

Publish Book on Ukrainians in U.S., Canada

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—"Ukrainians in American and Canadian Society" is the title of a 360-page compilation that treats various aspects of the Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada.

The collection, comprising scholarly articles by 15 authors, was edited by Prof. Wsewolod W. Isajiw, associate professor of sociology at the University of Toronto.

Brought out by M.P. Kots publishing of Jersey City, N.J., the book appeared in joint cooperation of the Ukrainian Center for Social Research and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

In the preface to the collection, Prof. Isajiw states that the collection was designed as an attempt "to study the Ukrainian ethnic group in the United States and Canada in terms of theoretical approaches and critical perspectives." The subject is treated in sociological terms, abetted by revealing statistical data.

Seven of the 15 articles are in English, as is the index. Resumes in English and Ukrainian in reverse relationships to the language of the articles are provided also.

Contributing to the collection are: Ivan Tesla, Roman Cybriwsky, Warren E. Kalbach, Wasył Halich, Alan B. Anderson, Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, Halyna Duda, Robert B. Klymasz, Wsewolod W. Isajiw, Ihor V. Zielyk, Vladimir C. Nahirny and Joshua Fishman, Wasył Markus, Stephan Ripcekyj, Illa Vytanovych.

With the exception of articles by B. Bociurkiw and W. Nahirny and J. Fishman, all others were never published before.

The book is divided into three parts: Materials and Methods, Theories and Interpretations, and Review Studies.

The book may be ordered from M.P. Kots Publishing, 125-17 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

Eye-on Books

(Continued from page 7)

ated totalitarianism", and the epilogue poses the question: What is the hope for the future?

The author mentions the captive nations such as Armenia, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Jews, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Tataria, Ukraine and others. In chapter two, he is confusing the early history of Kievan Rus: Ukraine with Moscovite Russian history by exploring only the Russian sources.

On p. 58 he states that "To call the Soviet Union 'Russia' is a mistake. The Soviet Union is not Russia, but Russia is in the Soviet Union".

Concerning the representation of Ukraine and Byelorussia in the United Nations, he concludes that "they are independent only in name, not practice, their belonging to the United Nations gives the USSR special advantages in that organization" (p. 59) and that Ukraine was an independent country for a brief period between 1917 and 1922. On p. 66 it is stated that Moscow had encouraged large-scale immigration of Russians into Ukraine, deporting Ukrainians to make room for them. On p. 68, from the author's experience in Ukraine, "hundreds of intellectuals who pleaded for more cultural and economic independence, have been herded off to prisons and labor camps where they are serving ten, twelve, and fifteen-year sentences on charges of 'anti-Soviet agitation'. We should add — for national, religious and cultural freedom, respect for human rights and personal freedom, and for an independent Ukraine.

On p. 121-1 the man-made famine in Ukraine is described, with 25,000 Communist party members and Komsomol brigades confiscating all the food they could find and creating a famine which caused the death of over 6 million Ukrainians a genocidal crime which demands international punishment.

The Soviet Union and the Developing Nations," edited by Roger E. Kanet; Baltimore, The John Hopkins University Press (c 1974), 302 pp.

With the new political idea of the Third World this book is an addition to the many publications dealing with the Soviet Union's foreign policy and attitudes toward the developing nations. Comprising ten chapters by nine scholars, this book presents the most important ramifications of the Soviet relations with the Third World regarding economics, cultural, political and military aspects. It deals with the meaning of the concept of neutralism, peace zone and peaceful coexistence.

In 1950, the Soviet Union started to trade with the free world, and therefore was in need to change its theories of "the bourgeoisie" and enve "the doctrine of revolution". The collapse of the colonial system-western style was considered by the Soviets as a blow to imperialism and capitalism. The Soviets tried to gain for their cause the middle classes.

In the first chapter, the editor, Dr. Roger E. Kanet, discusses "The Soviet Union and the Colonial Question, 1917-1953", analyzing the past two decades of Soviet politics regarding newly independent nations of

Asia and Africa as well as Latin America. How the Soviet regime appealed, after coming to power, to Moslems subjugated by tsarist Russia, such as Tatars, Kirghiz, Turkestanis, Turks and other Trans-Caucasian peoples, and the Muslims of the East, such as Persians, Turks, Arabs and Hindus to overthrow the imperialistic rulers of their nations. But no reference can be found in this article to the captive nations, which had proclaimed their independence with short-lived statehood, such as Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic states, occupied after the Second World war. In discussing the Soviet Union and the colonial question, it would be proper for a scholar to include the captive nations and their struggle for liberation and national statehood.

Among the scholars only one Ukrainian (and there are over 400 in Canada and America of them) is included, namely, Prof. Jan S. Prybyla of Pennsylvania State University. He or some others could supply the editor with articles dealing with the status of the captive nations within the last existing colonial power, the USSR.

"An Introduction to Russian History," edited by Robert Auty and Dimitri Obolensky, with the editorial assistance of Anthony Kingsford. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1976, 403 pp.

The book, written by University of Oxford scholars, is designed as the first of a three-volume work of "Companion to Russian Studies," dealing with the Russian history. The others will deal with the Russian language, literature, art and architecture.

The first volume of history contains 10 chapters. It is surprising for an objective scholar to see Chapter 2 treating the Early Ukrainian history of Kievan Rus', as Kievan Russia. It was written by A.D. Stokes, a lecturer at the University of Oxford. Chapters 3-5 describe the Moscovite Russia, chapters 6, 8, 10 describe Soviet Russia and the Soviet state, and chapter 7, the church. Each chapter is written by a different scholar. The history of Kievan Rus' is the early history of Ukraine and not of Muscovite Russia which emerged after the Mongol invasion in the late 13th century. After the conquest of Kiev by the Mongols in 1240, the Ukrainian cultural center moved to western Ukraine.

We ought to recommend to the Western scholars some sources which present the history of that time in a different light. I would mention the Soviet Academician Boris D. Grekov (1882-1952) who wrote many books on this early period of Ukrainian history, calling it "Kievan Rus'", not Kievan Russia. In this book he is quoted several times. Even the Soviet official historiography is not including the history of Kievan Rus' in the history of Muscovite Russia, but advances the theory of three East Slavic nations, the Muscovites, called Russians, the Byelorussians and the Ukrainians. Western scholars should become more acquainted with the works of Hrushevsky, Chubaty, Pritsak, Polonska-Vasylenko and others, and endeavor to juxtapose these with highly unobjective pro-Russian sources.

BOOK REVIEW

An Important Contribution To Ukrainian Shakespeariana

by J.B. Rudnycki

OTTAWA, Ont.—Prof. Constantine Bida, a Shakespearian scholar and President of the Ukrainian Shakespeare Society established in 1957 in Heidelberg, West Germany, has published a new work in the field of Ukrainian Shakespeariana, this time not his own but a doctoral dissertation which he supervised at the University of Ottawa in 1974.

The authoress of this work, Mrs. Orysia Prokopiw has comprehensively analyzed the texts of Shakespeare's sonnets as rendered by the following Ukrainian translators: Ivan Franko (1882, 1884, 1907, a.o.), Pavlo Hrabovsky (1900), Maksym Slavinsky and later Vasył Onufriyenko, Yar Slavutych, Oleh Zuievsky, Ihor Kostetsky, T. Savych, Ostop Tarnawsky, Svyatoslav Hordynsky, Svyatoslav Karavansky and the complete anthology by D. Palamarchuk, "Vil'iam Shekspir: Sonety," Kiev, "Dnipro," 1966.

Comparative Method

Among the most valuable aspects of O. Prokopiw's work is her comparative method of examining the translations vis-a-vis the Shakespearian originals, the analysis of content and form in the individual authors and the subtle perception and assessment of the positive and negative renderings of Shakespeare's ideas by the Ukrainian translators.

It is also the first attempt in Ukrainian Shakespeariana to evaluate the evolution of the authors who assumed the difficult task of conveying the world of ideas, feelings and experiences of that great English poet and playwright.

The study itself, written in English, is composed of a historical examination of Ukrainian translations, a discussion of general sonnetic "structure", an analysis of "rhetorical figures" and their "characterization" (with special reference to sonnets 18, 130, 60, 46, 29 and 11), conclusions, bibliography, transliterations and an index of names.

As already noted, the authoress places special emphasis in her study upon comparative stylistic analysis and this has given her the best results.

In the field of Shakespearian scholarship this work appears to be sufficiently well founded and scholarly sound, and in several aspects has significance not only for the specific problems of English-Ukrainian translations of Shakespearean sonnets, but provides material for general theoretical problems such as that advanced by the present reviewer at the XII International Congress of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures, held at the University of Cambridge in 1972.

It refers to the problem as to what extent can a translation be treated as a "bilingual creativity", and what relationship exists between the deep and surface structures of the same or two different literary creators. This work by O. Prokopiw, therefore, provides valuable and unique material for further research in this and other general theoretical problematic areas.

One of The First

It is gratifying to note that this new publication is one of the volumes from the "University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies" series edited by Prof. C. Bida and sponsored by the Iwachniuk Studies and Research Fund at the University of Ottawa together with Gateway Publishers Ltd. of Edmonton.

The Ottawa center of Ukrainian Studies has not only merited a long tradition of studies and publishing activity, e.g. "Kobzar" (1840-1961), "Poesie du Quebec Contemporain" in Ukrainian translation (1968), but initiated in 1976 the publication of a series of scholarly works in Ukrainian studies under the auspices of the University of Ottawa Press.

Mrs. O. Prokopiw's work is one of the initial volumes of this series, the others now being in print or in various stages of preparation for publication.

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