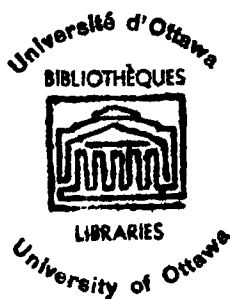


NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF SLAVIC GROUPS IN CANADA
DURING THE PERIOD OF 1965 - 1969 :
(an annotated bibliography)

Stephen J. Smalley

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Arts of the University of Ottawa
through the Department of Slavic
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CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

The author of this thesis, Stephen Jaroslaw Jaworsky, was born on September 6, 1919 in Semykivtsi, Ukraine. He obtained the equivalent of the Bachelor of Arts degree from the Economic Technical College in Jaroslaw, Poland in 1937. He completed the required courses and obtained credits for the Master of Arts degree in the Department of Slavic Studies of the University of Ottawa during the years 1964 - 1968. He passed the comprehensive examination in July, 1968.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

As far as it is known, there has been no comprehensive review of Slavic newspapers and periodicals in Canada in spite of the fact that there are almost a hundred items circulated on a daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly basis. Apparently, only two Slavic groups, Polish and Ukrainian, have some printed works that deal directly with the subject of their press in Canada. The same subject has been treated indirectly in other works that deal with the history and settlement of individual Slavic groups in this country.

The phenomenon of foreign*language publications is more pronounced and evident in Canada than in any other country of a similar structure and population. Being a growing and expanding nation, with over a century of active immigration from various countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, Canada has proved to be a fertile land for the emergence and development of many publications in many world languages.

The value and importance of the foreign language press have been recognized and acknowledged by many governments that have come in contact with this press. It has also been appreciated by the indigenous population and by the immigrants themselves. Fundamentally, this press owes its existence to the fact that human association and cultural activities are based primarily on language. Without a newspaper in his own language the newly arrived immigrant would be at a tremendous disadvantage

* The term "foreign" is used to denote languages other than the official ones in Canada.

in his relations with the surrounding community as well as in his relations with his own compatriots.

There are many different views on the role and function of the foreign language press in countries which promote and encourage immigration. Professor Jerzy Zubrzycki, speaking about foreign publications in Australia, made the following statement: "The great function of foreign language journalism in Australia, as in many other countries, has been to prepare the immigrant population for good citizenship".¹ This statement succinctly expresses the positive assessment of the value of the foreign language publications.

There are also, however, many negative views about the value of the immigrant press. They are expressed by those who suspect that the foreign language press prevents immigrants from being incorporated into the state's body politic, that it impedes the learning of the language of the country of adoption of the immigrants who otherwise would assimilate much faster. Though these views may appear to have some validity they are by no means justified. An objective study of the role of the foreign language press would reveal that its absence would produce and multiply the many problems which the immigrant meets upon his arrival in the country of his settlement before he masters the language of his new milieu. It should be

1. Gilson, Miriam, and Jerzy Zubrzycki, The Foreign Language Press in Australia, Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1967, p. 167.

understood that for many immigrants their press provides the only medium for the expression of their cultural life. It may also be contested that the foreign language press really inhibits the integration of immigrants into the life of the country of their settlement. The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in Book IV of its Report, assesses the value of the foreign language press thus: "Thus many and varied publications that make up the ethnic press render a number of important services. They interpret the events and customs of Canadian life to immigrants unacquainted with the country's two official languages. They inform their readers of activities and issues within their cultural group. They act as spokesmen for the interests and viewpoints of particular cultural groups and of immigrants in general"². Therefore it may be safely presumed that the foreign language press facilitates the adjustment of the immigrant to new conditions and contributes to a better understanding of the new country. It also helps in the process of better integration into the cultural pattern of the host country.

The value of the assistance which the foreign language press extends to its readers during the difficult period of their

2. Report of the Roayl Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism Book IV, The Cultural Contribution of the Other Ethnic Groups, p. 181.

transition from one sphere of cultural life to another is generally admitted. No ethnic social structure or ethnic cultural life could effectively function without its press. With the policy of integration as opposed to the policy of assimilation gaining more and more prominence and understanding in Canada, the foreign language press can play an important part in bringing many valuable elements into the common treasury of the developing national culture of Canada.

The foreign language press provides a necessary communication link between the immigrants and their former homeland. This latter need is felt particularly strongly by immigrants in the initial period of their settlement. However, a more important function is provided by the foreign language press by virtue of its availability as a medium of communication between the immigrant and his new homeland. It is a well-known fact that the Canadian Government has been placing numerous announcements, appeals and messages in foreign language periodicals. With their help the Government has succeeded in reaching those residents who were unable to read the same information in the press printed in the official languages. In

addition, during the past fifteen years a private voluntary organization, "Canadian Scene", has been periodically distributing articles about Canadian life, Canadian institutions and the policy of the Government among the foreign language newspapers and journals. It has also covered important historical events and even the success stories of immigrants themselves. These articles are translated by "Canadian Scene" into some fourteen languages and distributed freely among the various ethnic publications in this country. In many instances these are the only articles that deal with Canadian affairs in some individual newspapers. Some of these articles appear to be inspired by the Government and its agencies, which thereby acknowledge the importance of the ethnic press as a communication medium.

CHAPTER I

1. GENERAL REVIEW OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN CANADA

This thesis deals with the newspapers and periodicals published by Slavic groups and individuals for Slavic readers in Canada. The following five-year period (1965 - 1969) has been chosen and an attempt has been made to collect data and particulars on all the available regular Slavic publications in this country. Though it was intended to deal only with printed publications, some mimeographed periodicals have been considered since they were either the only media available for a particular group or they had some specific significance for the group concerned. It is possible that some publications in this work were omitted. This applies in particular to some Ukrainian publications which either deal with a very specialized subject or have a very restricted readership. In some cases there is some doubt as to whether the publication concerned is published in Canada or in the United States. There are some that are published in Canada but printed in the United States and vice versa. In any event, it has been attempted to cover all major Slavic periodicals available in this country.

Although the Slavic press shares in many respects the general characteristics of other non-French and non-English periodicals, in many ways it has distinct and peculiar attributes which cannot be found in any other linguistic group. There are several reasons for these peculiarities. First of all, the political destiny of all Slavic peoples has been more or less

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identical. All Slavic nations found themselves involuntarily within the orbit of the U.S.S.R. This fact contributed to the formation of certain ideological views among the Slavic settlers in Canada. These views either directly opposed the communist ideology or fully supported it.

The anti-communist Slavic publications in Canada are far more numerous than the pro-communist and have a decidedly larger readership. They also represent a varied spectrum of different points of view and display a significant individuality. In contrast to them, the pro-communist press is very uniform in contents and general approach both to Canadian and international problems. While the latter press displays an unnatural unanimity in the ideological field and thereby appears to create a fairly strong ethnic unit, the anti-communist papers very often fight with each other with such ferocity that they put in doubt their proclaimed missionary purpose of primarily combatting the foreign ideology of communism. These internal squabbles and ideological fractionalizations among the anti-communist publications weaken the effectiveness of their influence in the free world and in some cases provide their pro-communist opponents with the argument that they are disintegrating in the "corrupt capitalist world" and that they serve the interests of evil forces that are bent on the destruction of the "peace-loving progressive socialist countries".

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In addition to the extreme ideological differences among the Slavic publications there are milder variations of opinions and attitudes. For instance, some of the papers may support monarchy in their native country while others support republicanism. There are those which praise social democracy while others may favour an authoritarian system of government. Even among groups which are seemingly cohesive with respect to ideology, such as the Ukrainian nationalists, there are many different factions.

All these phenomena are more evident among the newspapers edited by persons who came to Canada after World War Two. These people, as well as the organizations they represent, continue to pursue objectives and promote concepts which do not have a direct relation to the Canadian scene. Nevertheless their impact on the process of the acculturation of their compatriots and the subsequent formulation of their views is strong and should not be dismissed lightly.

In subsequent paragraphs an attempt will be made to analyse these differences of ideological views and attitudes within the individual Slavic communities in Canada. It is roughly estimated that there are about 1,100,000 Canadians of Slavic origin. They have approximately 80 periodical publications. An attempt will be made to assess their merits and evaluate their influence on the Canadian Slavic population.

There is a great variety of periodical publications among the Slavic groups and it would be presumptuous to claim that every publication that exists in this country has been adequately reviewed. There is no source available which would provide the necessary data. Perhaps the most complete work in this area is the bibliographical study by Prof. A. Malycki, "Periodical Publications of Canadian Slavs", published by the University of Calgary in 1969. The Canadian Advertiser, a bi-monthly handbook of all periodicals in Canada, carries a certain amount of data on some Slavic publications but by no means on all of them.

To classify Slavic newspapers and periodicals into predetermined categories is extremely difficult. First of all they are all published at different intervals and at the present time there is no Slavic daily newspaper published in Canada. There are several Slavic dailies published in the United States and some of them are widely read and subscribed to in Canada. Probably the most common and popular Slavic publication in this country is the weekly. This is the type of publication that does not normally require a large full-time staff. A weekly may devote a major portion of its contents to articles, comments and news items that do not become immediately obsolete and retain their newsworthiness even if they are one or two weeks old. In such newspapers only a column or two is devoted to current general news; the rest of the paper deals with events of a polemical, ideological or historical nature. There are also

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semi-weeklies, bi-weeklies, monthly and quarterly magazines and even one semi-annual newspaper.

Although most of the newspapers like to call themselves independent organs there are really very few that are genuinely independent. Most of the publications must rely on the support of an organization or an institution. There are also very few newspapers and journals that are able to survive financially on the basis of sales, subscription and advertising alone. Almost every newspaper makes periodic appeals for additional contributions from their readers towards a special press fund. It should also be stressed that the people who publish and edit these newspapers, with a very few notable exceptions, are extremely underpaid and often work for much less than they would earn in the lowest-paid manual jobs. To understand this phenomenon one must realize that while some newspapermen and editors are really motivated by ideology and missionary zeal, some are too old to retrain for other occupations and hang on to their positions. Finally there are those who in addition to editing or administering their newspapers are also involved in some other organizational or institutional activities and thus are able to earn enough to keep their families reasonably provided for.

Another phenomenon of the Slavic press is that, again with very few exceptions, very little attention is devoted to Canadian internal affairs.

This attitude of the Slavic newspapers evokes the justified criticism of native Canadians who claim that most of the "emigré" publications are oriented towards Europe. On the other hand it may be said that Canadian newspapers in the official languages, on the whole display only a marginal interest in international affairs, unless they are of a sensational nature.

Although no detailed study has been made, on the basis of available evidence³ it can be stated that only a rather limited number of young people read Slavic newspapers in spite of the effort that is being made by many influential periodicals to involve youth directly or indirectly in newspaper work. This creates a very peculiar problem and it does not augur well for the future of these newspapers especially since there is little hope for massive immigration from Slavic countries to Canada. There are fortunately several journals devoted to youth problems and youth activities which will probably survive much longer than other publications.

3. Bociurkiw, Bohdan R., Survey of Ethnic Identification and Attitudes of University Students of Ukrainian Descent, Edmonton, University of Alberta, 1968.

2. REMARKS ON PUBLICATIONS AND READERSHIP OF INDIVIDUAL SLAVIC GROUPS INCLUDING SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

BULGARIAN:

The Bulgarian group in Canada has not displayed an excessive interest in promoting and supporting its press. There is some ambiguity with respect to clear delineation between the Bulgarian and Macedonian community in Canada. Therefore, there is reason to suspect that some Bulgarian Canadians may be served by the Macedonian publications that appear in the United States and are read and distributed in this country. The linguistic differences between the two languages are not too significant.

Only two Bulgarian publications are recorded in this thesis. The first is only a church bulletin which is published monthly in mimeographed form, while the second NOVO VREME (New Time), a communist bi-weekly, is close to the Bulgarian Communist government. Neither publication could be said to adequately represent the Bulgarian community in Canada and their circulation is very small.

BIELORUSSIAN:

Though numerically small, the Bielorussian community in Canada is very active and politically oriented. Their two newspapers published in Canada represent two different political factions of the post Second World War immigrants and frequently battle over political questions. Both newspapers are anti-

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communist and devote the major portion of their space to Bielorussian political problems, particularly those affecting the freedom and independence of their country. The BIELARUS (Bielorussian) proclaims allegiance and loyalty to the Bielorussian government in exile, while the BIELARUSKI HOLAS (Bielorussian Voice) claims to be an independent anti-communist organ not willing to serve a group that has only "illusory power and authority."

CROATIAN:

The Croatian newspapers in Canada do not prosper, apparently because there are many Croatian publications in the United States. These reach Croatian readers in Canada without great difficulty, especially since these publications are closely connected with the fraternal mutual aid societies to which the majority of Canadian Croats belong. Those publications that are published in Canada have a tendency to represent the rather conservative point of view of the predominantly Catholic Croatian community in this country.

All Croatian newspapers in Canada (except the Yugoslav JEDINSTVO) defend the right of Croatian independence and are opposed to federation with Serbs and Slovenes. The largest weekly, HRVATSKI GLAS (Croatian Voice) is more conciliatory towards Serbs and represents a moderate point of view, while

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others like NEZAVISNA HRVATSKA DRŽAVA (Independent State of Croatia) and particularly NAŠ PUT (Our Way) are extremely hostile to Serbs and very rigid towards the concept of co-existence, even in Canada itself.

CZECH:

There are two Czech weeklies, both published in Toronto. They were both founded after the Second World War and they are strongly anti-communist. NOVY DOMOV (New Homeland) is more moderate, both with regard to the communist regime in Czechoslovakia and towards the Slovak minority which aspires to full independence. NAŠE HLASY (Our Voices) is firmly opposed to any co-operation with communists both in Czechoslovakia and Canada and also very strongly defends the concept of Czechoslovak federation.

MACEDONIAN:

Although there are no independent Macedonian publications in Canada the group is served by the American weekly MAKEDONSKA TRIBUNA which is promoted in Canada by the Macedonian Patriotic Organization.

POLISH:

Of all the Slavic groups in Canada only the Polish press possesses a comprehensive study on its history and development.

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It was written by Dr. Victor Turek under the title "The Polish Language Press in Canada". There is also a monograph of ZWIAZKWIEC (The Alliancer), by B. Heydenkorn, which describes the history of this Polish semi-weekly from its inception to the present day. These two publications, particularly the former one, represent a solid contribution to the history of the Slavic press and help us understand the phenomenon of the foreign language press not only in Canada but also in other countries of the world.

In the period discussed in this essay, there were in Canada: one Polish semi-weekly, three weeklies, one monthly, several quarterlies and one semi-annual publication. Except for the weekly KRONIKA TYGODNIOWA (The Weekly Chronicle), which is the organ of the Polish Democratic Association, a left-wing organization which unequivocally supports the present communist regime in Poland, all other Polish publications are strongly anti-communist. However, as in other Slavic groups, there are various degrees of intensity of anti-communist sentiment. For instance, some of the newspapers have determinedly and categorically opposed contacts with Poland and any cultural exchange with the present Polish regime. Others, most notably ZWIAZKOWIEC, (The Alliancer) have been advocating political realism and support moderate collaboration with the Polish authorities whenever Polish national interests are at stake.

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This attitude, of course, drew vigorous accusations from certain ultra-conservative quarters. The paper and its editor were charged with virtual treason and there was an implicit call for a universal boycott of this newspaper. With time, however, the attitude even of the most anti-communist newspapers has moderated and although there are no concessions on matters of principle, there is acceptance of limited contacts with communist Poland for pragmatic purposes.

There is also a significant difference of views with regard to the attitude of the Polish newspapers towards Canadian affairs and towards the vital problem of integration. Some papers are still preoccupied with Polish and European affairs and treat Canadian political and cultural events as secondary in importance. On the other hand, other publications, including the semi-weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC (The Alliancer), perhaps the most widely read Polish paper in this country, appear to take a live interest in Canadian affairs. On many occasions this newspaper emphasizes its loyalty to Canada and its sympathy towards the Liberal Party.

The monthly WIADOMOS'CI POLSKIE (The Polish News) which expired at the end of 1968, was concerned predominantly with the affairs of the Polish Government in Exile and was considered by many to be its official organ. A similar division of interest and dedication is obvious between two important Polish

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quarterlies, S.P.K. W KANADZIE (Polish Combatant News), which devotes almost all of its interest to Polish affairs in exile and the BULLETIN OF THE POLISH TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION which is almost totally devoted to Canadian affairs.

A few words ought to be said about the Polish monthly KULTURA (Culture), published in Paris, France, and widely circulated in Canada. It is one of the best literary-political-social publications among the Slavic emigré journals. It is competently edited by a group of Polish intellectuals in France and England. It occasionally offers articles written by Canadian authors concerning Canadian-Polish affairs. Its influence on Polish intellectual life in exile is considerable. KULTURA (Culture) is also read by many non-Polish Slavs.

There are several other Polish newspapers and periodicals published in the U.S.A., Great Britain and France which are circulated and read in Canada but their influence is marginal and their impact minimal.

RUSSIAN:

The Russian press in Canada, in spite of the impressive number of Canadians of Russian origin (over 100,000) is represented only by the left-wing weekly VESTNIK (The Herald) and by two mimeographed periodicals, the weekly Doukhobor pamphlet

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ISKRA (The Spark) and the monthly bulletin of the Toronto-based Russian Cultural Club, RUSSKOYE SLOVO V KANADE (Russian Word in Canada). It seems odd that some much smaller groups whose population in Canada is one-third of that of the Russian Canadians are able to support and maintain two or three regular weeklies, while the Russian group, outside of the left-wing newspaper, does not have a single printed periodical.

Perhaps the main reason for this phenomenon lies in the fact that Russian Canadian are able to obtain a Russian daily, NOVOE RUSSKOE SLOVO (New Russian Word), from New York, U.S.A. This paper has all the attributes of a well-edited daily and is widely read not only by the Russian Canadians but also by some Ukrainians and Poles.

There is also an irregular literary journal, SOVREMENNİK (The Contemporary), published in Toronto, which is scheduled to appear every three months but which sometimes manages only a single issue in the whole year. It is a serious publication, mainly preoccupied with literary matters. It is edited by a group of intellectuals who are trying to carry out the noble task commenced by the late professor Strakhovsky who founded the SOVREMENNİK (The Contemporary).

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ISKRA (The Spark) is the unique religious organ of the largest Canadian Doukhobor sect, the Union of Doukhobor Spiritual Communes and it is mainly devoted to religious and organizational topics. Only in the past decade did it begin to print some items of political content promoted by the "fighters" for universal peace. The anti-militaristic sentiment of the Doukhobors has been exploited by the Russian Communist group in Canada and ISKRA (The Spark), in the opinion of some people, at present often serves to advance the cause of the Canadian Communists, although officially it claims to serve only the interests of the Doukhobor community.

RUSSKOE SLOVO V KANADE (Russian Word in Canada) has no specific features of its own. It reprints mainly some short stories and articles which originally appeared in books or other publications. It contains some local announcements directed to local members of the Club and some general organizational news.

The left-wing VESTNIK (The Herald) which is the official organ of the Federation of Russian Canadians (a leftist organization) has been trying to lure some of the non-communist Russian readers, particularly the Doukhobors, by devoting a considerable amount of space to Doukhobor subjects. Otherwise it meticulously follows the party line of other Canadian left-wing publications, relying heavily on Soviet sources and writers and

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regularly printing organizational news and list of donors for the cause of the Russian left-wing press in Canada.

SERBIAN:

There are three periodicals in the Serbian language published in Canada, and all three are printed in Ontario. The largest and most popular weekly, GLAS KANADSKIH SRBA (The Voice of Canadian Serbs) was established in 1934 as the official organ of the Serbian National Shield Society of Canada which has constantly supported the Serbian monarchy. After the Second World War it was identified with the sympathisers of the Serbian Chetniks, followers of the late General D. Mikhailovich. Although the paper is conservative in its general ideology, it is rather moderate in its approach towards the Croats, with whom the Serbians have been waging a political battle ever since the establishment of the Yugoslav state. This paper is also less violent in its opposition towards the present Yugoslavian regime than its fraternal publication from Hamilton, Ontario, KANADSKI SRBOBRAN (The Canadian Srobobran).

The latter weekly was established in Hamilton in 1952 and it relies almost exclusively on the readership of post-World War II immigrants. This paper is very radical in its support of the Yugoslav monarchy and its attitude towards Croats is rigidly hostile. In the early sixties there was a split within the

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Serbian community on the North American continent on the subject of the recognition of the authority of the official Yugoslavian Church. The two Canadian weeklies adopted opposing views on this subject. GLAS KANADSKIH SRBA (The Voice of Canadian Serbs) recognized the primacy of the Belgrade Patriarch while the KANADSKI SRBOBRAN (The Canadian Srbobran) supported the Archbishop Dionizy who refused to submit his jurisdiction to the Communist-based prelate.

SLOVAK:

There are two Slovak weeklies and one monthly published in Canada.

The weekly L'UDOVE ZVESTI (People's News) belongs to the communist camp while KANADSKY SLOVAK (The Canadian Slovak) and the monthly SLOVENSKY HLAS (The Slovak Voice) share a similar anti-communist ideological platform.

There is also a periodical, NASE SNAHY, an intellectual bi-monthly, and a religious quarterly, MARIA, published by the Slovak Greek Catholic community. While KANADSKI SLOVAK (The Canadian Slovak) and SLOVENSKI HLAS (The Slovak Voice) maintain firmly that Slovakia ought to be completely independent, NÁŠE SNAHY (Our Aspirations) and the left-wing L'UDOVE ZVESTI (People's News) look more favourably towards federation with

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Czechs, without sharing the same opinion about the form of government. NAŠE SNAHY (Our Aspirations) is strongly anti-communist.

SLOVENIAN:

The Slovenian group has two periodicals in Canada. A monthly, SLOVENSKA DRŽAVA (The Slovenian State), represents the Slovenian National Federation in Toronto and supports the aspirations for an independent Slovenia. The religious monthly BOZJA BESEDA (The Word of God), published in Toronto, concerns itself with religious matters.

UKRAINIAN:

The Ukrainian press in Canada has been described in two theses: THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PRESS IN CANADA by Brother Isydore, F.S.C., the M.A. thesis submitted to the Department of Slavic Studies, University of Ottawa, 1959 and THE UKRAINIAN PRESS IN EASTERN CANADA by Mykhailo Borowyk, the M.A. thesis submitted to the Department of Slavic Studies, University of Ottawa, 1960. The latter work has apparently been expanded into a doctoral dissertation under the title: UKRAINIANS IN CANADA AND THEIR PRESS.

The Ukrainian group in Canada possesses the largest number of publications not only among the Slavic communities but among all non-British and non-French groups in this country.

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This fact in itself is not necessarily a positive feature since quantity alone must not be judged as a manifestation of viability. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the readiness with which Ukrainian immigrants create and maintain their publications testifies to the vitality and vigour of the group and to its determination to preserve its culture and identity.

The oldest Ukrainian publication, the Winnipeg weekly KANADYIS'KYI FARMER (Canadian Farmer), also has the distinction of being the first Slavonic newspaper printed in Canada. The city of Winnipeg continues to this day to be the centre of a number of Ukrainian publications and next to Toronto it is the largest source of Ukrainian publishing activity.

Out of the forty-one Ukrainian Canadian publications surveyed in this work, which appear reasonably regularly, there are twenty-three that are exclusively in the Ukrainian language, twelve that have some English language content and six that are printed exclusively in English. Among these forty-one periodicals there are fifteen monthlies, nine weeklies, eight bi-monthlies, seven quarterlies, one bi-weekly and one semi-monthly. Twenty-one publications are printed in Toronto, thirteen in Winnipeg, three in Saskatoon, two in Montreal, one in Edmonton and one in Yorkton.

The Ukrainian publications in Canada may be classified, first of all, on the basis of their religious affiliation. Since weekly newspapers enjoy the largest circulation and wield the strongest influence, we shall concern ourselves primarily with these periodicals. There are very few publications indeed that, from the religious point of view, may be considered to be completely independent, even if they claim total impartiality. Religious topics are universally discussed because they are closely connected with the problems of cultural survival and cultural preservation.

Another important criterion is the time when the publications were established. Of the above-mentioned forty periodicals only thirteen have survived from before World War Two. The remaining twenty-seven were founded after 1945. This is an important factor because it shows that the last significant wave of Ukrainian immigrants has enriched the field of publications considerably. Even the older publications which had begun to decline were revitalized and began to benefit from the new immigration. Not only did they increase their circulation, owing to the fact that the newcomers were eager to read everything that was available, but they were also able to supplement their editorial staff with newcomers, among whom there were many professional newspapermen.

To provide a detailed and comprehensive profile of the Ukrainian press is not the aim of this work. In this chapter we shall only briefly consider the characteristics of the weeklies, which as we mentioned above deserve more of our attention than other periodicals in this chapter. First of all we should separate from the group of nine weeklies the left-wing ZHYTTIA I SLOVO (Life and Word), which appears to have much more in common with other left-wing-oriented newspapers than with the other Ukrainian periodicals. It has on some occasions tried to demonstrate a small degree of independence by inserting some more or less objective comments on Ukrainian reality in the USSR but it was soon reprimanded by the obedient party executive.

Among the remaining eight weeklies there are two independent newspapers that are not attached to any particular institution. They are: KANADYIS'KYI FARMER (Canadian Farmer), published by a non-Ukrainian private businessman and VILNE SLOVO (The Free Word), published by a private publishing company.

NASHA META (Our Aim), POSTUP (Progress) and UKRAINS'KI VISTI (Ukrainian News) are Ukrainian Catholic weeklies loosely connected with their respective eparchies in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton: they also speak frequently on behalf of the Ukrainian Catholic national lay organization, the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics. There is some difference in the ideological

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attitudes of these three papers. While NASHA META (Our Aim) and UKRAINS'KI VISTI (Ukrainian News) are moderately nationalistic, POSTUP (Progress) pursues a very hard and radical anti-communist line and condemns any manifestation of softness towards the enemies of Ukraine. Its English section, however, is very mild as far as nationalism is concerned and it deals more with the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church.

UKRAINS'KYI HOLOS (Ukrainian Voice) speaks on behalf of the Ukrainian Orthodox community which constitutes roughly one-third of the Ukrainian population in Canada. It is the second oldest Ukrainian publication; it was established in 1910 and is highly respected for its views even by the Ukrainian Catholics. Though not officially designated as such, it speaks with authority for the Orthodox Church hierarchy and foremostly for the Ukrainian Orthodox lay organization, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League.

HOMIN UKRAINY (Ukrainian Echo), the ideological organ of the right-wing nationalist group of Ukrainian Canadians which is composed of several organizations that call themselves members of the Ukrainian Liberation Front, is well-edited and widely read by the most recent immigrants. NOVYI SHLIAKH (The New Pathway), which last year celebrated its fortieth anniversary, is affiliated with the more conservative and more moderate group of

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Ukrainian nationalists, the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada. It is read by both the old-timers and the newer Canadians and is respected for its views.

Among the monthlies and bi-monthlies specific mention should be made of the Ukrainian youth periodicals which cater predominantly to the Canadian-born or Canadian-educated Canadians of Ukrainian descent. They are: YOUTH, published by the Ukrainian Catholic Youth of Canada (in English only), SUMKIVETS', published by the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association (in English and Ukrainian) FORUM, published by the Ukrainian National Youth Federation (in English only), PLASTOVY SHLIAKH (The Pathway of Plast) and YUNAK (The Youth), published by the Ukrainian Youth Association, Plast, MOLODA UKRAINA (Young Ukraine), published by the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association and SMOLOSKYP (The Torch), published by the Ukrainian Students' Organizations, in Ukrainian only.

Perhaps a few words should be said about the publications printed outside of Canada but read and circulated among the Ukrainian Canadians. Among the more important there are two dailies (actually appearing five times a week), SVOBODA (Liberty), published in New York by the Ukrainian National Association and AMERYKA (America), published in Philadelphia by

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GROUPS INCLUDING SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics. Both papers have weekly supplements in the English language.

Of the two SVOBODA (Liberty), has a much larger circulation in Canada and has had strong historical ties with Ukrainian Canadians almost from the first years of their settlement in this country. It has been adequately covering the life of Ukrainian Canadians and even occasionally comments on Canadian political affairs.

Another important periodical is the monthly SUCHASNIIST' (Contemporary Times), published in Munich, West Germany. This journal is edited by a group of Ukrainian intellectuals, both from Europe and from the North American continent and it deals with literary, social and political subjects.

There are, of course, many periodicals published in Ukraine, which are made available to Canadian readers at a very low price. However, because of their obvious tendencies and crude propaganda contents, they are not widely read.

LIST OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN
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(with general comments and annotations)

An attempt has been made to compile the most essential and accurate data about the publications reviewed within the thesis in the following lists. Brief annotations to these publications have been provided. They refer mainly to ideological aspects, which can be considered to play an important role in the life of the Slavic community.

Alphabetical order has been adopted in these lists both with regard to the groups concerned as well as the publications reviewed. This order may appear somewhat incidental, especially with respect to those groups that have a large number of publications; however, for the sake of consistency it has been decided to maintain alphabetical order throughout this work.

Since the majority of Slavic publications reviewed in this paper are printed in the Cyrillic alphabet, there has emerged a problem of transliteration. Although some publishers provide their own transliteration, which is not necessarily in accord with any recognized system, the transliteration used by the American Library of Congress has been adopted in this thesis.

With regard to the transliteration of the personal names mentioned in this thesis, no uniformity or system could be

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applied since different individuals spell their names according to their personal choice. In those cases where there was no evidence concerning the spelling of personal names, the transliteration of the American Library of Congress has been applied.

A similar problem arose with the translation of the titles of the publications concerned. The translation provided by the publishers not always corresponded to the actual meaning of the title. Therefore the best available translation based on the interpretation of recognized dictionaries, has been used.

The addresses provided in these lists are those that were valid in the last year of the surveyed period; however, even some of those may have already changed, particularly among the monthly and quarterly periodicals.

The name of the publisher is not always printed on the masthead of the publication or it is sometimes given in an ambiguous version. Some additional information has been provided in these annotations about the actual institutions or organizations which sponsor the publications concerned. With respect to the frequency of appearance of the publications the following terms have been adopted: daily, semi-weekly, weekly, bi-weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly and semi-

LIST OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN 2
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annual. In a few instances the word "irregular" has been added to indicate that those publications do not appear as frequently as scheduled.

The name of the editor is also often withheld. Some publications prefer to state that they are edited by a "committee" or by "college of editors". An effort has been made to obtain the names of all the editors that were occupying their posts in the last year of this survey. Determining the year of the establishment of the publication, with very few exceptions, presented no problem, because almost every publication carries the length of its existence on its masthead.

Finally, the following terminology has been used in these annotations: "nationalist", "communist", "radical", "extreme", etc. For correct understanding of these terms some additional explanation is necessary. Since most of the Slavic anti-communist publications, in order to remove any doubt about their attitude towards communism, call themselves "nationalist", this term has a positive rather than negative connotation. Because there are various degrees of intensity of nationalist sentiment, even the term "radical nationalist" or "extreme nationalist" should not be interpreted completely in a derogatory manner. Such characterization, however, does indicate very strong and

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often quite narrow opposition not only to communism but also to socialism.

The classification of left-wing publications has presented no difficulties. Though very few of them, for obvious reasons, advertise themselves openly as such, their affiliation with ethnic left-wing organizations and their contents are very easy to identify even for an inexperienced reader.

The anti-communist press may be criticized for not allowing adequate attention to Canadian affairs; however, this stems from its natural preoccupation with matters that directly affect their former homelands. This is being gradually rectified by an evolutionary process and the Canadian content is progressively increasing.

There are some references in this work to the attitude of some publications towards cultural exchanges and contacts with the communist regimes. It should be borne in mind that this problem is present within each Slavic group and that the Slavic press reflects the degree of opposition to such exchanges and contacts.

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1965-1969

BULGARIAN

NOVO VREME (New Time) ,
263 Gerard Street East, Toronto 2, Ontario,
Published by the Novo Vreme Publishing Company,
Bi-weekly,
Editor: S. Svetsov and Dincho N. Ralley,
Established: 1947.

This is a left-wing newspaper representing the views of the small group of Bulgarian Canadians who call themselves the Bulgarian-Canadian People's League, and who support the present regime of Bulgaria. It is opposed to the claims of Macedonians for national and cultural independence and considers Macedonia to be just a Bulgarian province.

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1965-1969

BIELORUSSIAN

BIELARUS (The Bielorussian),

524 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario,

Published by the Bielorussian Canadian Alliance and the
Bielorussian-American Association Inc.

Monthly,

Editor: M. Hanko,

Established: 1951

This periodical serves the Canadian and American
Bielorussian communities. It deals mainly with political,
ideological and literary subjects and supports the Bielorussian
Government in Exile. It is strongly anti-communist and is
dedicated to the ideal of a free and independent Bielorussia.

BIELARUSKI HOLAS (Bielorussian Voice),

24 Tarlton Rd., Toronto 199, Ontario,

Published by the Federation of Bielorussian Journalists,
Monthly,

Editor: Marian Ziniak,

Established 1948,

This periodical is actually published by an individual
who left the present Bielorussian Canadian Alliance several years
ago. Mr. Ziniak, together with a small group of Bielorussians,
formed an organization called the Federation of Bielorussian
Journalists, who figure officially as the publishers of the

LIST OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN 29
1965-1969

paper. The monthly is opposed to communism but it is also opposed to the Bielorussian Government in Exile. It advocates fast integration into Canadian society.

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1965-1969

CROATIAN

HRVATSKI GLAS (The Croatian Voice),
462 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba,
Published by the Croatian Voice Publishing Company
Limited,

Weekly,

Editor: Petar Stanković,

Established: 1927,

This paper is the official organ of the Croatian Peasant Society, one of the largest Croatian organizations in Canada. It stands for the independence of Croatia and declares itself strongly in favour of a democratic order. It is opposed to any kind of totalitarianism and therefore it is in conflict with both the communists and the extreme nationalists. In Canadian affairs it supports moderate integration. In spite of its strong antagonism towards Serbs its attitude towards the concept of a federal state is moderate.

NAŠ PUT (Our Way),

Postal Station "E", Box 5, Toronto 173, Ontario,

Published by the Free Croats of Canada,

Monthly, (irregular),

Editor: Rudy Tomic,

Established: 1952,

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1965-1969

This is a right-wing publication which is dedicated to the dismemberment of Yugoslavia and the creation of an independent Croatia. It is edited and read by the extreme nationalist segment of the Croatian community in Canada, especially by those who came to this country after the Second World War, and who have been sympathisers of the extremist Ustashi organization.

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA (Independent State of Croatia),
Postal Station "E" Box 236, Toronto 236, Ontario,
Published by the United Croats of Canada,
Monthly,
Editor: Mate Cuturić,
Established: 1962

This is the official organ of the United Croats of Canada, a right-wing organization strongly opposed to communism and to federalism with Serbs. It holds in great respect the late Ante Pavelic, ex-Premier of the Croatian state, which was established during World War Two.

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1965-1969

CZECH

NAŠE HLASY (Our Voices),
77 Florence Street, Toronto 3, Ontario,
Published by: "Our Voices" Publishing Company,
Weekly,
Editor: Milo Kominek
Established: 1954

The unofficial organ of the Czechoslovak National Association in Canada, it supports the concept of a united and federated Czechoslovakia based on the historic experiment during the reign of Masaryk and Benes between the two World Wars; it opposes the separatist tendencies of Slovaks and serves predominantly the post-World War Two immigrants in Canada.

NOVY DOMOV (The New Homeland),
978 Queen Street West, Toronto 3, Ontario,
Published by the Masaryk Memorial Institute, Inc.,
Weekly,
Editor: Jindra Zoder,
Established: 1949,

This paper represents the views and interests of the Masaryk Memorial Institute, a social and cultural institution established before the Second World War. It favours a united Czecho-Slovak state, however, its attitude towards Slovak nationalists is rather moderate and would permit a greater degree

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of autonomy to Slovaks in a free democratic state. It opposes
the present communist regime in Czechoslovakia.

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1965-1969

MACEDONIAN

BULLETIN OF THE ST. CYRIL AND METHODY CHURCH,
237 Sackville Street, Toronto 2, Ontario,
Published by the St. Cyril and Methody Parish,
Bi-monthly,
Editor: Rev. S. Dimitrov,
Established: 1963

This religious publication in English is concerned with
parish affairs and the organizational life of the local
community.

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1965-1969

POLISH

BIULETYN KONGRESU POLONII KANADYJSKIEJ - ALBERTA

(The Bulletin of the Canadian Polish Congress - Alberta),

11540 - 136 Street, Edmonton, Alberta,

Published by the Canadian Polish Congress,

Semi-annual,

Editor: T. Walkowski,

Established: 1954

This interesting publication has all the appearances of a regular newspaper yet comes out only twice a year. It contains a variety of articles dealing mainly with the historical past of Poland and with current events in the Polish community of Alberta. It is conservative with regard to Polish affairs, however, it strongly supports Polish youth activities in Canada.

BULLETIN

206 Beverley Street, Toronto 2-B, Ontario,

Published by: The Association of Polish Engineers in
Canada, Inc.,

Quarterly,

Editor: L.W. Skonieczny,

Established: 1944,

This is a bilingual publication devoted mainly to professional subjects and organizational news. It provides occasional comments on general developments in the Polish

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Canadian community. Professional matters are treated extremely competently and seriously in both languages. A well edited professional journal.

CZAS (Polish Times),
1150 Main Street, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba,
Published by: The Polish Press Limited,
Weekly,
Editor: Wiktor L. Michalski,
Established: 1914,

One of the oldest Polish weekly newspapers in Canada, this is the only Polish publication in Winnipeg and the official organ of the Canadian Polish Congress in Manitoba. It represents a rather conservative point of view and contains patriotic articles about the more recent Polish past. It contains current community and organizational news, particularly about the Polish community in the West and apparently serves some readers in the United States.

GLOS POLSKI (Polish Voice),
1089 Queen Street West, Toronto 3, Ontario,
Published by: The Polish Voice Publishing Company Ltd.,
Weekly,
Editor: Zenon Wyrzykowski,
Established: 1908,

LIST OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN 3,
1965-1969

The official organ of the Polish National Union, a patriotic Polish organization with a predominantly conservative membership, this paper is intensely anti-communist and close to the Polish clergy in Canada. Originally it was very strongly opposed to cultural exchange and personal contacts with the Polish communist regime. Lately, however, it has moderated its opposition. It possesses able contributors in major Canadian cities and provides ample coverage of activities in the Polish community across Canada.

INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN POLISH CONGRESS,
1475 Queen St. West, Toronto 3, Ontario,
Published by: The Canadian Polish Congress,
Quarterly, (irregular)
Editor: Maria Iemanska,
Established: 1963

This bulletin contains reports and communiques of the Canadian Polish Congress as well as occasional articles of general interest related to Polish and Canadian problems.

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INFORMATOR FEDERACJI KOBIET POLSKICH W KANADZIE,
(Information Bulletin of the Federation of Polish
Women in Canada),
3 St. Mark Road, Toronto 9, Ontario,
Published by: Federation of Polish Women in Canada,
Bi-monthly,
Editor: K. Jaworska,
Established: 1955,

A mimeographed bulletin devoted almost exclusively to
organizational news and reports, it contains an occasional
article on literary subjects or comments on the social life of
the Polish community in Canada.

KRONIKA TYGODNIOWA (The Weekly Chronicle),
2094 Dundas St West, Toronto 154, Ontario,
Published by: The Polish Democratic Association,
Weekly,
Editor: W. Dutkiewicz,
Established: 1939,

This is a left-wing newspaper which differs somewhat from
other left-wing ethnic publications by offering a milder form of
Marxist ideology and by playing on the sentiments of Polish
immigrants who are encouraged to visit their homeland and thereby
assist the Polish tourist industry. It serves a part of the
Polish community in the United States. The paper combats the

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Polish anti-communist "establishment" both in Canada and the United States by accusing it of serving the imperialistic interests of the capitalist system.

S.P.K. W KANADZIE (Polish Combatant Association
in Canada),

206 Beverley Street, Toronto 2-B, Ontario,

Published by: The Polish Combatants Association
in Canada Inc.,

Quarterly,

Editor: T. Krychowski,

Established: 1960,

This is the well edited bulletin of the largest association of Polish veterans from World War Two. It is mainly devoted to organizational matters, but occasionally comments editorially on general topics affecting the life of the Polish community in Canada. It opposes contacts with the present communist regime in Poland.

WIADOMOS'CI POLSKIE (The Polish News),

643 Milton Street, Montreal 18, P.Q.,

Published by the Polish Publications Ltd.,

Monthly,

Editor: T. Romer,

Established: 1960

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This mimeographed publication was edited by a group of post-World War Two Polish political emigrés who were connected with the Polish Government in Exile, which was headed by the late General Wladyslaw Anders. For a time it was the official organ of that Government. Manifestly anti-communist, the periodical condemns those Polish Canadians who have in various ways contacted the Polish communist regime or have encouraged cultural intercourse. The paper became defunct in 1968.

ZWIAZKOWIEC (The Alliancer),

1475 Queen Street West, Toronto 156, Ontario,

Published by: The Polish Alliance Press Limited,

Semi-weekly,

Editor: Benedykt Heydenkorn,

Established: 1932,

This paper is the largest and probably the most popular Polish publication in Canada. It is the unofficial organ of the largest Polish organization, which is known under the English name of the Polish Alliance Friendly Society in Canada. It may be considered a progressive publication which has consistently ventured in some bold directions, at least as far as relationships with communist Poland are concerned. In spite of being solidly opposed to communism it has advocated a realistic approach towards the present regime and was the first paper to recommend that the Polish Art Treasures which were in Canadian

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custody be returned to Poland. In Canadian affairs the paper very strongly supports full integration into Canadian life. It places loyalty to Canada above loyalty to Poland and thereby draws strong criticism from those who consider themselves to be political immigrants. The paper has a well developed network of regional correspondents and thoroughly covers the province of Ontario and the city of Montreal.

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RUSSIAN

ISKRA (The Spark),

Box 760, Grand Forks, B.C.,

Published by: Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ,
Weekly,

Editor: P.P. Legebokoff,

Established: 1945

This is a mimeographed publication which is the organ of the largest Canadian Doukhobor organization, the Union of Spiritual Communities of Christ. It is devoted almost exclusively to religious and ideological subjects affecting the Doukhobor community. Lately it has been earnestly interested in the peace movement and has started printing various articles directed against militarism, particularly that of the western countries. This one-sided attitude may lend itself to the interpretation that this weekly has been won over by pro-communist elements. It encourages cultural exchange with the USSR and prints enthusiastic reports about the "good life" in the Soviet-Union. It also has an English section.

RUSSKOE SLOVO V KANADE (Russian Word in Canada),

72 Ossington Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario,

Published by: The Russian Cultural Enlightenment Society of
Toronto,

Monthly,

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Editor: H.P. Skrynnikova,

Established: 1952,

A mimeographed publication of local interest, this is the organ of the Russian Cultural Enlightenment Society that predominantly reprints articles from other Russian journals. It contains organizational news and also local parish news.

SOVREMENNIK (The Contemporary),

44 Gover Street, Toronto 16, Ontario,

Published by: The Sovremennik Publishing Association,
Inc.,

Quarterly,

Editor: V. Savin,

Established: 1960,

An irregular periodical devoted mainly to literary subjects, this magazine occasionally deals with social and cultural topics, including articles on Canadian history. It is edited by a group of intellectuals from Toronto and Montreal.

VESTNIK (The Herald),

799 College Street, Toronto 4, Ontario,

Published by: Vestnik Publishing Company Ltd.,
Weekly,

Editor: N. Yasny,

Established: 1941,

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This left-wing newspaper, the organ of the Federation of Russian Canadians, is one of the most orthodox left-wing ethnic publications. It gives ample space to articles originating in the Soviet Union and also attempts to attract the interest of the Canadian Doukhobors by appealing to their anti-militaristic sentiment and by picturing the Soviet Union as the champion of peace.

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SERBIAN

BRATSTVO (The Fraternity),
66 Rusholme Rd., Toronto 3, Ontario,
Published by: Alija Konjhodzich,
Monthly,
Editor: A.S. Konjhodzich,
Established: 1954

This is a unique periodical serving the Serbian community of Muslim faith. It deals with social and organizational matters of the Serbian Muslim group in Canada and supports the Karageorgevich Dynasty of Serbian kings.

GLAS KANADSKIH SRBA (The Voice of Canadian Serbs),
1297 Drouillard Road, Windsor, Ontario,
Published by: The Avala Printing and Publishing Company Ltd.,
Weekly,
Editor: R.L. Knežević,
Established: 1934,

This is a serious Serbian publication edited by a former Minister of the pre-World War Two Yugoslavian Cabinet. It promotes the concept of Yugoslav federation and shows a moderate attitude towards Croats even if the latter pursue separatist tendencies. The paper supports the monarchy but recognizes the religious authority of the Belgrade Hierarchy. It opposes

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totalitarianism. The paper has able contributors and devotes considerable space to literary topics.

KANADSKI SRBOBRAN (The Canadian Srbobran),
335 Britania Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario,
Published by: The Serbian League of Canada,
Weekly,
Editor: L.B. Stoysich,
Established: 1951,

The official organ of the Serbian National League of Canada, the paper represents a radical nationalist view and is unequivocally opposed to communism as well as to Croatian and Slovenian aspirations for independence. It declares absolute loyalty to the King of Yugoslavia in Exile, who recently died in the USA and refuses to recognize the authority of the Yugoslav Church in Belgrade. It is supported mainly by former Serbian prisoners of war who immigrated in large numbers to Canada after World War Two.

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SLOVAK

KANADSKY SLOVAK (The Canadian Slovak),
400A Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ontario,
Published by: The Canadian Slovak League,
Weekly,
Editor: Marian Jankovsky,
Established: 1942,

This is the official organ of the Canadian Slovak League,
a nationalist organization dedicated to Slovak freedom and
independence. Founded by the disciples of the Slovak A. Hlinka's
Peoples's Party, which became completely separatist after the
brief period of Slovak independence following the fall of the
Czechoslovak democratic republic in 1939, it is uncompromisingly
anti-communist and anti-federalist. It does not recognize the
concept of "Czechoslovakia" as a state, insisting that it has to

L'UDOVE ZVESTI (People's News),
479 Queen Street West, Toronto 133, Ontario.
Published by: L'udove Zvesti Publishing Company,
Weekly,
Editor: J. Durjancik,
Established: 1943

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This left-wing newspaper is sponsored by the Slovak Aid Society. It faithfully follows and does not differ significantly from other ethnic left-wing periodicals.

MARIA,

1406 Barton Street East, Hamilton, Ontario.

Published by: The Slovak Greek Catholic Parish,

Bi-monthly,

Editor: Rev. Francis J. Fuga,

Established: 1955,

A religious journal devoted almost exclusively to religious topics and parish affairs, it serves the needs of the Slovak Catholics of the Byzantine rite.

NAŠE SNAHY (Our Aspirations),

212 Cowan Avenue, Toronto 3, Ontario,

Published by: The Permanent Conference of

Slovak Democratic Exiles,

Bi-monthly,

Editor: Dr. Martin Kvetko,

Established: 1963,

This periodical was founded by the Permanent Conference of Slovak Democratic Exiles in Toronto in 1963 and is edited by a group of intellectuals and former Czecho-Slovak diplomats who recognize the Slovak rights for cultural and political autonomy

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but who prefer to support the concept of federalism with the Czechs. It contains articles of high calibre from contributors who have settled in various countries of the western world.

SLOVENSKY HLAS (The Slovak Voice)

Box 61, Postal Station "C", Toronto 3, Ontario,

Published by: The Canadian Slovak

Benefit Society,

Monthly,

Editor: Rev. O.M. Debnarkin,

Established: 1949,

This paper is the official organ of the Canadian Slovak Benefit Society, whose aims are similar to those pursued by the Canadian Slovak League. It may be, however, less opposed to the idea of federalism, provided Slovak political, cultural and territorial rights are guaranteed. It is preoccupied with organizational matters.

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SLOVENIAN

BOŽJA BESEDA (The Word of God),
739 Brown's Line, Toronto 520, Ontario,
Monthly,
Published by: The Slovenian Missionary (Lazaristi),
Editor: Rev. Janez Kopač, C.M.,
Established: 1949,

This religious missionary brochure is devoted almost exclusively to religious matters in the Slovenian Catholic community.

SLOVENSKA DRŽAVA (The Slovenian State),
646 Euclid Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario,
Published by: The Slovenian National Federation of Canada,
Monthly,
Editor: Dr. Ciril Žebot,
Established: 1950,

The official periodical of the Slovenian National Federation of Canada, this liberal paper advocates the independence of the Slovenian State. It does not strongly oppose federation within the Yugoslav state but it would fight for the greater autonomy of the Slovenian people. The paper has a competent editor and valuable contributors.

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UKRAINIAN

BAT'KIVSHCHYNA (Our Country),
362 Bathurst Street, Toronto 2-B, Ontario,
Published by: The Bat'kivshchyna Publishing Company,
Bi-weekly,
Editor: M. Poroniuk,
Established: 1936,

This is the unofficial organ of the Ukrainian Hetman Organization, a conservative group of monarchist convictions which was strong and numerous before the Second World War but which has declined in significance hence. Preoccupied almost exclusively with political and ideological matters, it frequently engages in polemics with ideological opponents. It combats communism and socialism.

BIULETEN' KOMITITETU UKRAINTSIV KANADY,
(The Bulletin of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee),
456 Main Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba,
Bi-monthly,
Published by: The Ukrainian Canadian Committee,
Editor: Dr. Y. Kalba,
Established: 1952,

An organizational bulletin published by the Executive Office of the Central Ukrainian Organization of Canada, it mainly contains organizational memoranda and official declarations of

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the Presidium on policy matters. It also publishes a list of contributors to the Taras Shevchenko Foundation.

DOROHOVKAZ (Guide),

179 Dowling Avenue, Toronto 156, Ontario,

Published by: The Ukrainian War Veterans' League,

Bi-monthly (irregular),

Editor: J. Lypoweckyj,

Established: 1954,

The official organ of a small group of World War I veterans, it contains mainly organizational news, memoirs and obituaries.

EVANHEL'S'KA PRAVDA (Evangelical Truth),

26 Robina Avenue, Toronto 10, Ontario,

Published by: Mykhailo Fesenko,

Monthly (irregular),

Editor: M. Fesenko,

Established: 1939,

This is a religious periodical serving the needs of the small number of Ukrainian Canadian Protestants formerly associated with the Presbyterian Church. It is an independent monthly produced by the publisher M. Fesenko, who disagreed with the publishers of the EVANHEL'S'KYI RANOK (Evangelical Morning).

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The periodical recognizes exactly the same religious principles as the latter publication.

EVANHEL'SKYI RANOK (Evangelical Morning),
P.O. Box 185, Postal Station "E", Toronto 4, Ontario,
Published by: Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of
North America,

Bi-monthly,
Editor: V. Borovsky,
Established: 1905,

This periodical serves the same sect of the Ukrainian Protestants as the Evangelical Truth, except that it is the organ of the Alliance, which constitutes a fairly independent association of Ukrainian Evangelists in North America. It does not enjoy too great a following in Canada though it is published jointly in both Canada and the United States. It contains an English section.

HOLOS INSTYTUTU (Mohyla Institute Newsletter),
1240 Temperance Street, Saskatoon, Sask.,
Published by: The Mohyla Institute,
Monthly,
Editor: W. Senchuk,
Established: 1962,

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The monthly bulletin of the Petro Mohyla Institute, a notable educational institution which has produced a number of outstanding community leaders from among the Ukrainian Orthodox community, it provides accommodation and spiritual care for Ukrainian students of the University of Saskatchewan. It deals with affairs of the Institute and its alumni and contains an English section.

HOLOS SPASYTELA (Redeemer's Voice),

Box 220, Yorkton, Sask.,

Published by: The Redemptorist Fathers of Eastern Rite,
Monthly,

Editor: Rev. M. Shchudlo,

Established: 1908,

This periodical is almost totally devoted to religious topics and affairs related to the Redemptorist Order. It uses both the English and Ukrainian languages and rarely comments on non-religious topics.

HOMIN UKRAINY (Ukrainian Echo),

140 Bathurst Street, Toronto 133, Ontario,

Published by: Homin Ukrainy Publishing Company,
Weekly,

Editor: College (I. Varanytsia, V. Solonynka, O. Matla),

Established: 1948,

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This is the semi-official organ of an important group of Ukrainian nationalists which consists of several organizations comprising a bloc of the "Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front". Well edited, it contains general news items, ideological and political comments and articles of a polemical nature. It is anti-communist and it rigidly opposes cultural exchange and social contact with the communist world. It contains organizational news and a description of social events affecting its readers. European oriented, it nevertheless comments on Canadian affairs, predominantly on its foreign policy. It has a literary supplement, Women's Section, Youth Section and occasional combatant department. The literary supplement is edited by Dr. B. Stebelskyi.

KANADYIS'KYI FARMER (Canadian Farmer),
462 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba,
Published by: Charles E. Dojack,
Weekly,
Editor: Myroslaw R. Shkavrytko,
Established: 1903,

This is the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in Canada and the oldest Slavic publication of any group in Canada. It is probably also the largest and the only financially solvent publication edited by a private businessman, who is not even of Ukrainian origin. Originally it was read predominantly by older settlers

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who liked this non-political and mildly edited weekly. After World War Two, with the editors coming from the most recent wave of Ukrainian immigrants, the paper completely changed its tendency and its content. It became a spokesman for the radical group of Ukrainian nationalists, many of whom come from the eastern part of Ukraine. Surprisingly it did not lose its former readers but managed to get many new ones, particularly those whose territory was occupied by the Soviet Union. The paper contains agricultural and literary sections and claims to have the largest circulation of all Ukrainian weeklies in Canada.

KHRYSTIANS'KYI VISNYK (The Christian Herald),
521 Newton Avenue, Winnipeg 5, Manitoba,
Published by: The Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist
Conference of Canada

Bi-monthly,
Editor: M. Podvorniak,
Established: 1941,

This periodical serves the largest group of Ukrainian Protestants who are mainly concentrated in Manitoba. It is well edited and is devoted predominantly to religious subjects.

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LEMKIVS'KI VISTI (Lemko News) ,

P.O. Box 964, Adelaide Station P.O., Toronto 1, Ontario,

Published by: Organization for the Defence of

Lemkivshchyna,

Monthly,

Editor: Yuriy Beskyd,

Established: 1958,

This paper is devoted to the interests of the district called Lemkivshchyna located in the Carpathian mountains and threatened with extinction by the present Polish administration. It contains some cultural and literary items.

LIFE BEACON,

286 Lisgar Street, Toronto, Ontario,

Published by: The Basilian Fathers,

Monthly,

Editor: Rev. B. Dribnenky,

Established: 1966,

This publication, of a purely religious nature, is aimed at those members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church who do not have an adequate knowledge of the Ukrainian language. It occasionally contains controversial articles, particularly on the need of introducing the English language into the Byzantine rite liturgy.

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MY I SVIT (We and the World),
2263 Bloor Street West, Toronto 9, Ontario,
Published by: Mykola Kolankivskyi,
Monthly,
Editor: M. Kolankivsky,
Established: 1950,

This is a pocket-sized digest of various items of general interest with a popular appeal which contains a chronicle of events for the preceding month. It occasionally includes a travelogue, particularly related to the trips of the publisher to the USSR.

MOLODA UKRAINA (Young Ukraine),
Postal Station "E", Box 8, Toronto 173,
Published by: The Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association,
Monthly,
Editor: M. Havrysh,
Established: 1951,

This is the ideological periodical of the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association, which mainly comprises youth whose parents came from the Eastern Ukraine. It contains literary material, including some original poems written in Canada. It also frequently reprints poetry and prose written in Ukraine. Provides organizational news and comments on the social life of its readers.

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MONTREALS' KYI INFORMATOR (Information Bulletin
on Montreal),

C.P. 153, Succursale "N", Montreal 18, P.Q.,

Published by: P. Somchynsky,

Monthly,

Editor: P. Somchynsky,

Established: 1959,

This periodical is almost exclusively devoted to advertising and the listing of business and professional addresses in the city of Montreal. Each issue contains a single article which is basically an editorial comment on current affairs. It is the only Ukrainian publication in Quebec. The editor, P. Somchynsky, died in 1970 and it is not known if the monthly will continue to be published.

NASHA META (Our Aim),

278 Bathurst Street, Toronto 133, Ontario,

Published by: Our Aim Publishing Company,

Weekly,

Editor: Rev. P. Chomyn,

Established: 1949,

This popular Ukrainian Catholic newspaper mainly serves the readers of the Toronto Eparchy which extends throughout Ontario and Eastern Canada. Competently edited, it maintains a moderate line and enjoys contributions from some outstanding

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contributors. Though it deals mainly with religious subjects it often comments on social and cultural topics.

NOVI DNI (New Days),
187 Yarmouth Rd., Toronto 174, Ontario,
Published by: Novi Dni Publishing Company,
Monthly,
Editor: Petro Wolyniak,
Established: 1950,

This popular independent magazine was edited by an able journalist and writer who had singlehandedly created and maintained the periodical for the past nineteen years. It contains frequent polemics with more conservative or doctrinary writers. It is respected for its bold approach to many controversial topics though it occasionally errs due to the strong subjective beliefs of its editor. Literary articles, criticism and poetry dominate this journal. Following the death of its founder and editor, P. Wolyniak, it is presently edited jointly by D. Kyslytsia and M. Dalnyi.

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NOVYI SHLIAKH (The New Pathway),
184 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba,
Published by: The New Pathway Publishers Ltd.,
Weekly,
Editor: A. Dobriansky and W. Sofroniv-Levytsky,
Established: 1930,

One of the well established and popular Ukrainian weeklies, this paper is also the official organ of the Ukrainian National Federation. Both the paper and the organization it represents are ideologically connected with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. It deals with ideological and cultural subjects and takes a strong view on religious matters, insisting on the necessity of preserving the Ukrainian language and the Eastern rite in Ukrainian churches. The paper has correspondents in all major Canadian cities where Ukrainians reside and deals extensively with the social activities of its supporters.

PLASTOVYI SHLIAKH (The Pathway of Plast),
2199 Bloor Street West, Toronto 9, Ontario,
Published by: Plast, Ukrainian Youth Association,
Quarterly,
Editor: Omelan Tarnavsky,
Established: 1964,

This is the ideological periodical of the Ukrainian Youth Association Plast, which represents the Ukrainian Boy Scouts and

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Girl Guides in exile. Dedicated mainly to ideological articles and the historical development of the movement, it devotes considerable space to educational items and is extremely concerned with the problem of linguistic and cultural preservation. It serves a significant number of readers in the United States.

POSTUP (Progress),

418 Aberdeen Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba,

Published by: The Progress Printing and Publishing
Company,

Weekly,

Editor: Rev. S. Izyk,

Established: 1959,

This Ukrainian Catholic newspaper serves the Winnipeg Eparchy. It contains Ukrainian and English sections. The Ukrainian section promotes a nationalist philosophy and displays very strong anti-communist sentiment. The English section, edited by a different staff, is very moderate and is devoted almost exclusively to religious topics.

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PROMIN' (Sunbeam),

P.O. Box 3551, Station "B", Winnipeg, Man.,

Published by: The Ukrainian Women's Association of
Canada,

Monthly,

Editor: Natalia Kohuska,

Established: 1960,

This women's magazine represents a well organized Ukrainian Orthodox group. It is mainly interested in the cultural and educational affairs of the Ukrainian community in Canada. It contains an English section and a section for children and is well edited.

SLOVC NA STOROZHI (Word on Guard),

P.O. Box 3597, Sta. "B", Winnipeg, Manitoba,

Published by: The Association for the Cultivation of
Native Language,

Quarterly (irregular),

Dr. Yaroslav Rudnyckyj, Editor,

Established: 1966,

Scheduled to be a quarterly publication, this periodical was intended for selected readers and it features highly professional and scholarly contents. It is devoted to the preservation of the purity of Ukrainian language used by publications in Canada and contains interesting comments on the

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corruption of literary language in many of the current publications.

SMOLOSKYP, (The Torch),
284 South Kingsway, Toronto, Ontario,
Published by: The Zarevo Publishers,
Bi-monthly,
Editor: Osyp Zinkevych,
Established: 1949,

This student publication is sponsored jointly by Canadian and American Ukrainian students. It is devoted to the ideological and cultural problems of the studying youth and comments frequently on political developments in the free world and in Ukraine.

STUDENT (Student),
67 Harbord Street, Tronto 181, Ontario
Published by: The Ukrainian Canadian University
Students' Union,
Bi-monthly,
Editor: George Boshyk,
Established: 1968,

This is the official organ of the Canadian Ukrainian University Students' Union. It comments mainly on student life in Canadian universities, however, it also takes an interest in

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general social and political developments affecting the Ukrainian community. A bilingual periodical, it offers its pages to students who may express their views on certain topics regardless whether they coincide with the views of the editors.

SUMKIVETS' (Member of a SUMK Organization),
1041 8th Street East, Saskatoon, Sask.,
Published by: The Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association,
Quarterly,
Editor: Rev. O. Kravchenko,
Established: 1966,

This bilingual periodical is the official organ of the Canadian Ukrainian Youth Association in Canada, which is affiliated with the Ukrainian Orthodox community. This well edited publication serves the interests of the Orthodox Ukrainian youth, discussing various problems affecting their community.

SVITLO (The Light),
3100 Weston Road, Weston, Ontario,
Published by: The Basilian Fathers of Canada,
Monthly,
Editor: Irenaeus Nazarko, OSBM,
Established: 1938,

This publication concerns itself almost exclusively with religious matters. Occasionally it contains an article of a

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polemical nature particularly directed to some Ukrainian Orthodox publications which attack the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy as being subservient to Rome.

THE NEW REVIEW,

P.O. Box 31, Postal Station "E", Toronto 4, Ontario,

Published by: Alexandra Pidhainy and M. Mladenovic,

Quarterly,

Editor: Oleh S. Pidhainy,

Established: 1961,

This English language periodical is devoted to problems of Ukrainian and East European history. It occasionally contains articles of a general nature, as well as book reviews and bibliographical notes. This journal originated in Canada but lately has become a joint Canadian - United States publication.

THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN,

1164 Dundas Street West, Toronto 145, Ontario,

Published by: the Kobzar Publishing Company Limited,

Monthly,

Editor: M.J. Sago,

Established: 1948,

This left-wing periodical is published by the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. Formerly a semi-monthly newspaper it was transformed in 1969 into a monthly magazine. Apart from

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its ideological dedication to the leftist philosophy, it is well edited and contains a special section for youth. It is printed exclusively in English.

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN REVIEW,

711 McIntyre Building, 416 Main Street, Winnipeg,

Published by: The Federation of Ukrainian Professional
and Business Men's Clubs of Canada,

Quarterly (Irregular),

Editor: Editorial Committee,

Established: 1966,

The official organ of the Federation, this publication has not been appearing regularly, although those issues that have been published contain interesting material. It is concerned with the preservation of Ukrainian culture in Canada, promoting scholarships for Ukrainian students and grants to Ukrainian schools. It is published in English with some articles in Ukrainian.

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN VETERANS' NEWSLETTER,

9061-12th Avenue, St. Michel, Montreal 38,

Quarterly (Irregular),

Editor: G.R.B. Panchuk,

Established: 1959,

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This mimeographed newsletter is the organ of the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans' Association. It deals mainly with veterans' affairs and organizational matters and is published in English only.

UKRAINS'KA NYVA (Ukrainian Field),
Box 1331, 539 20th Street, West, Saskatoon, Sask.,
Published by: The Ukrainian Biblical Institute,
Quarterly (Irregular),
Editor: Rev. Yakiv Homeniuk,
Established: 1947,

This religious periodical was published in Ukrainian by the Ukrainian Biblical Institute. It appeared irregularly for several years and presently has ceased to be published.

UKRAINIS'KYI HOLOS (The Ukrainian Voice),
214 Dufferin Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba,
Weekly,
Published by: The Trident Press Limited,
Editor: John Syrnick,
Established: 1910,

One of the oldest Ukrainian weeklies in Canada, it is highly respected by its Ukrainian Orthodox readers and is competently edited. It is the official organ of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, the largest Ukrainian Orthodox lay

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organization. Its editorial policy reflects the views of a well integrated segment of Ukrainian settlers in Canada who are interested in the preservation of their cultural identity. The paper frequently opposes Ukrainian radical nationalism although at the same time it is very strongly dedicated to the concept of anti-communism. It occasionally prints articles in English.

UKRAINS'KI VISTI (Ukrainian News),
10967 97th Street, Edmonton 17, Alberta,
Published by: Ukrainian News Publishers Limited,
Weekly,
Editor: Rev. M. Sopulak,
Established: 1930,

This is a very serious Ukrainian Catholic publication which covers the territory of Western Canada. It is competently edited. Moderate in its views on the political and social scene, it enjoys the strong support of readers not only in the West but also in Eastern Canada. It devotes a considerable amount of space to religious matters but is also interested in general community affairs.

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UKRAINS'KYI SVIT (Ukrainian World),
19 Coral Crescent, St. Boniface, Manitoba,
Published by: The Osnova Publications,
Monthly (Irregular),
Editor: P. Pihichyn,
Established: 1966

This periodical represented an exceptionally extreme nationalist view and at the same time professed its allegiance to the monarchical system of government, without necessarily having a mandate from the official Ukrainian monarchical organization. It became defunct early in 1969.

VILNE SLOVO (The Free Word),
196 Bathurst Street, Toronto 2-B, Ontario,
Published by: The Toronto Free Press,
Weekly,
Editor: Dr. S. Rosokha,
Established: 1934, as UKRAINSKY ROBITYNYK
(Ukrainian Toiler),

An independent publication without any particular allegiance to an organization or a cause, it is strongly anti-communist but reasonably moderate with regard to cultural contacts with the Ukrainian SSR. It is a successor to the monarchical weekly UKRAINS'KYI ROBITYNYK (Ukrainian Toiler), which represented conservative ideological views. Since 1967 it has

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been printed by an offset method, thereby utilising, by means of photocopying, materials from other periodicals without necessarily acknowledging the source.

VIRA I KULTURA (Faith and Culture),
101 Cathedral Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba,
Published by: Christian Press Limited,
Bi-monthly
Editor: Metropolitan Illarion,
Established: 1937,

This religious periodical was edited by the Metropolitan Illarion, who apart from his religious duties is an outstanding scholar and linguist. The periodical concerned itself mainly with religious topics, however it did have some poetry and articles of linguistic content. Owing to the illness of its editor the periodical ceased to appear in 1968.

VISNYK (The Herald),
7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba,
Published by: Ecclesia Publishing Company Ltd.,
Semi-monthly,
Editor: Rev. W. Sawchuk,
Established: 1924,

This semi-monthly publication, representing the Ukrainian Orthodox community, is concerned mainly with church and religious

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affairs. It comments extensively on the life of Ukrainian Catholics, criticizing their alleged subservience to Rome.

YUNATSTVO (Youth),

135 Larose Avenue, Weston, Ontario,

Published by: The Ukrainian Catholic Youth of Canada,

Bi-monthly,

Editor: Terence V. Lozynsky,

Established: 1945,

This is the official organ of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth which is closely connected with the Ukrainian Catholic Church. This periodical represents the views of the more assimilated segment of the Ukrainian Catholic youth and it has attracted the strong criticism of the Ukrainian community for its unorthodox approaches to some very sensitive problems. It promotes the use of the English language in church services although it does support the retention of the Byzantine rite.

YUNAK (The Youth),

2199 Bloor St. West, Toronto 9, Ontario,

Published by: Plast, Ukrainian Youth Association,

Monthly,

Editor: Mrs. Olha Kuzmovych,

Established: 1963,

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This periodical is the official organ of the Ukrainian Youth Association Plast and is very competently edited and administered. Manifestly devoted to the preservation of the Ukrainian language and cultural traditions, it also promotes the idea of scouting. Among its contributors there are many young readers who were born in this country but who are able to express themselves well in the Ukrainian language.

ZHINOCHIY SVIT (Women's World),
Box 791, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba,
Published by: The Ukrainian Women's Organization
of Canada,
Monthly,
Editor: Mrs. Stephania Bubniuk,
Established: 1950,

This periodical is published by a women's group which is affiliated with the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada. It is concerned with women's community work and social events of the Ukrainian community and encourages the cultivation of Ukrainian traditions. It has an English section.

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ZHYTTIA I SLOVO (Life and Word),
1164 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario,
Published by: Kobzar Publising Company of Canada,
Weekly,
Editor: Stepan Matsiyevych and Petro Krawchuk,
Established: 1964 (1940)

This newspaper is a succesor to two previous left-wing publications. the semi-weekly UKRAINS'KE ZHYTTIA (Ukrainian Life) and the weekly UKRAINS'KE SLOVO (Ukrainian Word). Like the previous two newspapers this one is the official organ of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, which openly allies itself with the Communist Party of Canada. The paper meticulously follows the general party line and a few attempts to display some limited independence ended in failure after a reprimand frcm Soviet sources. A considerable amount of space is devoted to the reprinting of articles from Ukrainian Soviet publications.

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YUGOSLAV

JEDINSTVO (Unity),
479 Queen Street, West, Toronto 2-B, Ontario,
Published by: The Jedinstvo Publishing Company,
Weekly,
Editor: Stephen Miosich,
Established: 1948,

This interesting multilingual publication representing the Yugoslavian multinational state, prints articles in Serbian, Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian. It was distinguished by its loyalty to the Soviet Union which has superceded on some occasion its loyalty to the official Yugoslavian regime. Otherwise it follows the general trend of other ethnic left-wing publications.

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CROATIAN

CROATIA PRESS,

P.O. Box 1767 Grand Central, New York, N.Y. 10017,

U.S.A.,

Published by: Karlo Mirth,

Quarterly,

Editor: Karlo Mirth,

Established: 1947,

This mimeographed periodical, published by a group of Croat intellectuals in the United States, contains both Croatian and English language sections. It deals mainly with political, economic and cultural topics. It stands for an independent Croatia and has an anti-communist orientation.

DANICA (The Morning Star),

4851 Drexel Blvd., Chicago 111, 60615, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Croatian Centre Association,

Weekly,

Editor: Rev. Ljubo Čuvalo,

Established: 1922,

This periodical calls itself "the oldest independent Croatian newspaper in the U.S.A." Its editorial content reflects a nationalist philosophy and anti-communist sentiment. This

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paper is closely connected with the Croatian Catholic clergy. It does not believe in collaboration with the Serbs.

NASA NADA (Our Hope),
125 W. 5th Avenue, Gary, Indiana, 46402, U.S.A.,
Published by: The Croatian Catholic Union,
Weekly,
Editor: Stanley Borić,
Established: 1922,

The official organ of the Croatian Catholic Union, this periodical strongly resembles DANICA (The Morning Star) with regard to its editorial policy and ideological outlook. Its anti-Serbian and anti-communist sentiments are evident. It has a fairly large readership in Canada.

ZAJEDNIČAR (The Fraternalist),
Kingston & Delaney Drives, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
15235, U.S.A.,
Published by: The Croatian Fraternal Union of America,
Weekly,
Editor: J. Herak,
Established: 1929,

This is the official organ of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America, which possesses a considerable number of branches in Canada. A secular Croatian publication with an uneven editorial policy, it was originally strongly anti-communist, but has recently shown some sympathy for President

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Tito and his regime. Preoccupied with organizational and economic matters, its large circulation (62,000) may be explained by the fact that every insured member of the Fraternal Union gets a free copy of the paper.

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MACEDONIAN

MAKEDONSKA TRIBUNA (Macedonian Tribune),
107 S. Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., 46225, U.S.A.,
Published By; The Macedonian Patriotic Organization,
Weekly,
Editor: Christo N. Nizamoff,
Established: 1926,

The official organ of the Macedonian Patriotic Organization and the Macedonian-Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in the U.S.A. and Canada, this newspaper calls itself the oldest Macedonian newspaper in the world. It promotes the idea of an independent Macedonia and the repossession of all Macedonian territory. Its criticism is mainly directed against Yugoslavia and Greece where Macedonian minorities constitute sizeable cultural groups.

POLISH

DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA

(The Polish Daily & Soldier's Daily),

9 Charleville Road, London W. 14, England,

Published by: The Polish Daily Publishers Ltd.,
Daily,

Editor: Wieslaw Wohnout,

Established: 1940,

This four-page tabloid newspaper which was established early during World War Two as a soldier's paper, has survived to this day as a serious publication. It represents the views of the Polish political group in exile which was headed by the late General Wladyslaw Anders. The paper takes an interest in the life of Polish immigrants in the whole world. Covers world events and diligently follows political and social developments in Poland. It is a well edited newspaper.

GWIAZDA POLARNA (Polar Star),

3535 Jefferson Street, Stevens Point, Wis., 54482,

U.S.A.,

Published by: Worzalla Publishing Company,
Weekly,

Editor: Alfons Hering,

Established: 1892,

This is one of the oldest Polish newspapers on the North American continent. It is an independent publication which copiously utilizes material from other Polish newspapers and journals, however, it is intelligently edited even though it fails to provide much original material. It is presently religiously impartial though at one time it was strongly anti-Catholic. The publishers own a large printing plant which produces other reading materials. It stands for Polish independence and opposes communism.

KULTURA (Culture),

91 avenue de Poissy, 78 Maisons-Laffitte, C.C.P.,

Paris, France,

Published by: Institut Litteraire,

Monthly,

Editor: Jerzy Gedroyc,

Established: 1947,

This periodical represents the best elements of political, social, cultural and literary journalism. Highly respected not only by Polish readers but by all Slavic intellectuals, it has many contributors of the highest calibre in many countries of the world, including some in Poland who write under assumed names. Editorially it encourages a progressive ideology and therefore is sometimes criticized by the more conservative circles for

its unorthodox views.

NOWY S'WIAT (The New World),

40 West 21 Street, New York, N.Y., 10020, U.S.A.,

Published by: Nowy Swiat Publishing Company,

Daily,

Editor: Dr. Thadeus Siuta,

Established: 1896,

This independent newspaper was formerly connected with clerical circles and the Polish Aid Committee. It periodically acts as the official organ of the Association of the Sons of Poland and the Polish Union of the U.S.A. It also appears to have some connections with Radio Free Europe. It is said that the popularity of this daily is declining, though the circulation as quoted by the American Council off Nationalities Service for the year 1965 is still quite impressive. Ideologically it stands for an independent Poland and opposes communism. The paper has a weekly supplement dealing with social and cultural subjects. It has been reported that this daily ceased to be published on the middle of January, 1971.

WIADOMOS'CI (The News),
67 Great Russel Street, London W.C. 1B, England,
Published by: Wiadomosci Publishing Company,
Weekly,
Editor: Mieczyslaw Grydzewski,
Established: 1945,

This is a very intelligent and serious publication which is the successor to WIADOMOS'CI LITERACKIE (Literary News), that was published in pre-war Poland and WIADOMOS'CI POLSKIE (Polish News), which was published during the Second World War in France and England. It was very ably edited by the late Mieczyslaw Grydzewski, who died in 1970. Dealing with social, political and literary topics, it has many excellent contributors. Recently, many fresh exiles from Poland have been writing in this periodical. The weekly is presently edited by M. Chmielowiec.

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RUSSIAN

EXIL ET LIBERTE (Exile and Liberty),
7 Avenue Léon Heuzey, Paris - XVI, France,
L'Internationale de la Liberté,
Monthly,
Editor: A. De Goulevitch,
Established: 1954,

The official organ of the Union pour la Défense de
Peuples Opprimés, it is dedicated to the liberation of the
Russian people from communism and closely collaborates with the
émigré Narodnyi Trudovoi Soiuz (National Labour Alliance). It
claims to have the strong support of important political and
intellectual personalities in the free world. It is published in
French only.

GRANI (Facets),
D-623 Frankfurt/Main 80, Flurscheideweg 15, West Germany,
Published by: The Posev Publishers,
Quarterly,
Editor: N.B. Tarasova,
Established: 1946,

This periodical calls itself a "journal of literature,
art, science and social thought". It is a serious publication
dedicated mainly to literary subjects but also dealing with
social and political issues. It frequently provides materials

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obtained from the Soviet Union which are circulated illegally in the USSR and is closely connected with the political group of the Narodno Trudovoi Soiuz (National Labour Alliance) and Radio Liberty.

NOVOE RUSSKOE SLOVO (New Russian Word),
243 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.,
Published by: Novoe Russkoe Slovo Publishing
Corporation,
Daily,
Editor: Mark Weinbaum,
Established: 1910,

This paper is one of the most popular Slavic publications in North America. It is competently edited by a group of Russian Americans and enjoys the co-operation of the most prominent Russian exiles in America. It deals with a variety of subjects, including art and literature. It is opposed not only to communism but also to socialism.

POSEV (The Sowing),
D-623 Frankfurt/Main, Flurscheideweg 15, West Germany,
Published by: The Posev Publishers,
Monthly,
Editor: A. Artemov, A. Kandaurov, V. Kurdinkov,
Established: 1945,

This journal was only recently transformed from a weekly into a monthly publication. It deals predominantly with the political and social problems of Russians and is dedicated to combatting communism and its present regime in the USSR. It is linked with the Narodno Trudovoi Soiuz (National Labour Alliance) and Radio Liberty. It claims to have developed channels for obtaining proscribed works from the USSR and continuously publishes the text of the so called Chronicle of Current Events which is clandestinely published in the Soviet Union.

RUSSKAIA MYSL (Russian Thought),
91 Rue du Fauburg St. Denis, Paris 10, France,
Published by: Russakaia Mysl Publishers,
Weekly,
Editor: Zinaida Shakhovskaia,
Established: 1947,

This popular Russian publication until recently appeared every day. As a weekly it has probably improved in quality and has become one of the more prestigious Russian periodicals. It used to be closely connected with the Narodno Trudovoi Soiuz (National Labour Alliance), but more recently its relationship has cooled off as a result of the Church controversy involving contacts with the Moscow Patriarchate.

SERBIAN

AMERIKANSKI SRBOBRAN (The American Srbobran),
3414 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15213, U.S.A.,
Published by: The Serb National Federation,
Three times a week,
Editor: Momchilo Sokich,
Established: 1906,

The oldest Serbian newspaper in North America, it is the official organ of the Serb National Federation which has several branches in Canada. It used to be a daily publication and has an English section. It favours monarchy for Serbia and is opposed to the present communist regime.

AND CIRCULATED IN CANADA IN 1965-1969

NASA REC' (Our Word),

53 Hawthorn Drive, North Harrow, Middlesex, England,

Published by: The Union Oslobodjenje,

Monthly,

Editor: Desimil Tosić,

Established: 1948,

This publication was founded by the Union Oslobodjenje (Liberation Union) and it represents the views of the Yugoslav political elite in exile. It may occasionally include some Croats or Slovenes as contributors, but it is basically the spokesman of the Serbian intellectuals who promote the idea of creating the Third Yugoslavian state, based on democratic principles and with broad cultural and economic autonomy for other members of the Yugoslav Federation. Its peculiar feature is that it is printed in the Latin alphabet.

UKRAINIAN

AMERYKA (America),

817 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19123, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Providence Association of Ukrainian

Catholics in North America,

Daily,

Editor: Lev Shankovsky,

Established: 1919,

The official organ of the Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, it contains general news and comments on the life and activities of the Ukrainian community in the United States of America and occasionally in Canada. It takes an interest in the political scene in the U.S.A. Anti-communist, it opposes cultural exchange and contacts with the communist world. The paper has a weekly English language supplement.

DIGEST OF THE SOVIET UKRAINIAN PRESS,
Munich, Karlsplatz 8/III, West Germany,
Published by: Suchasnist Publishing Company,
Monthly,
Editor: M. Prokop,
Established: 1957,

This unique publication is distributed among official circles in Europe and North America. It provides an English language translation and summaries of selected articles from various dailies, weeklies and other periodicals published in Ukraine. It occasionally prints its own editorial comments on developments in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED ABROAD
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HOLOS LEMKIVSHCHYNY (Voice of Lemko Land),
417 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y. 10703, U.S.A.,
Published by: The Karpaty Publishers,
Monthly,
Editor: Stepan Zanecky,
Established: 1963,

This periodical is devoted to subjects dealing with the problem of the Lemko region which is presently under Polish administration. It is anti-communist.

KRYLATI (The Winged Ones),
315 East 10th Street, New York, N.Y., 10009, U.S.A.,
Published by: The Ukrainian Youth Association of
America,
Monthly,
Editor: Leonid Poltawa,
Established: 1963,

This official organ of the Ukrainian Youth Association contains historical and ideological articles. It promotes the idea of independence of the Ukrainian State. It deals with organizational matters and prints educational material.

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LYS MYKYTA (The Fox),
4933 Larkins, Detroit, Michigan 48210, U.S.A.,
Published by: E. Kozak,
Monthly,
Editor: E. Kozak,
Established: 1951,

This is an illustrated magazine of humour and satire. Edited by an outstanding artist and cartoonist who published a similar periodical before the war in Ukraine, it ridicules assimilationist trends among the well established Ukrainian immigrants.

LYSTY DO PRYIATELIV (Letters to Friends),
P.O. Box 375, Cranford, N.J., 07016, U.S.A.,
Published by: Kluchi Publishing Company,
Bi-monthly,
Editor: M. Shlemkewych (D. Kuzyk),
Established: 1953,

This literary periodical frequently commented on social and political topics and contained high quality articles of a polemical nature. After the death of its founder and editor-in-chief, M. Shlemkevych, the publication continued to be published for two more years but eventually ceased to be published in 1968.

MISYIA UKRAINY (Mission of Ukraine),

P.O. Box 106, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N.Y., U.S.A.,

Published by: The Association for the Liberation of Ukrain
Quarterly,

Editor: V. Koval,

Established: 1957,

The official organ of the Association for the Liberation of Ukraine, this is a rather radical anti-communist periodical which is very strongly opposed to the policy of co-existence with the communist countries. It encourages militant demonstrations against Soviet performers who happen to be visiting the United States or Canada. It strongly condemns social and political contacts with the communist countries.

NARODNA VOLIA (People's Will),

524 Olive Street, Scranton, Pa., 18508, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Ukrainian Workingmen's Association,
Weekly,

Editor: Mathew Stachiw,

Established: 1911,

This is the official organ of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, a mutual benefit organization which has a number of branches in Canada. Comments on political and social topics. It has an English language page. The paper contains organizational

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news and memoirs of early Ukrainian immigrants in the United States.

NASH SVIT (Our World) ,

98 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Self Reliance Association of
American Ukrainians,

Bi-monthly,

Editor: Dr. V. Savchak, M. Ostrovercha,

Established: 1958,

The official organ of the co-operative association Self-reliance, it promotes a co-operative movement and encourages greater investment in Ukrainian co-operative institutions in North America.

OVYD (Horizon),

2226 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60622, U.S.A.,

Published by: Mykola Denysiuk Publishing Company,
Quarterly,

Editor: Mykola Denysiuk,

Established: 1950,

This independent periodical dealing with social and literary topics, promotes publications printed by the publisher of the quarterly. The journal has competent contributors and maintains good quality language.

SAMOSTIINA UKRAINA (Independent Ukraine),
2315 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago Ill., 60622, U.S.A.,
Published by: Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine,
Bi-monthly,
Editor: Michael Panasiuk,
Established: 1947,

The official organ of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, a nationalist group which has supported the leadership of the late Andrii Melnyk, this paper is preoccupied with ideological and organizational topics. It contains occasional political articles on world developments.

SUCHASNIST' (Contemporary Times),
8 Munchen 2, Karlplatz 8/III, West Germany,
Published by: The Ukrainian Association for Foreign Studie
Monthly,
Editor: Ivan Koshelivets', Bohdan Kravtsiv,
Established: 1960,

This serious literary-cultural-social periodical is published jointly by a group of intellectuals in Europe and North America. It frequently contains articles which have originated in the Ukrainian S.S.R. and which have been smuggled abroad. It promotes modern trends in Ukrainian poetry, often attracting the criticism of traditionalists. This competent journal enjoys popularity in many countries of the free world.

SVOBODA (Liberty),

81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, N.J., 07303, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Ukrainian National Association,
Daily,

Editor: A. Dragan,

Established: 1893,

The oldest Ukrainian newspaper in North America, it appears five times a week. It is the official organ of the Ukrainian National Association and as such it is the most widely read Ukrainian newspaper on this continent. It comments on various topics including Canadian affairs. Although organizational matters dominate the paper it also covers such topics as youth and veterans' affairs, literature, art etc. It is anti-communist.

THE UKRAINIAN BULLETIN,

302 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y., 10014, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of
America,

Semi-monthly,

Editor: Walter Dushnyk,

Established: 1948,

This is the English language bulletin of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which is a counterpart of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee in this country. It comments

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chiefly on world political developments which affect Ukrainian affairs and also deals with the activities of the Ukrainian community in America.

THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY,

302 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y., 10014, U.S.A.,

Published by: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of
America,

Quarterly,

Editor:Walter Dushnyk,

Established: 1945,

Officially called the Journal of East European and Asian Affairs, this magazine is designed to inform Americans about the problems of Ukraine and other captive states behind the Iron Curtain. Its contents are varied; along with some excellent scholarly articles there are some of an average quality. It contains a section of book reviews which are usually written by competent writers. It is published fully in English.

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THE UKRAINIAN REVIEW,
200 Liverpool Rd., London N.1., England,
Published by: The Association of Ukrainians in Great
Britain,
Quarterly,
Editor: Slava Stetzko,
Established: 1954,

This periodical is published in England and edited jointly by English, American and Canadian members of the Organization of the Ukrainian Liberation Front. Almost wholly devoted to anti-communist articles, it provides an interesting insight about communism to English readers.

UKRAINS'KE PRAVOSLAVNE SLOVO (Ukrainian Orthodox Word),
P.O. Box 595, South Bound Brook, N.J., 09990, U.S.A.,
Published by: The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the
U.S.A.,
Monthly,
Editor: G. Bobrowsky,
Established: 1950,

The official organ of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., this magazine is almost fully devoted to religious and ecclesiastical subjects. It regularly provides valuable information on the history of Ukrainian Orthodoxy and

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occasionally deals with the social and ethical problems of the Ukrainian community. It is published in Ukrainian only.

UKRAINSKYI SAMOSTIINYK (Ukrainian Independent),
8 Munchen 2, Dachauerstrasse 9/II, West Germany,
Publisher: Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Abroad,
Monthly,
Editor: B. Kordiuk,
Established: 1950,

This is the ideological journal of the Ukrainian nationalists whose faction is headed by Mykola Lebed. It contains interesting articles on social, political and historical subjects, as well as polemical material. It is edited jointly from the United States and Germany.

UKRAINS'KE ZHYTTIA (Ukrainian Life),
2534 W. Chicago I111., 60622, U.S.A.,
Published by: "Ukrainian Life" Coop. Association Inc.,
Weekly,
Editor: Toma Lapychak,
Established: 1956,

This independent publication is published by a group of Ukrainian intellectuals who seek new methods of promoting the cause of Ukrainian independence. The paper is very critical of the so called Organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front.

AND CIRCULATED IN CANADA IN 1965-1969

Polemical in nature, the paper deals predominantly with political and social topics. It is having some difficulties in retaining its weekly frequency of appearance because of financial troubles.

VISTI KOMBATANTA (Veterans' News),

P.O. Box 1184, Church Street Station, New York,

N.Y. 10008, U.S.A.,

Published by: United Ukrainian War Veterans in America,

Bi-monthly,

Editor: I. Kedryn Rudnytskyi,

Established: 1960,

A joint American - Canadian publication, this is the official organ of the United Ukrainian War Veterans in America and the Brotherhood of Former Soldiers of the Ukrainian National Army. It is concerned mainly with veterans' affairs but comments also on general topics affecting the Ukrainian community. It is well edited and has a nice appearance.

VISTI UKRAINSKYKH INZHENERIV (Ukrainian Engineer News),

2 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.,

Published by: The Ukrainian Engineer's Society of America,

Quarterly,

Editor: K. Turkalo and G. Prociuk,

Established: 1950,

This joint American - Canadian periodical is the official organ of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America and the

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Ukrainian Technical Society of Canada. Neat in appearance, it is well edited. It deals mainly with technical and professional topics.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This review of Slavic newspapers and periodicals examines and briefly evaluates one hundred and eleven items circulated in Canada in the last five years of the last decade. Of these newspapers and periodicals seventy-four were published in Canada and thirty-seven were published abroad and circulated in Canada. In the attached list (appendix 2) a substantial difference in the number of publications in individual groups may be noticed, for instance, the Bulgarian and Macedonian groups have only one item each among the periodicals published in Canada, while the Ukrainian group has forty-one items. Next in line is the Polish group with nine and the Slovak group with five items.

Among the publications printed abroad, the Ukrainian group again dominates with twenty items, while the remaining Slavic groups are represented by only seventeen items.

More space and attention in this work has been given to the Ukrainian press than to the press of any other Slavic group because the Ukrainian publications in Canada outnumber the publications of all other Slavic groups. This reflects not only the numerical superiority but also more intensive activities in social, cultural and political life. As it was noted earlier, for instance, the Russian group, in spite of its size, has not been able to produce a single long-lasting newspaper.

Some changes have occurred during the period of this survey. Of the seventy-four Canadian Slavic publications at least four (one Polish and three Ukrainian) have ceased to be published and at least two editors have died. On the other hand, six new publications (all of them Ukrainian) were established after 1965, the year this survey was commenced.

It may be also worth noting that seventy-nine of the reviewed publications are entirely printed in the language of the groups concerned, nineteen are published in the language of the groups and English and thirteen are entirely printed in English or French. At the present time the more frequent periodicals (dailies and weeklies) tend to retain the native language while monthlies and quarterlies are inclined to be published in English or French.

One of the most striking features in the present state of the Slavic press is the fact that with the generous influx of post-World War Two immigrants every single group has been considerably strengthened and revitalized, and that its press has been given a new lease on life. Had there been no substantial addition of intellectuals and educated immigrants, the Slavic press in Canada would probably have been limited to about one-third of the present number of publications.

However, looking forward realistically, we must take into account that both the publishing and reading individuals of the Slavic press in Canada are getting older in age and that, with a few notable exceptions, there is a tendency on the part of the second and third generations of Canadians of Slavic origin to turn to English or French language publications. On a purely speculative basis one may assume that the average age of a Slavic periodical editor is about 60 years or more. Again it must be noted that there are exceptions but on the whole the picture is worth consideration.

To make an objective prognosis about the future of the Slavic press in Canada one would have to engage in specific sociological and statistical research. Nevertheless, it may be safely asserted that a large number of the present newspapers and periodicals will disappear or merge with each other and that the remaining ones will tend to become bilingual or trilingual, as the case may be, or will completely transform into one of the official languages. We shall see some newspapers and periodicals that will continue to exist despite an apparent loss of all the grounds that are normally essential for the publication's existence.

Two external factors will weigh heavily on the future of the Slavic publications in Canada. The first of these is the immigration from Slavic countries, which at present is extremely

restricted. Only Yugoslavia and Poland allow a limited number of their citizens to emigrate to Canada. These immigrants, though limited in numbers, will eventually contribute to the continuation of the existence of their publications. Two other groups were considerably strengthened recently by a large number of newcomers; namely Czechs and Slovaks. Otherwise there is only a trickle of immigrants coming from other Slavic countries and it would not be sufficient to provide any sustaining support to the quickly dwindling ranks of Slavic press readers if this trend continues.

The second factor will be the policy of the Canadian government with respect to other minorities and their cultures in Canada. If it genuinely wishes to promote cultural diversity, as it claims to do, and if it is prepared to support actively the efforts to preserve the linguistic and cultural values of various ethnic groups in Canada, then the life of many sound Slavic publications will be prolonged. Their character will probably be changed; however, they may remain as a living manifestation of the cultural traditions which individual groups are determined to preserve.

It may therefore be assumed that by utilizing the uniquely favourable conditions that prevail in Canada the Slavic publications have an excellent opportunity to continue their existence in this country for many years to come.

The circulation and readership of Slavic newspapers are also very important factors in this thesis. It was originally intended to add circulation figures to the essential information of individual publications contained in the annotated lists. However, it was extremely difficult to obtain reliable data on circulation because many publishers, for various reasons, do not wish to reveal the true circulation of their publications.

Eventually it was decided to add a list of Slavic newspapers published in Canada and abroad, noting the estimated figures of circulation, which were supported whenever possible with verified figures.

For the Canadian Slavic publications the estimated figures of circulation were arrived at on the basis of information received from the current editors and former editors of ethnic newspapers, from newspaper analysts and from librarians acquainted with Slavic publications. Though these figures must be considered strictly as subjective estimates, there is good reason to believe that they are fairly close to the true circulation figures. If anything, they are rather slanted in the favour of the publishers, although it cannot be ruled out that in some instances the estimate may have been lower than the actual circulation.

The verified figures for circulation were taken from the journal Canadian Advertising Rates and Data, published in April, 1971. It may be noted that out of seventy-four Slavic publications listed in this thesis only thirty-two were listed

in this journal and only thirteen were provided with sworn statements from the publishers indicating the actual circulation

The circulation figures for the newspapers published in the United States were obtained from the manual Foreign Language and Nationality Press in the United States for the year 1967, published by the Americal Council for Nationalities Service. Of course, the figures in the above manual apply to the overall circulation in North America. The Canadian circulation of these publications had to be estimated on the basis of information received from either the publishers or their agents in Canada. The latter method was also used in the case of European publications.

Finally the relation between the circulation and readership is very difficult to determine. On the one hand, many individuals subscribe to more than one publication, while, on the other hand, there may be more than one reader in a family which buys or subscribes to a certain Slavic newspaper. If we assume that on the average at least two persons read every circulated issue and ignore the fact that there may be a number of readers who buy or subscribe to more than one publication, we obtain a number of readers which is twice as large as the number of subscribers. In the composite list of the estimated circulation of the Canadian Slavic publications we have a total circulation figure of 277,000. Multiplied by two this number gives us 554,000 readers, about one-half of the total Slavic population in Canada.

1. Primary Sources

Primary sources of this thesis are listed and annotated in alphabetical order on pages 23 - 75 and pages 76 - 101.

2. Secondary Sources

A. Books and Reports

Gellner, John, and John Smerek, The Czechs and Slovaks in Canada, Toronto, the Masaryk Memorial Institute, 1967, x-172 p.

This work contains a brief description of the principal Czech and Slovak publications in Canada.

Gilson, Mirian, and Jerzy Zubrzycki, The Foreign Language Press in Australia, Canberra, The Australian National University Press, 1967, xiv-233 p.

This is a very competent review of the foreign Language press in Australia from 1848 to 1964.

Heydenkorn, Benedykt, "ZWIAZKOWIEC" Monografia Pisma Polonijnego, ("The Alliancer", Monography of a Polish Newspaper), Toronto, Polish Alliance Ltd., 1963, 151 p.

This book gives a detailed history of the Polish semi-weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC (The Alliancer) and the people who founded and managed this newspaper until 1963.

Hunter, Edward, In Many Voices, Norman Park, Georgia, Norman College, 1960, 190 p.

In this book there is one chapter (the seventh) which is devoted to the Slavic press in the United States. It contains a valid evaluation of some Slavic newspapers.

Kirschbaum, Joseph, Slovaks in Canada, Toronto, The Canadian Ethnic Press Association of Ontario, 1967, xvi-468, p.

This book gives historical background and general description of Slovak newspapers and periodicals.

Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, Ludwig, The Poles in Canada, Montreal, Canada Ethnica, 1968, xvi-220 p.

This work contains references to Polish press and its editors.

Makowski, William Boleslaus, History and Integration of Poles in Canada, Lindsay, Ontario, The Canadian Polish Congress, Niagara Peninsula, 1967, 274 p.

This book provides a list of Polish newspapers and periodicals based mainly on Victor Turek's work The Polish Language Press in Canada.

Marunchak, Michael, H., The Ukrainian Canadians, a history, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, 1970, 792 p.

Numerous references to Ukrainian publications are found in this work.

Turek, Victor, The Polish Language Press in Canada, 1
Toronto, The Canadian Polish Congress and the Polish Research
Institute in Canada, 1962, 248 p.

This is a comprehensive study of the Polish press with a
detailed description of its historical development. Excellent
reference book.

Woodcock, George, and Ivan Avacumovic, The Doukhobors,
Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1968, 382 p.

In this book there are some references to Doukhobor
publications in Canada.

Woycenko, Olha, The Ukrainians in Canada, Ottawa-
Winnipeg, Canada Ethnica, 1967, 271 p.

This book contains an appendix (A) on the Ukrainian press
in Canada with a detailed list of newspapers and periodicals.

Yuzyk, Paul, Ukrainian Canadians, Toronto, Ukrainian
Canadian Business & Professional Federation, 1967, 104 p.

This work contains a list of Ukrainian organizations some
of which publish Ukrainian periodicals.

Canadian Ethnic Studies, Vol. I, No. 1, Bulletin of the
Research Centre for Canadian Ethnic Studies, edited by Alexander
Malycky. The University of Calgary, 1969, 163 p.

This work contains a detailed list of some Slavic
publications.

Proceedings of the First National Conference on Canadian Slavs, Slavs in Canada, volume one, edited by editorial committee headed by Yar Slavutych, Edmonton, Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs, 1966, 171 p.

This contains a paper delivered by P. Kellner, under the title: Canadian Slavs Through the Mirror of Their Press.

Proceedings of the Second National Conference on Canadian Slavs, Slavs in Canada, volume two, edited by editorial committee headed by C. Bida, Ottawa, Inter-University Committee on Canadian Slavs, 1968, 186 p.

This volume contains references to Slavic periodicals and newspapers in Canada.

Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Book IV, The Cultural Contributions of the Other Ethnic Groups, Ottawa, Queen's Printer for Canada, 1970, 345 p.

The role and importance of the ethnic press in Canada are discussed in several paragraphs in the chapter on media of communications.

The Canadian Family Tree, Ottawa, Canadian Citizenship Branch, Department of the Secretary of State in Co-operation with the Centennial Commission, 1967, 354 p.

This is an excellent reference book. Contains frequent references to the Slavic press.

Bociurkiw, Bohdan R., Survey of Ethnic Identification and Attitudes of University Students of Ukrainian Descent, Edmonton, University of Alberta, 1968, 118 p.

Borowyk, Mykhailo, The Ukrainian Press in Eastern Canada, unpublished Master of Arts thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ottawa, 1960, 174 p.

Brother Isidore, F.S.C., The Ukrainian Catholic Press in Canada, unpublished Master of Arts thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ottawa, 1959, 126 p.

TRANSLITERATION

SLAVIC TRANSLITERATION¹⁾

Russian ¹	Ukrainian ¹	White Russian	Bulgarian	Serbian ¹
А а a	А а a	А а a	А а a	А а a
Б б b	Б б b	Б б b	Б б b	Б б b
В в v	В в v	В в v	В в v	В в v
Г г g	Г г h	Г г h	Г г g	Г г g
Д д d	Д д d	Д д d	Д д d	Д д d
Е е e	Е е e	Е е e	Е е e	Е е e
Ё ё e	Є є e	Ё ё e	—	—
Ж ж zh	Ж ж zh	Ж ж zh	Ж ж zh	Ж ж zh
З з z	З з z	З з z	З з z	З з z
И и i	И и i	И и i	И и i	И и i
Й й i	Й й i	Й й i	—	—
К к k	К к k	К к k	К к k	К к k
Л л l	Л л l	Л л l	Л л l	Л л l
М м m	М м m	М м m	М м m	М м m
Н н n	Н н n	Н н n	Н н n	Н н n
О о o	О о o	О о o	О о o	О о o
П п p	П п p	П п p	П п p	П п p
Р р r	Р р r	Р р r	Р р r	Р р r
С с s	С с s	С с s	С с s	С с s
Т т t	Т т t	Т т t	Т т t	Т т t
У у u	У у u	У у u	У у u	У у u
Ф ф f	Ф ф f	Ф ф f	Ф ф f	Ф ф f
Х х kh	Х х kh	Х х kh	Х х kh	Х х kh
Ц ц ts	Ц ц ts	Ц ц ts	Ц ц ts	Ц ц ts
Ч ч ch	Ч ч ch	Ч ч ch	Ч ч ch	Ч ч ch
Ш ш sh	Ш ш sh	Ш ш sh	Ш ш sh	Ш ш sh
Щ щ shch	Щ щ shch	—	Щ щ shch	—
Ъ ъ "	—	—	Ъ ъ "u or "	—
Ы ы y	—	Ы ы y	—	—
Ь ь "	Ь ь "	Ь ь "	Ь ь "	—
Э э e	—	Э э e	—	—
Ю ю ju	Ю ю ju	Ю ю ju	Ю ю ju	—
Я я ja	Я я ja	Я я ja	Я я ja	—
Ө ө f	—	—	—	—
Ү ү y	—	—	—	—

¹ The present practice of the Library of Congress is in agreement with this table.

² Do not confuse with similar part of the letter И (y).

³ Final disregarded.

⁴ Do not confuse with similar part of the letter И (y).

⁵ This transliteration takes account of only the accepted Ukrainian alphabet and orthography, disregarding the older ones, like the "Archaika," the "Drahomanivka," and the so-called etymological orthography of Maksymovych.

⁶ The ligature is necessary here in order to distinguish Ж from the combination Ш.

⁷ Transliterate as u in the middle of a word, disregard at the end.

⁸ This transliteration insures correspondence between the Serbian and present day Croatian alphabets.

1) American Library Association Cataloguing Rules, University of Chicago, Illinois, 1967.

SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CANADA

(language of publications)

G r o u p	Native only	Native and English	English only	French only	Total
Bulgarian	1				1
Bielorussian	2				2
Croatian	3				3
Czech	2				2
Macedonian			1		1
Polish	7	1	1		9
Russian	3	1			4
Serbian	3				3
Slovak	5				5
Slovenian	2				2
Ukrainian	23	12	0		41
Yugoslav	1				1
Total	52	14	8		74

SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED ABROAD AND CIRCULATED IN CANADA

(language of publications)

G r o u p	Native only	Native and English	English only	French only	Total
Bulgarian					
Bielorussian					
Croatian	3	1			4
Czech					
Macedonian		1			1
Polish	5				5
Russian	4			1	5
Serbian	2				2
Slovak					
Slovenian					
Ukrainian	13	3	4		20
Yugoslav					
Total	27	5	4	1	37

SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CANADA

(frequency of appearance)

G r o u p	Daily	Semi- -weekly	Weekly	Bi-weekly	Semi- -monthly	Monthly	Bi- -monthly	Quar- terly	Semi- -annual	Total
Bulgarian				1						1
Bielorussian						2				2
Croatian			1			2				3
Czech			2							2
Macedonian							1			1
Polish		1	3			1	1	2	1	9
Russian			2			1		1		4
Serbian			2			1				3
Slovak			2			1	2			5
Slovenian						2				2
Ukrainian			9	1	1	15	8	7		41
Yugoslav			1							1
Total		1	22	2	1	25	12	10	1	74

SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED ABROAD AND CIRCULATED IN CANADA

(frequency of appearance)

G r o u p	Daily	Three times a week	Semi- -weekly	Weekly	Bi-weekly	Semi- -monthly	Monthly	Bi- -monthly	Quar- terly	Total
Bulgarian										
Belorussian										
Croatian				3					1	4
Czech										
Macedonian				1						1
Polish	2			2			1			5
Russian	1			1			2		1	5
Serbian		1					1			2
Slovak										
Slovenian										
Ukrainian	2			2		1	6	4	5	20
Yugoslav										
Total	5	1		9		1	10	4	7	37

APPROXIMATE CIRCULATION OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CANADA

	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Verified</u>
Bulgarian:		
NOVO VREME (New Times)	2,000	
Bielorussian:		
BIELARUS (The Bielorussian)	2,000	
BIELARUSKI HOLAS (Bielorussian Voice)	2,000	2,000
Croatian:		
HRVATSKI GLAS (The Croatian Voice)	5,000	
NAŠ PUT (Our Way)	2,000	
NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA (Independent State of Croatia)	2,500	
Czech:		
NASE HLASY (Our Voices)	3,500	
NOVY DOMOV (The New Homeland)	4,000	
Macedonian:		
BULLETIN OF ST. CYRIL AND METHODY CHURCH	1,000	
Polish:		
BIULETYN CONGRESU POLONII KANADYJSKIEJ ALBERTA (The Bulletin of the C.P.C. Alberta)	1,500	
BULLETIN	2,000	
CZAS (Polish Times)	7,500	7,500
GLOS POLSKI (Polish Voice)	6,000	6,000
INFORMATION BULLETIN OF THE C.P.C.	1,000	
INFORMATOR FEDERACJI KOBIET POLSKICH (Information Bulletin of the Federation of Polish Women)	2,500	
KRONIKA TYGODNIOWA (The Weekly Chronicle)	4,000	
S.P.K. W KANADZIE (Polish Combatants Ass'n)	2,500	
WIADOMOŚCI POLSKIE (The Polish News)	2,000	
ZWIAZKOWIEC (The Alliancer)	9,000	9,000
Russian:		
ISKRA (The Spark)	1,000	
RUSSKOE SLOVO V KANADE (Russian Word in Canada)	1,000	
SOVREMENNİK (The Contemporary)	1,000	
VESTNIK (The Herald)	4,000	
Serbian:		
BRATSTVO (The Fraternity)	2,500	2,300
GLAS KANADSKIH SRBA (The Voice of Canadian Serbs)	6,000	
KANADSKI SRBOBRAN (The Canadian Srbobran)	8,000	8,000
Slovak:		
KANADSKY SLOVAK (The Canadian Slovak)	4,000	
MARIA	1,000	
NAŠE SNAHY (Our Aspirations)	2,000	
SLOVENSKY HLAS (The Slovak Voice)	2,000	

	<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Verified</u>
BOZJA BESEDA (The Word of God)	1,000	
SLOVENSKA DRZAVA (The Slovenian State)	4,500	4,500
Ukrainian:		
BAT'KIVSHCHYNA (Our Country)	3,500	
BULETEN' UKRAINTSIV KANADY (Bulletin of the U.C.C.)	5,000	
DOROHOVKAZ (Guide)	1,000	
EVANHEL'SKA PRAVDA (Evangelical Truth)	1,000	
EVANHEL'S'KTI RANOK (Evangelical Morning)	1,000	
HOLOS INSTYTUTU (Mohyla Institute Newsletter)	1,500	
HOLOS SPASYTELA (Redeemer's Voice)	3,000	
HOMIN UKRAINY (Ukrainian Echo)	9,000	9,000
KANADYIS'KYI FARMER (Canadian Farmer)	16,000	
KHRYSTIAN'SKYI VISNYK (The Christian Herald)	3,500	
LEMKIVS'KI VISTI (Lemko News)	2,000	
LIFE BEACON	2,000	
MY I SVIT (We and the World)	3,000	
MOLODA UKRAINA (Young Ukraine)	2,500	
MONTREALS'KYI INFORMATOR (Information Bulletin of Montreal)	1,000	
NASHA META (Our Aim)	5,000	
NOVI DNI (New Days)	3,000	
NOVYI SHLIAKH (The New Pathway)	12,000	
PLASTOVYI SHLIAKH (The Pathway of Plast)	3,000	
POSTUP (Progress)	7,000	
PROMIN (Sunbeam)	3,000	2,700
SLOVO NA STOROZHI (Word on Guard)	1,000	
SMOLOSKYP (The Torch)	2,000	
STUDENT (Student)	2,000	
SUMKIVETS (Member of the SUMK Organization)	2,000	
SVITLO (The Light)	3,000	
THE NEW REVIEW	1,500	
THE UKRAINIAN CANADIAN	4,000	
UKRAINIAN CANADIAN REVIEW	2,000	
UKRAINIAN CANADIAN VETERANS' NEWSLETTER	2,000	
UKRAINS'KA NYVA (Ukrainian Field)	2,000	
UKRAINS'KYI HOLOS (Ukrainian Voice)	14,000	
UKRAINS'KI VISTI (Ukrainian News)	9,500	9,500
UKRAINS'KYI SVIT (Ukrainian World)	4,000	
VILNE SLOVO (The Free Word)	9,500	9,500
VIRA I KULTURA (Faith and Culture)	3,000	
VISNYK (The Herald)	8,000	
YUNATSTVO (Youth)	3,000	
YUNAK (The Youth)	3,500	
ZHINOCHYI SVIT (Women's World)	3,000	2,915
ZHYTTIA I SLOVO (Life and Word)	5,000	
Yugoslav:		
JEDINSTVO (Unity)	5,000	

APPROXIMATE CIRCULATION OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED ABROAD

	Estimated Canadian	Total Verified
Croatian:		
CROATIA PRESS	1,000	
DANICA (The Morning Star)	1,000	3,000
NAŠA NADA (Our Hope)	1,000	6,500
ZAJEDNIČAR (The Fraternalist)	6,000	62,000
Macedonian:		
MAKEDONSKA TRIBUNA (Macedonian Tribune)	1,000	2,500
Polish:		
DZIENNIK POLSKI I DZIENNIK ZOLNIERZA (The Polish Daily and Soldier's Daily)	500	
GWIAZDA POLARNA (Polar Star)	1,000	18,000
KULTURA (Culture)	1,000	
NOWY SWIAT (The New World)	1,000	16,000
WIADOMOSCI (The News)	500	
Russian:		
EXIL ET LIBERTE (Exile and Liberty)	500	
GRANI (Facets)	500	
NOVOE RUSSKOE SLOVO (New Russian Word)	3,000	22,000
POSEV (The Sowing)	500	
RUSSKAIA MYSL (Russian Thought)	500	
Serbian:		
AMERIKANSKI SRBOBRAN (The American Srbobran)	1,000	13,500
NAŠA REĆ (Our Word)	1,000	
Ukrainian:		
AMERYKA (America)	1,000	10,000
DIGEST OF THE SOVIET UKRAINIAN PRESS	100	
HOLOS LEMKIVSHCHYNY (Voice of Lemko Land)	1,000	
KRYLATI (The Winged Ones)	2,000	
LYS MYKYTA (The Fox)	1,000	3,000
LYSTY DO PRYIATELIV (Letters to Friends)	500	
MISIYA UKRAINY (Mission of Ukraine)	500	
NARODNA VOLIA (People's Will)	1,000	5,500
NASH SVIT (Our World)	500	
OVYD (Horizon)	200	
SAMOSTIINA UKRAINA (Independent Ukraine)	200	
SUCHASNIST' (Contemporary Times)	800	
SVOBODA (Liberty)	2,000	20,000
THE UKRAINIAN BULLETIN	500	
THE UKRAINIAN QUARTERLY	200	
THE UKRAINIAN REVIEW	100	
UKRAINSKE PRAVOSLAVNE SLOVO (Ukrainian Orthodox Word)	300	
UKRAINS'KYI SAMOSTIINYK (Ukrainian Independent)	300	
UKRAINS'KE ZHYTTIA (Ukrainian Life)	100	
VISTI KOMBATANTA (Veterans' News)	200	
VISTI UKRAINS'KYKH INZHENERIV (Ukr. Engineers' News)	100	

COMPOSITE LIST OF APPROXIMATE CIRCULATION OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN CANADA

Bulgarian	2,000
Bielorussian	4,000
Croatian	9,500
Czech	7,500
Macedonian	1,000
Polish	39,000
Russian	7,000
Serbian	16,500
Slovak	9,000
Slovenian	5,500
Ukrainian	172,000
Yugoslav	5,000
	<u>277,000</u>

COMPOSITE LIST OF APPROXIMATE CIRCULATION OF SLAVIC NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED ABROAD

Croatian	9,000
Macedonian	1,000
Polish	4,000
Russian	5,000
Serbian	2,000
Ukrainian	12,600
	<u>32,000</u>

The purpose of this thesis has been to provide a concise review of the Slavic newspapers and periodicals published in Canada as well as those published abroad and circulated in this country. A brief description of the role of the Slavic press, its problems and its ideological mission has been provided. The specific circumstances caused by the communist domination of all Slavic countries in eastern and central Europe have been stressed. The clear division between the anti-communist and pro-communist publications has been outlined.

In chapter two the individual Slavic groups and their press have been discussed. Periodical publications of each Slavic group have been described in general terms. In some instances the historical developments and ideological classification of the newspapers, with specific references to religious aspects, have been noted.

Detailed lists of newspapers and periodicals, preceded by an explanatory article outlining the terms which have been used in the compilation of data and in the annotations, have been provided in alphabetical order. Certain essential particulars concerning each publication reviewed, along with brief annotations, have been given. Special attention has been paid to the ideological characteristics of individual newspapers and journals. An objective evaluation of the importance and influence of the major publications has been attempted.

The final chapter gives some statistical data along with a projection of the future of the Slavic press in Canada. Significant changes in the form as well as in the contents of the Slavic publications are anticipated if they are to survive in the face of tremendous odds that will be working against them. Some external factors will have an important bearing on the fate and continuity of the Slavic press.