations is *Selections, Poetry and Prose*, translated by T. Shevchenko (Kiev, Dnipro, 1988. 339p.). See also Zinaida Tulub, *The Exile. A Biographical Novel of Taras Shevchenko*, abridged. Translated from the Ukrainian by Anatole Bilenko (Kiev, Dnipro, 1988. 394p.).

960. **Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861.** A Symposium edited by Volodymyr Mijakovsky and George Y. Shevelov on behalf of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States. S. Gravenhage, Mouton, 1962. 302p. (Slavic Printings and Reprintings, no. 31).

This well-edited collection of nine articles, seven of which were prepared for this symposium, includes the works of such well-known scholars as G. Shevelov ("The Year 1860 in Shevchenko's Work"), J. Lawrynenko ("Shevchenko and His Kobzar in the Intellectual and Political History of a Century"), M. Shlemkevych ("The Substratum of Shevchenko's View of Life"), V. Petrov ("Shevchenko's Aesthetic Theory: An Approach to the Problem"), P. Zaytsev ("Shevchenko's Creative Process"), P. Odarchenko ("Shevchenko in Soviet Literary Criticism"), as well as V. Mijakovsky ("Shevchenko in the Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius"), and D. Horniatkevych ("Problems in Evaluation of Shevchenko's Art as a

Painter"). As Clarence Manning indicates, "this is really a unique collection, carefully prepared and edited.... It is only a pity that the editors have seen fit to use a highly artificial system of transliteration...." (p. 181).

There are many articles in English on similar topics, e.g., an older classic by Stepan Smal-Stocki, "Shevchenko's Mind and Thought" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 2:2(4):227-38 1952), and a well-done survey by Y. Boyko, "Taras Shevchenko and West European Literature" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 34:77-98 1956) with enlarged Ukrainian version translated by Victor Svoboda (London, Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, 1956. 64p.), and B. Kravtsiv's "Taras Shevchenko's Poetry in Foreign Translations" (In: *Taras Shevchenko. Povne Vydannia Tvoriv*. Chicago, M. Denysiuk, 1959-1964. vol. 12, pp. 4-26). Of other articles one should mention E. Malaniuk's "Shevchenko and Ukrainian National Idea" (*Ukrainian Review* 11:38-55 June 1955) and on the same topic C. A. Manning's "Taras Shevchenko, The Poet of Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 9:118-26 Spring 1953). There are a number of more recently written articles, e.g., T. Mackiw's "A Biographical Sketch of Taras Shevchenko" (*Ukrainian Review* 25:32-43 Summer 1978) and J. Rozumnyi's "Byzantism and Idealism in the Aesthetic Views of Taras Shevchenko" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 19:2:193-206 June 1977). Certain aspects of Shevchenko's activities are also treated in short pamphlets, e.g., *Ivan Keivan's Taras Shevchenko, the Artist*, edited by S. Hordynsky (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, 1964. 84p.), and *Christian Ideology of Taras Shevchenko*, written by Metropolitan Ilarion Ohienko (Winnipeg, Volyn Pub. Committee, 1964. 102p.). There are, unfortunately, very few biographical studies of Shevchenko published in English. A noted Ukrainian poet, Maxym Rylsky, with Alexandr Deich, prepared the brief and popularly written *Taras Shevchenko. A Biographical Sketch* (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1979. 99p.), and John Weir wrote *Bard of Ukraine: An Introduction to the Life and Works of Taras Shevchenko* (Toronto, National Jubilee Committee of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, 1951. 64p.), written from a communist point of view. One should also mention Luka Myshuka's *Shevchenko and Women: Women in the Life and Work of Taras Shevchenko* (Jersey City, N.J., Ukrainian Press and Book Co., 1940. 94p.).

There are a number of government publications covering certain aspects of Shevchenko's activities, e.g., *The Shevchenko Statue of Liberty in the Nation's Capital* (Washington, D.C.,

Government Printing Office, 1964. 149p.) and *Europe's Freedom Fighter. Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861, A Documentary Biography of Ukraine's Poet Laureate and National Hero* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1960. 45p.). Unfortunately, most of these publications have only limited scholarly value. **Reviews:** G. S. N. Luckyj. *Slavic Review* 63:22: 4:781-82 (December 1963). C. A. Manning. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 20:2:180-81 (December 1963)

961. Zaitsev, Pavlo. **Taras Shevchenko. A Life.** Edited, abridged, and translated with an introduction by George S. N. Luckyj. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1988. 284p.

This is the only full biography of Shevchenko in English, translated from the Ukrainian edition that was confiscated in 1939 by Soviet authorities and eventually updated by the author from his proofs for publication in 1955. Professor Zaitsev, one of the best-known authorities on Shevchenko, was the editor of the collected works of Shevchenko in 14 volumes sponsored by the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw, and Shevchenko's biography is the first volume in the set. This edition of Shevchenko's works was reprinted by M. Denysiuk in Chicago in 1961-1963. Zaitsev's study is one of the best biographies of this great Ukrainian poet, and only Y. Kyrlyuk's *T. H. Shevchenko: zhittia i tvorchisti* (T. H. Shevchenko: Life and Work), published first in 1959 and reprinted in 1964, approaches Zaitsev's standards. Another Soviet work is the collective study by Y. Kyrlyuk, Y. Shabliovsky, and V. Shubrovsky, entitled *T. H. Shevchenko: Biografiia* (T. H. Shevchenko: Biography) published in 1964 which, in spite of the usual Soviet bias, offers a number of important details on the poet's life. Zaitsev's biography consists of five parts: "Childhood and Youth 1814-38"; "The Maturing Artist 1838-43"; "The Ukrainian Journeys 1843-47"; "Arrest and Exile 1847-57"; and "Back to Freedom 1858-61." A glossary and selected bibliography list all important editions of Shevchenko's works as well as works in English containing biographical data. As usual, this translation by Professor Luckyj is very well done, and Zaitsev's study is indispensable for studying not only Shevchenko but also the whole period of modern Ukrainian literature.

Skovoroda

962. Hantula, Richard Michael. "Skovoroda's *Garden of Divine Songs*—A Description and

Analysis." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1976. 390p.

The nature and function of Skovoroda's *Garden of Divine Songs* are examined, beginning with a look at the context in which the *Garden* arose. The author continues with an analysis of the intricate workings of Skovoroda's poetic garden, indicating that the individual poems in the *Garden* can be seen on different levels, but that the collection as a whole may be conceived as a large and very complex emblem. In his conclusion, the author states Skovoroda's poetry is "worthy of serious consideration for its attempt to grapple with the fundamental and eternal plight of the human spirit at sea in a world of appearances and grief."

Slavutych

963. Chopyk, Dan B. "In Search of a Lost Past: The Ukrainian Poetry of Yar Slavutych." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 25:1:50-63 (Spring 1979).

Yar Slavutych (1918-), one of the most prolific of emigré authors, is a product of cataclysmic times, as Dan Chopyk states. In this brief biographical sketch of Yar Slavutych, Dr. Chopyk concentrates on major themes in Slavutych's poetry, starting with the first collection, "The Songs of Earing," published in 1945. There are several other contributions about this prominent poet, literary critic, and linguist, e.g., Orysia L. Prokopiw's "Yar Slavutych as a Translator of Shakespeare's Sonnets" (In: *Tvorchist' Iara Slavutycha: Staty i retsenzii*. W. T. Zyla, ed. Edmonton, Jubilee Committee, 1978. pp. 200-206) and Volodymyr Zyla's "Yar Slavutych's *Moia Doba*: A Poem of Intense Personal Involvement" (*World Literature Today* 55:3: 420-23 1981). Slavutych, a retired professor from the University of Edmonton, was fortunate to have his collective works published in 1978 (*Zibrani tvory, 1938-1978*. Edmonton, Slavuta, 1978. 408p.) as well as the more recently published collection *Zhyvi smoloskypy* (Living Torches. Edmonton, Slavuta, 1983. 125p.). There are a number of English translations of the author's works, e.g., *Oasis: Selected Poems*, translated from Ukrainian by Morse Manly (New York, Vantage Press, 1959. 63p.); *Conquerors of the Prairies: Parallel Text Edition*, translated by R. H. Morrison and others (3rd ed. Edmonton, Slavuta, 1984); and his well-known *The Muse in Prison: Seven Sketches of Ukrainian Poets Killed by Communists and Twenty-Two Translations of Their Poems* (Jersey City, N.J., Svoboda, 1956. 62p.), a translation of a Ukrainian work published in 1955.

Less fortunate in regard to English translations is an outstanding emigré poet, Theodosii Os'machka. See, for example, his *Red Assassins. A Factual Story Revealing How the Ukraine Lost Its Freedom* (Minneapolis, T. S. Denison, 1959. 375p.).

Stefanyk

964. Chernenko-Rudnytsky, Alexandra. "Expressionism in the Works of Vasyl' Stefanyk." Ph.D. diss., Ukrainian Free University, 1986.

This study places Vasyl' Stefanyk within the artistic context of his time. It also evaluates him as a writer of international stature, showing that the greatness of his work lies in his ability to unite expressionistic elements with Ukrainian themes and to utilize folkloric and scenic description as the basis for comment on the human condition. The task of the monograph is to demonstrate the characteristic features of expressionism found in Stefanyk's works, as well as to underscore the parallels of world view and stylistic imagery that are shared by other writers of that period. It also examines the differences between impressionism and expressionism. Stefanyk's mastery of style and structure and the controversial criticism of his work are discussed in the final chapters.

965. Medwidsky, Bohdan. "The Language of Stefanyk's Novellas: An Analysis of the Vocabulary." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1977.

An analysis of Stefanyk's novellas, using word-count methodology, shows that Stefanyk used stylized dialect forms to portray illiterate peasant characters and, to a lesser extent, older educated persons of peasant origin. Word-count methodology and its application to literary texts are discussed as well as the concept of dialect, particularly in Stefanyk's works. The author confirms Struk's hypothesis about the novella genre and provides some details about Stefanyk's life and works.

966. Struk, D. S. **A Study of Vasyl' Stefanyk: The Pain at the Heart of Existence.** With Foreword by L. S. N. Luckyj. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press, 1973. 200p.

Originally prepared as a doctoral dissertation (see entry 967), Dr. Struk's monograph makes a significant contribution to English

writings about Stefanyk. As Professor Luckyj indicates, "although virtually unknown in the West, Vasyl' Stefanyk is a Ukrainian prose writer whose work merits much greater attention ... his work remains little known and is often misunderstood even by Slavic specialists" (p. 7). The material is presented in five chapters providing a good chronology of his life and accomplishments as well as summarizing all previous criticism in Ukrainian and other languages. In the appendix Dr. Struk translated 13 of Stefanyk's novellas and included a very comprehensive bibliography of existing literature up to 1972. It should be noted that there were several other translations of Stefanyk into English, most notably *The Stone Cross* (Toronto, 1971), and a number of articles about Stefanyk, especially I. Klynovyi's "Vasyl' Stefanyk's Heroes on Reality" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 28:28-36 1971). "The Dramaturgy of Grief: Vasyl Stefanyk's *Syn*" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 10:1:39-48 Summer 1985) was written by Stefanyk's son and Olesia Rosalion. One should also mention Stefanyk's *Maple Leaves and Other Stories* (Kiev, Dnipro Pub., 1988. 102p.), which includes 15 novellas and was translated from Ukrainian by Mary Skrypnyk.

Reviews: A. Humesky. *Slavic and East European Journal* 18:1:92-94 (Spring 1984). J. Rozumnyj. *Slavic Review* 33:2:403-404 (June 1974). Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 29:4:397-98 (Winter 1973). Y. Slavutych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 15:4:612-13 (1973)

967. Struk, Danylo. "Vasyl' Stefanyk: His Study of the Pain at the Heart of Existence." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1970. 329p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *A Study of Vasyl' Stefanyk: The Pain at the Heart of Existence* (see entry 966).

Stus

968. Stus, Vasyl. **Selected Poems.** Translation and editorial work by Jarolpolk Lasov's'kyi. Introduction by Jurij Shevelov. München, Ukrainische Freie Universität, 1987. 166p.

Several translations of poems by Vasyl Stus are available in journals published in English, and selected poems are also published in Ukrainian, e.g., *Palimpsesty*. This is an adequate translation of several poems by this outstanding

literary figure who died in a Soviet concentration camp. Mr. Lasovs'kyi has not used English idioms that would have helped to provide a satisfactory rendering of the rich Ukrainian language of the poet. Of special interest to the English reader is a comprehensive foreword by Jurij Shevelov describing the literary career of the poet, with pertinent comments about individual poems, most of them written in concentration camps.

Sverstiuk

969. Sverstiuk, Ievhen. **Clandestine Essays.** Translated with an Introduction by George S. N. Luckyj. Littleton, Colo., Ukrainian Academic Press and Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1976. 100p.

Ievhen (Evhen) Sverstiuk, born in Volhynia in 1928, became a leading literary critic in the 1950s and after the fall of 1964 was dismissed from work for his outspokenness. His essay, "A Cathedral in Scaffolding," was published in 1970 in Paris, and "Ivan Kotliarevs'kyi Is Laughing" appeared in Germany in 1972. Both works are written in Ukrainian, and Professor Luckyj provides a brief bibliography of Sverstiuk's writings in his introduction. Although Sverstiuk's essays were never published in Ukraine, they enjoyed wide clandestine circulation, and the first was written in response to the novel *Sobor* (Cathedral) by a noted Ukrainian writer, Oles' Honchar, which appeared in 1968 and sparked much critical controversy (Oles Honchar. "The Cathedral. Translated by Martha Olynyk." *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 1:1:51-61 Fall 1976). In March 1973 Sverstiuk was sentenced for his views to seven years in a concentration camp and five years in exile. *Clandestine Essays* ends with a translation of his "Final Plea before the Court" and, as Struk indicates, "The translation of this as well as of the two essays reads very smoothly, although at times Luckyj was forced to condense and simplify the original."

The previously mentioned Oles' Honchar is one of the most widely translated Ukrainian writers. Several examples include his *Standard-Bearers*, translated by N. Jochel (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1955); *The Cyclone*, translated by Alice Ingman (Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1972); *The Share of Love*, translated by David Sinclair-Loutit (Moscow,

Progress, 1980); *Man and Arms*, translated by Anatole Bilenko (Kiev, Dnipro, 1985); and others.

Reviews: J. S. Reshetar, Jr. *Slavic Review* 38:2: 358 (June 1979). W. Veryha. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:1:131-33 (March 1978)

Symonenko

970. Shankovsky, Igor. **Symonenko. A Study in Semantics.** Munich, Ukrainisches Institut für Bildungspolitik, 1977. 212p.

Vasyl Symonenko (1935-), one of the most prominent Ukrainian poets during the Khrushchev period, had a number of books published during his short lifetime and after his death, e.g., *Vyno z troiand* (L'viv, Kameniar, 1965), *Zemne tiazhinnia* (Kiev, Molod', 1964); *Poezii* (Kiev, Molod', 1964); *Bereh chekan'* (Munich, Prolog, 1965; 2nd ed., 1973) and others, including his famous "Diary" (cf. Walter Odajnyk's "The Diary of a Soviet Ukrainian Poet: Vasyl Symonenko." *Yale Review* 58:563-71 1969). Many of his works were also translated into English, e.g., *Granite Obelisks*, translated with introduction by M. Freishyn Chirovsky (Jersey City, N.J., Svoboda, 1975. 143p.), which provides parallel Ukrainian and English texts of his poetry. Shankovsky's work is the only monographic treatment of this dissident who, along with L. Kostenko, I. Drach, and others, created the well-known group of *shestydesiatnyky* in Ukraine. There are several chapters in the book, e.g., "Vasyl Symonenko and His Background," "The Diary Named *Marges of Thought*," "Thirteen Short Stories," "Two Fairy Tales for Adults," and "Poetry of Courage and Anger." The book concludes with a selected bibliography, an index, and several appendixes, including some excerpts from newspaper articles about Symonenko. His "Diary" (Shchodennyk) was first published in *Ukrains'kyi Visnyk*, an underground Ukrainian publication, and later abroad.

Teliha

971. Teliha, Olena. **Boundaries of Flame. A Complete Collection of Poetry.** Compiled and translated by Orysia Prokopiw. Baltimore, Smoloskyp Publishers, 1977. 134p.

There are several published collections of poetry by Olena Teliha in Ukrainian, e.g., the first, *Dusha na storozhi* (The Soul on Guard), appeared in 1946, and the fullest collection of her poetry was edited in 1947 by O. Zhdanovych in *Prapory dukha* (The Banners of the Spirit). Individual poems were translated in several journals, e.g., in *Nazhe zhyttia* in 1953, in *Ukrainian Review* in 1963 (translations by Vera Rich), etc. Orysia Prokopiw wrote a brief article about Teliha in *Ukrainian Review* ("Olena Teliha," *ibid.*, 1:2:57-67 Summer 1973), and also included a brief introduction in this book, indicating its scope. This is a bilingual text of Teliha's poetry with Ukrainian text facing the English translation. Thirty-seven poems are included, a few more than in Zhdanovych's anthology. Olena Teliha (1907-1942) was an outstanding poet in Ukrainian literature of the 1930s, and her detailed biography is found in Zhdanovych's collection. Prokopiw essentially summarized in English what was written by Zhdanovych, telling the reader about the German occupation of Ukraine, the arrest of Teliha with her husband in Kiev in 1942 on charges of nationalism, and her death in Baby Yar on February 13, 1942. A brief bibliography of secondary sources will assist the reader in locating additional information about this outstanding poetess, probably second only to Lesia Ukrainka.

Tychyna

972. Grabowicz, George. "Tyčyna's Černihiv." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:1:79-114 (March 1977).

After *Zamest' sonetiv i oktav, Černihiv* (Chernyiv), which first appeared in 1920, is Tychyna's most heavily censored collection of poetry. First, the author traces the history of Soviet printing of this collection of poetry, describing with concrete examples the history of censorship. Thus, for example, after 1931 all editions of Tychyna's poetry retained only two poems from this collection, and in more recent times two more poems have been "rehabilitated," making half of the collection accessible to the general reader. Professor Grabowicz also wrote "A Decade of Tyčyniana" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 2:1:119-29 March 1978). Tychyna, one of the most prominent Ukrainian poets, is almost unknown to the English reader because only one anthology has been published,

i.e., *Selected Poetry* (Kiev, Dnipro, 1987). On the other hand, he is translated into more than ten languages, e.g., Korean, Chinese, Czech, Polish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, etc., not counting Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union. Many Ukrainian collections of poetry published in the Soviet Union or abroad contain a number of Tychyna's poems, e.g., *Anthology of Soviet Ukrainian Poetry*, edited by Z. Honcharuk (Kiev, Dnipro, 1982. 462p.); and *Land of Soviets in Verse and Prose*, compiled by V. Tsybin (Moscow, Progress, 1982. pp. 155-56).

In regard to the works of Tychyna's contemporaries, only a few translations have been done, e.g., Maxim Rylsky's *Selected Poetry* (Kiev, Dnipro Pub., 1980. 165p.). Rylsky (1895-1964) was one of the more important Ukrainian poets, advocating classical verse forms. This selection is not adequate, and hopefully a more substantial work will be published abroad. A similar situation exists with Oles' Honchar. Again, most translations are not adequate, e.g., *Man and Arms. A Novel*, translated by Anatole Bilenko (Kiev, Dnipro, 1985. 326p.). In 1948 two parts of his *Praporonosti* were translated—*Standard-Bearers: A Novel*, translated by N. Jochel (Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1948. 331p.). Many translations were made from Russian instead of Ukrainian, e.g., Mykhailo Stel'makh's *Let the Blood of Man Not Flow* (translated from the Russian by Eve Manning and Olga Shartse. Moscow, Foreign Languages Pub. House, 1962. 325p.). This is a translation of *Krov liuds'ka ne vodytsia*. Yurii Yanovsky also has done several translations, mostly published in journals. Recently Dnipro released his *The Horsemen: A Novel* (Kiev, Dnipro, 1989. 148p.).

Ukrainka

973. Bida, Constantine. *Lesya Ukrainka*. Life and Work by Constantine Bida. Selected Works translated by Vera Rich. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1968. 259p.

The greatest Ukrainian poetess, Lesia Ukrainka (Kosach-Kvitka, Laryssa, 1871-1913), made a substantial contribution to the development of Ukrainian Modernism and its transition from Ukrainian ethnographic themes to more universal subjects. This monograph, sponsored by the Women's Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, contains a very readable discussion of Lesia Ukrainka, a biography with numerous references to existing literature

prepared by Professor Bida, and translations of "Robert Bruce" (1903), "Cassandra" (1907), "The Orgy" (1913), "The Stone Host" (1912), and "Contra Spem Spero."

There are several other translations of the poetess' works, notably *The Spirit of Flame. A Collection of the Works of Lesya Ukrainka* (Translated by Percival Cundy; foreword by Clarence H. Manning. New York, Bookman Associates, 1950. 320p.), which contains a large number of lyrical poems as well as a selection of dramatic poems and dramas, e.g., "On the Ruins," "Babylonian Captivity," "The Noblewomen," etc. Some translations of Lesya Ukrainka were also published in Soviet Ukraine, e.g., *Hope, Selected Poetry* (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1975. 141p.). Of many articles about Lesya Ukrainka one should mention Volodymyr Derzhavyn's "The Dramatic Works of Lesya Ukrainka" (*Ukrainian Review* 3:34-42 1956); Natalia Pazuniak's "Lesya Ukrainka—Ukraine's Greatest Poetess" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 27:237-52 1971); and Ivan Svitlychnyi's "Steel Does Not Rust" (*Ukrainian Review* 18:38-44 June 1971). Also of interest are Jaroslav Rozumnyj's "Conflicting Ideas in Lesya Ukrainka's 'Stone Host'" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 15:3:382-89 1973); Stephen Chorney's "Don Juanian Motif in Lesya Ukrainka's Dramaturgy" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 35:2:156-66 Summer 1969); Wolodymyr Zyla's "A Prophetess Fated to Be Disbelieved: Lesya Ukrainka's 'Cassandra'" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 38:3:281-89 1982); and Bohdan Romanenchuk's "Lesya Ukrainka and French Literature" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 41:3-4:224-31 Fall-Winter 1985). The only biography is Semen M. Shakhov'skyi's *Lesya Ukrainka: A Biographical Sketch* (Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1975. 118p.), translated from Ukrainian and published in Kiev.

Reviews: V. O. Buyniak. *Slavic Review* 29:146-47 (1970). G. Luckyj. *Slavic and East European Journal* 13:264-65 (1969). E. A. Harvey. *Ukrainian Review* 3:1:95-96 (1968)

Vovchok

974. Burachynskyj, Roxolana Maria. "The Theme of Freedom in the Life and Works of Marko Vovchok." Ph.D. diss., Vanderbilt University, 1977. 289p.

This is a chronological study of the theme of social and inner freedom in the works of Marko Vovchok, the first professional woman writer in nineteenth-century Ukrainian and Russian literature to introduce the theme of the emancipation of women. Her greatest achievement was the richness of her Ukrainian, a synthesis of folk-poetic and standard-literary

Ukrainian, which contributed to the development of the language in the era of Ukrainian realism.

There are several articles about this outstanding Ukrainian writer (real name Maria Vilinska-Markovych), e.g., Percival Cundy's "Marco Vovchok" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 3:116-25 Winter 1947) or Yar Slavutych's "Marko Vovchok: A Ukrainian Scourge of Russian Selfdom" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 14:363-67 Spring 1958). Several novels by Marko Vovchok were translated into English and published in journals and magazines. One of the most famous of her works is *Marusia*, first translated into French in 1875 and published in English translation in 1890 (*Marusia: A Maid of Ukraine*. From the French of P. J. Stahl by Cornelia W. Cyr. New York, Dodd, Mead, 1890. 268p.).

Vynnychenko

975. Pohorilyj, Semen. "The Unpublished Novels of Volodymyr Vynnychenko." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1971. 255p.

Four of Vynnychenko's unpublished novels—*Deposits of Gold*, *The Eternal Imperative*, *Hospital for Lepers*, and *Now It's Your Turn, Stalin!*—are examined for stylistic, thematic, and structural peculiarities. The author finds that all four novels develop the same humanistic themes and ideals presented by Vynnychenko in his famous science-fiction novel *The Sun's Machine*, concluding that the style of these four novels approximates that used in Vynnychenko's earlier prose and poetry.

976. Struk, Danylo Husar. "Vynnychenko's Moral Laboratory." In: *Studies in Ukrainian Literature*. Edited by Bohdan Rubchak. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1984-1985. pp. 275-88. (*Annals*, vol. 16, nos. 41-42).

This issue of *Annals* contains a number of articles about Vynnychenko, not all of them covering his literary activities. One of the more interesting was written by Professor Struk and addresses the moral values of this outstanding Ukrainian writer, one of the most prominent political figures during the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1920. According to the author, "Vynnychenko's readers paid more attention to the application of the ethical concept of 'honesty with one's self' than to the concept itself. Thus, they were prone to accept the illustrative material as instructive. Vynnychenko was chastised because readers refused to understand, despite his frequent explanations, his own approach to morality and even less to his

literary method of exploring ethical dilemmas" (p. 276). Defending his thesis, Struk analyzes "Chesnist' z soboju" and other works, concluding that Vynnychenko did not propagate extreme individualism, total amorality, prostitution, free love, or an animalistic abandon to lust.

Studies in Ukrainian Literature also contains articles by I. L. Rudnytsky, e.g., "Volodymyr Vynnyčenko's Ideas in the Light of His Political Writings" (pp. 251-74); E. Lashchuk's "Vynnyčenko's Philosophy of Happiness" (pp. 289-326); W. Smyrniw's "Prediction and Prognoses in Vynnyčenko's *Sonjašna Mašyna*" (pp. 327-40); L. M. L. Zaleska-Onyshkevych's "Utopia, Eutopia or Tutopia" (pp. 341-52); V. Revutsky's "How to Save Your Marriage and Other Matters of Love: Vynnyčenko and Maugham" (pp. 353-60); L. Rudnytsky's "The Disinherited Dramatist: On the Reception of Vynnyčenko's Plays in Germany"

(pp. 361-76); and D. A. Di Marco's "A Note on Emma Gramatica and Volodymyr Vynnyčenko" (pp. 377-84).

Zabolockij

977. Jack, William Francis. "Three Worlds of Nikolaj Zabolockij." Ph.D. diss., University of Michigan, 1977. 215p.

Basing his study on research begun by Jurij Lotman regarding the importance of spatial relationships in Zabolockij's poetry, the author expands on Lotman's study to encompass all of Zabolockij's work. Adding a horizontal axis to Lotman's vertical system, he divides the poet's work into three worlds: the flat, the tall, and the proportioned. Dr. Jack concludes the study with a discussion of man's place in all three worlds.

Introduction

This chapter covers four related disciplines: music, theater, film, and dance. One of the smaller chapters in this bibliography, it annotates 27 books, articles, and doctoral dissertations, with several more titles mentioned in annotations. In general, the material is of uneven quality, and very few are scholarly works; this is especially true in the areas of music and film.

Music is subdivided into four sections covering general works, *dumy*, folk songs, and special topics. Unfortunately, there is not a single historical study in English on Ukrainian music that will offer the reader a general overview of this subject. Such studies or overviews exist in Ukrainian and other languages, e.g., M. Hrinchenko's *Istoriia ukrains'koi muzyky* ([History of Ukrainian Music] Kiev, 1922; reprinted New York, 1961), A. Rudnytsky's *Ukrains'ka muzyka* ([Ukrainian Music] Munich, Dniprova Khvyla, 1963), or L. Arkhymovych's *Narysy z istorii ukrains'koi muzyky* ([Outlines of History of Ukrainian Music] Kiev, Ukrains'ka Dumka, 1964. 2v.). Even for the Soviet period, apart from a few articles by Kytasty or Kulikovich, there is nothing similar to V. Dovzhenko's *Narysy z istorii ukrains'koi radians'koi muzyky* ([Outlines of History of Soviet Ukrainian Music] Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1957-1962. 2v.). However, the reader will find a good anthology (sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies) of Ukrainian *dumy*, and a scholarly work on the plainchant tradition in southwestern Rus', based on a doctoral dissertation. For a general overview in English the reader should consult several articles on Ukrainian music written by W. Wytwycky, Z. Lysko, and A. Olkhovsky in the second volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (see entry 38).

The situation is no better in regard to Ukrainian theater. The reader will find several articles about Les Kurbas and an article by H. Luzhnytsky pertaining to the history of Ukrainian theater, but not much more. Nothing similar to D. Antonovych's *Trysta rokiv ukrains'koho teatru 1619-1919* ([Three Hundred Years of Ukrainian Theater, 1619-1919] Prague, 1925; reprinted 1989) or even N. Kuziakina's *Narysy ukrains'koi radians'koi dramaturhii* [Outlines of Ukrainian Soviet Dramaturgy] (Kiev, 1958-1963. 2v.) exists. One must again consult articles by V. Revutsky and V. Haievsky in the above-mentioned encyclopedia.

The subject area of films is represented by Carynnyk's monograph on Dovzhenko, one doctoral dissertation about this outstanding man in the Ukrainian film industry, and two filmographies. The reader must consult I. Koshelivets' article on cinematographic art in *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* for a brief bibliography of most important monographs in this area, all of them written in Ukrainian. A brief article on film written by I. Koshelivets is also found in volume 2 (pp. 884-86) of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (see entry 37).

Music

General Works

978. Koshets, Alexander. **Genetic Relationship of Classification of Ukrainian Ritual Songs.** Winnipeg, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 1943. 13p.

Alexander Koshets (1875-1944) was a conductor with extraordinary abilities. Under his direction the Ukrainian Republican Capella (later Ukrainian National Chorus) toured Europe and America. Unfortunately, very little about him or by him is available in English. His present work discusses ritual songs, including a number of them that date back many years. Mr. Koshets has also authored *Spohady* ([Memoirs] Winnipeg, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 1947-1948. 2v.).

On this topic the reader may also consult Humphrey Kowalsky's *Ukrainian Folk Songs: A Historical Treatise* (Boston, Stratford Co., 1925. 76p.), which includes English-language excerpts of some very well-known songs. A brief biographical sketch about Koshets was written by George W. Simpson and entitled *Alexander Koshets in Ukrainian Music* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 1945. 32p.). One of the most essential works on Koshets is *Alexander Koshetz: Religious Music*, edited by Zenowij Lysko (New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1978. 736p.), which includes 5 liturgies, 82 religious songs, and 15 chants and psalms. The book is published in Ukrainian.

979. Kulikovič, M. "Stalin and Post-Stalin Elements in Soviet Ukrainian Music." *Ukrainian Review* (Munich) 7:83-92 (1959).

The author describes in some detail the situation in Ukraine during Stalin's time, e.g., the 10-Day Festival of Ukrainian Art held in Moscow in 1936, which focused on the "Song on Stalin" by M. Rylsky, set to music by L. Revutsky. The major theme of this article is the Sovietization of the national arts including music, and Kulikovič illustrates this policy with numerous examples. In March 1956 the twentieth plenary meeting of the Union of Composers of Ukraine was held in Kiev, and steps were taken to gradually "liberalize" party objectives. Unfortunately, this interesting article, one of very few on this subject in English, lacks documentation. Occasionally, the reader will find an article on music or on a composer in *Ukrainian Weekly* or other newspapers and journals published in English. As an example we can cite

Wasył Wytwyckyj's "Mykhailo Hayvoronsky, The Bard of the Ukrainian Army" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 6:170-74 1950), covering the life and accomplishments of a Ukrainian composer who lived in the United States from 1923 until his death in 1949. Probably one of the better monographs on this subject is A. Olkhovsky's *Music under the Soviets* (New York, 1955), which was published many years ago and covers Ukrainian music as well.

980. Kytasty, Hryhoriy. **A Few Reflections on Ukrainian Music under Soviet Rule.** New York, The Eastern European Fund, 1954. 125p.

Written by a well-known composer and artistic conductor of the Shevchenko bandura chorus, this small monograph covers several important circumstances hindering the development of Ukrainian music in the Soviet Union. In the first chapter the author discusses the artistic movement in Ukraine immediately after the February Revolution, concentrating on Koshets' choir, the Leontovych Musical Society, the State Musical Opera, etc. After the trial of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (S.V.U.), most artists and organizations were subjected to the Party's dictatorship. In one of the chapters Kytasty dwells on the so-called "ethnographism" of Soviet-Ukrainian art as "a means of annihilation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia." Speaking about the repertoire of various choirs in Ukraine in the 1930s, Kytasty states that they became absurd, starting most concerts with songs about Stalin and other communist leaders.

981. Lutsiv, Volodymyr. "'Kobza-Bandura' and 'Dumy' and Their Significance in the History of Ukrainian People." *Ukrainian Review* 13:53-70 (March 1966).

In addition to the several selections and anthologies of Ukrainian songs mentioned in this section, there are only a few articles of scholarly interest pertaining to music. One such article was written by V. Lutsiv, a well-known bandurist and singer. In his article the author offers historical background on the development of bandura melodies and discusses several well-known historical *dumy*. A brief bibliography concludes the article. There are several articles about bandura, e.g., *School of Bandura in New York. An Album*, 1978, edited by S. Kindzeriavyy-Pastukhiv (New York, Friends of the School of Bandura, 1978. 125p.), which provides a short history of this musical instrument, the school, and the most important students and teachers.

982. Osinchuk, Juliana. "The Piano Works of Viktor Kosenko." Ph.D. diss., Juilliard School, 1981. 217p.

Viktor Kosenko (1896-1938), composer, pianist, and pedagogue, made major contributions to music, particularly in the area of piano works. This dissertation includes a survey of Ukrainian music, Kosenko's biography, and a description of his piano works. Appendixes provide a chronological listing of his compositions and a thematic catalog with principal melodies of his published works.

Dumy

983. **Ukrainian Dumy.** Translated by George Tarnawsky and Patricia Kilina (pseudonym of Patricia Nell Warren). Toronto, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1979. 219p.

This is the first edition of Ukrainian *dumy* to be published in the West. This bilingual anthology presents 33 of the folk-hero epics of Cossack Ukraine. Using an innovative approach, Dr. Natalie K. Moyle, a specialist in folklore, introduces the *dumy* and places these fascinating examples of Ukrainian oral literature in the context of world folk literature. The introduction provides information on content, performers and performance, verse structure, and *duma* scholarship, concluding with extensive references to Ukrainian and English sources. And as noted by Y. Slavutych in *Ukrainian Review*, Moyle's "comparison of the heroes of the Ukrainian epics with those in *Chanson de Roland* and *Nibelungenlied* and the characterization of the *dumy* from the viewpoint of 'a combination of heroism and tragedy' (p. 12) are most illuminating" and "translations by G. Tarnawsky and P. Kilina are good and inclined rather to poetic criteria than to exact rendering." Among the masterpieces translated are: "The Death of a Cossack Bandurist," "A Dream," "The Storm on the Black Sea," and "Conversation between the Dnieper and the Danube." The parallel texts provide an excellent method of comparison for the student and scholar alike.

For further study, the *Antolohiia ukrains'koi liryky* (compiled by Orest Zilynskyi, Oakville, Ontario, Mosaic Press, 1978. 440p.) provides a comprehensive grouping of Ukrainian classical poetry created during three centuries and an in-depth survey of the genre by the compiler.

Reviews: Y. Slavutych. *Ukrainian Review* 29:4: 94-95 (Winter 1981). Y. Slavutych. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:3:443-44 (September 1980). M. Tarnawsky. *Nashe Zhyttia* 38:6:11-12 (June 1981).

Folk Songs

984. **Two Hundred and One Ukrainian Folk Songs.** New York, Surma Books and Music, 1971. 136p.

First published in 1943, this new edition adds very little. It includes the Ukrainian national anthem, introductory narrative to Ukrainian folk songs, musical lyrics, and notes. All the songs have been translated into English.

There are several other anthologies in this area, e.g., Denys Sichynskyi's *Ukrainian Christmas Carols* (New York, Surma Book and Music Co., 1960. 32p.), which includes 24 carols with piano music. A good selection for choirs is offered in J. Dziobko's *My Songs: A Selection of Ukrainian Folk Songs in English Translations* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Pioneer's Library, 1958. 102p.). Classical authors are assembled by Honore Ewach in *Ukrainian Songs and Lyrics: A Short Anthology of Ukrainian Poetry* (Winnipeg, Ukrainian Publishing Co., 1934. 80p.), and children's songs are presented in Mykola Fomenko's *Ukrainian Youthful Melodies for All Ages: Two Part Chorus with Piano, and Separate Arrangements for School Violin Ensemble and Piano Solo* (New York, Ukrainian Institute of America, 1957. 96p.). George Foly offers a large selection of traditional songs in Ukrainian and English in his *Let's Sing Out in Ukrainian*, with musical calligraphy by S. Chepyha (Saskatoon, Canuk Pub., 1977. 268p.). Andrew Gregorovich, editor of *Forum*, provides a brief selection entitled *Kobzar: Ukrainian Folksongs* (Toronto, Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada, 1959. 32p.).

Special Topics

985. Antonovycz, Myroslaw, and Irene R. Makaryk. "Musical Brain-Drain: The Ukrainian Influence on Russian Liturgical Music." *Studia Ukrainica* 2:121-39 (1984).

Since the middle of the seventeenth century, Ukrainian musicians and Ukrainian music have been continuously imported to Russia. This phenomenon had a negative effect on the development of musical life in Ukraine, but it had a positive effect on Russian culture, introducing such elements as polyphonic music, Kievan notation, new church melodies, and the tradition of choirs. Both authors discuss this process in some detail, emphasizing liturgical music and the synodal books of chant. One of the most important books on the liturgical music of the Russian church, which also

contains a large number of Ukrainian liturgical elements, is the *Sputnik psalomshchika* (1916), reprinted in New York in 1959.

Dr. Antonovych is also the author of *The Chants from Ukrainian Hermalogia* (Netherlands, A. B. Creighton, 1974. 203p.).

986. Dolskaya-Ackerly, Olga. "The Early Kant in Seventeenth Century Russian Music." Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 1983. 319p.

A sacred strophic song in three parts, the early *kant* was representative of non-liturgical expression when Russo-Ukrainian relations were a crucial factor in the country's cultural development. The *kant* is believed to have originated from the Polish *kantyczki*. Based on micro-filmed sources of two seventeenth-century manuscripts from the State Historical Museum in Moscow, the author explores the origins of the early *kant* and attempts to place the time of its arrival on Muscovite soil.

987. Edmunds, Catherine J. "Pushkin and Gogol' as Sources for the Librettos of the Fantastic Fairy Tale Operas of Rimskij-Korsakov." Ph.D. diss., Harvard University, 1985. 328p.

Rimsky-Korsakov often adapted his opera librettos from great works of literature. This study analyzes texts by Pushkin and Gogol' and their use by Rimsky-Korsakov as sources for the librettos of the fairy tale operas "Majskaja noc'" (1880), "Noč' pered roždestvom" (1895), "Skazka o care Saltane" (1900), and "Zolotoj petušok" (1908). The author indicates that the compositional techniques of Pushkin and Gogol' allowed Rimsky-Korsakov to include additional motifs, characters, and genre pieces from folk tradition and to supplement the original verbal information with the dramatic use of musical motifs.

988. Ficca, Robert Joseph. "Study of Slavic-American Instrumental Music in Lyndora, Pennsylvania." Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1980. 235p.

This study analyzes attitudinal changes toward Slavic-American music in Lyndora between 1902 and 1980. The music of the Polish, Slovak, Russian, and Ukrainian peoples is examined for similarities and differences. The music of each ethnic group is categorized by its uses, such as for weddings, dances, festivals, and folk dancing. Forms and performance of music are traced from the early immigrants to the present.

989. Roccasalvo, Joan L. *The Plainchant Tradition of Southwestern Rus'*. Boulder, Colo., East European Monographs, 1986. 185p.

The first five chapters of this work summarize the history of the Rusyns. With the demise of Kiev in the thirteenth century, political conditions in the Southwest (Kiev-Lviv-Subcarpathian Rus') developed differently from those in the North (Novgorod-Moscow). Affected by outside influences, two separate and distinct chant traditions grew out of the same source—the indigenous *znamenny* chant. The Rusyns preserved the *znamenny* chant tradition largely through the oral tradition transmitted from Kiev and Lviv. The *Tserkovnoje Prostopinije* (Plainchants of the Church), compiled by Bokshai and Malnich in 1906, is presently the major source of Rusyn chant and represents the written record of their oral tradition. This is discussed by the author in some detail in the subsequent five chapters. Six appendixes, a bibliography, and an index conclude this specialized study.

990. Roccasalvo, Joan L. "The Plainchant Tradition of Southwestern Rus': Kiev-Lviv-Subcarpathian Rus'." Ph.D. diss., The Catholic University of America, 1985. 190p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *The Plainchant Tradition of Southwestern Rus'* (see entry 989).

991. Shtokalko, Zinovii. *A Kobzar Handbook*. Translated and annotated by Andrij Hornjatkevych. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1980. 364p. (Research Report, No. 34).

This is the first comprehensive bandura handbook in English. Most handbooks since Khotkevych's first one in 1909 emphasize technique and repertoire; this one raises a number of questions about the very nature of the instrument. Zinovii Shtokalko (1920-1968) was a prominent physician and bandurist and this work is divided into two parts: "Introduction," about the origin of the bandura, and a "Manual," describing in some detail technical aspects, e.g., right hand, left hand, triads involving an octave, chords, exercises for both hands, etc., a total of 46 brief chapters. Will be of essential help to many bandura enthusiasts, including non-Ukrainians.

Theater

General Works

992. Kiselyov, Yosip. *Dramatic Art in the Soviet Ukraine*. Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1979. 228p.

This is a translation from Ukrainian by a publishing house that specializes in literary works. The work emphasizes the Soviet period, but also briefly covers such well-known pre-Revolutionary artists as I. Karpenko-Karyi, M. Zankovetska, M. Starytsky, N. Uzhviy, and others. The emphasis is on prominent Soviet artists and writers such as M. Kulish, I. Kocherha, I. Mykytenko, A. Holovko, Y. Yanovsky, Y. Mamontov, O. Korniychuk, as well as A. Buchma. Unfortunately, the translation is not of high quality, but in view of the little available material in English, this monograph will assist the uninitiated.

993. Lewin, Paulina. "The Staging of Plays at the Kiev Mohyla Academy in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:320-34 (September 1981).

At the turn of the eighteenth century a school theater flourished at the Mohyla Academy in Kiev. The playwrights and directors of the school theater were professors, their students served as actors, technicians, and stagehands, and the audience was comprised of students and invited guests. The author offers a short historical introduction to the Kiev Mohyla Academy as well as to the development of theater in the Russian empire. While emphasizing the Mohyla Academy, Lewin offers a number of interesting details about certain performances. She is also the author of "Drama and Theater at Ukrainian Schools in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries: The Bible as Inspiration of Images, Meanings, Style, and Stage Productions" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 7:1-2:93-122 June 1984) as well as "The Ukrainian School Theater in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries: An Expression of Baroque" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:54-65 March 1981). A very good overview of Russification policy during the nineteenth century is offered by Professor Valerian Revutsky in "The Act of EMS (1876) and Its Effect on Ukrainian Theatre" (*Nationalities Papers* 5:1:67-78 Spring 1977).

994. Luzhnytsky, Hryhor H. "Liturgical Elements in the History of Ukrainian Theater." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:200-209 (Fall-Winter 1987).

One of the best-known specialists in the history of Ukrainian theater, Dr. Luzhnytsky offers in this survey-type article a short overview of the history of Ukrainian theater starting with the medieval period. According to the author, the older, first period is from the tenth to the seventeenth century, including the primitive pre-Christian theater, the princely theater, liturgical drama, and the national folkloric theater. The

newer, second period includes the Cossack baroque theater (from the eighteenth century to 1881), the "pobutovyi theater" (from 1881 to 1917), and the modern theater (since 1918). The essay is well documented and can serve as an excellent introduction to the uninitiated.

Dr. Luzhnytsky is the author of several books and many articles pertaining to the history of the church, literature, and theater in Ukraine, most of which were published in Ukrainian, e.g., *Nash teatr: knyha diiachiv ukrains'koho teatral'noho mystetstva, 1915-1975*, vol. 1 ([Our Theater: The Book of Workers in the Area of Ukrainian Theatrical Art] New York, OMUS, 1975. 848p.). Several articles have been written on specific problems or periods, e.g., Myroslava M. Mudrak's "Modern Expression and Folk Tradition in the Theatrical Art of Anatol' Petryts'kyi" (*Cross Currents Yearbook* 3:5:385-95 1984), and there are also a number of informative articles about the Ukrainian theater abroad, e.g., L. Onyshkevych's "Ukrainian American Theatre" (In: Maxine Seller, ed. *Ethnic Theatre in the United States*. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1983. pp. 525-48). A special issue of the journal *Russian History* entitled *Twentieth Century Russian and Ukrainian Stage Design* and edited by John Bowl (Tempe, Ariz., Charles Schlacks, Jr., 1981. 292p.) contains an article by Myroslava Mudrak covering Les Kurbas and the Ukrainian theatrical avant-garde of the 1920s (pp. 199-218).

995. Myers, Roland Woodrow. "A Translation and Critical Analysis of the Letters of Mikhail Semyonovich Shchepkin." Ph.D. diss., Texas Tech University, 1985. 267p.

Mikhail Semyonovich Shchepkin, the nineteenth-century actor regarded as the "father of Russian realistic acting," was born in Ukraine in 1788. Shchepkin created a loose theory of acting based on honest, realistic characterizations at a time when stilted oratory and stereotypical gestures were the prevalent style. He was instrumental in the movement of using theater as a platform for social protest and reform. The author provides an original translation of Shchepkin's writings with an in-depth analysis of it and the times.

996. **Our Stage. The Amateur Performing Arts of the Ukrainian Settlers in Canada.** Edited by Peter Krawchuk. Translated from the Ukrainian by Mary Skrypnyk. Toronto, Kobzar Publishing Co., 1984. 397p.

This collection of several articles was first published in Ukrainian under the title *Nasha Sisenia* in 1981. It does not cover all Ukrainian

settlers in Canada, but rather a small group of Ukrainians of communist orientation where Mr. Krawchuk holds a position of leadership. Several articles cover activities of the Ukrainian Labour-Farmer Temple Association, amateur choir and dance groups, a bandurist choir, and several ensembles, e.g., the Poltava Ensemble of Regina, with other articles about cultural activities in Winnipeg, Toronto, Edmonton, Calgary, British Columbia, and elsewhere. This journalistic narrative contains a number of photographs, but, unfortunately, there is no index or bibliography.

Les Kurbas

997. Slez, Wolodymyr. "Les Kurbas and the Modern Ukrainian Theatre." *Ukrainian Review* 37:1:24-37 (Spring 1989).

This brief overview of important trends in Ukrainian theater emphasizes the 1920s, specifically the Berezhil theater. The narrative is based primarily on memoirs written by I. Hirniak and published in the journal *Suchasnist'* in 1982 as well as some published material by such authors as V. Revutskyi, I. Boiko, V. Chaplenko, and others. This work will be of little value to the researcher or even the student of Ukrainian theater.

998. Tkacz, Virlana. "The Birth of a Director: The Early Development of Les Kurbas and His First Season with the Young Theatre." *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:1:22-54 (Summer 1987).

Les Kurbas, Ukrainian theater director in Ukraine during the 1920s, was the creator of the Berezhil, one of the most innovative theaters in Europe during this period. The article reveals Kurbas' early career and explores his development as a director. It traces his background, the theatrical environment in Ukraine, and the new European theories of theater that shaped Kurbas' ideas. The author offers a number of interesting details about Kurbas' involvement with the "Young Theatre," and the article is very well documented with Soviet and emigré sources about this outstanding man who died in a Soviet concentration camp.

Very few essays have been written about Kurbas in English; one example is Yosyp Hirniak's "Birth and Death of the Modern Ukrainian Theater" (In: *Soviet Theatres: 1917-1941*, edited by Martha Bradshaw. New York, Research Program in the USSR, 1954. 371p.). In addition to Hirniak's very well-written essay on Kurbas and modern Ukrainian theater, there are other articles, e.g., G. Ramensky's

"The Theater in Soviet Concentration Camps." Hirniak, an outstanding actor himself and a contemporary of Kurbas, discusses in his "memoirs" (*Spomyny*. New York, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1982) the Berezhil and its association with Kurbas.

Films

General Works

999. Sawycky, Roman. **Ukrainian Film Guide**. Cranford, N.J., The Keys Publishing Association, 1980. 68p.

This small guide covers only films available through regular distribution channels, omitting amateur films, archival and unedited footage, etc. Each entry provides the title, producer, year released, length, sound, indication of color or black-and-white, and a one-paragraph annotation providing background information about the specific film, a description of its script, etc. Information is not always complete, especially regarding distributors. In addition to filmography, the author has provided a separate section on distributors in the United States and Canada with their addresses, plus a chapter on "Ukrainians in the Film and Television Industry." A bibliography of sources used concludes this guide, the first attempt to provide basic information on available films.

Works like this need to be constantly updated and, as was pointed out in a review in the *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*, the author is not very familiar with works of Soviet cinema. One of the most comprehensive works on this subject is Jay Leyda's *Kino: A History of Russian and Soviet Film*, 3rd ed. (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1983. 513p.), and, of course, there are several comprehensive works published in Ukrainian in Kiev, e.g., Zhukova and Zhurov's two-volume *Ukrains'ke radians'ke kino* (Ukrainian Soviet Cinema) or even abroad, e.g., Boris Berest's *Istoriia ukrains'koho kina* ([History of Ukrainian Cinema] New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1962). Very little has been written in English about Ukrainian cinema, and most studies are quite old, e.g., L. Halchenko's "The Soviet Film Industry in the Ukrainian SSR" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 8:57-68 1959). **Reviews:** J. Zurowsky. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 8:1:108-109 (Summer 1983)

1000. Zaporzan, Shirley, and Robert B. Klymasz, comps. **Film and the Ukrainians in**

Canada 1921-1980. A Filmography Index of Film Titles and Bibliography with Supplementary Appendices. Edmonton, University of Alberta, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1982. 76p. (Occasional Research Report, no. 1).

This work attempts to separate and chronologically document those films which depict aspects of the Ukrainian experience in Canada. As noted in the preface, "What emerges from the diverse items in this filmography is a composite image of the Ukrainian Canadian Community" (p. vi). On the whole, the Ukrainian-Canadian experience is depicted in a positive manner. Success stories are the most popular form of expression, yet in spite of such biased cinematography, there are a number of films that provide a more truthful account of Ukrainian immigrants in Canada and enhance our understanding of the Ukrainian-Canadian experience. The 110 films listed in this index cover nearly six decades of cinematographic production. Descriptive annotations are provided, as well as an array of related materials such as copies of posters, movie stills, advertisements, etc. Appendixes include information on marginal film items, a translated excerpt from *Istoriia ukrains'koho kina* (History of Ukrainian Cinema), filmstrips, and videotapes. An appended bibliography concludes this useful resource.

A. Dovzhenko

1001. **Alexander Dovzhenko. The Poet as Filmmaker. Selected Writings.** Edited, translated, and with an introduction by Marco Carynnyk. Cambridge, Mass., The MIT Press, 1973. 323p.

Although by no means a comprehensive study of Dovzhenko's entire spectrum of work, as stated in the translator's note, "this collection of writings does include Dovzhenko's autobiography, numerous notebooks, a filmography, and a chronology of his career as one of the world's greatest film directors." Dovzhenko's autobiography, published here in English for the first time, details the film director's early life as one of fourteen children (only two of whom survived to adulthood), portrays the people who influenced his philosophy and character, and describes the many places and events that exerted a significant influence on his work. Following the autobiography, and occupying the major portion of the book, are Dovzhenko's notebooks from 1941 to 1956.

Dovzhenko was awarded a Lenin Prize in 1935 for his achievements, yet in 1944 he was

berated by Stalin and Beria for the content of his film *Ukraine in Flames*, which was rejected by Kiev Studios. As a result, Dovzhenko was denied the right to do further work in Ukraine. Upon completion of this film, Dovzhenko wrote: "When I consider the whole history of *Ukraine in Flames* I cannot help bitterly smiling to myself.... One thing only do I need. Not to be deprived of my tears and sorrow for the fifteen million of my suffering people who are dead" (p. 121). Dovzhenko was finally permitted to return to Ukraine after Stalin's death.

The chronology and filmography list Dovzhenko's eight feature-length films, from the 1926 release of *The Heroes* to his 1969 *The Golden Gate*. Chapter notes and an index complete this excellent study, which sheds light on the life of this talented Ukrainian film director.

A doctoral dissertation by Vance Ivan Kepley, Jr., "The Fiction Films of Alexander Dovzhenko: A Historical Reading" (see entry 1003) provides an in-depth examination of some of Dovzhenko's work. Another title of interest is *The Enchanted Desna. A Film Story by Alexander Dovzhenko* (translated by Anatole Bilenko, Kiev, Dnipro Publishers, 1979. 74p.), which tells in poetic prose of the charm of Dovzhenko's native Ukraine and the inner beauty of the peasantry.

Reviews: S. Kauffmann. *New Republic* 169:7-9: 22-35 (August 1973). L. Onyshkevych. *Suchasnist'* 1:118-19 (January 1974). J. Uhde. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 16:3:497-99 (Autumn 1974).

1002. Kepley, Vance, Jr. **In the Service of the State. The Cinema of Alexander Dovzhenko.** Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1986. 190p.

In 1973, Marco Carynnyk published *Alexander Dovzhenko: The Poet as Filmmaker* (see entry 1001), and the present study is the second monographic volume in English about this outstanding filmmaker. Professor Kepley indicates that Dovzhenko is consistently characterized as the great folk artist of cinema, the cinematic equivalent of a romantic poet, dominated by a pastoral vision of life and embodying historical and timeless themes in his films. Kepley contends that Dovzhenko's films are not simply projections of personal and private visions, but that they refer to their historical settings and are highly topical. Kepley's thesis is supported by evidence he collected by examining each film in its original historical and political context. There are nine chapters in this monograph plus several appendixes, including such matters as Dovzhenko's credits, the chronology of his life, etc. The volume concludes with a comprehensive bibliography of works in several languages and an author-subject index. Since there are

several articles in English about Dovzhenko, we recommend consulting Marco Carynnyk's *A Dovzhenko Bibliography* (Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press, 1973), which covers the most important works up to 1972.

1003. Kopley, Vance Ivan, Jr. "The Fiction Films of Alexander Dovzhenko: A Historical Reading." Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin (Madison), 1978. 419p.

Based on critical methods borrowed from Pierre Macherey and Terry Eagleton, the author divides Alexander Dovzhenko's film career into two phases and explores the ideology behind his nine fiction films. He asserts that the first phase, covering the films *Love's Berry*, *Diplomatic Pouch*, *Zvenigor*, *Arsenal*, and *Earth*, arose from Dovzhenko's peasant upbringing, radical politics, and affiliation with the Kharkiv literary movement in Ukraine. The second phase, covering the films *Ivan*, *Aerograd*, *Shchors*, and *Michurin*, made after 1930, reflect the censorship imposed on the Soviet film industry at that time.

Dance

1004. Shatulsky, Myron. *The Ukrainian Folk Dance*. Toronto, Kobzar Pub. Co., 1980. 210p.

Written and published by a communist sympathizer, this monograph is one of very few books in English on this topic. Since the late 1940s the continuing increase of participation in Ukrainian folk-stage dancing in Canada has resulted in the establishment of many dance schools and ensembles. The author presents the basics of Ukrainian dances from several regions of Ukraine, including Poltava, Kiev, Cherkassy, Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Kherson, Vynnytsia, and others. The western regions, e.g., Hutsulshchyna and Bukovyna, are not included. The author utilized a number of sources in the compilation of this handy volume, most of them published in Ukrainian in Kiev. Unfortunately, all Ukrainian titles are translated into English, which is not a standard practice in a publication of this type. Nevertheless, this is a popularly written monograph with clear instructions that will help all interested parties in learning more about several techniques of Ukrainian dance.

12 PHILOSOPHY, SOCIOLOGY, AND DEMOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS

Introduction

This brief chapter combines three disciplines: philosophy, sociology, and demography and statistics. Though these disciplines are to a great extent unrelated to one another, so little material in English can be found that combining them may be justified. In philosophy we have only four main entries: one of a general nature by the late Professor D. Chyzhevs'kyi, the author of several works on Ukrainian philosophy published in Ukrainian, and Dr. Scherer's article on Skovoroda and his doctoral dissertation about this noted Ukrainian philosopher, and a brief biographical article on Yurkevych by Wolodymyr Slez. The reader should consult the article by the late Professor I. Mirchuk on "History of Ukrainian Philosophy" (*Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, vol. 1. pp. 953-59), which provides a short overview of this subject and brief characteristics of such important Ukrainian philosophers as H. Skovoroda (1722-1794), V. Dovhovich (1783-1849), S. Hohotsky (1813-1889), P. Kulish (1819-1897), V. Lysevych (1837-1905), and, of course, D. Chyzhevs'kyi. Appended is a selected bibliography on this subject in several languages.

The subject of sociology is better represented primarily because of the activities of such sociologists of the younger generation as W. Isajiw and B. Krawchenko. This section has a total of six main entries with additional titles mentioned in annotations. Sociological studies in Soviet Ukraine are somewhat neglected, but there are some works in Ukrainian that offer a good overview, e.g., A. Sokhan's *Sotsiologhiia na Ukraini* ([Sociology in Ukraine] Kiev, 1968), as well as a good article by A. Simirenko entitled "Current Sociological Research in Ukraine" (in P. Potichnyj's *Ukraine in the Seventies*; see entry 527).

Several studies in English in the area of demography and statistics can be found, primarily by such well-known scholars as V. Kubijovyč, plus a historical study by Patricia Herlehy and a study by Rapawy on the nationality composition of the Soviet population, to name a few. For a general overview the reader has to consult several articles written by such scholars as R. Yendyk, V. Kubijovyč, and others, in the chapter on "Population" in *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (vol. 1. pp. 156-267).

Philosophy

General Works

1005. Čiževsky, Dmitri. "The Influence of the Philosophy of Schelling (1775-1854) in the Ukraine." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 5:2-3: (16-17):1128-39 (1956).

The late Professor Chyzhevsky, internationally known Slavist, is the author of a history of Ukrainian philosophy published many years ago in Ukrainian. In addition, he is the author of one of the best monographs written about the prominent Ukrainian philosopher H. S. Skovoroda. In the present study the author describes the considerable influence Schelling had on Ukrainian thought, especially in regard to his concept of "nature philosophy," which included such aspects as his treatment of religion, his concept of "philosophy of freedom," etc. Professor Chyzhevsky provides comments on Schelling's influence on I. B. Schad (1758-1834), professor of philosophy at Kharkiv University; Danylo Kavunnyk-Vellansky (1772-1847); and especially on M. Maksymovych (1804-1873), who was active for many years in several universities and published works in the areas of folklore, history, and literary history. Of special interest are Chyzhevsky's observations on such prominent scholars as I. Sreznevsky (1812-1880) and even on members of the Sts. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood who adopted certain aspects of Schelling's religious and moralistic philosophy.

Individual Philosophers

1006. Scherer, Stephen. "Beyond Morality: The Moral Teaching and Practice of H. S. Skovoroda, 1722-1794." *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 18: 1-4(69-72):60-73 (1981).

This article is actually a somewhat modified chapter of Dr. Scherer's dissertation about this outstanding Ukrainian philosopher (see entry 1007). According to the author, Skovoroda, as any serious moralist, elaborated his moral teaching and practice within a larger philosophical framework. Skovoroda's Platonism, with its emphasis on the integration of form and matter, contained a strong religious component, and the Christian dualism and mysticism so apparent in Skovoroda's metaphysics also marked his anthropology. He taught that man was dualistic, consisting of a "true" invisible man and a "false" apparent one. The study is well documented.

Dr. Scherer also published a general survey-type article titled "Knowledge in an Eighteenth-Century Slavic Philosopher: The Views of H. S. Skovoroda" (*East European Quarterly* 27:3:371-81 September 1982).

There are a number of scholarly articles about Skovoroda in English, e.g., Constantine Andrusyshen's "Skovoroda, The Seeker of the Genuine Man" (*Ukrainian Review* 28:4:86-97 Winter 1980) and Victor Buyniak's "Doukhobors, Molokans and Skovoroda's Teachings" (In: Martin L. Kovacs, ed. *Roots and Realities among Eastern and Central Europeans*. Edmonton, Central and East European Studies Association, 1983. pp. 13-23). An article more journalistic in nature is Louis Shein's "An Examination of Hryhory Skovoroda's Philosophical System" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:2:171-78 Summer 1983). Still the best work on Skovoroda is D. Tshizewskij's *Skovoroda: Dichter, Denker, Mystiker* (Munich, Fink Verlag, 1974. 233p.).

1007. Scherer, Stephen Patrick. "The Life and Thought of Russia's First Lay Theologian, Grigorij Savvič Skovoroda (1722-94)." Ph.D. diss., Ohio State University, 1969. 192p.

Skovoroda was a wandering sage whose life and thought were profoundly influenced by the tumult of eighteenth-century Ukrainian and Russian development. After providing a brief biographical sketch, the author focuses on Skovoroda's Platonic contention that reality lies beyond the limits of the phenomenal world. He concludes that Skovoroda was the first "secular" philosopher in Russia and the creator of a systematic body of philosophic thought. He was also the first of many lay theologians in Russia to take theology from its ecclesiastical atmosphere into the world.

1008. Slez, Wolodymyr. "D. P. Yurkevych—The Neglected Philosopher." *Ukrainian Review* 35:2:51-64 (Summer 1987) and 35:3:39-56 (Autumn 1987).

In this brief biography and evaluation of the philosophical work of a prominent Ukrainian philosopher, the author briefly mentions 10 monographic works by Yurkevych that illustrate the fact that Yurkevych's idealist philosophy cannot be identified with any specific school of thought. Yurkevych believes that man is capable of moral acts because he is free. This freedom manifests itself in the phenomenon of the soul by the fact that it acts independently. Stephan Jarmus also wrote about Yurkevych in *Pamphil D. Yurkevych and His Philosophical Legacy* (Winnipeg, St. Andrews College, 1979. 80p.), and edited publications of his works (*Tvory*. Winnipeg, St. Andrews College, 1979); these were reviewed at some length by Dr. D.

Zakydalsky in *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* (6:1:102-104 Spring 1981).

The reader should also consult Myroslav Yurkevich's "A Forerunner of National Communism: Lev Iurkevych, 1885-1918" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 7:1:50-56 Spring 1982). The same issue of *Journal* contains an English translation of one of the more widely known articles by Yurkevych, entitled "The Russian Social Democrats and the National Question" (*ibid.*, 7:1:57-78 Spring 1982).

In addition to Yurkevych, several articles have been written about the Ukrainian Marxist philosopher Rosdolskyi, e.g., Robert E. Innis' "Rosdolsky's Reconstruction of Marx: From the Abstract to the Concrete" (*Philosophy and Social Criticism* 6(3):327-47 Fall 1979).

Sociology and Psychology

Ukraine

1009. Holowsky, Ivan Z. "Developmental and Preschool Psychology in the Ukrainian SSR." *Nationalities Papers* 15:2:184-93 (Fall 1987).

Dr. Holowsky, professor of psychology at Rutgers, has written several articles about the development of psychology in the Soviet Union and Ukraine, e.g., "Contemporary Psychology in Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic" (*American Psychologist* 33:2:185-89 1976) and "Research and Education of Exceptional Children in the Ukrainian SSR" (*The Journal of Special Education* 1:91-96 1981). The present article offers a brief historical background of the development of psychology in Ukraine before the October Revolution, concentrating on the Soviet period with comments on such leading psychologists as H. S. Kostyuk, A. V. Zaporozhets, V. P. Zinchenko, and others. One third of the article is devoted to preschool education with numerous references to existing literature in several languages.

1010. Isajiw, Wsevolod. "Urban Migration and Social Change in Contemporary Soviet Ukraine." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:1:58-66 (March 1980).

Professor Isajiw of the University of Toronto is the author of several studies dealing with Ukrainian immigration to Canada and the United States and one of the few sociologists of Ukrainian descent interested in sociological processes in Ukraine. The present study addresses

the question of modernization in Ukrainian society, which in sociological terms means two things: urbanization and social mobility. Since 1960 urbanization in Ukraine has increased to a significant level: in 1959 the urban population of Ukraine made up 46% of the total, in 1970 it increased to 50%, and in 1977 to 61%. The author also provides statistical data on internal migration, the influx of Russians into Ukrainian cities, etc. From 1959 to 1970 the Ukrainian population in Ukraine increased by 9.7%, or 3.1 million persons, whereas the Russian population increased by 28%, or 2 million persons. In addition, Russians migrating to Ukrainian cities are probably better educated than Ukrainians. This is demonstrated by the author, based on the existing figures on Russian and Ukrainian students at institutions of higher learning.

Another work by Dr. Isajiw, is "Alex Simirenko, 1931-1979: An Intellectual Portrait" (*The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 14:37-38:323-33 1982), a tribute to his deceased colleague.

There are several monographs that discuss internal and interregional migration in the Soviet Union, including Ukraine. As two examples of such publications we can mention Peter J. Grandstaff's *Interregional Migration in the U.S.S.R.: Economic Aspects, 1959-1970* (Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1980), which received a number of positive reviews, and Barbara Anderson's *Internal Migration during Modernization in Late 19th Century Russia* (Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1980), reviewed by I. Stebelsky in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (6:3:421-23 September 1982). Both monographs contain good bibliographies for further reading.

1011. Krawchenko, Bohdan. "The Impact of Industrialization on the Social Structure of Ukraine." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:3:338-57 (September 1980).

Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, at present director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, is author or editor of several books (see entries 523 and 645) and a rather impressive number of essays and articles published in English, French, Ukrainian, and other languages. In the present essay the author discusses first the social structure of Ukraine during the New Economic Policy (NEP) period, indicating that in 1926 the urban population represented 18.5% of the total, still below the 1914 figure of 21%. Between 1926 and 1939 the urban population of Ukraine grew from 5.3 million to 11.7 million, and the percentage of the urban residents increased from 18.5% to 36.8%. The author offers some insights on several little-known facts, e.g., a short-lived debate between

S. Dimanstein and Stalin on ethno-cultural processes among the non-Russian nations in the early period of industrialization. The study is well documented, primarily with Soviet sources.

Dr. Krawchenko wrote a number of other articles about sociological processes in Ukraine, e.g., "The Social Structure of Ukraine at the Turn of the Twentieth Century" (*East European Quarterly* 16:2:171-81 June 1982), "Changes in the National and Social Composition of the Communist Party of Ukraine from the Revolution to 1976" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 9:1: 33-54 1984), and a monograph, based on his dissertation (see entry 1012), entitled *Social Change and National Consciousness in Twentieth Century Ukraine* (London, Macmillan, 1985. 333p.). The author indicates that in the pre-Revolutionary era the Ukrainians had a weak sense of national identity. In 1917, revolution saw the rise of a Ukrainian national movement that proved strong enough to gain several concessions from the communist regime, including Ukrainization policy in the 1920s. The present Russification policy is generating new national conflicts and is not resolving old ones.

The same topic is discussed (with less skill) by Roman Senkiw in "Ukrainian National Revolutionary Tendencies in the Light of Structural Shifts in the Urban Network during 1897-1979" (*Ukrainian Review* 28:434-48 1980), an article journalistic in nature.

Specific sociological topics are examined by a number of scholars, e.g., James Mace's "The Komitety Nezamozhnykh Selian and the Structure of the Soviet Rule in the Ukrainian Countryside, 1920-1933" (*Soviet Studies* 35:4:487-503 October 1983) and David Marples' "The Kulak in Postwar USSR: The West Ukrainian Example" (*Soviet Studies* 36:4:560-70 1984).

1012. Krawchenko, Bohdan. **Social Change and National Consciousness in Twentieth-Century Ukraine.** New York, St. Martin's Press, 1985. 333p.

Prepared by one of the leading scholars of the younger generation, this study not only offers a brief survey of Ukrainian social history but also provides the reader with a sociological framework for the interplay between the ruling Communist party and various segments of the Ukrainian population. The narrative is organized into five chapters in chronological arrangement, beginning with a concise analysis of Ukrainian society on the eve of the Revolution, followed by a separate chapter on the 1920s. Summarizing the developments during this period, Dr. Krawchenko rightly states that "the leadership of the Republic's institutions—

the party, state, and the trade unions—charged with the responsibility of managing the Republic under these adverse conditions, reacted by attempting to broaden the Republic's powers and prerogatives as a way of ameliorating local conditions. The cultural movement led by the Ukrainian intelligentsia began to dovetail with the increasing autonomist assertiveness of the republic's new political and administrative elite" (p. 256). The succeeding decade, also treated in a separate chapter, witnessed a frontal assault on Ukrainian society (industrialization and forced collectivization), with the man-made famine of 1933 and the repudiation of Ukrainization as the logical consequences. In the next two chapters, the author describes the most important events of World War II and concludes with an analysis of the postwar period, devoting special attention to population and urbanization, the question of national identity, class structure, education, the party, and dissidents. The author concludes: "Given current conditions and policies, there is reason to anticipate a continued growth in national tensions and these are unlikely to be appeased without major concessions" (p. 258). Most arguments, many of them new in the scholarly literature on this subject, are well documented and convincing, constituting an interesting, even outstanding, work about Ukrainian national and social progress during the present century.

Reviews: J. E. Mace. *Soviet Studies* 38:2:299-30 (April 1986). V. Wozniuk. *East European Quarterly* 21:2:258-59 (June 1987). J. A. Armstrong. *Slavic Review* 46:2:336-37 (Summer 1987)

1013. Krawchenko, Bohdan A. "Social Mobilization and National Consciousness in 20th Century Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., St. Anthony's College, Oxford, 1982. 627p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book entitled *Social Change and National Consciousness in Twentieth-Century Ukraine* (see entry 1012).

American and Canadian Society

1014. Isajiw, Wsevolod W., ed. **Ukrainians in American and Canadian Society: Contributions to the Sociology of Ethnic Groups.** Jersey City, N.J., M. P. Kots Publishing, 1976. 360p.

Sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, this book is the first volume in a series published under the auspices of the Ukrainian Center for Social Research. It is also the first published collection of sociological

essays on Ukrainians in North America and consists of sixteen articles, nine in Ukrainian with English summaries, and seven in English with Ukrainian summaries. The articles are arranged in two categories: (1) theories and interpretations, and (2) materials and methods. Six articles examine Ukrainians in Canada, four discuss Ukrainians in North America, and the remaining six discuss Ukrainian sociology and ethnic group theory. Contributors to the volume include Alan B. Anderson, Bohdan Bociurkiw, Roman Cybriwsky, Halyna Duda, Joshua Fishman, Wasyl Halich, Wsevolod W. Isajiw, Warren Kalbach, Robert B. Klymasz, Manoly Lupul, Wasyl Markus, Vladimir Nahirny, Stephan Ripeckyj, Ivan Tesla, Illa Vytanovych, and Ihor Zielyk.

As W. R. Petryshyn comments in his review, "In conclusion, it may be said that this publication, which is seen as the beginning of a series, is a commendable first step.... Only by using different methodological approaches will future students of Ukrainian minorities perceive the wide range of questions which still remain to be asked. Isajiw's book demonstrates that these questions can, and must, be asked" (p. 117).

Reviews: W. R. Petryshyn. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 3:1:111-17 (Spring 1978). J. L. B. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 20:4:606 (December 1984)

Demography and Statistics

General Works

1015. Prociuk, Stephan G. "Human Losses in the Ukraine in World War I and II." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:23-50 (1973-1977).

Written by a prominent economist and expert in Ukrainian technology, this essay attempts to analyze demographic losses of Ukrainian population during the two world wars, with an estimated 570,000 losses for World War I and six million for World War II. The author cites Soviet and Western statistical sources and numerous monographs and articles, indicating that "our present estimates on total war losses in the Ukraine should in no way be considered as exact or final" (p. 48). There are a number of other authors who deal with this problem. Losses to the Ukrainian national economy during World War II are discussed by Bohdan S. Wynar in "Ukrainian Economy—Spoil of Russian Occupation and Victim of War, 1930-1954" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 14:3:240-52 September

1958). There is voluminous literature pertaining to the 1979 census, but here we will limit ourselves to a mention of Roman Solchanyk's "Ukraine and the Ukrainians in the USSR: Nationality and Language Aspects of the 1979 Soviet Census in the Ukrainian SSR" (*Ukrainian Review* 28:2:37-41 Summer 1980), as well as his "Ukraine and the Ukrainians in the USSR: Nationality and Language Aspects of the 1979 Census" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:3:271-81 Autumn 1980). Geographical aspects are analyzed by Theodore Shabad in "Ethnic Results of the 1979 Soviet Census" (*Soviet Geography* 21:7:440-88 September 1980), and mortality statistics are provided by Barbara A. Anderson and Brian D. Silver in "Demographic Analysis of Population Catastrophes in the USSR" (*Slavic Review* 44:3:517-36 Fall 1985) and Maksudov in "Some Causes of Rising Mortality in the USSR" (*Russia* 4:3-18 1981). The reader will find good bibliographies on demographic problems in Robert A. Lewis and Richard B. Rowland's *Population Redistribution in the USSR: Its Impact on Society, 1897-1917* (New York, Praeger, 1979) and for the Soviet period in *Soviet Population Policy: Conflicts and Constraints* (New York, Pergamon Press, 1981. 210p.), edited by Helen Desfosses.

Reviews: Lewis and Rowland. T. D. Marciano. *Sociological Review* 7:5-121 (July-August 1980).

Desfosses. R. A. Lewis. *Population Development Review* 7:3:537-39 (September 1981)

1016. Rapawy, Stephen. "Nationality Composition of the Soviet Population." *Nationalities Papers* 13:1:70-83 (Spring 1985).

Soviet census results are the principal sources of information on the ethnic composition of the Soviet population. Dr. Rapawy examines three censuses—1959, 1970, and 1979—and summarizes the data in terms of their reliability while tracing changes in the composition and dispersion of major nationalities throughout the Soviet Union. According to the author, of the 5.8 million Ukrainians living outside the Ukrainian Republic, 3.7 million live in the Russian Federation, and nearly 900,000 in Kazakhstan. These figures do not indicate a significant change since the 1959 census. Several articles have been written pertaining to the ethnic composition of the Soviet population, e.g., Dr. Lubomyr Hajda's "Nationality and Age in Soviet Population Change" (*Soviet Studies* 32:4:475-99 October 1980). Well received was Ronald Wixman's *The People of the USSR: An Ethnographic Handbook* (Armonk, N.Y., M. E. Sharpe, 1984. 246p.) with critical comments in *Canadian Slavonic Papers* (27:4:451-

52 December 1985). Of special interest to students of economics is Peter J. Grandstaff's *Interregional Migration in the USSR: Economic Aspects, 1959-1970* (Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1980. 188p.). There is very little written in English on the demographic problem in Ukraine, and the status of Soviet studies is briefly described by Vera L. Kaczmarczyk in "The State of Demography in Ukraine: The Post War Period" (*Visti ukrains'kykh inzheneriv* 21:1-4:18-20 January-December 1980).

1017. Woroby, Peter. "Effects of Urbanization in the Ukraine." *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 13:35-36:51-115 (1973-1977).

There has been significant progress in urbanization in the last 50 years, e.g., the rate of urbanization in Ukraine was 19.3% in 1913 and 54.5% in 1970. Nevertheless, the Russian Republic, which trailed Ukraine in 1913 (17.4%), caught up to it in 1933 (33.5%) and took the lead thereafter (62.3% in 1970). The unsatisfactory level of urban development in Ukraine is accompanied by an uneven pattern of regional location of centers, and the urban communities are heavily concentrated in the southeastern region of Donets'k, Voroshylovgrad, Dnipropetrovsk, Crimea, and Zaporizhia. This conglomeration contrasts strikingly with the minimal urban functions performed by centers in Western Ukraine west of the Kiev axis. This interesting article can be supplemented by more recent material, e.g., "Urban Migration and Social Change in Contemporary Soviet Ukraine" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 22:1:25-66 March 1980) written by Professor W. Isajiw, a prominent Ukrainian sociologist. For historical background on the urbanization pattern one should consult P. Woroby's "The Role of the City in Ukrainian History" (In: *Rethinking Ukrainian History*, pp. 203-215; see entry 336) as well as an excellent essay by Patricia Herlehy, "Ukrainian Cities in the Nineteenth Century" (*ibid.*, pp. 135-55) and Steven L. Guthier's "Ukrainian Cities during the Revolution and the Interwar Era" (*ibid.*, pp. 156-79). All articles contain rich bibliographies referring the reader to substantial works on this subject in Ukrainian and Russian.

Historical Studies

1018. Allsen, Thomas T. "Mongol Census Taking in Rus', 1245-1275." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:1:32-53 (March 1981).

Important data on the medieval Mongols are scattered throughout a wide variety of

sources—Latin, Byzantine, Greek, Old Rus', Arabic, and others. This study is one of the few in English devoted to this subject (see, for example, G. Vernadsky's *The Mongols and Russia*, 1953). The author provides a brief chronology of census taking in Rus' and discusses a number of sources that cover this topic (e.g., the works of the Franciscan friar John of Plano Carpini). He also provides several interesting details about census taking in the 1250s in the territory of the Golden Horde. The last census by the Mongols was taken in 1273, but little is known of this registration.

For a general background on census taking one can recommend Ralph S. Clem's *Research Guide to the Russian and Soviet Censuses* (Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press, 1986. 323p.), which constitutes a collection of essays discussing several problems in the use of Russian and Soviet census materials. Of special interest is an article by Richard Rowland evaluating the 1897, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, and 1979 censuses.

1019. Herlehy, Patricia. "The Ethnic Composition of the City of Odessa in the Nineteenth Century." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:1:53-78 (March 1977).

The author, who wrote a monograph about Odessa (see entry 475), presents in this essay a detailed picture of ethnic relationships in this large seaport in Ukraine. Odessa was an international city in the former Russian empire with a Ukrainian population not exceeding 7-9%. Dr. Herlehy also prepared a comparative study entitled "Ukrainian Cities in the Nineteenth Century" (In: *Rethinking Ukrainian History*, see entry 336, pp. 134-55), which shows the growth of major Ukrainian cities on a comparative basis. One of the more interesting studies about the Ukrainian capital is Professor Roman Szporluk's "Kiev as the Ukraine's Primate City" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4 (Part 2) 1979-1980), which shows the several stages in the city's demographic development that led to its present status as not only an unchallenged primate city in Ukraine but also as the central city for Ukrainians with the largest Ukrainian population. The interwar era is presented by Steven L. Guthier in "Ukrainian Cities during the Revolution and the Interwar Era" (In: *Rethinking Ukrainian History*, pp. 156-79). Of a more general nature are *The Population of the Soviet Union: History and Prospects* (New York, AMS Press, 1979. 289p.) by Frank Lorimer and *Nationality and Population Change in Russia and USSR. An Evaluation of Census Data 1897-1970* (New York, Praeger, 1976. 456p.) by Robert Lewis and others. The

latter was favorably reviewed in *Russian Review* (37:4:469-70 October 1978).

1020. Kubijovyč, Volodymyr. **Ethnic Groups of the South-Western Ukraine (Galicia). 1.1.1939. National Statistics and Ethnographic Map.** Wiesbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, 1983. 175p. plus map (folded).

Prepared by an outstanding Ukrainian geographer and ethnographer, this study was conducted from 1946 to 1948 with the following purposes: (1) to use all available sources and the author's own previous studies to present an accurate picture of the ethnic composition of the population in Ukrainian Galicia; (2) to produce an ethnographic map of Galicia; and (3) to present in conclusion a comprehensive study of

ethnic relations. The ethnic patterns of population in Galicia as of January 1, 1939, described in this study were based on data of individual communities as they existed according to the administrative division on April 1, 1932. A total of 101 urban and 3,650 rural communities were surveyed using the 1931 census. All in all, this is an invaluable historical statistical study that will supplement and complement other works by Professor Kubijovyč, especially his maps of Galicia prepared in 1934 and 1942. Another important study of Professor Kubijovyč, "Changes in the Population of the Ukrainian SSR, 1927-1958" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 8:6-20 1959), pertaining to the population of the entire Ukrainian territory, was published in 1959.

Introduction

The chapter on religion incorporates over 60 descriptions of books and important articles, with many more titles mentioned in the annotations. The material is arranged under nine sections, "General Works," "Primary Sources," "Historical Studies," "Church in the Soviet Union," "Church under German Occupation," "Church in Poland," "Eastern Politics of Vatican and Ukrainian Patriarchate," "Church in the United States and Canada," and "Biographical Studies." Unfortunately, some of the projects announced in connection with the Ukrainian millenium of Christianity did not materialize, e.g., the Harvard project of a multivolume encyclopedia of religion in Ukraine. The only comprehensive work in English is an encyclopedic chronology entitled *A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine*, published by Smoloskyp in 1988.

The section on primary sources contains photoreproductions of such works as *Paterikon of the Kievan Monastery of Caves* and *An Early Slavonic Psalter from Rus'*, done as part of the widely promoted Sources and Documents Series sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The reader will find a number of interesting doctoral dissertations and monographs discussing several aspects of church history in Ukraine in the section covering "Historical Studies." Of the more important historical studies one should mention Oscar Halecky's *From Florence to Brest* (see entry 1035), Lencyk's study of the Catholic Church during the period of Czar Nicolas I, and an English version of the history of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church by the late Ivan Wlasowsky.

"Church in the Soviet Union" contains the unpublished dissertation of Professor Bociurkiw on the Soviet church policy in Ukraine, as well as a number of journal articles by this expert on religion in Ukraine and the Soviet Union. Except for two doctoral dissertations, one can find practically nothing on the church under German occupation during World War II and only one monograph on the Ukrainian Church in Poland. Eastern Vatican politics are represented by a number of analytical studies, e.g., Stehle's monograph (see entry 1063). Unfortunately, the problem of the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate, hotly debated by the Ukrainian emigré community, has been examined in only a few journalistic essays and several collections of documents. One of the largest sections deals with "Church in the United States and Canada" and includes several doctoral dissertations and a brief historical study by Bohdan Procko on Ukrainian Catholics in America (see entry 1071).

Among the biographical studies listed in this work are several doctoral dissertations, e.g., on Prokopovych, Smotrytskyi, Metropolitan Sheptytskyi, and P. Mohyla.

All in all, this chapter is similar to the chapter on education, with several gaps in such topics as reference sources, the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Orthodox and Catholic churches abroad, Protestantism, and the broad area of church historiography. For a brief overview the reader should consult the chapter "Ukrainian Church" in the second volume of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (pp. 120-231). In this encyclopedia, the reader will find a discussion of church historiography by Professor O. Ohloblyn and articles by such prominent scholars as A. Welykyj, S. Tyshkevych, M. Chubaty, B. Bociurkiw, I. Korowytsky, W. Lencyk, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, and others. A comprehensive bibliography of most important works in Ukrainian and other languages is appended. Brief but more up-to-date information can be found in the first volume of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*,

specifically in the articles on church historiography by O. Ohloblyn and I. Patrylo, a brief outline of church history by J. Madey, and short articles on church holidays, church register, structure of the churches of Ukraine, and other topics. All entries are accompanied by well-selected bibliographies. Reverend I. Patrylo prepared *Dzerela: bibliohrafiia istorii ukrains'koi Tserkvy* ([Sources and Bibliography of the History of Ukrainian Church] Rome, 1975), which also covers materials in English and will be published soon in a second edition.

General Works

1021. **The Millenium of Ukrainian Christianity.** Nicholas L. Fr.-Chirovsky, editor-in-chief; Board of editors: Anatol Bedrii [and others]. New York, Philosophical Library, 1988. 617p.

The Millenium of Ukrainian Christianity is a collective work by 28 authors covering in four parts several aspects of religious life in Ukraine. The first part, "The Historical Perspective," includes seven articles, e.g., "St. Olha's Christianity and Its Sources," by R. Mason, and "The Subjugation of the Kyivan Metropolitan to the Authority of Moscow's Patriarch" by I. Vlasovsky. The second part, "The Religious Perspective," includes eight articles, among them "Kyiv—The City of Divine Wisdom" by D. Dontsov, translated from the Ukrainian or previously published articles, e.g., "Four Sermons," by Metropolitan V. Lypkivsky; "The Essential Features of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church," by I. Ohienko; and "The Russian Orthodox Church as an Instrument of Moscow's Imperialism," by Cardinal M. Lubachivsky. Part three is the shortest. "The Organizational Perspective," includes only four articles, with such contributions as the late Y. Stetsko's "The Question of the Ukrainian Patriarchate—Another Perspective" and W. Lencyk's "The Origins of the Ukrainian Patriarchate." Part four, "The Cultural Perspective," includes ten articles, among them "The Church and Monastic Schools and Education in the Early Era of Ukrainian Statehood" by W. Luciw, "Old Ukrainian Book Printing" by O. Sokolyszyn, and "Liturgical Elements in the Past of Ukrainian Theater," by H. Luzhnytsky. Most articles contain footnotes, and this collection concludes with several appendixes and a name index. All in all, it is a useful and adequately edited volume on the millenium of Christianity in Ukraine, bringing to the attention of the English-speaking reader some of the materials published previously in Ukrainian by such authors as Ivan Vlasovsky, Dmytro Dontsov, Vasyl Lypkivsky, Ivan Ohienko, Yaroslav Stetsko, Ivan Keyvan, and Hryhor Luzhnytsky.

1022. Steeves, Paul D. **The Modern Encyclopedia of Religions in Russia and the Soviet**

Union. Vol. I: Aaron-Annunciation. Gulf Breeze, Fla., Academic International Press, 1988. 241p.

According to the preface, this encyclopedia is planned as the most comprehensive work in any language and "is designed to serve the basic reference needs of the broad spectrum of users, with special concern for the needs of teachers in churches and synagogues, religious professionals, and students and teachers of high schools, junior colleges, universities, and theological schools" (p. vii). "Entries in MERRSU generally fall into one of the following categories: biography, reign or administration, regulation or law, institution, denomination, ritual, ethnic group, custom, tradition, office, place, artistic creation, manufactured article, publication, church-state relations, and antireligion" (p. viii). The length of articles varies from several lines to more than 500 words, and longer articles are usually signed. As was the case with *Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet Literatures* or *Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History*, some articles were originally written for this work while others are reprinted or translated articles from such sources as *Orthodox Theological Encyclopedia*, *Russian Biographical Dictionary*, and similar works usually published in Russian. Since this is the first volume, it is not known how many volumes will be in the entire set—we assume over 40. Ukraine as well as other countries and ethnic groups will be well represented in this work. Dr. Steeves, professor of history at Stetson University in Florida, is the author of several articles dealing with religion in the Soviet Union, and he also contributed to the *Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History*.

1023. **A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine. An Encyclopedic Chronology.** Compiled and edited by Osyp Zinkewych and Andrew Sorokowski. New York, Smoloskyp Publishers and the National Committee to Commemorate the Millenium in Ukraine, 1988. 312p.

In ten chapters this chronology presents the most important events in the religious life of Ukraine, including some 2,500 entries, over 400 illustrations with some in color, a useful index, and appendixes listing the rulers of Ukraine,

and a bibliography. One of the best chapters is chapter 10, which describes Ukrainian churches in the twentieth century (1917-1988) in Ukraine and the diaspora. It is divided into the following sections: general characteristics of the period, chronology (Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Ukrainian Protestant churches), principal ecclesiastical activities, destruction of churches and monasteries on Ukrainian territory, and hierarchy of Ukrainian churches. Written by two gifted journalists, one from the older and the other from the younger generation, this useful reference source was compiled with the assistance of some 20 individuals representing a good cross section of the Ukrainian diaspora.

Primary Sources

1024. Althauer, Moshe, ed. **An Early Slavonic Psalter from Rus'. Volume One: Photoreproduction.** With the collaboration of Horace G. Lunt. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1978. 179p. (Sources and Documents Series).

This volume contains a photoreproduction of the surviving parts of a manuscript written ca. 1100 A.D. The main portion of the manuscript is in the library of the Monastery of St. Catherine at Mount Sinai, and a fragment is in the Leningrad Public Library. A three-page preface offers some details about the condition of the manuscript, one of the earliest divinatory psalters. Unfortunately, the second volume, which was to contain commentaries, was never published by the Institute.

1025. Farrall, Melissa Lee. "A Jewish Translator in Kievan Rus': A Critical Edition and Study of the Earliest Redaction of the Slavic *Life of Moses*." Ph.D. diss., Brown University, 1981. 109p.

This dissertation focuses on East-Slavic translations of the Kievan period (eleventh to fourteenth centuries), which are distinguished from other translations of the Middle Ages by their style, grammar, and point of view. The author's intention is to continue the research begun by N. A. Mescerskij, who has suggested that certain East-Slavic texts were translated directly from Hebrew originals. They appear to reflect a different religious and cultural background from most Slavic translations, which relied heavily on Greek sources for imagery, expressions, and syntax.

1026. Heppel, Muriel. "The *Paterikon* of the Kievan Monastery of Caves as a Source for

Monastic Life in Pre-Mongolian Russia." Ph.D. diss., University of London, 1954. 253p.

The Monastery of Caves is the only religious house of the Kievan period about which detailed information has survived. This thesis evaluates the *Paterikon* as a source for the study of the institutional and ascetic life of the monastery. The study begins with an examination of the literary form, composition, sources, and authorship of the *Paterikon*. Emphasizing the influence of earlier traditions, Dr. Heppel describes life in the monastery as well as its administration, economic resources, and relations with the church and secular world. Appended are a description of the Slavonic version of the Greek *Book of the Holy Men*, which was read at the monastery; a discussion of textual problems; and a biography of Nikon, a famed abbot of the monastery (1077-1088).

1027. Krevza, Lev. **Obrona iednosci cerkiewney and Zaxarija Kopystens'kyj's *Palinodija*.** With an Introduction by Omeljan Pritsak and Bohdan Struminsky. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, 1987. 596p. (The Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Texts. Vol. III).

The Union of Brest (1596) sparked an intense struggle between the Ukrainian and Belorussian ecclesiastical hierarchies, and this confrontation was characterized by a number of polemical works. Two of these works are reproduced in this volume, Krevza's "Defense of Church Union" (Vilnius, 1617) on the Uniate side, and Kopystens'kyj's *Palinodija* (1621), an important volume in defense of orthodoxy. The introduction by Pritsak and Struminsky provides brief biographical sketches of both clerical leaders, including bibliographical footnotes to numerous works published in several other languages. The texts of both works are reproduced from the originals (two original pages on one folio in this volume), with only six small illustrations in color, e.g., title pages or beginnings of individual sections. Both introductions are informative for the uninitiated; however, the text reproductions are not as satisfactory as those in similar works. The absence of full reproduction of illustrations, for example, will not convey to the reader the beautiful execution of the original work, and the reproduction of two pages per folio is simply not acceptable in works of this nature. Nevertheless, this volume is one of the first projected by the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature, as part of a much debated project to commemorate the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University. The project is planned in three parts. The text series publishes the original

works in facsimile if possible. Two other series (none so far published), "English Translations" and "Ukrainian Translations," will contain translations of the original works. Each volume will also contain an introductory essay by a specialist and appropriate indexes. A cumulative index to the entire library of 40 volumes is also planned.

1028. Nelson, Marilyn Ann. "Biblical Typology: The Implicit Hermeneutic of Old Russian Literature." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1984. 306p.

Biblical typology is a method of interpreting historical persons and events as prefigurations of persons and events in the New Testament. Citing three texts from Bulgarian and Rus' literature, the author shows that such analysis is necessary for the interpretation of some narratives of Slavic Orthodoxa. Examined are *The Life of Constantine* (Cyril), *The Chronicle Tale of Boris and Gleb*, and *Jaroslav Founded the Great City of Kiev*. In these texts, salvation history is extended beyond the apostolic age to include newly Christianized Slavic areas, and many of the "types" occurring in patristic literature appear.

1029. Smotryc'kyj, Meletij. **Collected Works.** With an Introduction by David A. Frick. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Institute at Harvard University, 1987. 805p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Texts. Vol. I).

Meletij Smotryc'kyj was one of the most prominent figures of the cultural revival of the Ukrainian and Belorussian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. As an advocate of Orthodoxy and, after 1627, an equally ardent defender of the Uniate church, he wrote numerous polemical works and some theological and philological treatises. This volume reproduces in facsimile ten of Smotryc'kyj's most important religious writings beginning with *Threnos* (1610) and concluding with *Exaethesis* (1629). Professor Frick provides a brief introduction to Smotryc'kyj's biography and a selected bibliography of the most important works by this religious leader published in several languages. The facsimile is not adequate and is occasionally unreadable, e.g., p. 517, reproductions of title page on p. 1, etc.

A significant number of books and articles have been written about Smotryc'kyj and this period. Most materials are in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, or Belorussian. Nevertheless, there are some articles in English. One of the most recent is Professor D. Chopyk's "Meletii Smotryt's'kyi's *Threnos*" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:179-86 Fall-Winter 1987), and also of

some interest is R. Mathiesen's "Two Contributions to the Bibliography of Meletij Smotryc'kyj" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:2:230-44 June 1981). A general background on the religious situation in Ukraine is offered by Professor T. Hunczak in "The Politics of Religion: The Union of Brest 1596" (*Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 3-4 (35-36):97-106 1972) as well as by Paulina Lewin in "The Ukrainian Popular Religious Stage of the 17th and 18th Centuries on the Territory of the Polish Commonwealth" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 1:3:308-329 September 1977). In *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* we find two articles—S. Pugh's "The Ruthenian Language of Meletij Smotryc'kyj: Phonology" (9:1-2:53-60 June 1985) and David Frick's "Meletij Smotryc'kyj and the Ruthenian Language Question" (9:1-2:25-52 June 1985).

In addition to those on Smotryc'kyj, there are a number of articles in English on Ioannikii Galiatov's'kyi, including D. C. Waugh's "Ioannikii Galiatov's'kyi's Polemics against Islam and Their Muscovite Translations" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:908-919 1979-1980). In regard to the most recent scholarly works, the late Professor Constantin Bida wrote a significant number of works about this religious leader, but most of them were published in Ukrainian.

1030. Smotryc'kyj, Meletij. **The Jevanhelije Učytelnoje.** With an Introduction by David Frick. Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, 1987. 552p. (Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. Texts. Vol. II).

Published in Vievis in 1616, *Jevanhelije* (Homiliary Gospel) is a key source for investigating the Catholic-Orthodox debate of the early seventeenth century. It is also important to philologists in tracing the development of the early Ukrainian literary language. In a brief introduction, Professor Frick indicates that this work has attracted little attention in the scholarly literature.

The quality of reproduction is the same as in the first volume. Special problems exist in the reproduction of three versions of Smotryc'kyj's preface, and the manuscript was not properly cleaned for this purpose.

1031. Solovey, Meletius Michael. **The Byzantine Divine Liturgy: History and Commentary.** Translated by Demetrius Emil Wysochansky. Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press, 1970. 346p.

An English translation of Father Solowey's book, which was first published in Ukrainian in the *Analecta* of the Basilian Order in 1964. The first part describes the origins of Christian liturgy and the early development of the

Byzantine Rite. Following is a systematic interpretation of the Eucharist liturgy as it is used today in both the Orthodox church and the Ukrainian Catholic Eastern Rite. Many examples illustrate the practices of the Ukrainian Catholic church. Much information on this topic is contained in *Documenta Pontificorum Ucrainae Illustrantia* (1075-1700; 1700-1953), edited by Rev. A. Welykyj (Rome, Pp. Basiliani, 1953-1954. 2v.) and several other publications sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic University Press in Rome. A short essay by the late Metropolitan Ambroze Senyshyn—*Catholics of the Byzantine-Slavonic Rite and Their Divine Liturgy* (Stamford, Conn., Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, 1946. 44p.)—is not a very scholarly publication, but it provides concise information on the Mass of Eastern Rite. On the Orthodox church one should consult John Theodorovich's *American-Ukrainian Orthodox Catholicism* (South Bound Brook, N.J., Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S., n.d. 142p.).

Historical Studies

1032. Bosley, Richard David. "A History of the Veneration of Ss. Theodosij and Antonij of the Kievan Caves Monastery, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1980. 224p.

This study of the cult of Antonij, founder of the Monastery of Caves in Kiev, refutes previous theories about the existence of the *Life of Antonij* in the Kievan era and its use as a source by the compiler of the *Primary Chronicle*; by Simon and Polikarp, whose epistles are included in the *Kievan Caves Paterikon*; and by the monk Kassian in 1462. Bosley also asserts that Antonij was not venerated until the fifteenth century and that the cult of Theodosii was not an expression of nationalist sentiment.

1033. Boysak, Basil. "The Struggle of the Church Union in Carpatho-Ukraine." Ph.D. diss., University of Montreal, 1961. 290p.

This extensive analysis of the history of the Orthodox/Latin unionist movement in Carpatho-Ukraine reaches four major conclusions, some of which run counter to established politico-ecclesiastical thought. First, the unionist movement was fostered by reformists within the Latin church itself and not solely by the orthodoxy. As such it was highly suspect by the Hapsburg monarchy and the senior Roman Catholic leadership. Second, contrary to communist propaganda, the union was not hostile to the nationalistic goals of the Carpatho-Ukrainian people but was in fact, a significant

factor in protecting the Hapsburg empire. Third, it is untrue that the clergy was vehemently pro-Hungarian. The clergy was, in fact, instrumental in bringing about liberation after World War I. And finally, the author states that the schism with Rome during the post-World War II years was orchestrated by the communists to reduce extraterritorial control over the church and that the break with Rome was contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people.

1034. Clayton, Dennis Richard. "Parish or Publish: Kiev Ecclesiastical Academy (1819-1869)." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1978. 391p.

The development of the Kiev Ecclesiastical Academy from a school for the training of priests and other members of the church hierarchy into an institution dedicated to academic scholarship is detailed in this study. The original Kiev Academy, founded in the seventeenth century, utilized the Jesuit Latin curriculum. Five years after the reforms of 1814 were initiated, the Kiev Ecclesiastical Academy was founded. Gradually, the academy developed an orientation toward scholarship and academic freedom, and during the reforms of the 1860s the academy's representatives advocated autonomy for academies and the modernization of Imperial Russia within the context of Orthodox heritage.

1035. Halecky, Oscar. *From Florence to Brest, 1439-1596*. Rome, Sacrum Poloniac Millenium, 1959. 449p.

Written by a noted Polish scholar and specialist in political history and the Polish church, this study, based on archival materials from Rome, Venice, and Paris, offers a well-documented account of several endeavors to achieve a union between Western and Eastern churches in Ukrainian lands. The study consists of four major parts: "The Union of Florence and Its Aftermath among the Ruthenians," "The Union of Lublin and Its Religious Implications," "The Origin of the Union of Brest," and "The Union of Brest." It is prefaced by Professor Halecky's brief account of events from 1245 to 1418. The book concludes with a list of manuscript materials and name and place indexes. According to the author, the Union of Florence found favor in Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands, and its failure was caused by the negative attitude of Muscovite Prince Vassili II and the Polish Latin hierarchy. Acceptance of the Brest Union can be explained by a short but very active Florence Union, as well as the acceptance of the Pope as titular head by the Metropolitan Rohoza and numerous Ukrainian bishops. A number of Polish, Ukrainian, and

Russian historians devoted much time researching this problem, among them V. Antonovych, M. Hrushevsky, V. Lypynsky, M. Chubaty, S. Tomashivsky, E. Golubinsky, E. Likowsky, C. Chodynicky, A. Lewicki, and many others. Of more recent works, one should mention H. Luzhnytsky's *Ukrains'ka tserkva mizh skhodom i zachodom* ([Ukrainian Church between East and West] Philadelphia, Ameryka, 1954), E. Winter's *Byzanz und Rom im Kampf um die Ukraine: 955-1939* (Liepzig, Harrassowitz, 1942), A. M. Ammannis' *Abriss der ostslawischen Kirchengeschichte* (Vienna, 1950), and I. Vlasovsky's *Narys istorii Ukrains'koi Pravoslavnoi Tserkvy* ([Outline of the History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church] South Bound Brook, Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 1955-1966. 4v.).

Reviews: I. Shevchenko. *Slavic Review* 20:3: 523 (Fall 1961). V. Lencyk. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 16:1:74-76 (Spring 1960)

1036. Himka, John-Paul. "The Greek Catholic Church and Nation-Building in Galicia, 1772-1918." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 8:3-4: 426-52 (December 1984).

This well-documented survey-type article discusses the role of the Greek Catholic church in the development of the Ukrainian national movement in Galicia. Dr. Himka covers six topics: the church and the Habsburgs, the role of the church in the educational process, the church's role in the shaping of the national identity, the place of churchmen and church institutions in the Ukrainian national movement, the relationship with the secular intelligentsia, and the church and the peasantry. The same issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* contains Lawrence Wolff's essay "Vatican Diplomacy and the Uniates of the Ukraine after the First Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (*ibid.*, pp. 396-425).

1037. Himka, John-Paul. "Priests and Peasants: The Greek Catholic Pastor and the Ukrainian National Movement in Austria, 1867-1900." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 21:1:1-14 (March 1979).

This is actually a brief overview of Galician social and intellectual history of the period, with occasional comments on the role of the clergy in establishing a number of new institutions starting in the 1870s, such as temperance societies, church brotherhoods, reading clubs, cooperative stores, schools, amateur theatrical troupes, etc. The author provides several details about Father Stephan Kachala and his influence on the clergy. The article is well documented and makes an important contribution to an area in which there are only a few English-language

articles. A similar topic is covered by Emanuel Turczynski in "The National Movement in the Greek Orthodox Church in the Habsburg Monarchy" (In: M. B. Petrovich, *Nationality Problem*, see entry 713), which covers the historical development of the Orthodox church.

1038. Jarmus, Stephen. "Fate of the Individual and Pastoral Care in Eastern Orthodox Theological Education." Ph.D. diss., San Francisco Theological Seminary, 1981. 197p.

Friar Stephen Jarmus, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest and pastoral educator, traces the origins of a number of nineteenth-century liberation movements, particularly the populist movement, which strove to abolish human suffering and ironically led to the dehumanizing conditions that continue even today. Based on an analysis of Ukrainian national characteristics, the author proposes an insightful and original concept called "pastoral anthropology" as a solution to this devastating problem.

1039. Lencyk, Wasyl. "The Eastern Catholic Church and Czar Nicholas I." Ph.D. diss., Fordham University, 1961. 266p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book published under the same title (see entry 1040).

1040. Lencyk, Wasyl. *The Eastern Catholic Church and Czar Nicholas I.* Rome and New York, Centro di Studi Universitari Ucraini A Roma, 1966. 148p.

Based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 1039), this study covers the liquidation of the Eastern Catholic church in 1839 by Czar Nicholas I. As the author indicates, this event was interpreted differently by Orthodox and Catholic scholars, but Dr. Lencyk had access to the documents from the Vatican archives (Secret Archive of the Papal Nuncio in Vienna) and he asserts that his interpretation is supported by firsthand reports by individuals who were favorable, hostile, or neutral to the Uniat church. The material is presented in 11 chapters, e.g., "The Catholic Tradition of the Ruthenians," "Moscow's Attitude towards the Uniat Church before and after the Partition of Poland, 1589-1801," "The Status of the Uniat Church under Czar Alexander I," "Causes of the Hostile Attitude under Nicholas I," "Semashko and His Project of Liquidating the Uniat Church, 1826-1839," "Methods of Carrying Out the Project," "Preliminary Measures," "The Death of Metropolitan Bulhak," "The Liquidation of the Eastern Church," "Resistance and Repression," and "The Reaction of Western Europe and of the Holy See."

In conclusion, Dr. Lencyk believes that the treatment of the Uniat church was a political requirement because "the Uniat Church by the very fact of her existence made the White-Ruthenian and Ukrainian people separate and distinct from the Russian people" (p. 143). A list of sources used concludes this interesting study.

1041. Lewitter, L. R. "Intolerance and Foreign Intervention in Early Eighteenth-Century Poland-Lithuania." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5:3:283-305 (September 1981).

Dr. Lewitter discusses certain patterns of conversion from Orthodoxy to Uniate Catholicism in Ukrainian lands and the reaction of the Russian government. Polish-Ukrainian relations and the role of the Russian government have been discussed by many authors. One of the earliest articles is Professor O. Ohloblyn's "American Revolution and Ukrainian Liberation Ideas during the Late 18th Century" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 11:203-213 Summer 1955). Another is Professor N. Chubaty's "Ukrainian Independence Movement at the Time of the American Revolution" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 5:226-37 Summer 1949). There are a number of works focusing on more specific topics, e.g., Wasył Luciŭ's *Ukrainians in the Polish Revolt of 1863* (State College, Pa., Slavia Library, 1980. 99p.).

1042. Libackyj, Anfir. *The Ancient Monasteries of Kiev Rus'*. New York, Vantage Press, 1978. 84p.

This brief study offers historical notes about 15 monasteries of Kievan Rus', including such well-known institutions as Pechers'ka Lavra, Zarubsky Monastery, Pochaev Lavra, Kiev-Vydubitsk Monastery, and Mezhygorsk Monastery. Most entries are sufficiently documented with references to published materials pertaining to individual monasteries, including Ukrainian references to the Soviet encyclopedia (but not to the Ukrainian encyclopedia edited by V. Kubijovyč and published abroad). The author is an Orthodox theologian and in the 1950s was connected with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. There are obviously many other works covering this subject, e.g., D. T. Andrews' *The Eastern Orthodox Church: A Bibliography* (Brookline, Mass., 1957), which lists some of these works published in several languages. Specifically limited to Ukrainian material is V. Zaikyn's bibliography "Z suchasnoi Ukraïns'koi tserkovnoi istoriohrafii" ([About Contemporary Ukrainian Church Historiography] in *Zapysky Chyna Sv. Vasylii Velykoho*, nos. 3-4. 2 Zhovkva, 1927. 2v.). Two articles might be of some interest to the reader, namely N. Andrusiak's "Selected Problems of

Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 39:1:60-68 Spring 1983) and B. Jerabek's "Church Slavonic Documents and Early Relations between Bohemia-Moravia and Kievan-Rus'-Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 17:3-4:214-21 Fall-Winter 1986).

Reviews: I. Swit. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 19:1-2 (73-74)115-16 (1982)

1043. Madaj, Meneceslaus. "The Catholic Missions in the Crimea, 1475-1624." Ph.D. diss., Loyola University, 1956.

Considered in this study is the history of the Catholic missions in the Crimea during the years 1475-1624, when missionary activity was limited to efforts by individual missionaries. Documents used by the author in his study were reports of Bishop Cedolini's delegated visitors in the Crimea, the diplomatic correspondence of the papal nuncios to Poland, and the material listed under *Missio Constantinopolitana* at the Jesuit Archives in Rome.

1044. Mirchuk, Ivan. "The Ukrainian Uniate Church." *Slavonic and East European Review* 10:3:377-85 (Fall 1932).

This is a brief history of the Ukrainian Uniate (Catholic) church in Western Ukraine covering the period between the two world wars. World War I is covered by Dmytro Doroshenko in "The Uniate Church in Galicia, 1914-1917" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 12:2:622-27 April 1934), and the previous period is briefly covered by Nicholas Chubaty's "Moscow and the Ukrainian Church after the Year 1654" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 10:1:60-70 Winter 1954), which emphasizes the religious process in Eastern Ukraine, including such topics as the liquidation of the Metropolitan See in Kiev, the introduction of censorship on church books, and the destruction of both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic churches by the Soviet regime in 1930 and 1945. For a brief treatment of religious life in the medieval period, the reader should consult V. Ericsson's "The Earliest Conversion of the Rus' to Christianity" (*Slavonic and East European Review* 44:1:98-122 January 1961).

1045. Ostrowski, Donald. "The Christianization of Rus' in Soviet Historiography: Attitudes and Interpretations, 1920-1960." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 11:3-4:444-61 (December 1987).

The major emphasis in this historiographical article is on five Soviet historians: S. V. Bakh-Rushin, I. U. Budovnyts, B. D. Grekov, M. N. Pokrovskii, and M. N. Tikhomirov. The author states that he omitted the works of historians "who write little about the acceptance of Christianity, except insofar as their works may

have affected the views of these five" (p. 445). The article is interesting and adequately summarizes (even interprets) the writings of these historians—but why not include M. Hrushevskyi, the greatest Ukrainian historian and a contemporary of M. Pokrovskii? Obviously, much more has been written about Christianization from 1980 to 1988 in view of the well-known celebrations of the millennium in the Soviet Union and abroad, but this period probably should receive separate treatment.

The same issue of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* contains a number of other articles dealing with Kievan Rus', especially church history, e.g., G. Podskalsky's "Principal Aspects and Problems of Theology in Kievan Rus'" (pp. 270-86). A. Poppe's "How the Conversion of Rus' was Understood in the Eleventh Century" (pp. 287-302), and P. Tolochko's "Religious Sites in Kiev during the Reign of Volodimer Sviatoslavich" (pp. 317-22).

1046. Sciacca, Franklin A. "The History of the Cult of Boris and Gleb." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1985. 699p.

The assassination of Boris and Gleb, sons of Volodymyr, in 1015 led to their veneration, their canonization by the church as "Passion-bearers," and the development of a politically oriented dynastic cult. This study begins with a translation of seminal documents, including *Skazanie*, *Nestor's Chtenie*, *Povest' vremennykh let for 1015*, and *Eymundar Saga*. He continues with an analysis of the civil war period, placing the assassinations in their broader cultural and historical context. The veneration of Boris and Gleb, their functions as dynastic intercessors, the theological arguments for sanctity, and the dispersion of the cult to all Rus' territories are discussed. Its reconceptualization in Novgorod and the development of a military manifestation are also covered, along with the revival of interest during the seventeenth century in these saints in conjunction with the brotherhood movement in Ukraine.

1047. Senyk, Sophia. **Women's Monasteries in Ukraine and Belorussia to the Period of Suppressions.** Rome, Pont. Institutum Studiorum Orientalium, 1983. 235p. (*Orientalia Christiana Analecta*, no. 222).

The topic of women's monasteries in Ukrainian church history is almost totally neglected, and the present work, covering the period from the eleventh to the nineteenth centuries, is a welcome addition to the scholarly literature. The material is presented in nine chapters, e.g., "Catalog of Monasteries," "The Founding of Monasteries," "The Economics of Monasteries," "Relations with Hierarchs and with Other

Monasteries," "The Community," "Internal Organization," "The Life of the Nuns," "Suppressions," and "Conclusion." There are several appendixes with summary tables of monasteries, statistics, etc., and a good introduction with an adequate discussion of sources used by the author. The present work does not claim to be a history of women's monasteries because the information is too sketchy for that. Nevertheless, it presents a good outline for such a history and sheds new light on this important topic in Ukrainian church historiography.

Reviews: J.-P. Himka. *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:1:96-97 (Summer 1987). B. Meehan-Waters. *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 10:1-2:249-60 (June 1986)

1048. Vlasto, A. P. **The Entry of the Slavs into Christendom. An Introduction to the Medieval History of Slavs.** London, Cambridge University Press, 1970. 435p.

Presented within the general context of medieval history, Professor Vlasto covers all Slavic territories, with a separate chapter devoted to Kievan Rus'. According to the author the influence of Bulgaria upon Rus' was greater than that of Byzantium (especially until the first half of the eleventh century). The author describes in some detail the role of Volodymyr the Great, Yaroslav the Wise, and other Rus' princes. The conflict of 1054 between East and West had little impact on Kievan Rus', but in his conclusions Vlasto unfortunately follows the traditional Russian interpretations of the medieval period, not even mentioning such scholars as M. Hrushevsky or O. Halecki (e.g., his *The Limits and Division of European History*, 1950, or *Borderlands of Western Civilization*, 1952).

There are a number of monographic studies covering the introduction of Christianity into Kievan Rus'. Most works translated or written in English were authored by Russian scholars (e.g., George Fedotov's *The Russian Religious Mind. Kievan Christianity*. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1946. 438p.) and follow the traditional pattern of Russian historiography. This is even true to some extent of specialized studies, e.g., F. Dvornik's *Byzantine Missions among the Slavs: Ss. Constantine Cyril and Methodius* (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1970. 485p.), one of the major works by this outstanding scholar, which was published simultaneously in Czech. Several monographic studies cover specific aspects of Christianity or individuals (e.g., I. Nazarko's *Saint Volodymyr the Great. Sovereign and Baptizer of Rus'-Ukraine*. Rome, 1954. 202p.) and are written in Ukrainian and several other Slavic languages, including Russian.

The most comprehensive treatment of this subject from the point of view of Ukrainian historiography can be found in Mykola Chubaty's *Istoriia khrystiianstva na Rusi-Ukraini* ([History of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine] Rome, Ukrainian Catholic University Press, 1965. 816p.), written by one of the outstanding Ukrainian historians and specialists in church history. Unfortunately, only the first volume of this work was published.

Reviews: O. Dombrov's'kyi. *Ukrains'kyi Istoryk* 8:1-2(29-30):113-16 (1971). H. G. Lunt. *Slavic and East European Journal* 16:269-70 (1972). J. P. Majeska. *Slavic Review* 30:876-77 (1971). C. J. G. Turner. *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14: 366-68 (1972)

1049. Wlasowsky, Ivan. **Outline History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.** 2nd ed. New York, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of USA, 1974-1979. 2v.

First published in 1956, this new edition corrects some typographical errors but basically offers no new material. It is a translation of the first two volumes of Professor Wlasowsky's Ukrainian edition entitled *Narys istorii Ukrain's'koi Pravoslavnoi Tserkvy* (South Bound Brook, N.J., 1955-1966. 4v.). The Ukrainian edition is probably the most comprehensive treatment of historical events connected with the history of the Orthodox church in Ukraine. Unfortunately, the translation of bibliographical sources is not always consistent, and several other deficiencies in this translation are pointed out by Mr. Swit in his review. Nevertheless, it is the best work in English on this subject, providing a sound chronological approach to the history of the Orthodox church, e.g., "The First Period, 988-1240"; "The Second Period, 1240-1458"; "The Third Period, 1458-1686"; etc. Wlasowsky's work is more comprehensive in comparison to a number of more specialized monographs, e.g., M. Yavdas' *Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1921-1936* (Munich, 1956) or R. Armstark's *Die Ukrainische Autokephale Orthodoxe Kirche. Erinnerungen des Metropoliten Vasyli' Lypkiv's'kyj* (Würzburg, 1982) or F. Heyer's *Die Orthodoxe Kirche in der Ukraine von 1917 bis 1945* (Köln, Ost-Europa, 1953. 259p.). There are a number of articles dealing with several aspects of the history of the Orthodox church in Ukraine. One of the best scholars in this area is Professor Bohdan Bociurkiw, the author of several studies, e.g., "Ukrainization Movements within the Russian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church" (*Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4:92-111 1979-1980), "The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1920-1930: A Case Study in Religious Modernization" (In: *Religion*

and Modernization in the Soviet Union, edited by D. J. Dunn. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1977), "The Orthodox Church and the Soviet Regime in the Ukraine, 1953-1971" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14:2:191-211 Summer 1972), and "The Soviet Destruction of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 1929-1936" (*Journal of Ukrainian Studies* 12:1:3-21 Summer 1987).

Reviews: I. Swit. *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 6:3-4 (21-22):1427-39 (1958)

Church in the Soviet Union

1050. Bociurkiw, Bohdan. "Soviet Church Policy in the Ukraine, 1919-1939." Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1961. 566p.

Arranged in nine chapters, this study begins with a historical perspective of the Orthodox church and the Russian state. The author follows with an examination of religion during the Ukrainian revolution, Bolshevik attitudes toward religion, Soviet legislation of religion during 1917-1936, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox church. The study progresses to an analysis of the Moscow patriarchate and the Soviet regime, the exarchate and the Synod, the antireligious campaign in Ukraine during 1919-1939, and the willful destruction of churches in Ukraine. The author then presents his conclusions on the effects of church policy in Ukraine. A number of articles based on this dissertation were later published.

1051. Bociurkiw, Bohdan R., and John Strong, eds. **Religion and Atheism in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe.** London, Macmillan, 1975. 412p.

This is a collective work by some 20 scholars covering the Soviet Union and its satellite countries. Some of the papers were originally delivered at an international symposium on religion and atheism in communist societies held at Carleton University in April 1971. Several aspects of religion and atheism are examined, including philosophical confrontations, church-state relations, the impact of political and socioeconomic changes on popular religiosity, etc. Of special interest is Professor V. Markus' article "Religion and Nationality: The Uniates of the Ukraine" (pp. 101-122), which is one of the best-documented in this collection. Bociurkiw writes on "Religious Dissent and the Soviet State" (pp. 58-90), illustrating his arguments with many examples from Western Ukraine. Here we should mention his "The

Politics of Religion in Ukraine: The Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Revolution" (Occasional Paper, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, no. 202. Washington, D.C., Wilson Center, 1986. 64p.); "The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, 1920-1930: A Case Study in Religious Modernization" (In: Dennis J. Dunn, ed. *Religion and Modernization in the Soviet Union*. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1977. pp. 310-47); "Religion and Nationalism in the Contemporary Ukraine" (In: C. W. Simmonds, ed. *Nationalism in the USSR and Eastern Europe in the Era of Brezhnev and Kosygin*. Detroit, University of Detroit Press, 1977. pp. 81-93); "Religious Situation in Soviet Ukraine" (In: W. Dushnyck, ed. *Ukraine in the Changing World*. New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 1977. pp. 173-94); and "The Renovationist Church in the Soviet Ukraine, 1922-1939" (In: *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 9:1-2(27-28):41-74 1961). Among to older works, one of the best is J. Reshetar's "Ukrainian Nationalism and the Orthodox Church" (*American Slavic and East European Review* 10:1:38-49 February 1951).
Reviews: G. Majeska. *Slavic and East European Journal* 20:2:204-206 (Summer 1976). P. Mojzes. *Social Analysis* 37:4:357-58 (Winter 1976). M. Rowe. *Soviet Studies* 28:2:293-95 (April 1976)

1052. Dunn, Dennis. **The Catholic Church and the Soviet Government, 1939-1949.** Boulder, Colo., East European Quarterly, 1977. 267p.

Dr. Dunn's study consists of 12 chapters, including three introductory chapters: "The Legacy of the Past: Catholic-Russian Relations to 1917," "Marxism, Leninism and Religion," and "Prelude: 1917-1939." The core of the study is presented in nine subsequent chapters: "Confrontation: 1939-June 1941," "Hiatus: June 1941-1944," "The Uniate Church: 1944-1949," " 'Extended Hand': Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, 1944-1948," "Catholic Church (Latin Rite) in the USSR: 1944-1949," "Church and State in Poland, 1948-1949," "Church and State in Hungary, 1948-1949," "Church and State in Czechoslovakia, 1948-1949," and "Conclusions." Of special interest to the Ukrainian scholar is a short chapter on the Uniate church dealing with the Ukrainian Catholic church and the West Belorussian, Romanian, and Hungarian Uniate churches. As is pointed out by Professor Curtiss, "Prof. Dunn has given his study unusual breadth and depth by drawing freely on Vatican archives as well as on the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and presidential memorandums from the Roosevelt

Library in Hyde Park, New York. He has used many publications of the Communist Party of the USSR and great quantities of books and periodicals on his subject. The bibliography is the most impressive aspect of this small book" (p. 320).

Nevertheless, the problem of the Ukrainian Catholic church receives rather sketchy coverage here, and many textual errors, misspellings, and typographical mistakes are evident. In order to get a clear picture of the tragedy of the Ukrainian Catholic church, the reader needs to consult additional sources, primarily the works of two Ukrainian scholars, Professor B. Bociurkiw and Professor V. Markus. Of special interest is B. Bociurkiw's *Ukrainian Churches under Soviet Rule: Two Case Studies* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1984. 64p.), a reprint of two previously published articles with the second article discussing "The Uniate Church in the Soviet Ukraine: A Case Study in Soviet Church Policy" (*Canadian Slavonic Papers* 7:89-113 1965). The second article, "Sowjetrussische Religionspolitik und die Ukrainische Katholische Kirche" (In: *Nationalitäten Politik Moskaus* 1:3:11-25 1959) is somewhat older but supplements Bociurkiw's "Church-State Relations in the USSR" (*Survey* 66:4-32 January 1969), one of the author's most essential articles, which has been translated into German and Italian. And finally, Professor Bociurkiw's "The Catacomb Church: Ukrainian Greek Catholics in the USSR" (*Religion in Communist Lands* 5:1:26-34 Spring 1977) provides an excellent overview of the situation with rich documentation.

Professor V. Markus also has made a number of important contributions on this subject, notably "The Soviet Government and the Ukrainian Catholic Church" (In: *The Ukrainian Catholic Church 1945-1975*, edited by M. Labunka and L. Rudnytsky. Philadelphia, 1976), "Religion and Nationalism in Ukraine" (In: *Religion and Nationalism in Soviet and East European Politics*, edited by Pedro Ramet. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1984), and "Religion in the Soviet Ukraine: A Political Problem of Modernizing Society" (In: *Nationalism and Human Rights*, edited by I. Kamenetsky. Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1977. pp. 155-67). One of the most comprehensive treatments of this subject can be found in O. Zinkewych and T. Lonchyna's *Martyrology of Ukrainian Churches, Vol. 1, Ukrainian Catholic Church* (Baltimore, Md., Smolenskyp, 1985. 839p.), which, with the exception of brief English summaries, is published in Ukrainian.

Reviews: L. Blit. *Religion in Communist Lands* 6:3:179-80 (Autumn 1978). M. Bordeaux. *Times Literary Supplement* 4000:1408 (December 1

1978). M. Cranston. *Problems of Communism* 27:4:55-58 (July-August 1978). J. Curtiss. *Slavic Review* 38:2:320-22 (June 1979). M. Elliot. *American Historical Review* 83:5:1304 (December 1978). A. Katz. *Polish Review* 23:3:120-22 (September 1978). J. Roucek. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 34:3:305 (Autumn 1978)

1053. **First Victims of Communism. White Book of the Religious Persecution in Ukraine.** Translated from the Italian. Rome, Analecta O.S.B.M., 1953. 114p.

This translation from Italian offers one of the first attempts in English to enumerate the losses of the Ukrainian Catholic church under communism. The material is arranged in four chapters: "Historical Introduction," "The Ukrainians in Contact with Communism," "The Ukrainian Catholic Church and Communism," and "Conclusion." Several documents are reproduced in the appendixes, e.g., encyclical letters. Unfortunately, no index or bibliography of sources used is provided. Several well-known authors contributed to this book, among them Bishop I. Buchko, Msgr. G. Mojoli, and Rev. A. Welykyj.

1054. Hayward, Max, and William C. Fletcher, eds. **Religion and the Soviet State: A Dilemma of Power.** New York, Praeger, 1969. 200p.

There are many collective works pertaining to various aspects of religion and its interrelation with the Soviet government. The most important titles are briefly described by Professor Horak in his *Guide to the Study of the Soviet Nationalities* (see entry 10) and in several other bibliographical guides by this author. *Religion and the Soviet State* is a typical publication in this field. The volume consists of 11 papers covering several subjects, e.g., a general overview of the post-Stalin era and the general framework in which intellectual "ferment" is taking place (five articles, including one on intelligentsia). There is an excellent article by Professor B. Bociurkiw on "Church-State Relations in the USSR" and separate coverage of the Jewish question, Soviet Islam, etc. Ukrainian, Orthodox, and Catholic churches are mentioned by several authors. Much more attention to the Ukrainian church is given by Walter Kolarz in his *Religion in the Soviet Union* (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1961. 518p.), which, unlike most other works on religion, deals not only with the Russian Orthodox church but also with all other important denominations in the Soviet Union. The Ukrainian problem is well covered, including the author's assessment of the liquidation of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox church and the attempts to restore the Ukrai-

nian Orthodox church during the German occupation. Also provided are a discussion of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its destruction and concise characteristics of Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky. The Ukrainian church, especially the Ukrainian Catholic church, is discussed by Richard Marshall in *Aspects of Religion in the Soviet Union*, which covers in some detail the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic church.

Brief comments about Ukrainian religious life are made in many other books, so we will mention only a few as examples. The Ukrainian Catholic church is covered by George N. Shuster in *Religion Behind the Iron Curtain* (New York, Macmillan, 1954. 281p.) and Robert Conquest in *Religion in the USSR* (New York, Praeger, 1968. 135p.). Essays by 17 scholars have been collected in *Aspects of Religion in the Soviet Union, 1917-1967*, edited by Richard H. Marshall (University of Chicago Press, 1971. 489p.), which covers briefly all aspects of the Ukrainian problem. W. Alexeev and T. Stavrov's *The Great Revival: The Russian Church under German Occupation* (Minneapolis, Burgess Pub. Co., 1970. 229p.) presents accounts of church services in a number of localities including Ukraine indicating the sweep of the religious movement that affected most of the German-occupied territory. Several works are also published in other languages, e.g., F. Heyer's *Die Orthodoxe Kirche in der Ukraine von 1917-bis 1945* (Cologne, Ost-Europa und der deutsche Osten, 1953. 259p.), which covers the revolution, the 1920s, and Stalin's period.

1055. Luznycky, Gregory. **Persecution and Destruction of the Ukrainian Church by the Russian Bolsheviks.** New York, Ukrainian Congress Committee, 1960. 64p.

Dr. Luznycky wrote a number of books and articles on this subject, including *Ukrains'ka tserkva mizh Skhodom i Zakhodom* ([The Ukrainian Church between East and West] Philadelphia, Ameryka, 1954. 76p.) and "Die Ostkirche der Genenwart" (In: *Blick nach Osten*, nos. 1, 2, vol. 42. Wien, 1948). This brief study consists of four chapters: "The Origin and Traits of the Russian Church," "The Bloody Persecution of the Ukrainian Church under the Czarist Regime," "Martyrdom and Liquidation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church by the Russian Bolsheviks," and "Martyrdom and Liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Russian Bolsheviks." The work contains several photographs of Ukrainian churches and a brief bibliography of sources consulted. This author also wrote "Liturgical Elements in the History of the Ukrainian Theatre" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:200-09 Fall-Winter 1987).

There are a number of similar studies, some of them published by Ukrainian civic groups, e.g., *Soviet Persecution of Religion in Ukraine* (Toronto, World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 1976. 54p.). One of the more comprehensive treatments of the Catholic church is to be found in *First Victims of Communism: White Book of the Religious Persecution in Ukraine* (Rome, Analecta OSBM, 1953) or in Mitrofan Yavdas' *Ukrainian Autocephalous Church, 1921-1936* (Munich, Regional Church Assembly, 1956), which pertains to the Orthodox church. A number of more scholarly treatments are to be found in collective works, e.g., Paul Mailleux's "Catholics in the Soviet Union" (In: R. H. Marshall, Jr., ed. *Aspects of Religion in the Soviet Union, 1917-1967*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1971. pp. 359-78), V. Markus' "The Suppressed Church: Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union" (In: R. T. De George and J. P. Scanlan, eds. *Marxism and Religion in Eastern Europe*. Boston, D. Reidel Pub. Co., 1976), or Russel P. Morozuk's "Politics of a Church Union: Information Regarding the Relations between a Particular Church of the Christian East, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and a Particular Church of the Christian West, the Church of Rome" (Chicago, Church Herald, 1983. 141p.) as well as his "Antireligious Activity in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 36:1:48-64 Spring 1980).

Many works on this subject are published also in German, e.g., E. Winter's *Byzanz und Rom im Kampf um die Ukraine, 955-1939* (Prag, 1944) or J. Madey's *Kirche Zwischen Ost und West* (Munich, Ukrainische Freie Universität, 1969. 239p.). Dr. Madey's work contains an excellent bibliography of the most important works pertaining to Ukrainian churches published in several languages. There are also a number of Soviet publications mostly written against the Ukrainian Catholic church, e.g., *Uniate Church: Forcible Establishment, Natural Failure* (Kiev, Polityvydav, 1983. 197p.).
Reviews: L. Luciw. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 16:4: 372-74 (Winter 1960)

1056. Turchyn, Andrew. "The Ukrainian Catholic Church during WW II." *Ukrainian Quarterly* 41:1-2:57-67 (Spring-Summer 1985).

This well-documented article on the Ukrainian Catholic church during World War II is based on numerous Ukrainian secondary sources. At least half of the article deals with the role of Metropolitan Sheptytsky and his relationship with the German occupational forces. After the Soviet reentry of Western Ukrainian lands, the Soviet policy toward the Catholic church changed for the better until Sheptytsky's death on November 1, 1944. Terror against

the population and propaganda against the Ukrainian Catholic church soon followed.

There are several other articles on this topic, e.g., Wolodymyr Stojko's "The Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Catacombs" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:1-2:5-22 Spring-Summer 1987). The Soviet treatment of the Ukrainian Orthodox church is also presented in a number of articles, e.g., N. Polonska-Vasylenko's "The Distinguishing Characteristics of the Ukrainian Church" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 8:78-94 1959) and M. Miller's "Bolshevik Persecution of the Orthodox Church in the Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Review* [Munich] 7:10-21 1959). Less important is F. Bulbenko's "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Moscow: Rebirth and Golgotha" (*Ukrainian Review* 29:4: 358-79 Winter 1973). More specialized in scope is M. Labunka and L. Rudnytsky's *The Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1974-1975. A Symposium Held at La Salle College* (Philadelphia, St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, 1976. 162p.), which consists of several papers concentrating on the Soviet government and its relationship to the Vatican and the Ukrainian church. More general in nature is F. B. Kortschmaryk's *Christianization of the European East and Messianic Aspirations of Moscow as the "Third Rome"* (Toronto, Studium Research Institute, 1971. 56p.), a topic well covered in Ukrainian (e.g., O. Ohloblyn's *Moskovs'ka teoriia III Rymu*. Munich, 1951).

Church under German Occupation

1057. Alexeev, Wassilij. "The Russian Orthodox Church under German Occupation, 1941-1945." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1967. 359p.

Written from a Russian point of view, this is a study of the three-year religious revival that occurred during German occupation of the Soviet territories from 1941-1944. The author suggests that, although both Soviet communism and German fascism were hostile toward Christianity, the Russian-German conflict itself produced a spontaneous, popular revival of the Orthodox church and Ukrainian Orthodox church. This study follows the revival and concludes with a discussion of the repercussions of this renaissance as reflected in Soviet religious policy during the war and later.

1058. Fireside, Harvey Francis. "The Russian Orthodox Church under German Occupation in

World War II." Ph.D. diss., New School for Social Research, 1968. 423p.

Studying the Russian Orthodox church in the Russian territories occupied by the Germans for three years following the June 1941 invasion, the author illustrates how effectively the tensions of the Soviet control system were exploited in one social institution. Background chapters are based on documents; secondary sources and original materials from captured German files and private Russian accounts are used as the basis of the central chapters. Three case studies are included on the experiences of religious organizations in the Baltic states, Belorussia, and Ukraine. The author concludes that "the German occupation authorities missed a major opportunity to gain popular support when they failed to adopt a policy of religious toleration."

Church in Poland

1059. Iwanusiw, Oleh Wolodymyr. **Church in Ruins. The Demise of Ukrainian Churches in the Eparchy of Peremyshl.** St. Catharines, Ont., St. Sofia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, 1987. 351p.

This book contains excellent illustrations, many in color, of some 690 churches of the Ukrainian Catholic (Byzantine) Rite Eparchy of Peremyshl in present day Poland. While some churches are protected as architectural antiques, most of them were acquired by the Polish Catholic church and a majority of them destroyed. This album in English and Ukrainian illustrates with fine photographs and some drawings Lemko and Boyko wooden architecture. An engineer by profession, the author visited this region four times in order to photograph the remaining churches. He prepared the book in memory of his grandfather's priests in the Lemko region, and this is his contribution to the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Indeed, it is a beautiful coffee-table book with excellent illustrations and an intelligent text describing the history of individual churches.

1060. Magocsi, Paul Robert, ed., with the assistance of Andreii Krawchuk. **Morality and Reality. The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi.** Introduction by Jaroslav Pelikan. Edmonton, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1989. 485p.

This volume brings together 21 essays by a number of Western scholars who participated in a conference entitled "Andrei Sheptyts'kyi: His Life and Work," held at the University of Toronto on 22-24 November 1984. As is true

of most proceedings, there is some overlap, repetition, and differences in interpretation in several essays; nevertheless, this volume is probably the most significant contribution to the study of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, an important figure in the history of Christianity and certainly the most prominent leader of the Ukrainian Catholic church during the first half of the twentieth century. The first seven essays are included in the section "Sheptyts'kyi and Politics" and cover political issues, e.g., "Sheptyts'kyi and the Ukrainian National Movement after 1914" by Dr. B. Budurowycz. The period before 1914 is analyzed by John-Paul Himka, and Sheptyts'kyi's relation to Polish society is described by R. Torzecki, a Polish scholar from Warsaw.

The second section, "Sheptyts'kyi during World War II" consists of three essays, with an excellent article by Professor B. Bociurkiw about the Ukrainian church under Soviet occupation (1939-1941). Sheptyts'kyi's relationship with the Jewish population is covered by Shimon Redlich, and religious matters are discussed in chapters 8-11. Following are essays that deal with secular matters, and three concluding essays (19-21) cover studies about Sheptyts'kyi. Also included are over 50 photographs, 3 genealogical charts, and 2 maps. An introduction by Reverend Jaroslav Pelikan, "The Church between East and West: The Context of Sheptyts'kyi's Thought," offers a well-rounded analysis of Sheptyts'kyi's place in Christianity, specifically the Ukrainian church, indicating that the study of Andrei Sheptyts'kyi's thought is as theologically relevant today as it is fascinating from a historical point of view.

Eastern Politics of Vatican and Ukrainian Patriarchate

1061. Hrynioch, Iwan. **Works by Joseph Slipyj. Archbishop Major and Cardinal.** Munich, Suchasnist', 1988. 204p.

St. Clement's Ukrainian Catholic University has published for a number of years "works" of Cardinal Slipyj, with introductions prepared by Reverend Dr. Hrynioch. This volume contains three introductions, in Ukrainian, Latin, and English. Joseph Slipyj was ordained September 8, 1917, and received his doctoral degree in sacred theology in 1918 from Innsbruck University. For a number of years Reverend Slipyj taught and was a rector of the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy in L'viv, and his published works during that first decade have

been collected in the first two volumes of the *Opera Omnia*, published in Rome. Later works were published in subsequent volumes of *Opera*, and Dr. Hrynioch's introduction provides an appropriate historical setting for those important scholarly contributions by this prominent Ukrainian church leaders.

1062. Pospishil, J. Victor, and Hryhor M. Luzhnycky. **The Quest for an Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate.** Philadelphia, Ukrainian Publications, 1971. 75p.

This work pertains to a well-known controversy regarding the Ukrainian Catholic patriarchate advocated by the late Cardinal Slipyj. In addition to a brief preface written by Bishop Basil Losten, the text consists of five chapters: Dr. Luzhnycky's "The Quest for the Patriarchate in the Past of the Ukrainian Church," which provides a good summary of the problem, plus four chapters written by Professor Victor J. Pospishil ("An Autonomous Ukrainian Catholic Church," "Towards a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate," "In the Wake of a Rejection," and "A Summary View of the Problem of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Light of the Principles of Canon Law").

A large volume of literature on this subject has been published, primarily in Ukrainian. Of publications in English, one should mention *Ukrainian Vatican Synod 1980: Pope John Paul II and the Ukrainian Catholic Church, A Documentary* (Stanford, Conn., St. Basil Seminary, 1980. 64p.), and another collection of documents edited by M. Marunchak entitled *The Documents of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1911-1976: Address to Their Lordships the Archbishops and Bishops of Canada; Address to His Holiness Pope Paul IV* (Winnipeg, National Council of Ukrainian Organizations for the Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1977. 25p.). All these publications discuss the problem of autonomy of the Ukrainian Catholic church and efforts of Ukrainian laymen to obtain Ukrainian Catholic church autonomy under the patriarch. At this point we should also mention Eva Piddubcheshen's *And Bless Thine Inheritance* (New York, Eric Hugo Printing Co., 1970. 64p.), in which the author discusses the problem of the autonomy of the Ukrainian Catholic church. One of the most comprehensive treatments of this subject can be found in I. Dmytriw's *Documents and Comments Related to the Struggle for the Patriarchal Rights of the Ukrainian Catholic Church* (London, Committee for a Ukrainian Patriarchate, 1976. 212p.), which is a translation by W. Slez of a number of documents and other papers reflecting the demand for a Ukrainian patriarchate. Since the drive of some Ukrainian civic

and religious leaders for a Ukrainian patriarchate started after the Second Vatican Council, the reader might be advised to consult Walter Dushnyck's (ed.) *The Ukrainian Catholic Church at the Ecumenical Council, 1962-1965, A Collection of Articles, Book Reviews, Editorials, Reports and Commentaries with Special Emphasis on Ukrainian Rite and Other Eastern Churches* (New York, Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1967. 191p.). One of the most recent articles on this subject is Wasyl Lencyk's "The Question of Ukrainian Patriarchate" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 43:3-4:154-78 Fall-Winter 1987).

Reviews: Marunchak. J. Fedynskyj. *Dzvony* 104: 82-84 (1978)

1063. Stehle, Hansjakob. **Eastern Politics of Vatican, 1917-1979.** Translated from German by Sandra Smith. Athens, Ohio, Ohio University Press, 1981. 466p.

Russia, Poland, Ukraine, and their political relationships played important roles in the Vatican's Ostpolitik. This German author tries to analyze these relationships in some detail. Does the Vatican have separate policies toward individual countries or groups of them, or to specific areas of the world? Does it conduct a special policy with respect to Eastern Europe, specifically the Soviet Union? The author cites many documents in defending his affirmative answer.

Dr. Stehle is thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Ukrainian Catholic church, and a major portion of his study is devoted to this subject. There are some minor errors or misinterpretations (e.g., Nikita Khrushchev did not participate in the funeral of Metropolitan Sheptytsky), but in general this book is one of the best descriptions of the situation of Ukrainian Catholics under the Soviet regime. In it, the author suggests three factors in the development of the Vatican's Ostpolitik: (1) Latinization of the Ukrainian lands by aggressive Polish Catholics, particularly by Polish Jesuits; (2) the vitality of the Ukrainian Catholic church and its historical role in matters of church unity; and (3) the Vatican's direct approach to Moscow via such institutions as the Collegium Russicum and other modes of direct relationship.

There is a significant volume of literature pertaining not only to the Vatican's Ostpolitik but also to the role of the Soviet regime in religious matters. Dealing with Carpatho-Ukraine is a study by Basil Boysak entitled *The Fate of the Holy Union in Carpatho-Ukraine* (Toronto, 1963). Of a more general nature is Dennis Dunn's *Detents and Papal-Communist Relations, 1962-1978* (Boulder, Colo., 1979) and Peter Nichols' *The Politics of the Vatican* (London, 1968) covering the Vatican's Ostpolitik.

Several dozen books have been written pertaining to various aspects of religious persecution, e.g., Peter J. Babri's *Silent Churches: Persecution of Religions in the Soviet Dominated Areas* (Arlington Heights, Ill., Res Publishers, 1978); William C. Fletcher's *Soviet Believers: The Religious Sector of the Population* (Lawrence, Ks., Regents Press of Kansas, 1981); Sergui Grossu's *The Church in Today's Catacombs* (New York, Arlington House, 1975. 224p.); or more specialized works such as W. Fletcher's *The Russian Orthodox Church Underground, 1917-1970* (London, Oxford University Press, 1971. 314p.) or H. Fireside's *Icon and Swastika: The Russian Orthodox Church under Nazi and Soviet Control* (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1971. 242p.). One of the most recent summaries of the situation of the Ukrainian Catholic church in the Soviet Union was prepared by the U.S. Department of State in January 1987 and reprinted in the *Ukrainian Quarterly* as "Soviet Repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church" (43:3-4:187-99 Fall-Winter 1987).

Reviews: D. Dunn. *Catholic History Review* 48:4:708-710 (October 1982). V. S. Vardys. *American Historical Review* 87:5:1423-24 (December 1982). G. C. Zahn. *Worldview* 25:2:35-36 (February 1982)

Church in United States and Canada

1064. Baran, Anna Maria. **Ukrainian Catholic Churches of Saskatchewan.** Saskatoon, Ukrainian Council of Saskatchewan, 1977. 389p.

Religion has played a significant role in Ukrainian-Canadian history. This book expresses the closeness of Ukrainian Catholics to their church and captures the essence of the history, the people, and the architecture of the Ukrainian Catholic church in Saskatchewan. The book records the history of all the parishes in the prairie province from the establishment of the first monastery in Yorkton in 1904. The volume is presented in bilingual English-Ukrainian format, with Ukrainian and English texts on opposite pages. After an introduction which gives a brief history of the Ukrainian community in Saskatchewan, the text is arranged in seven chapters and concludes with a bibliography, alphabetical index of churches, and a map denoting the location of each church. Most of the book is devoted to concise historical sketches of some 200 churches or parishes in the

province, with information based on visits to the various churches. Superb photographs reveal architecture ranging from wooden prairie churches to traditional Ukrainian baroque, with cupolas, crosses, bell towers, frescoes, mosaics, and memorial stones all well depicted. Overall, Baran provides here an excellent source of information on the religious and architectural history of a Ukrainian-Canadian prairie community.

A related work is a photographic collection entitled *Byzantine Churches of Alberta* (photographs by Orest Semchisen and edited by Hubert Hahn. Edmonton, Edmonton Art Gallery, 1976. 30 plates).

1065. Boltnew, George. "A Functional Analysis of Ethnic/Bilingual Baptist Churches Ministering to Russian-Speaking Immigrants in the USA." D.Min. diss., Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1986. 469p.

Through an analysis of the Russian-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Union, its history, and data gathered from questionnaires, this study affirms the importance of bilingual churches for the immigrant community. Implications for future ministry considerations are discussed.

1066. Blazejowskyj, Dmytro. **Schematism of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. A Survey of the Church in Diaspora.** Rome, Analecta OSBM, 1988. 1318p. (Analecta OSBM, Series II, vol. 45).

Reverend Blazejowskyj is the author of several books published in Latin, Ukrainian, and English, e.g., *De Potestate Metropolitanum Kioviensium in Clerum Regularem* (1973) or *Ukrainian and Armenian Pontifical Seminaries of Lviv* (1975). The present work, commissioned by the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in commemoration of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, is a comprehensive encyclopedic work covering in 10 chapters such topics as the Catholic church in Rome, the United States, Canada, Western and Central Europe, and other continents including Latin America and Australia. In each chapter Reverend Blazejowskyj provides information on central administration, pastoral districts, parishes, and clergy. Chapters 6 and 7 cover Catholic higher and secondary education and Catholic organizations. Appendixes provide a list of closed-parishes, maps and diagrams, as well as an index of names. All in all, this is a comprehensive work that will be of substantial assistance to the Ukrainian Catholic church and its followers.

1067. Goa, David J., ed. **The Ukrainian Religious Experience: Tradition and the Canadian Cultural Context.** Edmonton, Canadian Institute

of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1989. 243p.

This volume is based on the proceedings of a conference held 13-16 March 1986 at the University of Alberta. It complements and supplements a number of monographic works such as Paul Yuzyk's *The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, 1918-1951* (see entry 1075). There are two introductory papers—"A Personal Reflection" by Paul Yuzyk and "What Really Happened in 1988" by O. Pritsak—plus 16 essays by a number of well-known scholars arranged under four headings: "Liturgical Tradition in the Canadian Cultural Context," "Ecclesiastical Institutions in the Canadian Cultural Context," "Historical Factors in the Maintenance of Religion and Ethnicity," and "Religion, Ethnicity and Jurisdiction: Case Studies." A paper by J. Pekilan, "Eastern Christianity in Modern Culture," concludes this volume, with interesting contributions by Dennis J. Dunn on the relationship between the Vatican and the Kremlin; Bohdan Bociurkiw on Soviet suppression of the Greek Catholic church in Ukraine; and the role of the patriarchal movement by Vasyl Markus.

1068. Olender, Vivian. "The Reaction of the Canadian Presbyterian Church towards Ukrainian Immigrants (1900-1925): Rural Home Missions as Agencies of Assimilation." Ph.D. diss., University of Toronto, 1984. 244p.

The author contends that the Presbyterian church in Canada not only reinforced the prejudice against Eastern Catholic and Orthodox Ukrainians, but also actively attempted to convert and "civilize" what they termed the "foreign menace" through the creation of the Independent Greek church. This goal of complete assimilation of Ukrainian religious beliefs ironically led to far stronger ethnic identification among Ukrainian immigrants. The Independent Greek church folded in 1912, and the members of the newly created Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church of Canada were forceful opponents of assimilation.

1069. Paske, Rev. Msgr. Walter, J. C. D. "Sources of Particular Law for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States." Ph.D. diss., Catholic University of America, 1975. 293p.

In this study the author presents the history of particular canon law for the Ukrainian Catholic church in the United States, providing definitions of particular canon law and reviewing the concept of rite. The motion of particular law is analyzed in relation to common and inter-racial law. A background of the emigré is given, and the growth of the early Ruthenian and later

Ukrainian church is traced from 1907 to 1958. Modifications in church ritual and law since 1961 are examined, and the study concludes with a survey of the present status of the Ukrainian Catholic church.

1070. Procko, Bohdan P. "The Byzantine Catholic Province of Philadelphia: A History of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S.A." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1963. 232p.

This study presents a chronological history of the Ruthenian church in the United States from 1884 to 1916 and the Ukrainian Catholic church from 1916 to 1958, the period during which the Ecclesiastical Province of Philadelphia for Ukrainians was founded and the Ukrainian Catholic church was firmly established in America. Based on Ruthenian newspapers, the Archives of the Byzantine Rite Archdiocese of Philadelphia, and other pertinent materials, the author analyzes the development of the church organization of Ruthenian Catholics as a whole in terms of their internal and external conflicts, their misunderstandings, and their reorganizations.

1071. Procko, Bohdan P. *Ukrainian Catholics in America: A History*. Washington, D.C., University Press, 1982. 170p.

This brief study is the only available monographic source on the history of the Ukrainian Catholic church in the United States. It consists of chapters entitled "Immigration," "Organization and Conflicts," "Administration of the First Bishop," "The Interregnum," "Early Administration of Bishop Bohachevsky," "The Road to Maturity," and "The Contemporary Period." Several statistical appendixes and a bibliography conclude the volume. This work is based on a doctoral dissertation (see entry 1070).

Dr. Procko wrote several articles on this subject, e.g., "The Establishment of the Ruthenian Church in the United States, 1884-1907" (*Pennsylvania History* 42:2:136-54 April 1975) covering the origins of the Carpatho-Ukrainian church. An excellent study of this subject was prepared by Professor V. Markus entitled "A Century of Ukrainian Religious Experience in the United States" (In: *The Ukrainian Experience in the United States: A Symposium*, pp. 105-128, edited by P. Magocsi; see entry 244). The reader might also be interested in V. Pospishil's "The Ukrainians in the United States and Ecclesiastical Structures" (*Jurist* 39:3-4:368-422 Summer-Fall 1979).

Reviews: R. Moroziuk. *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies* 7:2:122-23 (Fall 1982). M. M. Stolarik. *Journal of American Ethnic History* 2:2:101-102 (Spring 1983).

1072. Renoff, Richard M. "Celibacy and Schism: The Loss of Community among the American Carpatho-Ruthenians." Ph.D. diss., New York University, 1971. 217p.

In 1929, a Vatican edict mandated celibacy for all newly ordained and emigré priests of the Roman Catholic Eastern Rite (Uniate) church in America. Dissatisfaction with this edict among Sub-Carpathian Ruthenians resulted in a schism in the 1930s. This dissertation tests the hypothesis that those opposing Rome would have a "traditional" background, while those supporting Rome would have a "modern" background. The author finds that among priests, opposition to celibacy was not related to age, but to other factors such as socialization in Europe and attendance at the seminary at Preshov, Czechoslovakia. Among the laity the hypothesis is not confirmed, and the strongest association with opposition to celibacy is found to be home ownership in a newer, modern area. In conclusion, it is suggested that the Preshov clergy and the laity in Bridgeport, Connecticut, opposed celibacy because they had experienced the greatest amount of change in the New World.

1073. Sable, Thomas Francis. "Lay Initiative in Greek Catholic Parishes in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (1884-1909)." Ph.D. diss., Graduate Theological Union, 1985. 261p.

The development of the life of the laity in the Greek Catholic church and fraternal organizations is analyzed in this dissertation. Also included are a treatment of the conflicts with the American Catholic church, which led to the growth of the Orthodox church, the problems of nationalism, ethnic identity, and religious organization, the struggle for economic survival, and the emergence of Ukrainian, Russian, Slovak, Hungarian, and Russian ethnic sensibilities.

1074. Trotsky, Odarka S. **The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada.** Winnipeg, Bulman Bros., sponsored by Mike Boychuk, 1968. 87p.

Extracted from a master's degree thesis entitled "A Historical Study of the Development of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada and Its Role in the Field of Education (1918-1964)," presented to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Manitoba, this book is arranged in six chapters describing the events leading to the establishment of the church in Canada, the upheaval of 1935, and the educational role of church brotherhoods and institutes such as the P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute in Saskatoon, the M. Hrushevsky Ukrai-

nian Institute in Edmonton, and the St. Vladimir Ukrainian Institute in Toronto. Organizations such as the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, The Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, The Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association, and others are also described. The book concludes with a brief bibliography of sources, including newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, articles, and records.

Another more comprehensive work on this topic, based on a doctoral dissertation, is Professor Paul Yuzyk's book *The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada, 1918-1951* (see entry 1075).

1075. Yuzyk, Paul. **The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada, 1918-1951.** Ottawa, University of Ottawa Press, 1981. 210p.

This is the best-documented history of the Ukrainian Orthodox church in Canada, written by the late Senator Yuzyk, a professor of history at Ottawa and several other universities. The material is arranged in several chapters. As an introduction to this monograph, the initial chapter briefly covers the basics of the history of the Orthodox church in Ukraine. The next two chapters are dedicated to the description of pioneer life in Canada followed by six chapters detailing the actual founding of the Greek Orthodox church in Canada, its development, organizational structure, successes, and failures. Unfortunately, since the work is the author's revision of a doctoral dissertation (see entry 1076), it closes with the year 1951. Because the church has successfully solved some of the difficulties described in the monograph, it now needs an update.

As pointed out by Veryha, "*The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Canada* by Paul Yuzyk contains a wealth of information about Ukrainian Canadians and is provided with a good bibliography, although it lacks an index, which is so important for scholarly research" (p. 167). Professor Yuzyk wrote a number of articles on this topic, among them "The Expansion of the Russian Orthodox Church among the Ukrainians in North America to 1918" (*Studia Ukrainica* 2:213-24 1984). The reader might also be interested in John Bodrug's "Independent Orthodox Church: Memoirs Pertaining to the History of a Ukrainian Canadian Church in the Years 1903 to 1913" (Toronto, Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation, 1982. 159p).

Reviews: W. Veryha. *Nationalities Papers* 12:1: 166-67 (Spring 1984)

1076. Yuzyk, Paul. "Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada (1918-1951)." Ph.D. diss., University of Minnesota, 1958. 340p.

This dissertation served as the basis of a book (see entry 1075).

Biographical Studies

1077. Della Cava, Olha Tatiana. "Sermons of Feofan Prokopovic: Themes and Style." Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1972. 193p.

Feofan Prokopovic (1681-1736) was a prominent Ukrainian Orthodox prelate who played a leading role in the formulation and promulgation of the ecclesiastical and educational reforms of Peter the Great. Following a sketch of his life, this study describes the transformation of Prokopovic's religious, social, and political ideas as he moved from the religious milieu of Kiev to a life of political activity and propaganda on behalf of Peter the Great. The second part of the dissertation analyzes Prokopovic's literary and homiletic style, indicating that he did not depart substantially from the baroque homiletic tradition, but that his preaching style was marked by directness, clarity, and rationality, in contrast to other baroque preachers.

1078. Frick, David Alan. "Smotricky and the Ruthenian Question in the Age of the Counter-Reformation." Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1983. 243p.

The life and work of Meletius Smotricky (1577-1633) are examined against the background of the Reformation, Counter-Reformation, and the Orthodox Slavic cultural tradition. This dissertation challenges the traditional view that Smotricky was a man of radical change. The author demonstrates that Smotricky was mostly concerned with the spiritual good of the Ruthenian nation and did not support its confessional division. He strove to build schools, correct and develop liturgical and devotional works, and defended and codified the Slavonic language. His impact on the Ruthenian vernacular, the Slavonic language, and linguistic development is examined, and bibliographic information is provided for his works.

1079. Kolomayets, Marta. "Patriarch Joseph I: A Personal View." *Ukrainian Review* 30:1: 23-29 (Spring 1982).

The author, a journalist, expresses in this article her impressions of Patriarch Josyf I, Cardinal of the Ukrainian Catholic church, on the occasion of his 90th birthday. The author bases her writings on a journal kept during an eight-week visit to Europe. The article provides a brief summary of the life and accomplishments of Patriarch Slipyj and, more importantly, the

unique impressions of an experienced journalist of the younger generation who is fascinated with this older religious leader of Ukrainian Catholics. This article was first published in the English-language supplement, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, on February 21, 1982. The same issue of *Ukrainian Review* also contains "Pastoral Letter of His Beatitude Patriarch Joseph on Occasion of His 90th Birthday" (ibid., pp. 30-37) and "A Tribute to the Patriarch," written by Fr. Werenfried von Straaten who formerly headed the religious organization Aid to the Church in Need (pp. 38-39). Most writings pertaining to Patriarch Joseph are in Ukrainian, with some in Italian, German, and English.

1080. Korolevsky, Cyrille. **Metropolitan Andreas Sheptytsky, 1865-1944.** Rome, Opera Theologicae Societatis Scientificaе Ucrainorum, 1964. 429p.

There is a significant volume of literature (books, memoirs, and articles) about the great Metropolitan Andreas Count Sheptytsky, Ukrainian Catholic prelate of L'viv, starting with the pre-World War II period. A number of issues are discussed in this essentially biographical study, e.g., the relations between the metropolitan and the occupational forces (Russian, Polish, German, and Soviet), the role played by the church during the two world wars, the metropolitan's exile to the extreme north of Russia during World War I, and the role of Metropolitan Sheptytsky in saving the Jews during the German occupation. On this very topic there is an interesting article by the son of the L'viv Rabbi Kurt I. Lewin, entitled "Andreas Count Sheptytsky, Archbishop of Lviv, Metropolitan of Halych, and the Jewish Community in Galicia during the Second World War" (*Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.* 7:1-2(23-24):1656-70 1959). Many works have been published in English on Metropolitan Sheptytsky, e.g., Bohdan Kazyrymyra's *Achievements of Metropolitan A. Sheptyckyj for Ukrainian Canadians* (Toronto, Basilian Press, 1958. 32p.); George Perejda's *Apostle of Church Unity, The Life of Servant of God Metropolitan Andrew Sheptyckyj* (Yorkton, Sask., Redeemer Voice Press, 1960. 40p.); and several others. The reader is advised to consult Joseph Krawcheniuk's *Mytropolyt Andrei Sheptyts'kyi v anhlomovnykh publikatsiiakh* ([Metropolitan Andrew Sheptyckyj in English Publications] Yorkton, Sask., Lopos Pub., 1964. 28p.), which provides a good overview of English-language materials up to 1963.

There are a number of Soviet publications about Metropolitan Sheptytsky, including Edward Prus' *Wladyka Swietojurski. Rzecz o Arcybiskupie Andrzeju Szeptyckim 1865-1944*

([A Greek Catholic Metropolitan: Life and Activities of Andreas Sheptytsky 1865-1944] Warsaw, Instytut Wydawniczy, 1985. 336p.), published in the Polish language and probably one of the more comprehensive treatments of the life of this outstanding church personality, though it is obviously not free of Soviet biases and propaganda.

Reviews: V. Oreletsky. *Ukrainian Review* 3:3: 102-103 (Fall 1965)

1081. Krawchuk, Andrii. "Social Theory and Christian Praxis in the Writings of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, 1899-1944." Ph.D. diss., University of Ottawa, 1989.

Andrei Sheptyts'kyi, Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan of L'viv during the turbulent period between 1899 and 1944, played an important role in the social history of Western Ukraine. This study focuses on the broad range of his writings, which addressed such economic and socio-political issues as the situation of the working classes, human rights, national development, socialism, and the Christian principles of social organization and participation in the political process. In examining these works, the author identifies the intellectual sources of Sheptyts'kyi's social thought and determines the internal criteria of organization within the corpus.

1082. Popivchak, Ronald Peter. "Peter Mohyla, Metropolitan of Kiev (1633-47): Translation and Evaluation of His 'Orthodox Confession of Faith' (1640)." Ph.D. diss., The Catholic University of America, 1975. 495p.

The thesis begins with a study of the life and work of the well-known Petro Mohyla (1596-1647). His masterwork, "The Orthodox Confession of Faith of the Catholic and Apostolic Eastern Church," is translated, and a history of its criticism is provided. An analysis of this criticism shows that much of it was ill-founded and based on confessional and nationalistic biases. The author demonstrates that Mohyla relied on sources of truth traditional to the Eastern church and on tradition as expressed in church hymns, practices, and rites, concluding that the "Confession" essentially reflects religious thought and practice of the Eastern church.

1083. Rolland, Peter Allen. "Aspects of Simon Polockij's Early Verse." Ph.D. diss., Indiana University, 1978. 241p.

After a brief biography and a description of the manuscripts containing verses transcribed for use in this study, the author analyzes Simon

Polockij's moral-religious verse, moral-philosophical and scientific verse, two parables, and his occasional verse. Based on an examination of the poet's style, imagery, and other poetic devices, it was concluded that in the early stages of Polockij's career he was an eclectic poet who depended rather heavily on a variety of sources for his subject matter and inspiration.

1084. Shevelov, George Y. **Two Orthodox Ukrainian Churchmen of the Early Eighteenth Century: Teofan Prokopovych and Stefan Iavors'kyi.** Cambridge, Mass., Ukrainian Studies Fund, Harvard University, 1985. 62p. (The Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine).

The Ukrainian Studies Fund released a number of pamphlets before and during the millennial year (988-1988) of Ukrainian Christianity. Among them are: *From Kievan Rus' to Modern Ukraine: Formation of the Ukrainian Nation; Ukrainian Churches under Soviet Rule: Two Case Studies; The Ukrainian Catacomb Catholic Church and Pope John Paul II; Byzantine Roots of Ukrainian Christianity; Christianization of Kievan Rus'*; and several others. In most instances they are reprints of articles published in scholarly journals, as is the case with Professor Shevelov's contribution. The first article "On Teofan Prokopovich as Writer and Preacher in His Kiev Period" was reprinted from *Harvard Slavic Studies* (vol. 2, 1954), and here the author discusses the Kiev period of this important statesman who later became the architect of the Petrine political and religious reforms. The second article, "Stephan Yavorsky and the Conflict of Ideologies in the Age of Peter I," published in 1951 in *Slavonic and East European Review*, shows that earlier interpretations of the Petrine religious ideologies were in conflict with Iavors'kyi's ideas. Both articles are well documented, and for a general overview of the relationship between Ukraine and Russia we recommend an older article by the late Professor N. Czubatyj titled "Russian Church Policy in Ukraine" (*Ukrainian Quarterly* 2:1:1-15 Spring 1946). There are several contributions in English on Teofan Prokopovych, from Cracraft's "Did Feofan Prokopovich Really Write *Pravda Voli Monarshei*?" (*Slavic Review* 40:2:173-93 Summer 1981) to a separate edition of his works, *De Arte Rhetorica* ..., edited by R. Lachmann with B. Uhlenbruch (Vienna, Bohlau Verlag, 1982. 515p.).

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