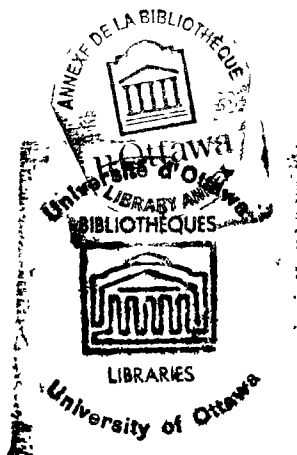


SEMI-CENTENARY OF SLAVICS
 IN THE CANADIAN LEARNED INSTITUTIONS PUBLICATIONS
 1900 - 1950

by Vincent Zolobka



Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts
 of the University of Ottawa through the
 Department of Slavic Studies as partial
 fulfillment of the requirements for the
 degree of Master of Arts.

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INTRODUCTION

The periodicals selected for this research are those of the institutions which are members of the Royal Society of Canada, with the exception of the scientific institutions, and the publications of Canadian universities, with the exception of the periodicals written by and for the undergraduates.

The following periodicals and publications have been reviewed:

1. Royal Society of Canada. Proceedings and Transactions.
Second Series, 1900 - 1906.
Third Series, 1907 - 1948.
2. Queen's Quarterly, vol. 8, 1900 - vol. 57, -1950.
3. McGill University Magazine,
Universities Magazine,
University Magazine, | 1902 - 1920.
4. Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada,
vol. 5, 1900 - vol. 22, 1918.
Canadian Historical Review, vol. 1, 1921 - vol. 31, 1950.
5. The Dalhousie Review, vol. 1, 1921 - vol. 30, -1950.
6. Canadian Historical Association, Annual Reports. 1922 - 1950.
7. Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, vol. 1, 1930 - vol. 20, 1950.
8. University of Toronto Quarterly, vol. 1, 1931 - vol. 19, 1950.
9. Behind the Headlines, pamphlets, 1940 - 1950.
10. International Journal, vol. 1, 1946 - vol. 4, 1950.
11. Revue de l'Université Laval, vol. 1, 1947 - vol. 4, 1950.

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Approximately 350 volumes were reviewed. Not all of these publications contained material on Slavics, often they limited their topics to matters related to Canada only, or topics of general interest to French Canadians. Several articles were also not included because the subject matter was not entirely Slavic, although Slavs were participants in the events, as for instance in the case of Alaska, or Polish-born English writer Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski, or international reviews where Slavs were included, yet it was impossible to sift and annotate the passages dealing with their affairs. The same may be said of communism as an ideology; this type of publication was not included, but communism as a political system in any of the Slavic countries is included.

The scope of the research was to review and to select all writings dealing with Slavic problems. It is obvious that the research became bibliographical in nature. Because of the variety of topics discussed any chronological arrangement of events was often made impossible. Articles are annotated only for the purpose of registering the publication with brief explanation of the subject it contains. Bibliography is therefore not annotated and the index includes all Slavic names and the names of the authors. Cross reference being made where necessary.

The publications of learned institutions are non-political and on their pages various opinions on the same topics are expressed. When possible these contrary opinions were grouped

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thus limiting extensive remarks otherwise unavoidable. However, at the end of each chapter a brief summary with comments is given.

There is no internationally established rule for the uniform transliteration of Slavic names and words. The authors were writing the same names in various ways and their transliteration was left unchanged in the footnotes and quotations but certain uniformity has been maintained in other instances.

The bibliography covers all the articles and comments published in the selected periodicals with the intention of collecting all the writings for the first semi-centenary of Slavics in Canadian Learned Institutions' publications. Omission of any publication deemed to belong to the learned institutions should not affect the completeness of this research as addition to the number of reviews is always possible.

CHAPTER ONE

SLAVONIC LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS

This chapter has not the conventional definition of Slavonic Literature as such, because none of the reviewed publications attempted to give a complete survey of this subject. They are devoted to expressing an educated opinion upon questions immediately concerning Canada, and their pages contain a varied assortment of matter, - articles on literature, art, history, theology, philosophy and science of which Slavonic subjects claimed but a small part.

However, the article on Slavonic poetry by Watson Kirkconnell¹, is valuable also for literature in general because many of his statements are common to both prose and verse. He found that the beauties of Slavonic verse are many, and in spite of a general weakness in the structure of large works of art, the shorter poems with their perfection of form is a joy forever². He says that its characteristics are that it is not original but derived from the literatures of the West, - much taken from the French; that it is simple in expression, but lacks the richness of Western poetry; that the

1. Kirkconnell, Watson, "The Genius of Slavonic Poetry", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 49 No. 4, issue of Winter 1939, p. 500-506.

2. Ibid., p. 500.

approach to certain elemental aspects of humanity is embarrassing to the prudery of the English-speaking world; that its Slavonic universality and Panslavistic trends are noticeable; that the influence of German mysticism created in it qualities unknown to the West, and being of singular importance to the Western mind; yet, regardless the pessimistic passivity (as in A. Tolstoi and Kasprovicz) there is a spirit of hope and faith, without which all the finest qualities of human experience are impossible.

For reference purposes more on Slavonic Literature may be found in Slavonic Encyclopaedia edited by J.S. Roucek³ and reviewed in several periodicals. This work was described as weak in organization and as showing a tendency to white-wash the Soviets. Another reference tool, A Handbook of Slavic Studies⁴, is regarded as indispensable for the study of Slavonic literature or history.

The University of Ottawa announced the organization

3. Book Reviews: Roucek, J.S., ed., "Slavonic Encyclopaedia", New York, Philosophical Library, 1949, xi-1445 p., reviewed in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 20, 1950, p. 476-477; in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 19, No. 2, issue of January 1950, p. 208-210.

4. Book Reviews: Strakhovsky, Leonard S., "A Handbook of Slavic Studies", Toronto, Saunders, 1949, xxi-1753p., reviewed in International Journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, issue of Spring 1950, p. 75-76.

of L'Institut Est et Sud européen d'Ottawa⁵, the purpose of which was to enable the students of Central and Eastern European affairs to carry out research in Slavonic history, language, literature and civilization.

Essays and reviews of works by individual authors did not cover all the Slavonic nations: only Russian, Polish and Ukrainian literatures were discussed.

Russia. The individual choice of topics to the reviewed periodicals was limited to a few leading Russian writers of the past century as Dostoevsky, Gorky, Pushkin, Tolstoi and Turgenev (the absence of Chekhov is surprising) - the authors well known to the Western readers, and whose novels were available in English. The literature of early twentieth century was not represented but the interest of the Canadian literary world revived after the Revolution, continuing to the present. It is interesting to notice that this literature was presented rather as an entity - Soviet Literature, than works on individual writers.

5. Chronique Universitet: "Institut Est et Sud européen", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol.19, No.3, issue of July-September 1949, p. 394-395.

Jurkszus, Jadwiga, "L'Institut Est et Sud européen d'Ottawa", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 19, No. 4, issue of October-December 1949, p. 484-487.

In the field of Russian poetry, there was a thorough anthology written by Jacques David⁶. He gave a well elaborated portrayal, supported by examples, of the stages of development from its earliest days up to and including Soviet Russian poetry. The earliest days coincided with the introduction of Christianity and the new alphabet, by means of which Christian faith was propagated amongst the Slavic people. As the author remarked, it survived the invasion of the Mongols and Tartars in the form of spoken tradition, folklore, songs and bylines. In the poetical works of Lermontov, Sumarokov, Karamzin and Derzhavin, Russian lyricism was born and made its astonishing entry into world literature. It rivalled with that of Western Europe for superiority. Examples of the individual works of several poets of this time showed that, although they have achieved a great deal, there was a lack of grandiloquence of esthetical language as for instance in that of Schiller, or rhythm, harmony and tone as of Keats or Shelley. The poetry was closely connected and influenced by the social conditions of the nation. In the XVII - XIX centuries it was the chief means of expressing the soul of the mujik, peasant, and of the country-life. This rustic poetry was reflected in the works of Sumarokov, Koltsov, Nedrasov,

6. David, Jacques, "Permanence de la poésie russe", in La Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 4, No. 3, issue of November 1950, p. 236-251.

Surikov, and then of Kluev, Essenine, Doronin, and Gorodetzky. It was difficult to attach any one poet to any poetical school or group. Lermontov, Tiutchev, Pushkin or Blok presented a group in itself - a conglomeration of Western poetical classification. Only national measures could be applied.

The social structure of the country shaken by the Revolution created new trends in the national poetry. The new circumstances demanded that poetry should reflect the new values and needs of the people. Kazin, Pasternak, Alexandrowski, Kirsanov, Maiakovski, Simonov and others, understood these trends. The principal aspects: cosmism, economism and nationalism were well reflected in poetry of Maiakovski, Kirsanov and Simonov respectively. The topic was the Revolution and the new social order. It is doubtful if such poetry is Art. The author hoped that, regardless this disturbance of temporary nature, Russian poetry is a permanent factor, because machine cannot destroy Man, and that: "la poésie éternelle montre a sa maniere l'inanité du matérialisme historique"⁷.

This anthology was well received by its reviewer, Boris⁸, whose comments were centred mostly on the poetry of the last years, underlining the conditions under which poets were forced to work.

7. Ibid., p. 251.

8. Book Reviews: David, Jacques, "Anthologie de la poésie russe", Paris, Editions Stock, (1950), (n.p.), reviewed in La Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 5, No. 2, issue of October 1950, p.370.

Referring to the introductory statement of the author timing the earliest development of Russian poetry (p. 4), it is evident that in many Canadian works the authors do not distinguish clearly the periods and territorial limits of the various Slavic nations. This may create confusion and frequent misunderstanding regarding established historical facts.

At the time of the introduction of Christianity (X c.) in Ukraine of today, Russia and Russian poetry as such did not exist. Russian poetry is traced as far back as XII century. Prior to this time the cultural and political centre was in Kiev which has long been accepted as Ukrainian centre.

Although Christianity and the alphabet was taken from Byzantium by Russia and Ukraine, Kiev was the nucleus of Ukrainian literature and Moscow of Russian. After the conquest of Kiev in XII century by Andrew Bogolubsky the cultural activities of this centre were curbed and could never regain its previous heights.

There were two extensive works on Dostoevsky, one by J. Gouin⁹, and the other by Ralph Fenley¹⁰. Both works were biographical, but their purposes were different. The former presented Dostoevsky at the time of the emergence of Soviet Russia, which caused destruction of the existing social system. The person of Dostoevsky became very prophetic as a writer expressing the soul of the Russian people, and as a fervent believer in the might of the people, their messianistic mission and superiority over Western culture. Biographical notes were paralleled with Dostoevsky's works, which, compared with reality in the Soviet Union, were of great significance. The author was convinced that the Christian cultural background, so well expressed by the voice of Dostoevsky, will prevent modern Russia from further decline.

The latter article was primarily an appreciation and literary criticism of his works, of his Slavophilism, and of the faith in Russians, that they possessed the qualities, which to him were of prime importance for the life and growth of the nation.

Mrs. John Martin wrote notes of reminiscence on Maxim Gorky¹¹. According to her (she entertained the Gorkys in her home),

9. Gouin, Jacques, "Dostoevsky, prophète du monde contemporaine", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 20, 1950, p. 89-109.

10. Fenley, Ralph, "The novels of Feodor Dostoieffsky", in University Magazine, Vol. 13, 1914, p. 648-661.

11. Martin, John, Mrs., "Maxim Gorky's Philosophy of Life", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 15, issue of Winter 1907, p. 101-111.

his philosophy of life was "anarchical" and would effect the downfall of society. Gorky denounced the value of property which was dividing men and therefore they remain merely human fragments, contended that the love of money was 'the root of all evil'. He was a writer of those poorest Russian mujiks, and ⁱⁿ his short stories the vagabond was the most significant figure.

A.F.B. Clark in his first work¹² acquainted the English readers with Pushkin's masterpiece Mozart and Salieri, once libretto to Rimsky-Korsakov opera. Mr. Clark, in his translation, aimed primarily at fidelity to metrical form and simplicity of style of the original.

His second article¹³ was a biography of Pushkin. He admitted that language difficulties were an obstacle in translation and expression of the beauty of his verses. According to Mr. Clark, Pushkin's position in Russia was as Dante's in Italian letters, he was a Russian Byron, and the Mozart of literature. For the West he was a belated Romantic, not understood since he was not contemporary to the Romantic Movement in Western Europe. Dostoevsky called him 'pan-anthropos' and was his devoted follower, for both were in accord as to Holy Russia's mission in the world.

12. Pushkin, Alexander, "Mozart and Salieri", tr. by A.F.B. Clark, in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 2, issue of Summer 1933, p. 482-491.

13. Clark, A.F.B., "Alexander Sergeyevitch Pushkin", 1799-1837", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 6, issue of Winter 1936, p. 174-188.

G.H.C. in reviewing a book on Pushkin written by E.J. Simmons¹⁴, expressed the opinion that it was an ample biography, highly informative, at times not too well written, betraying some bias, and when praising Pushkin to the highest degree, as man and as a poet, he appeared partial and uncritical. In another review V.D.P.¹⁵ remarked that Soviet Russia adopted Pushkin as national poet regardless of his social position and the literary value of his works.

There were three articles on Tolstoi. Maude Aylmer¹⁶ presented an essay based upon personal recollections of a visit to Yasnaya Polyana, and acquaintance with the Tolstoi family. H.L. Stewart¹⁷ introduced Tolstoi as a person of many contradictions and paradoxes. Tolstoi belonged to Russian nobility reflecting all its virtues and vices. As a young man he was a dandy and a snob, rebellious to all existing restraints, intolerant of competition in military and city social life, a

14. Book Reviews: Simmons, E.J. "Russian National Poet. Pushkin", Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1937, 485 p., reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 45, No. 4, issue of Winter 1938, p. 564-566.

15. Book Reviews: Blesnay Claude de, "Vie de Pushkine", Paris, (n.d.) (n.p.), reviewed in La Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 1, issue of April 1947, p. 685.

16. Aylmer, Maude, "Tolstoy's Character", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 40, issue of Winter 1933, p. 530-540.

17. Stewart, H.L., "Tolstoy as a Problem in Psycho-Analysis", in Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Second series, Vol. 17, 1923, p. 29-39.

mocked of faith and morals. But with advancing age he began to scrutinize his conscience, and from a self-centred youth became a Puritan, holding his mind and body in strict discipline, disdainingly literary fame, ignoring the attractions of the social life in St. Petersburg. Idler became hermit. This transition from vanity to humility prepared the soil for fanaticism. His spiritual unrest began to torment him about 1878 and from this time on the Scripture was the basis for his future dogmatic judgments. He believed in the religion of simple people, their life and adjustability of necessities to reality. He also believed in the moral ascent of the individual without the interference of the Church, claiming that the Church was harmful to the State, - an institution to be abolished.

Tolstoi did not advocate his dogma but carried it to the end of his life. In his earliest correspondence he predicted his future actions. Hence his conversion had an appearance of pre-meditation and of being based on solid convictions. The significant fact is that Tolstoi was a Russian and although he knew the Western culture, his mentality remained Oriental.

A. McCourt writing on Tolstoi's War and Peace¹⁸ compared the differences and similarities of Napoleon's and Hitler's campaigns in Russia. He said that neither one

¹⁸. McCourt, Edward, A., "Tolstoi's War and Peace", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 49, issue of Spring 1942, p. 147-156.

contributed much and that 'Fatalism is the only clue to history'^{18a}. In both campaigns, weather, anger of the people, patriotism, and the determination of Alexander in 1812 and of the Soviet citizens in 1941-1942 were the victors. He continued that the fatalistic conviction was that the invader of Russian territory, by the very nature of his act, was doomed to destruction, but in order that the terms of destiny might be fulfilled no sacrifice of the defenders were too great, and that the man of destiny was merely playing the part decreed for him. In conclusion he quotes from Thomas Hardy: 'As the invasion was inevitable, so was defeat'.

In reviewing Stefan Zweig's book The Living Thought of Tolstoi¹⁹, G.H.C. pointed out that this was a short introduction (to biography) and the well selected passages gave the reader some essential knowledge of this man's thought and character.

The last in the group of individual writers was Turgenev. Adrian MacDonald²⁰ explained that Turgenev had fallen out of fashion yet it was refreshing and pleasant to read again his novels. His writing was clear, the subject nearest to his heart - Russia. Turgenev, he said, displayed a wide humanity, a sanity

18a. ibid.

19. Book Review: Zweig, Stefan, "The Living Thought of Tolstoi", Toronto, Longmans, 1939, 154 p., reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 47, No. 1, issue of Spring 1940, p. 94.

20. MacDonald, Adrian, "Turgenev, the Seer", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 18, 1919, p. 506-523.

and balance of judgment, precision and delicacy of workmanship, an artistic reserve, which was unusual in the works of Russian novelists, and was a foremost novelist of the world. Then followed a brief analysis of his six novels: Rudin, A House of Gentfolk, Fathers and Children, Virgin Soil, On the Eve, and Smoke. The novels dealt with the most important period in Russian history, 1830-1870, which prepared the path for the Revolution. Russian intelligentsia were full of borrowed ideas but lacking in strong will and energy to plant them in Russian soil. Until the Revolution this soil had been virgin and needed deep ploughing to bring forth the fruits of their work.

For those wishing to include more Russian authors in their reading, brief reviews have been made of three books published in 1943-1944 and are an attractive collection of Russian poems of Pushkin, Lermontov, Fet, Blok, Maiakovsky and others²¹; an anthology representing the spirit and movement in Russian literature during the periods known as The Golden Age, The Twilight, and The Revolution²²; the short biographies of Russian writers and their works on history and social life of the country²³.

21. Book Reviews: Bowra, C.M. "A Book of Russian Verse", London, Macmillan, 1943, xx-128 p. in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 51, No. 2, issue of Summer 1944, p. 226-227, also in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 24, No. 2, issue of July 1944, p. 240.

22. Book Reviews: Cournos, John, ed., "A Treasury of Russian life and Humor", Toronto, Longmans, 1943, xxx-676p., reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 50, No. 4, issue of Winter 1943, p. 442-443.

23. Book Reviews. Spector, Ivan, "The Golden Age of Russian Literature", Caldwell, Claxton, 1943, 285 p. reviewed in Queen's Quarterly. Vol. 50. No. 4, issue of Winter 1943, p. 442.

In an article Soviet War Literature²⁴, E.J. Simmons described the role played by the Soviet writers in the winning of the then current war. Since the Revolution they had a tremendous task to blend the literature with demands of the new social system. Since the Nazi attack on Russia they had to create the atmosphere of courage and sacrifice expected from the Soviet citizens, regardless their racial origin. The task was to present the enemy as invader, brutal, destroying all the achievements of Soviet Russia, killing soldiers, women and children, ruining cities and villages. The tone in war literature was - citizens must hate the enemy.

The war-time poetry was the subject of an article by Vivian de Sola Pinto²⁵. The author stated that symbolism failed to understand the Revolution therefore declined, being replaced by futurism - a poetry of a proletarian state with the vulgarity of middle class and harsh language. Khlebnikov and Maiakovsky were its representatives. During the war the poetry had to express the feeling, or infused feeling by the suffering of the nation. This is found in Kovalenkov's poem You Will Revenge, Tikhonov's The Two Warriors, The Call to Arms, in the works of Zoshchenko, in Dolmatovsky's Leave, Bazhan's

24. Simmons, Ernest, J. "Soviet War Literature", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 13, No. 3, issue of April 1944, p. 251-257.

25. Pinto, Vivian de Sola, "Russian War Poetry", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 51, 1944, p. 245-254.

The East Wind, and others. Poets must not think of themselves as isolated units but as linked in close relationship with the rest of the nation. Very similar was the position of the prosodists described by E.J. Simmons.

E.W. Nichols commented on Short Stories Out of Soviet Russia, by Cournos²⁶. He concluded his comments: 'There is nothing astonishing in the fact that Russian fiction of the past decade should be obsessed with cruelty, violence and horror'.^{26a}

George S. Simpson in his review of Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya²⁷, said that in his opinion the encyclopedia was a useful contribution in its way, mostly to the readers of the Russian language, and it was a thorough-going statement of what constituted 'party line', and made no pretention of impartiality.

The above review is an interesting example of the popularity of Russian Literature in Canada. The extent and variety of literary criticism expressed on the subject, gives it a considerable prominence in the Canadian literary world.

26. Book Reviews: Cournos, John, comp., transl., "Short Stories Out of Soviet Russia", (n.p.), Dent, 1929, xi-206 p., reviewed in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 9, No. 1, issue of Spring 1930, p. 135-136.

26a. *ibid.*, p. 136.

27. Book Reviews: Vasilov, et al., ed., "Bolshaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya", Moscow, State Scientific Institute, 1948, lxxv-1946, p., reviewed in International Journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, issue of Spring 1950, p. 75-76.

Poland.- Polish Literature was presented in suggestive form only, namely - book reviews. There are several books written by Poles which are available in English and were reviewed by L.J.B.²⁸ In the Book Buyer's Guide of Queen's Quarterly there was suggested A Golden Treasury of Polish Lyrics, translated by Watson Kirkconnell²⁹. It was a selection of the best works of Polish poet as Kochanowski, Mickiewicz, Słowacki, Krasinski and Staff. The treasury, Poems by Adam Mickiewicz and Polish Land cover the field of poetry from XVI to XX century. Other books: Poland Fights Back, Squadron 303, The Forgotten Battlefield and Story of a Secret State were written by contemporary writers who were serving in the armed forces during the last war and are their reminiscences of events they had witnessed.

During the past fifty years Poles have written many masterpieces, won the Nobel Prize, and some of their books were so called 'best-sellers'. The omission of these literary events in the Canadian literary periodicals is therefore regrettable.

28. Book Reviews: Fiedler, Arkady, "Squadron 303", New York, Roy, 1943, 182 p.; Karski, Jan, "Story of a Secret State", Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1944, 391 p.; Noyes, G.R., ed., "Poems by Adam Mickiewicz", New York, Polish Institute of Arts and Science, 1944, ix-486 p.; "Polish Land, An Anthology in Prose and Verse", Marion M. Coleman, ed., (n.p.), 1943, xiii-127 p.; Pruszyński, X., "Poland Fights Back", New York, Roy, 1944, 195 p.; Wierzyński, K., "The Forgotten Battlefield", New York, Roy, 1944, 177 p. all reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 52, 1945, p. 105-109.

29. "Golden Treasury of Polish Lyrics", selected and translated by Watson Kirkconnell, Winnipeg, The Polish Press, 1936, 109 p., reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 43, 1936, p. 464.

Ukraine. Ukrainian literature was presented by one article on Shevchenko.³⁰ It is a brief biography of the prominent nineteenth century Ukrainian poet and painter. He was a poet of the peasants, because of his birth, and his serfdom until he was twenty-five. The popularity of Shevchenko and his poetry was the cause of the Government accusation that he belonged to a society with revolutionary aims and that his poetry 'kindled the dormant spark of freedom', he was condemned 'to military servitude in Siberia'. Actually he was sent to Novopetrovsk in the Caspian Salt Desert, *and not to Siberia*

No one else was as well authorized to express the feelings of his nation as Shevchenko. As a result of his exile he lost his ability to write and paint. He died in 1861, on the eve of the partial emancipation of peasants - an important and eventful year in Russian social history. His grave is near Kaniov, on the Dnieper river, and is a place of pilgrimage for those of whom he spoke.

To write about the social injustice against the peasants and the poor does not necessarily mean that Shevchenko was a poet of the peasants, as the author stated. He was the Bard of Ukraine and his work is the pride and the property of the whole nation, peasants included.

³⁰. Tilson, F.L. "Taras Shevchenko", in University Magazine, Vol. 14, 1915, p. 76-83.

A book review has been made on selected poems of Ivan Franko³¹. Franko, according to reviewer, was a left-wing Ukrainian journalist, novelist, dramatist and poet. His works were not previously available in English, therefore P. Cundy's translation is welcomed. Some of his poems as Cain, Ivan Vyshynsky, and Moses, according to the editor "Need not fear comparison with the greatest poems of other languages and literature and belong truly to the literature of the world!"^{31a}

The above review includes the expression "left-wing Ukrainian journalist". Franko is ranked as one of the outstanding Ukrainian writers about which the reviewer has no doubt, yet the usage of such expression seems to be most inappropriate. It evidently has some connection with Franko's activities against the policies of the occupying power for which he was arrested. This expression is admissible in a brief article which deals with a limited period of his life, but never in his biography. Otherwise the emphases placed on those selected details from his life assigns the writer to the special class of journalists and misinforms the Canadian readers about this outstanding personage.

31. Book Reviews: Manning, Clarence A., ed., "Ivan Franco, the Poet of Western Ukraine", New York, Philosophical Library, 1948, xxiii-265 p., reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 56, No. 1, issue of Spring 1949, p. 158.

31a. Ibid.

Letters in Canada, New-Canadian Letters. - This publication is in the form of an annual survey of the cultural life in Canada, the bibliography of books and articles, and an account of the work accomplished in Canada in a given year. It is a supplement to the University of Toronto Quarterly. The part entitled New-Canadian Letters includes also Slavonic literary activities and is edited and reviewed by Watson Kirkconnell. The review usually consists of brief general comments and a short biography of the authors. Periodicals and articles are listed as bibliographical items only. The number of periodicals varies every year; before the war almost all of the Slavonic national groups had their own press, during the war many ceased publication, since the war the number is still fluctuating.

The authors of Slavonic origin seldom write in English or on subjects dealing with Canada. They are concerned mostly with the problems of their national groups and their writing would be considered a Canadian supplement to their national literatures.

Professor Kirkconnell observed that, with the exception of a few Poles, only authors of Ukrainian origin are publishing their works. He says

The post-war influx of representatives of the Ukrainian intelligentsia has caused the Ukrainian Canadian output for 1949 to outnumber that of all other groups combined

many times over. This phenomenon is worthy of note. There are, for example, over fifty emigré Polish professors in Canada today, yet they have made no effort to write books or articles except in the field of engineering.

As an example of this preponderance of Ukrainian publications: in 1941 Ukrainians published 6 works, Poles 2; in 1946 Ukrainians published 8, Poles 0; in 1949 Ukrainians 20, Poles and other groups published nothing. The complete list of books reviewed, and appearing in the check-list of the titles for the period 1937-1949, is in Appendix I³².

32. "Letters in Canada. New-Canadian Letters", by Watson Kirkconnell, in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 7, 1938, p. 567-571; Vol. 8, 1939, p. 490-511; Vol. 9, 1940, p. 320-323; Vol. 10, 1941, p. 396-399; Vol. 11, 1942, p. 317-319 and 490-493; Vol. 12, 1942-3, p. 355-358; Vol. 13, 1943-1944, p. ; Vol. 14, 1944-1945, p. 300-302; Vol. 15, 1946, p. 426-429; Vol. 16, 1947, p. 295-298; Vol. 17, 1948, p. 425-429; Vol. 18, 1949, p. 397-401; Vol. 19, 1950, p. 433-440;

"Letters in Canada. VII. Scholarship in the Humanities", Clark, A.F.B. "The works of Alexander Pushkin: Lyrics, narrative poems, folk tales, plays, prose". Selected and ed. with introd. by A. Yarmolinsky, New York Random House, 1936, 896 p.

Music. - Few composers were favoured in the published works on music. They were Chopin, Paderewski, Shostakovitch, Stravinsky and Tchaikovsky. In an article L'influence de la technique Allemande sur la style de Chopin³³, Jean Gandefroy Demombynes convincingly proved why and how much the German technique influenced Chopin's style. At the outset he remarked that the composer's father was French, and that French cultural atmosphere was predominant in their home. Of great importance, for instance, was the cultural contact with French intellectuals as Louis Blanc, Balzac, Delacroix, Berlioz and George Sand. Young Chopin also grew up in a Polish atmosphere, knew very well the rhythm and songs of Polish folk-music. The German influence on his style began early during his studies in the Warsaw Conservatory of Music, where several professors were German. He read the famous Allgemeine Muzikalische Zeitung. In the twenties and thirties German music was the music of the time. In his first composition Rondo, Opus 1, the influence of Bach and Mozart is evident. He visited Berlin, Vienna and Stuttgart where he gave concerts, met many prominent composers and musicians and was encouraged immensely by their appraisals of his talent. In spite of these influences, Chopin's melodies, Rhythm suggestion,

33. Demombynes, Jean Gandefroy, "L'influence de la technique Allemande sur la style de Chopin", in La Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 3, No. 3, issue of November 1948, p. 240-244.

harmony and subtle performance are distinctly Polish in spirit. Because of his loneliness, patriotism and nostalgia, he composed, while living in Majorca and France, such works as Preludes IX, XVI, XVIII, XXII, ballads and pathetic patriotic songs in which he glorified Poland.

Doubtless, J.G. Demombynes in the above article endeavored to discuss the topic of German influence on Chopin's style. But he also touched at the outset his connections with the French intellectuals and his father's origin. This insertion weakened the otherwise interesting argumentations, and distracted the readers attention from the main topic. It is true that Chopin had many connections with French intellectuals, for it was unthinkable to educated family to be without any, yet these connections appeared to be rather in later years and could not their home atmosphere. The language spoken at home was Polish and closest friends of the family were Poles. One may also question whether Fryderyk's father, Nicolas, was a Frenchman.

It is true that German music was the music of Europe of his time, but it is also true that his tutor, Adalbert Zywny, was a Czech, and his master, professor Joseph Elsner was entirely Polonized (he composed several operas). The many German professors of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music are without significance in this case. It is pleasant to read that regardless of all th's German influence Chopin's music is distinctly Polish in spirit.

Several biographical reviews appeared in the field of music. A review on the book entitled Chopin ou le poète, by Guy de Pourtelés³⁴, listed Chopin amongst the greatest composers of the century, an artist and a poet of the piano. Chopin's Musical Style³⁵ dealt, as the title implies, with his style and technique.

Three books on the lives of great composers, Chopin³⁶, Tchaikovsky, and Paderewski were reviewed by Roland Ostigny, o.m.i. Another biography of Paderewski³⁷, in the first part dealt with the formative influence at work in Paderewski's early life in Poland. The author was criticized for a good deal of irrelevant erudition on Polish literature. In the part dealing with the personal life of Paderewski, he was also criticized in that it smacks of the Sunday press portrayal of the personality and domestic life of Paderewski^{36a}. Of his political activities, adequate justice was done to those heroic qualities of the pianist premier.

34. Book Reviews: Guy de Pourtelés, "Chopin ou le Poète", Paris, Gallimard, 1943, 254 p., in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 13, No. 4, issue of Oct-Dec. 1943, p. 492-493.

35. Book Reviews: Abraham, Gerald, "Chopin's Musical Style", Oxford University Press (1940) xiii-111 p. in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 47, No. 2, issue of Summer 1940, p. 254-256.

36. Book Reviews: Gronowicz, Antoin, "Chopin", Montreal, Parisean, 1944, 242p.; "Tchaikovsky", Montreal, Parisean, 1944, 202p.; "Paderewski", Montreal, Parisean, 1944, 236p.; in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 16, No. 3, issue of July-Sept. 1946, p. 378-379.

About Ivan Martynov's book on Shostakovitch³⁸, Roland Ostigny, omi, expressed the opinion that the purpose of this book was to expound Shostakovitch's work more so than to give a satisfactory account of the musician's life. He said that while reading this translation, one feels the nationalistic preoccupations to present Shostakovitch music as blending with the revolutionary spirit of the Soviet Union.

On the subject of poetry in music, there is a book entitled Mickiewicz in Music, reviewed by G.G.³⁹. The review is too general to give credit to such an interesting subject.

Victor Podoski⁴⁰, in his article on Paderewski gave biographical fragments of those moments known to and seen by him when he met Paderewski as a premier and as an artist. These fragments could be a welcomed contribution to the biography of Paderewski.

36a. *ibid.* p. 379.

38. Book Reviews: Martynov, Ivan, "Dmitri Shostakovitch", *The Man and his Works*. New York, Philosophical Library, 1947, 197 p., in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 19, No 3, issue of July-Sept. 1949, p. 405.

39. Book Reviews: Klub Polski, "Mickiewicz in Music", New York, Columbia University Press, 1947, 161 p. in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 55, No. 3, issue of Autumn 1948, p. 376.

40. Podoski, Victor, "Paderewski: a Personal Tribute", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 55, 1948, p. 465-470.

Olive Evans⁴¹ wrote a short poem commemorating the concert given in Carnegie Hall with Stravinsky as conductor. It was a tribute to the conductor in appreciation of such joyful moments experienced in listening to the concert.

Russian chants and church music was the subject of Paul Zankovich article⁴². He said that Christianity was brought to Russia approximately in 988 from Byzantium. The propagation of the new religion rested in the hands of priests of Greek or of Southern Slavonic origin, as they were well versed in the use of the new alphabet. The first singers and teachers were also of Greek or Southern Slavonic origin, thus the first chants and church music were not Russian in origin.

Truly Russian chants were traced in the twelfth century (although the author contradicted this date in the same article). During the reign of Ivan the Terrible and Tsar Alexis certain reforms were made and the teaching of chants and church music was carried on by special institutes. Peter the Great westernized it, mostly in Italian fashion. Regardless of many reforms, westernization, and threat from the Uniate Church, Russian chants and church music were rejuvenated in the music of such composers as Rimsky-Korsakov, Lvovsky, Tchaikovsky, Kostelsky, Gretchaninov, Nicolsky, Rachmaninov and Shvedov. These men preserved its historical continuity and protected it against the future deviation from the truly Russian character.

41. Evans, Oliver, "Stravinsky at Carnegie Hall", poem, in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 54, No. 1., issue of Spring 1947, p.60.

42. Zankovich, Paul, "A Brief History of Russian Chants and Church Music", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 28, 1948, p. 400-404.

Arts and crafts. - A. Tegnier in an article Kustarny⁴³ wrote about home manufacturing as a well established industry in Russia. It was a supplementary occupation of Russian peasants during the winter months bringing them additional financial reward and also improving the national economy. From their local natural resources they were producing toys, pottery, bric-a-brac, jewellery, embroidery, bronze and white metal goods, silk goods and carpets. The production areas for any certain kind of handicraft depended largely upon the availability and distribution of the natural resources. Some villages specialized in the production of one kind of craft achieving an extraordinary skill. These products were used for domestic needs and favoured by the Tsar. Many of these goods were also sold to the foreign markets. Design and usages of these products were often connected with legends, mysteries and national tradition, providing a very rich material for poets and folk-songs, beliefs and ikonology. Handicraft was a part of the national art, for which villages were famous.

43. Tegnier, A., "Kustarny", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 15, 1916, p. 515-520.

Conclusion. - Any attempt to evaluate the reviewed works on Slavonic Literature may be inconclusive, or partly so, due to the fact that there is no measure which may be applied to show what and how much should have been written on this subject. It is a matter of choice and taste of the individual Canadian writers. Slavs may expect much more, but they themselves did not participate in literary activities in Canada. Professor Watson Kirkconnell rightly has been raising the question of the silence of Slavonic writers in particular those who came to Canada after the second World War. Therefore, what has been written on the subject expressed the limits of Canadian interest.

The bulk of the articles were written on Russian Literature, covering almost all its periods. Very little has been written on Polish or Ukrainian, and absolutely nothing on the other Slavonic nations. Evidently Russian Literature was better known in Canada and her literature was acceptable to the Canadian taste.

Professor Watson Kirkconnell introduced the Slavonic poetry in an article annotated on page one. Unfortunately his article barely skims the surface of such a wide field. By comparison to the amount written on Russian poetry the reader may come to the conclusion that 'although the beauties of Slavonic verse and prose', as the author said, 'are many', one short essay may meet his needs.

But Professor Watson Kirkconnell is the only Canadian scholar who is credited with having knowledge of the whole Slavonic Literature. The research proved him to be rather a bibliographer and brief commentator, without sharing with the reader his knowledge of the subject and leaving him guessing and unaware of the real value of this literature. He rendered a good service by compiling and reviewing every year in the University of Toronto Quarterly all works, books and articles, of Slavonic writers in Canada.

J. Gouin, A.F.B. Clark, H.L. Stewart and A. MacDonald wrote and published a series of literary essays on topics taken from Russian literature. More of their and other essayists' works would be welcomed.

The remaining articles and book reviews are usually brief and superficial. The reader may immediately detect the contemporary trends, dealing mostly with new ideas, in this case the new literary school in the Soviet Union which brought profound changes, strange to Western mind. Post-war experience and observation indicate this trend.

A certain increase in the publications on Slavonic Literature after the second World War is noticeable, and this fact raises the hope that Slavonic Literature will have a permanent place in the Canadian literary publications.

43a. With the exception of M.I. Mandryka's pamphlet : "The Ukrainian Question: Remarks of Prof. Watson Kirkconnell book: "Canada Europe and Hitler", Winnipeg, Can.Ukr.Educ.Assn., 1940, 57p. in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 47, No. 4, issue of Winter 1940, p. 472.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION

Slavs in Canada. - Slavs are deeply rooted in the history of Canada, almost from her formative stage. During the Rebellion of 1837 several American and Canadian newspapers published reports of Russian interference in this rebellion. According to these papers Russian agents and even the Russian consul were connected with it, and the latter was arrested in Montreal. L.S. Stavrianos¹ in his article, after presenting all pros and cons, came to the conclusion that all the rumours and statements concerning Russian intrigue in Canada during the rebellion were quite unfounded. The reasons for these rumours could have been found in the superheated atmosphere of suspicion and apprehension. In a supplementary article, Thomas LeDuc², as the evidence to prove unsoundness of the rumour, attached two copies of letters: one from Bodisco, Russian Minister to Washington, to Foreign Secretary Count Nesselrode, and the answer of the latter, condemning Bodisco's interests as contrary to the traditional Russian policy of continuing friendly relations with the countries involved. Copies of these letters, transcribed in 1939, were obtained from the Russian Foreign Office.

1. Stavrianos, L.S. "Russian Intrigue in the Rebellion of 1837", in Canadian Historical Review, Vol. 18, No.4, issue of December 1937, p. 367-373.

2. LeDuc, Thomas, Notes and Documents: "That Rumour of Russian Intrigue in 1837", in Canadian Historical Review, Vol. 23, No. 4, issue of December 1942, p. 398-400.

John A. Cormie³ in 1911 paid a visit to the Dukhobor village somewhere in Saskatchewan. He found it clean, well organized and wealthy, its inhabitants very desirable colonists in the West on condition that they adjust their principles of life to those of Canada. Otherwise the group was a commercial success, and abandoned houses was the sign of their assimilation into the Canadian way of living. H. Oliver⁴ had a very similar opinion about them. In his article he added historical background of the group and their leader Peter Veregin. He said that the group came to Canada in 1899 as a result of differences with the Russian government concerning their beliefs. Their voyage to Canada was sponsored by L. Tolstoi, and Quakers from England and United States. Altogether to Canada have immigrated 7,363 persons who settled near Yorkton, and being fanatical they exceeded the limits of freedom and created difficulties for the Canadian Government. Peter Veregin came to Canada in 1902 and had been accepted as a leader with unlimited power of a prophet, priest, king. He died in 1924 as a result of the discharge of a high explosive placed within the passenger coach of a Canadian Pacific train. The group was in constant conflict with the Canadian Government on matters of title to lands, registration

3. Cormie, John, A., "Will the Dukhobor survive", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 10, 1911, p. 589-596.

4. Oliver, Edmund, H., "Peter Veregin", in Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. 26, Section II, 1932, p. 97-123.

of vital statistics and school attendance. On the other hand, this unique group had managed their affairs better than their neighbours, without crime, being religious, healthy, industrious, abstainers from alcohol, non-smokers and vegetarians.

The Slavonic problem was a continuous dilemma in the Canadian immigration policy. As James Brown said⁵: "Officially the Governments of Canada seek immigration only from the British Isles, United States and the countries of northwest Europe". Why? According to Burton W. Hurd⁶, Slavs belonged to those "non-preferred" countries. Canada's population by the end of the century may reach 150 million inhabitants, increase in the present population is dependent mostly on immigrants from Western and Eastern Europe. His quotations from Canadian Statistics of 1921 were unfavourable for Slavs as immigrants because: They have had the highest fertility, were extremely difficult to assimilate by intermarriage, have had the highest percentage of illiterates, high penitentiary and crime records (but he promptly added 'French, British, Scandinavian, German races.... are at least as favourable to crime as that of Slavic'). For the sake of preservation of high civilization, institutions, and culture of the West the author is supporting a quota law, aimed particularly against the immigrants from the Central and Eastern part of Europe. He ended the article: "We have already

5. Brown, James, "Immigration and Agriculture", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 13, 1914, p. 22-34.

6. Hurd, Burton W., "The Case of a Quota", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 36, 1929, p. 145-159.

one population division in Canada, that between the French and English speaking... and one seems justified in questioning the wisdom of creating another which may prove more serious...". On the same subject, but to an utterly different conclusion came Robert England⁷. First he gave the historical background to the whole issue and explained why statistical data is often misleading. The whole problem of Slavs emigration is within human understanding, dignity and wise search for the solution for this thorny problem. This is, as well, an international problem closely related to the work of the League of Nations, the Church and Labour Movement. He ended his article: "The Sermon on the Mount is a more satisfactory guide than the Gospel of Hate whose only corollary is the trenches in one form or another." In reviewing his book W.A. Mackintosh⁸ remarked that almost fifty per cent of the rural population in Saskatchewan is made up of settlers other than of Anglo-Saxon stock thus not as the Canadian Government desired. Those from Central Eastern Europe being of low cultural background clung to many of their undesirable social and economical conditions, traditions, habits of life and thought, and education. Government policy of careful selection and attention to education and

7. England, Robert, "Continental Migration", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 36, 1937, p. 719-728.

8. Book Reviews: England, Robert, "The Central European Immigrant in Canada", Toronto, Macmillan, 1929, xvii-238 p., reviewed in Canadian Historical Review, Vol. 11, No. 1, issue of March 1930, p. 71-72.

mental capacity is wiser than that proposed for a rigid quota.

J.S. Woodsworth in his article⁹ said that the descendants of the English, Irish, or Scotch are as good as those of French, German, Icelanders or Poles. All have contributed a great deal to make Canadian life as it is. They helped to create a higher type of citizen which will embody the best elements of all. Walter Murray¹⁰ writing on the life in Western Canada described the progress attained by communities of immigrants from the continent of Europe (Ukraine and Russia). The stages of social adjustment include education, agriculture, citizenship, arts and crafts. They preserved their old countries' traditions as food, style in building, clothing and community life, all having a touch of Central East Europe.

G.W. Simpson¹¹ wrote about the Ukrainian settlement of Meacham near Saskatoon. First settler, Izydor Novosad, was from Bobiatyń coming in 1905. By 1917 Meacham was solidly settled. In 1910 they opened a Reading Room with more than one thousand books, newspapers and other monographs. In 1911 they built a school, and in 1912 the first church. During

9. Woodsworth, J.S. "Some Aspects of Immigration", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 13, 1914, p. 193.

10. Murray, Walter, "Continental Europeans in Western Canada", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 38, 1931, p. 63-75.

11. Simpson, G.W. "The Blending of Traditions in Western Canadian Settlement", in Canadian Historical Association, Reports, 1943-1945, p. 46-52.

World War I many were serving in the armed forces and many died for Canada. In 1917 they established the Ukrainian Institute of Peter Mohyla in Saskatoon. These facts do not need explanation.

F.W. Baumgartner¹² listed the racial groups acceptable as immigrants to Canada. In his opinion Slavs were good settlers in the Canadian prairies, but most desirable was the German group. That the article is biased may be seen from the beginning to its end losing the authoritative character of writings such as that of Robert England or Burton Hurd on the same subject.

There is an interesting article, including its title: Foreigners in the Canadian West, written by L. Hamilton.¹³ The subject is very similar to that of Burton Hurd's, but it could have been of greater interest if Canadian statistics used had been of the latest census. Unfortunately they were not, and results of the 1921 census were employed as sources for the bulk of his article describing conditions in 1947. Although Robert England's opinion of Burton Hurd's article annotated on page 27 is also applicable to this work, yet it has its merits in that it could be used for further research on this subject.

12. Baumgartner, F.W. "Central European Immigration", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 37, 1930, p. 183-192.

13. Hamilton, L. "Foreigners in the Canadian West", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 17, 1947, p. 448-460.

Canadian statistics also supported the article by Peter Sandiford¹⁴ relating to the inheritance of talents amongst Canadians. Slavs were included in Table II and III.

Griffith Taylor¹⁵ pointed out the similarities in Canadian and Soviet trade and resources as environment, the advance of the fur trade and the advance of farming. The purpose of this article was to remind Canadians of their national wealth and economical importance amongst the nations of the world.

George Adamkiewicz¹⁶ ventured to list the possibilities if Alaska were in Russian hands. He said that it would be safe during the war from enemy attack; it would be a large well situated centre for further Russian expansion; it would be the link between the Far East and European Russia, strengthening her defence; it would be a source of mineral output; Russia could claim to be an American continental power with a voice in Pan-American affairs as an 'Independent Soviet Socialist Republic'. But in American hands it was a strong bulwark against Japan in

14. Sandiford, Peter, "The Inheritance of Talent among Canadians", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 35, 1927-1928, p. 5.

15. Taylor, Griffith, "Parallels in Soviet and Canadian Settlement", in International Journal, Vol. 1, 1946, p. 144-158.

16. Adamkiewicz, George, "If Alaska Were Still Russian", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 27, 1947, p. 468-476.

the Second World War, and lost opportunity for Hitler's co-operation with Soviet Union to have a foothold in America. 'Ifs' excluded the value of the article from the science of history, but the work contains detailed historical information on this peninsula.

Notes on Slavonic history. - Marx and Engels' opinion concerning Southern Slavs was always negative. H. Malcolm Macdonald¹⁷ listed all their reasons: Slavonic nationalism was an artificial force and had grown unnaturally; they were counter-revolutionary in thought and deed; they were lacking essential economic foundations on which they could build a valid national movement. As to Czechs, Moravians, and Slavonians, having never had a true history they failed to achieve the status of independent nations, thus lacking potential characteristics of nationality, common history, past, language, and economic basis for nationhood. Masaryk and Skerlic, commenting on these statements, accused Marx and Engels of being imperialistic and inspired with nationalistic motives or a combination of all.¹⁸

The Balkan region is in itself primarily Slavic, and although influxed by many races, and influenced by many cultures and religions, it created a common Balkan type of man. They have common characteristics due to the Byzantine and Ottoman

17. Macdonald, H. Malcolm, "Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and the South Slavic Problem in 1848-9", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 8, 1939, p. 452-260.

18. Knox, Geoffrey, "Treaty Revision and Revisionism", Part II, in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 15, 1946, p. 28-33.

domination. Being on the cross-roads to Asia and Africa, the peninsula has an important historical significance.¹⁹

In a pamphlet The Balkans: Europe's Powder-Keg, Maurice Western²⁰, gave a brief but comprehensive account on the Balkans. Its common factor is the peasant. It comprises many nationalities and religions. Being the continuous battlefield of ideas and political influences, it is difficult to find any satisfactory solution for its multitudinal problems. What the Balkans needed after the recent war was food, clothing and work.

In England there existed an entirely English association The Balkan Committee²¹, whose aim was to formulate views about Balkan affairs, to create an informed opinion and attract the support of influential people. The Committee was able to solve the problem of administration of Macedonia prior to first World War; during the War had been concerned about Bulgaria's part in the war; after the war concerned with various problems in Balkans as minorities, frontier corrections, and worked against

19. Stavrianos, L.S. "History and Geography in the Balkans", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 46, 1939, p. 91-94.

20. Western Maurice, "The Balkans: Europe's Powder-Keg", Behind the Headlines, series of Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Vol. 6, No. 6, (n.d.) 20 p.

21. Stavrianos, L.S. "The Balkan Committee", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 48, 1941, p. 258-267.

Italian annexation of Dodecanese. In 1941 it served chiefly as a medium of expression for enlightened British opinion.

Monarchs of Slavonic countries being in exile in 1947 were: Bulgarian Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, living in Kassel; Russian Grand Duke Cyril and his son Vladimir, living in St. Brice. The fate of other leaders or dictators, mostly those who forced monarchs to abdicate, was the same - they were also in exile: Kerensky, Trotsky, Masaryk, Dimitroff. In addition, they were approximately 450,000 White Russians in exile.²²

It is evident that Canadian periodicals do not deal with Slavs as an historical group. Preference is given to the individual nation as it appears on the historical scene, and according to its importance to Canadian affairs. If they are included, as for instance in Balkans, it is because they are co-habitants of the region and not because they are Slavs.

22. Van Hoek, Kees, "Monarchs in Exile", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 17, 1947, p. 399.

Russia: Before the Revolution.- The history began with an article on Russian endeavour to conquer Constantinople²³. In 860 the first hostile force of Russians entered the Bosphorus. The next attempt was made in 907 led by Prince Oleg of Kiev, who behaved brutally but was not able to conquer. In 941 Prince Igor's preparations for attack were disclosed and Constantinople being prepared withstood the attack. His second attempt in 944 was also a failure. In 965 Sviatoslav was asked by the Emperor for help - he supplied it, but did not withdraw his forces from the occupied territories in Bulgaria; in 969 he demanded the surrender of Constantinople, invaded it in 971 but was defeated by Emperor John, Zinisce.

Since these times the Byzantine influence on the Russian Church was profound but resisted by each tsar, who themselves felt ordained to be the champions of the Orthodox Christians.

The above annotated article is based on the book: "The Russian Attack on Constantinople in 860", written by A.A. Vasiliev, (1946). It is a well known fact that A.A. Vasiliev was writing this book in line with the Soviet Union policy of re-writing the history in a manner which would be most suitable to the aims of their policy. The purpose of this policy is the complete indoctrination of the new generation in the spirit of

23. Boak, A.E.R. "The Earliest Russian Moves Against Constantinople", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 53, 1948, p. 308-317.

the new socialist state. Therefore many "historical facts" as presented by the Soviet writers may be proved as being not entirely truthful, for instance the title of the article (and of the book): "The Earliest Russian Moves Against Constantinople". Brief historical explanation is given on p. 5a.

Of great importance to students of the history is the fact of conscious generalization by many Canadian writers of the history of Eastern Europe, frequent acceptance of the historical interpretations as given by the writers of the Soviet Union, without any attempt to search for entirely different interpretations of facts as given by Ukrainian or other sources.

The lack of distinction between the terms: Russia (as Great Russia), Little Russia, Ruthenia or Ukraine causes confusion in the recognition of the historical and cultural heritages of the nations in this part of Europe.

An amusing incident is reported by William Colgate²⁴. Mr. de Matuchof, the tsarist minister in London, had been arrested at the instance of some tradesmen to whom he was in debt. Diplomatic action followed with traditional misunderstanding by the tsar of the laws of Western society. Dispatches were exchanged between Russian and English Courts. Incident was solved satisfactorily.

²⁴. Colgate, William, "Russia in 1710: A Diplomatic Incident", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 53, 1946, p. 236-240.

Negotiations preceeding the Russo-Japanese War of 1903 is the subject of the article by V.P.²⁵. Japanese wilfulness to negotiate the terms for Manchuria and Korea (written Corea), was met with continuous avoidance by Russians. The author cited freely excerpts from letters of Mr. Kurino, Japanese ambassador to St. Petersburg, and his government.

In 1914 F.C. Armstrong²⁶ wrote about the reconstruction in Russia as a result of 1905 Russo-Japanese War. Constitution was introduced and provision was made for the establishment of Duma. Yet Duma, due to the unpreparedness of the country for parliamentary rules, had limited rights. Nicolas II still ruled the country autocratically; civil service had been reorganized and the sale and profit of alcoholic beverages were restricted. The author answered his question: Is there a Slav peril? His opinion was negative, because Russia had plenty of both land of her own and troubles at home, plus the problem of the reconstruction of the Kingdom of Poland. The author ended the article prophetically:

25. V.P. "Japan and Russia", in McGill University Magazine, Vol. 4, 1905, p. 83-93.

26. Armstrong, F.C. "The New Russia", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 13, 1914, p. 585-594.

It is not difficult to foresee arising after the end of the war, a new state of affairs in which we will find the Anglo-Saxon nations reunited in sympathy and common purpose....Russia at the head of peaceful Slav dominions, extending from the Baltic and the Mediterranean across Europe and Asia to Pacific.

A year later James Mavor²⁷ wrote on the continuous changes in the structure of Russia as a state, from the Tartars attacks until the first World War, as a result of endless wars. In 1915 Russia, with Russian Poles, Russian Ruthenians and other nations had been characterized as one in spirit, and during the (then) present war, even non-Slavic elements should have united in a struggle for the relief of Slavs from German despotism. New Russia's spirit, according to the author, was not militarism or materialism, and her army built not for aggressive purposes. Russia should benefit with the neutralization of Turkey and New Poland, Ukraine and Finland should be created under Russian protection. He said that the West may now look towards Russia for some great act of self-abnegation and through fine conduct she may be recognized as a great spiritual leader. In his second article²⁸ J. Mavor defined the Russian intelligentsia as mostly those engaged in the pursuit of intellectual interests, a class of educated citizens who obtained their living by mental labour. This class, divided

²⁷. Mavor, James, "The New Russia", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 14, 1915, p. 157-169.

²⁸. _____, "The Intelligentsia and Revolution", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 12, 1913, p. 300-313.

into Zemstvo and professionals in the town, was not sufficiently powerful to influence the national policy or overthrow the autocracy and to win and run revolution. They were socialists in majority with influence of Marxism, divided into many political parties, therefore weak.

Anna Drayton²⁹ described social life in a Russian village, the role of Mir which stood between the government and the peasant, regulating village life, controlling even their mind, although it was very democratic in character (sic). Zemstvo represented the middle class with nation-wide social activities.

Russian schools in 1915 were described by W.E. Macpherson³⁰, approximately eighty-seven per cent of the Russians were peasants living on the land, so the country schools predominated. They were kept by Zemstvos, landlords and churches. Teachers were paid partly by the government and partly by the controlling bodies. Teaching was carried on only during the winter months, students usually lodging because of bad weather and distance from their homes. There was a complete freedom of learning, without accounting of final results. But social and economic pressures were in favour of certain order in

29. Drayton, Anna H. "The Community Centre", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 16, 1917, p. 499-500.

30. Macpherson, W.E. "Russia Schools and Schoolboys", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 23, 1915-16, p. 143-150.

proceeding to higher education, in conformity with the intellectual and moral ideals of the nation.

The experience of travel from London - Berlin - Warsaw - Kiev - Omsk to Kirgiz steppes and back was vividly portrayed by C.B. Kingston³¹. It is also an account of the way of life in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Russian Revolution and after: - P.N. Miliukov's speech The Last Warning³², delivered in Duma on November 14, 1916 was: a general review of the international situation; accusation of the government of the (then) present cabinet of Sturmer, Manasevich-Mannilov, Rasputin and others. It was also an appeal to the government to fulfil the promises given but not carried out. It was a suggestion to select the government able to execute the decisions of Duma. As the author concluded his declaration was that

...in alliance with the noble France and freedom-loving England, Russia is fighting for the cause of liberty and oppressed nationalities... and that the alliance with two foremost democracies of the world secure the benefits of democracy for Russia...^{32a}

Trotsky's biography³³ revealed that his real name was Leber Bronstein, that he was connected with the revolutionary

31. Kingston, C.B. "In the Wilds of Siberia", in McGill Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1902, p. 265-274.

32. Miliukov, P.N. "The Last Warning", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 16, 1917, p. 179-195.

32a. Ibid. p. 195.

33. Skelton, O.D. "Trotsky", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 25, 1917-18, p. 417-431.

movement since 1897 and was arrested for his involvement. In 1917 he was co-leader of the Revolution with Lenin. His astonishing ascent to leadership was considered as his determination to achieve the final and well planned goal. Others failed, for they did not know what they wanted. The author gave two points of view on the Russian Revolution: Western - that the Revolution was an episode in the war, and Russian - that the war was an episode in the Revolution.

In an article The Russian Revolution³⁴ R. Flenley embraced the period 1917-1937 in 20 pages. It is a selection of historical facts given very briefly. For details the reader should consult other sources, because for the author the Russian Revolution was an episode of little international importance.

Margaret S. McWilliams³⁵ had visited Russia in 1927. Her observations: the rapidity with which Russia was changing; wealth and poverty, the old and the new; the difference between the plans which they sought to achieve and that which they had to be content with. Several good examples taken from everyday life gave the article documentary value. Written objectively.

34. Flenley, R. "The Russian Revolution 1917-1937", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 7, 1938, p. 35-55.

35. McWilliams, Margaret, S., "Russia - the Land of Contrasts", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 7, 1927, p. 747.

S.O. Zagorsky³⁶ compared the Russian position in the world market before and after the Revolution. Before, Russia was an important exporter of grain with yearly increases of agricultural products and an improved general standard of agricultural operations. After the Revolution the country had been devastated, the agrarian revolution, state monopoly, and general policy directed against the well-to-do peasants decreased the outcome and export ceased entirely. The New Economic Policy (NEP) was to improve this condition. The results of this plan during the first three years of operation were analyzed by F.H. Seward³⁷. The author used all available statistics to support his case. According to him, Western opinion had been pessimistic about the new economic system introduced with brutal force. Donald Buchanan³⁸ stated that the communist goal in economic success was not of the present day but of an indetermined future. During the first ten years of Revolution the "key positions" were captured. The industrialization and electrification of the country was in full progress. The program was carried out according to the organic doctrine of Lenin, with all his cautious dealing with capitalists and preservation of equilibrium between the town and the country.

36. Zagorsky, S.O. "Russian Agriculture and its Place in the World Market", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 36, 1929, p. 683-697.

37. Seward, Frideric, H. "Three Years of the Five-year Plan", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 12, 1932, p. 380-392.

38. Buchanan, Donald, "The Antecedents of the Russian Five-year Plan", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 39, 1932, p. 230-239.

The NEP was a communism in retreat and state capitalism was to achieve the ultimate of communism.

J. Mackintosh Bell³⁹ described his personal impression of conditions of life in Soviet Russia experienced in tsarist and later in Soviet Russia. He said that regardless what the Western reader may think of the methods, the fact is that a small group of resolute men seized the power during the chaotic months, retained control in extremely difficult conditions and consolidated their position. It is true that they controlled citizens, education and the entire country life in their own way. Their politics form a challenge to the world. He concluded:

If the Western countries set in order their own houses, and solve as satisfactorily the question of equitable distribution as they have done that of production, they can view without fear, and with interest if not sympathy, what is happening in far away Russia.⁴⁰

H.A. Innis⁴¹ commented that Russia was a puzzle to the Western specialists in economy, politics, and social science. It was because of the lack of common ground for understanding, lack of understanding, and need for understanding. The Western system based on material well-being with emphasis on consumer

39. Bell, J. Mackintosh, "Impressions of Government by State Capitalism in Soviet Russia", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 39, 1932, p. 495-511.

40. *ibid.* p. 511.

41. Innis, H.A. "Comments on Russia", in International Journal, Vol. 1, nr 1, issue of Spring 1946, p. 31-36.

goods was strange in Russia.

Two Soviet Labour Documents as given with comments by Watson Kirkconnell⁴² are another example of differences in systems. Document A, on measures for regulating labour discipline, improvement in the practice of state insurance and struggle against abuses in this field was published in Izviestia, Dec. 29, 1938. Document B, - an appeal of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet restoring the seven-day week and eight-hour day, without any increase in pay was published in Izviestia, June 26, 1940.

B.P. Skey⁴³ expressed his view on the Russian Trials. Stalin's policy was to eliminate even an illusory opposition to his and the Party dictatorship. He was accused of retreating from the October Revolution principles, introducing a class of bureaucrats. Therefore popular Kirov had to be assassinated as a potential rival. Investigation had been carried out in the Party rank and file and the centre of the opposition had been located as being in Leningrad. Kamenev, Zinoviev, Radek, Sokolnikov and Piatakov were discredited as leaders and executed.

42. Kirkconnell, Watson, "Two Soviet Labour Documents", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 20, 1950, p. 449-457.

43. Skey, B.P. "Significance of the Russian Trials", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 18, 1938, p. 17-35.

The author gave two aspects of the trials: - juridical, that the proceedings were very inaccurate, and evidence presented was of doubtful value; political,-that the elimination of the opposition within the Party named "trotzkyism" was extended to anybody and anything suspected of being in opposition. Finally the Party suppressed the opposition.

The religious aspect in Soviet Russia was raised by H.L. Stewart⁴⁴. The most democratic, as Russians say, constitution of 1936, Russian Magna Carta, guaranteed the freedom of religion. Also the secularists revolt led by Bolsheviks was, in the main, revolt against an ecclesiastical institution which had been a tool of autocracy. Rebels, in truth, were rescuing real Faith from the hands of its unworthy custodians. But the articles of the constitution were embarrassing to the old communists. According to Marx, Lenin and Stalin, the anti-religious element could not be withdrawn from the doctrine without nullifying its essence, religion for them was absurdity or imposture. The author said that communists, nobly inconsistent, have either not seen or have refused to accept the practical upshot of ideas. The purges and liquidations of the supporters of religious freedom were unsuitable similitude for that (third) Soviet constitution. The articles of the constitution on religious freedom show the dual face of the Soviet Union in using them for inner and outer propaganda only.

⁴⁴. Stewart, H.L. "Religion in Soviet Russia", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 27, 1947, p. 45-52.

The experiment with communism and its immediate results in Russia spread fear across Europe⁴⁵. Communists action in various countries intensified counter-action of democratic Western Europe and the Western hemisphere. Actually the fear of communism saved Europe, and Russian policies failed to take advantage of the earlier stage of indecision in the West.

Russian Philosophy, Religion and Education: - The Russian Revolution was not a sudden political movement in the line of local revolutions affecting mostly personalities but not the social structure of the country. Great sacrifice was experienced by the (then) 125 million Russian people including about 8 million who died of starvation (note on p. 53), in order to remove all existing obstacles for the introduction of the new social system, proves that new ideology had been well premeditated. In origin it was of international character and was born of an intellectual germ.

A study of this ideology - Bolshevism, is written by Cardinal Villeneuve, o.m.i.⁴⁶. The author dealt with the origin of the ideology from two aspects: its social-economic, and fundamentally, and of necessity, metaphysical and moral. Its main object is the pursuit of an economic ideal which claimed a reconstruction of the social order, Russian in essence, the Revolution

45. Stewart, H.L., "Some Repercussion of the Russian Revolution", in International Journal, Vol. 1, 1946, p. 218-228.

46. Villeneuve, J.-M-Rodrique, o.m.i. "La philosophie du bolchévisme", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, pt 1, Vol.1. No. 3, issue of July-Sept. p. 281-301; pt 2, No. 4, issue of Oct.-Dec. 1931, p. 433-443.

had furnished the field for experimentation. Bolshevism as a social system sought a new type of collective humanity by a radical transformation of modern societies. By overthrowing existing political institutions and substitution by the proletarian state collectivism, by reconstruction of social classes towards total equality, bolshevism introduced only disorder. The economic doctrine and scientific socialism of Karl Marx was interpreted, simplified, and applied to the workers by Lenin. He imposed dictatorship of the proletariat with the slogan: Peace to the hamlets, the war to palaces. Edouard Bernstein criticised the dogma of Marxism as obsolete because the economic situation had changed radically in the century thus changing the conception of socialism, - other institutions were dealing with the problem of the distribution of capital. The Russian Revolution served as the laboratory for experiment with communism, confiscating all private property, nationalizing industries, regimentating workers and work. The Central Committee, consisting of Lenin, Trotzky, Radek, Rykov, Chicherin, Kamenev, et. al., issued the bulletin (26 August 1920) promising destruction of the old system and replacement by the new. The Tcheka had been efficiently co-operating in the execution of their plans. Rapid changes created chaos, and the reign of incompetent men disorganized the entire economy of the country. The Papal charity mission in Russia was quite active. Lenin

well understood the situation, admitted the harm done to the national economy and as an immediate remedy organized the National Economy Plan. NEP was actually a strategic retreat of communism. If the experiment with communism had been extended across the world, experience shows that it would have been fatal.

In the study Quelques erreurs sur la communisme A. Kolnai⁴⁷ pointing to the errors of communism explained that the purpose of his study was to point out and analyze the plague in detail in order to find the medicine to combat it, and to find whether and what is worthy of the effort of combat.

The question was whether Western democracies are capable for the struggle without ideological prejudice and illusions. There is a lack of unity in the definition of communism and of awareness of its danger. Whole Western democracies are able to recognize the aims and evil of the doctrine and know the need of spiritual and economical strength to combat it, they are under the illusion that these two ideologies can co-exist without destroying each other. Any resistance is useless and can lead only to ruin. Co-existence of two different ideologies is inevitable. In their opinion let the communism, which is

27. Kolnai, A. "Quelques erreurs sur la communisme", in Revue de l'Université Laval, pt 1, Vol. 4, No. 8, issue of April 1950, p. 681-693; pt 2, Vol. 5, No. 1, issue of Sept. 1950, p. 1-19; pt 3, Vol. 5, No. 4, issue of Dec. 1950, p. 323-337.

rather suitable for Asiatic people as democracy is unsuitable, live in peace. The right way to combat this doctrine is to eliminate unemployment, improve the social condition of the citizens, eliminate sickness (tuberculosis), and solve the problem of better education. What is wrong with communism is that it is neither communism, nor socialism, nor democracy, or any other ideology. It is a more formidable recrudescence than Russian imperialism which was practiced by the tsars; it is a continuation of an Asiatic despotism smelted by universal conquest. The Marx ideology had been adapted to the concrete need of the moment, and international communists are only paid agents of Moscow.

This communism has not kept its promises. It has abolished one ruling class but substituted it by a new, more greedy than the old one. The new state capitalism is a worse exploiter than the private capitalists. It is a tyrannical domination of masses of people by the privileged almighties. It is not a dictatorship of proletariat but a dictator who approves the proletariat. Party members resemble the old nobility, bureaucrats, high-ranking military men and secret police.

There was also a real progress: less illiteracy, more soap, more machinery and less hereditary privileges. But it is

more brutal than the old regime, more rational, more systematic and greater impostor. Russian people being too weak in character and not being used to democracy is constantly subjugated by a bloody and ambitious tyrant. In the materialistic and pseudo-scientific interpretation, communism is a product of misery and insecurity. Satisfied workers will never give ear to the communists arguments and their charming words. The best way to combat the communist in the sovietized countries is to send food, clothing and medicine in abundance. Communism is the response of the masses to social injustice. In the countries where true social justice reigns, the germs of a false social justice, intermingled with hatred and impiety will be condemned to perish, therefore to combat communism it is necessary to establish and maintain social justice in the country and the advance of communism will be checked.

The study has been continued in 1951 issue of La Revue de l'Université Laval.

A short biography of Nicolas Berdyaev was written by Egber Munzer⁴⁸. He portrayed him as theologian, philosopher and prophet, character wholly autonomous. Although he knew Joseph de Maistre, Kierkegaard, Carlyle, Dostoevsky, Leontyev, Nietzsche, Soloviev, Blok, Fedorov, he was entirely different,

48. Munzer, Egber, "Nicolas Berdyaev", in University of Toronto quarterly, Vol. 14, No. 2, issue of January 1945, p. 188-198.

being an ardent disciple of many with his own interpretation and adaptation. In his mystical theology there was a similarity with St. Bonaventure; he was a disciple of Kierkegaard in existential philosophy; adhered to the finiteness of God (Man is a co-creator of God) he was often called the greatest "Wrestler" with Christ. As Soloviev, Berdyaev being Russian was concentrated on the history of Western thought and acquired an insight of essence of Europe. He was the most Western-minded representative of Eastern speculation. The first part of his The Destiny of Man is analytically reviewed by A.J. Coleman⁴⁹ with the purpose to induce the readers to turn to Berdyaev's works, "so different from those that have moulded most Canadians' philosophical thinking.

⁴⁸ Another Russian philosopher Vladimir Soloviev, as portrayed by A. Paplauskas-Ramunas⁵⁰, served as a link between the Orthodox Church and Roman Catholicism. In his opinion Soloviev was a Russian Newman who first stepped into Western philosophy (Berdyaev was second). The principal elements of his philosophy: element of mariology, of womanhood; Christian

49. Coleman, A.J. "Berdiaev on Human Destiny", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 52, 1945, p. 299-310.

50. Paplauskas-Ramunas, Antanas, "Vladimir Soloviev. Le pont vivant entre la Russe Orthodoxe et Rome 1900-1950", in Revue l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 20, 1950, p. 343-374.

and theandric element of eternal Man and God-Man; element of ecclesiology and divinity of mankind; element of eschatology, the fulness of time, second advent of Christ and the end of history. The reviewer of his book, Serge⁵¹, classified it as a great essay on moral philosophy and the presentation of the Christian justification of spiritual life.

D. Merezhkovsky's book Jesus the Unknown⁵² is described by the reviewer as an interpretation much truer than an accurate but lifeless chronicle. It is not a novel or scientific history. It will be preserved as a treasure of higher value than other pretentious books on life of Christ.

Two books on Soviet philosophy and education⁵³ have unfavourable reviews. J. Sommerville was accused of being too sympathetic in his account thus allied himself with the Soviet camp. He stated that the Soviet philosophy is peaceful and omitted that this philosophy gave rise to such conditions as

51. Book Reviews: Soloviev, Vladimir, "Les fondements spirituels de la vie", Tournai, (n.p.), (1949), 196 p. Reviewed in Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 3, No. 8, issue of April, 1949, p. 735-736.

52. Book Reviews: Merezhkovsky, D. "Jesus the Unknown", London, Cape, (1934). Reviewed in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 41, 1934, p. 131.

53. Book Reviews: Sommerville, John, "Soviet Philosophy", New York, Philosophical Library, 1947, 269 p.

Shore Maurice, J. "Soviet Education", New York, Philosophical Library, 1947, 346 p. Reviewed in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 17, 1948, p. 215-218.

terror. By the omissions he reduced the whole philosophy to one phase only. He was too cautious in his criticism of Soviet practice. Of J. Shore's book the reviewer said that it was a manouvre that places the treatment in the realm of pure speculation. The table of contents does not cover the information announced. Bibliography only is good.

Volume VI of Questions disputées⁵⁴ dealt with Soviet education. In the new society education is available to all, as it falls in step with the philosophy of this society, - creation of new Man. Without education the society may not achieve the goal.

Note for p. 46. During the times of starvation Soviet Russia had approximately 146 million people. The part of Soviet Union affected by the famine was North Caucasus and Ukraine only. Assuming that Ukrainians are 16% of the whole population, thus about 23,5 million people, it is clear that only Ukrainians were starving and not Russian as simplified by the author.

54. Book Reviews: Devand, Eugene, "La pédagogie séculaire en Russie Sovietique. La doctrine", Paris, Desclie de Broulier, 1932, 224 p., in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 5, No. 3, issue of July-Sept. 1935, p. 488-489.

Poland: Notes on history. - The earliest fragments from the history of Poland were of seventeenth century in W. Babinski's Le rôle de la Pologne dans la défense de l'Europe au XVII^e siècle⁵⁵. Of prime importance was the Commonwealth Polono-Lithuanian, a political structure created to withstand continuous aggression from Turks and Tartars. The battle of Kircholm (1605) was victorious for Poland limiting the Swedish imperialistic drive across Europe. The war against Russia in 1610, because of indecision, was a lost chance for a great union of Poland and Russia. War against Sweden in 1629 ended with the loss of Inflants, part of which was regained in 1660. Wars with Cossacks caused economic ruin and the loss of Ukraine. In the truce of Andruszow in 1667 Poland lost Smolensk, Czernichow and Zadnieprze, in 1676 two thirds of these were regained. During the reign of John III Sobieski Poland became Antemurale Christianitatis. In 1683 the Turks were defeated thus ending their expansion and continuous threat to Europe. But with this victory the Polish "historic mission" and dreams of greatness were ruined. At the end of the century, 1699, Poland regained a great part of her South-Eastern territories (Truce of Karlovci). The seventeenth century for Poland was the century of continuous

⁵⁵. Babinski, Waclaw, "Le rôle de la Pologne dans la défense de l'Europe au XVII^e siècle", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 16, No. 4, issue of Oct.-Dec. 1946, p. 449-460.

wars against three imperialisms: Swedish, Russian and Turkish. If Poland was defeated the borders of those states were moved Westward creating the threat to the whole Western civilization. The cost Poland paid was the gain of Western Europe.

Peregrinus⁵⁶ in writing on Poland placed her in European civilization since its beginning. European unity rests on three solid foundations: Graeco-Latin civilization, Christianity and fusion of classical and tribal elements after the disintegration of the Roman Empire. Poland was continuously on the defence line of this unity not being included in it by Western civilization. Since her independence in 1918, Poland adhered to the letter and spirit of peace treaties and helped to strengthen the machinery of the League of Nations, but was continuously threatened by Germano-Russian actions. Until these actions were suppressed by the Western democracies and Poland be protected, there would be no European unity.

F.W. Baumgarten in the article Republic of Cracow⁵⁷ stressed the fact that the existence of this Republic was against the interests of all autocratic powers and although created in 1815 as forever a free city it ceased to exist in 1846, when it was occupied by the Austrian forces.

56. Peregrinus, "Poland's Place in Europe", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 30, 1950, p. 321-327.

57. Baumgarten, F.W. "Neutralization of States: Republic of Cracow", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 25, 1917-18, p. 174-176.

Since her independence, Poland was facing difficulties caused by her political character, international relations, economics and minorities. These difficulties slowed down the rebuilding of the country. Much had been expected from Piłsudski. 'What was the hope and expectations?' was the topic of A.K. Griffin's⁵⁸ article. The author ended it:

Whatever happens, one inference from the situation can be drawn. Even if parliamentary government should fail for the time being in Poland, it cannot be said that democracy, resting as it must on educated and enlightened people, has not yet been tried, and Poland will have to stumble on yet through many mistakes before true democracy can be achieved there.⁵⁹

Although the title of the article was Polish corridor the author "Telesinus"⁶⁰ was reviewing the whole history of Poland, giving nothing on the subject promised. With several expressions and definitions dangerously simplified he distorted the historical value, as for example: 'Lithuania had disappeared in Poland in 1569, willingly, so far as Western Europe knew', or 'France, in February 1917 agreed to leave the destiny of Poland in the hands of Russia'⁶¹, to say later that France had a good will towards Poland. Expressions 'They felt', 'as far as Western Europe knew' and many others disclose that the author is unwilling to give the facts but pointed out his profound knowledge of matters which Western Europe did not possess. It is a deplorably disorderly accumulation of facts.

58. Griffin, A.K. "Piłsudski and the Polish Revolution", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 6, 1926, p. 465-477.

59. ibid., p. 477.

60. "Telesinus", "Polish Corridor", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 12, 1932, p. 12-23.

61. ibid., p. 12.

The Parliament of Poland in 1935 was described by George Adamkiewicz⁶² as neither revolutionary nor reactionary but endeavouring to follow the patterns of Western democracies, - practical in Poland's conditions. The decease of the late Marshal Piłsudski created the problem of finding a way to substitute the personal authority by a group of citizens working in harmony.

The future of Poland was discussed by Gerald S. Graham⁶³. Characteristics which made the Polish State such a dilemma are as follows: her geographical position, her economic system, minorities, defences, Polish sense of history and patriotism. These characteristics are generally misunderstood by Western democracies. Yet, Poland is a reality, has her place among the nations and her future boundaries are of vital importance for her existence. Another brief but well prepared historical survey of Poland was given by William J. Rose⁶⁴. It is a review of major events in Poland's history, through the centuries to 1946, with the accent on historical continuity regardless many, mostly external, causes of interruptions.

62. Adamkiewicz, George, "Parliament in Poland", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 42, 1935, p. 482-489.

63. Graham, Gerald S. "The Future of Poland", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 47, 1940, p. 27-37.

64. Rose, William J. "Poland - Past and Present", in International Journal, Vol. 2, 1947, p. 1-15.

Notes on civilization. - O.D. Skelton⁶⁵ in his article on language abroad said that although on Polish territories under German occupation in nineteenth century, Polish language was forbidden and private instructions were punished by fines or imprisonment, Poles spoke Polish as well as the German language. Any such restrictions were met with stubborn opposition increasing the anti-German feeling. A very similar situation existed in Bohemia, where their language was recognized along with German as an official language. In Philadelphia in 1916 there were sixteen Polish Roman-Catholic parish schools in which native Polish language was spoken during the first year, and as an additional language in the following school years.

Diana Skala⁶⁶ recollected evidently her own memories of childhood spent in the Polish village. It included the events such as a birth of a child: the preparation, the birth, and exciting arrival of the father. Or fragments of daily life in an ordinary house: the story of a child and the angry turkey; grandmother churning butter; jam making as the most exciting event; washing in the pond; picking up the yellow lillies from water.

65. Skelton, O.D. "Notes on the Language Issue Abroad", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 24, 1916-1917, p. 469-477.

66. Skala, Diana, "Birth in a Polish Village", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 46, 1939, p. 406-410; "A Child of Poland", Vol. 47, 1940, p. 176-182.

Iris L. Mudge⁶⁷ had visited Warsaw in 1916. Under Russian occupation it was a town of contrasts: against historical sites of the past, old houses, churches, Warsaw's people were poor. In the closing sentences there is summary of the author's thought:

... it nevertheless retains an honoured place within the traveller's memory... its mournful history will fade, while remembrance will keep the old substantial palaces and legends, its arts, its gardens and the stately river by its side, and above all, the culture and hospitality of its people and their ever-ready welcome to the stranger.⁶⁸

In 1920 J.A. Roy⁶⁹ visited Cracov. His visit he expressed in verse. He wandered in its streets with an observing eye on inhabitants, especially Jews. It still possessed the strange Jewish-Russian atmosphere, not much of Polonism.

Sister Maura⁷⁰ also extended her good wishes to Poland in verse. This was on the occasion when promises were given by the Polish Government in Exile, that it would protect the rights of minorities. The virtues of the past as defender of Europe against the foe from the East, and now in oppression

67. Mudge, Iris L. "Impression of Warsaw", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 15, 1916, p. 389-403.

68. *ibid.*, p. 403.

69. Roy, J.A. "Cracow", poem, in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 28, 1920-21, p. 399.

70. Sister Maura, "To Poland", poem in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 21, 1941, p. 177; "Poland Invicta", p. 210.

valliantly fighting alone, is the best guarantee for the fulfillment of given promises. Memories of childhood in her beloved country contrasted with the present doom. Her hopes were for Poland's future in the world more just than at present.

The last days of Poland's independence is described by G. Adamkiewicz⁷¹. The first preparation of Germany for the attack of Poland from the north and south as felt by the Polish citizens. There was a division between the people and the government on the handling of the German-Polish affairs. The nation had been spiritually and morally prepared to face the inevitable, - and then September first, 1939.

Personal memories of Victor Podoski⁷², then Polish envoy to Canada, meeting General W. Sikorski on his official visits to Canada and the United States of America in 1941 and 1942, is a valuable addition to the biography of Sikorski.

S. Kot's book Five Centuries of Polish Learning has served as a source for Robert L. Markon's⁷³ article on Polish education and scholarship. Very interesting examples taken from various centuries throw some light on Poland's contribution to Western civilization: Mme Curie-Skłodowska's work on

71. Adamkiewicz, George, "My Memories of Poland 'on the Brink'", 1939, in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 26, 1946, p. 393-403.

72. Podoski, Victor, "General Sikorski: Some Personal Reminiscences", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 53, 1946, p. 314-326.

73. Markon, Robert L. "Polish Education and Scholarship", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 12, issue of Winter 1942, p. 128-132.

radium, Olszewski and Wróblewski's work on liquid air; Sierpiński and Banach as mathematicians; Funk credited for the introduction of vitamins into the modern medicine, are but a few examples. The author remarked that Poles have achieved a great deal although conditions (chiefly political and economical) were never easy.

On the whole, there are two articles worthy of attention of the Canadian reader. First is Le rôle de la Pologne dans la défense de l'Europe au XVII^e siècle, and Polish Education and Scholarship (footnote on p. 60) dealing with Polish history and civilization respectively. After the perusal the reader should perceive the essence and importance of these factors during the past centuries and may come to the conclusion that Poland, today an insignificant country, contributed much to Christian Civilization defending its Eastern borders and through the centuries participating also in the workings of this civilization. Peregrinus summarized it quite clearly in his work annotated on page 55.

Czechoslovakia. - Czechoslovakia as a newly created state after the World War I had been facing several problems as that of minorities, economic and political. Some of them were brought to Canadian's attention by writers and journalists conversant with Czechoslovakian affairs. G.E.R. Gedye⁷⁴ wrote that in this multinational state the tendency was for Czechization of all the country although Czechs were in minority. Slovaks and Germans were resisting this policy quite effectively, but with the passing of time there was a possibility for agreement with Slovaks to combat Germanism. In 1927 the main problem was still the problem of survival. It was clearly shown in a review of the book Watch Czechoslovakia⁷⁵. The reviewer said that Germany's ambition was the Eastward expansion, but as a stumbling block in their drive along the Danube River stood Czechoslovakia. Great Britain was determined not to grant Germany free hand in this area. This determination was welcomed in Czechoslovakia.

A highly critical review of the American press was given in the article America and the Czech Crisis⁷⁶. The author said that although a large part of the American press

74. Gedye, G.E.R. "Czechoslovakia to-day", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 7, 1927, p. 97-101.

75. Book Reviews: Freud, Richard, "Watch Czechoslovakia", New York, Nelson, (1938), p. 112, reviewed in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 18, 1938, p. 272-273.

76. Spectator. "America and the Czech Crisis", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 18, 1938, p. 465-474.

had been aware of the consequences for the democracies by the occupation of Czechoslovakia, yet some newspapers, radio and commentaries gave a foggy picture of the events. Such an attitude characterized a disavowal of her responsibilities in Europe and when she realizes it, it may be too late.

In the outline of the history of Czechoslovakia Edward Beneš⁷⁷ covered the period from the first days of her independence to 1941. He stated that Germany's policy toward the Slavonic nations was a threat to their independence. Should Germany win the war, the future of Slavs would be dreadful. The history of the past two centuries proved this hypothesis. The Czechs part in winning the first World War was of both passive and active resistance. They were able to form a Legion abroad fighting in France, Italy and Russia. As a democratic country with the policies outlined by her founder T. Masaryk, Czechoslovakia has been able to solve successfully both the labor and social security problem, and participated in all activities leading towards international co-operation. During the second World War they were on the side of the democracies, while the Slovaks had their independent state under Nazi protection. Post-war aims were: restoration of the state as the continuity

⁷⁷. Beneš, Edward, "Czechoslovakia struggle for freedom", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 21, 1941, p. 232-272.

since 1918; solution of the German minority problem; unavoidable federative organization with the neighbor states. As to the Slavonic co-operation he said that:

certain minimum common political and economical level is a condition of the success of this venture..... so that common life will be possible in some wider federation...⁷⁸

Of the Czech's action during the second World War the author is silent or vague, as is also his statement about the future of Czechoslovakian policies. As the president he was capable of outlining these policies.

The biography of E. Beneš⁷⁹ revealed his unusually long career which had but a few parallels in these times. There were three dominant factors which the last Czechoslovakian president had to deal with: the gradual decline of French prestige, the aggressive policy of the Third Reich, and the return of the Soviet Union to active participation in world policy. War and post-war conditions did not ease the problem.

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk⁸⁰ is presented as being an active philosopher and Czech patriot. In the field of philosophy he was the follower of Locke, J.S. Mill, Comte and Spencer. Being a professor in Vienna he engaged himself in the

⁷⁸. Ibid., p. 271.

⁷⁹. Odležilík, Otokar, "Beneš of Czechoslovakia", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 55, 1948, p. 377-389.

⁸⁰. Thomson, S. Harrison, "Thomas Garrigue Masaryk: Philosopher in Action", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 18, 1949, p. 329-339.

activities where highest moral values were demanded to withstand the opposition (as in the case of the Jew, Hilsner, originality of a certain manuscript, or the treason trial and the related Friedjung libel case). He withstood the opposition. During the first World War he was active in the unification of Czechoslovakia both in diplomatic and military fields. He was three times the president of the Republic before his resignation in 1935. The author stated that this man, the founder and head of a small state came to be regarded as the leading mind and character of the whole epoch.

The impressively written articles on Czechoslovakia and the biographies of her builders cover recent years only: her fight for independence and as a modern state. It would be appreciable if additional work was published to prove the incorrect statements of Marx and Engels, as annotated on page 33, who said that Czechs, Moravians and Bohemians had never had a true history. The answer of Masaryk and Skerlic is very general, thus the readers are left under the impression that an explanation is not needed and that Czechoslovakia has no historical connection with the prominent past of Czechs, Bohemians and Moravians.

Yugoslavia. - The Yugoslavian road to unity has always been a thorny one and required years of experimenting to achieve the minimum required for the existence of the state. A. Noel Fieldhause⁸¹ in his brief historical outline said that the state is composed of Croats, Serbs and Slovans, nations which did not possess the qualities for membership of one state. According to him, the seizure of power by King Alexander was well justified if unity was to be attained. Hugh Seton-Watson⁸² said that Yugoslavia had a parliamentary system during the period of 1918-1929. Afterwards the power was seized by the king to the great discontentment of the citizens. Yugoslavs were always pro-Russians. Before the war the country was badly disorganized, impossible to rule, It was during the Second World War that the communists were able to organize the partizan movement and keep the state unified. He speaks of Tito's regime as the only right solution, regardless the fact that it was a communist one.

Joseph S. Roucek⁸³ writing on Macedonia stated that its history began about 860. Due to its geographical location it cannot solve the problem of nation-state status and any attempt leading towards the unification is obstructed by her neighbours.

81. Fieldhause, A.Noel, "Serbs, Croats and Slovans", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 9, 1929, p. 42-50.

82. Seton-Watson, Hugh, "Yugoslavia To-day", in International Journal, Vol. 2, 1947, p. 151-162.

83. Roucek, Joseph S. "The Eternal Problem of Macedonia", in International Journal, Vol. 2, 1947, p. 297-307.

The Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization was still active. Two statements of the author are not convincingly proved,- that Pan-Slavism originated in the first half of nineteenth century, and that Macedonia is ... "Greece's richest province, which Yugoslavia, together with Bulgaria covets".⁸⁴ The interests of Russia in Macedonia affairs was great. These interests were meeting with the Western Powers opposition. Russian leadership could give her access to the Mediterranean.

Bulgaria.- Some information about Bulgaria between the two wars was given by R.G. Flerschen⁸⁵. It began with the military collapse in 1918 and the abdication of the tsar Ferdinand. The days of the dictatorship of Alexander Stambolinski although cruel, was at least orderly. King Boris had been able to overcome the crises caused by multi-parties, chaotic coalitions of governments and in 1935 his position became predominant. Speaking of peasants, they say that 'they are Bulgarians', they remember their famous leaders: Simeon the Great and Stambolinski, and 'ardently dispute with the Serbs the nationality of Stefan Dušan', who became the legends and in their shadow the peasants survived the crises through many centuries.

⁸⁴, *ibid.*, p. 305.

⁸⁵, Flerschen, R.G. "Bulgaria between Two Wars", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 26, 1946, p. 42-55.

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84. ibid., p. 305.

85. Flerschen, R.G. "Bulgaria between two wars", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 26, 1946, p. 42-55.

Ukraine. - The extent of knowledge of religion in ancient Ukraine was the topic of Mrs. Livesay's⁸⁵ article. There was not much archeological material, although in the grave hills of Ukraine fragments of weapons were found of 'the man of the stone age', and a figure of 'an old woman'. Herodotus (approx. 400 B.C.) mentioned the Scythese as inhabitants. With the introduction of writing in the tenth century, it was possible to register various activities as for example The Ballads of Prince Ehor's Expedition, and Chronicles of Nestor. Amongst the gods of ancient Ukraine were: Sonetchko goddess of love and life and Perun or Yoor a thunder god. They believed in lisowiks, widmaks, witches, warlocks, and nitchkas. Wey was the king of the ghosts.

86. Livesay, Mrs. "The Religion of Ancient Ukraine in the Light of Archeology and Folklore", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 25, 1917-1918, p. 332-339.

Conclusion. - The Canadian reader, after perusal of all the material annotated in this chapter, will be confused about Slavs, their position in Canada, their place in world history and civilization.

Their position in Canada was unfavourable. They were accepted as immigrants in the prairies where North Western Europeans - those preferable to the Canadian Government - refused to go. Slavs were able to acclimatize themselves to the hard living conditions especially those due to the weather and distances; the history of the settlement of Meacham proved that they were good settlers with unusual abilities in organization of their community, and may be given as an example to other settlements and races. Statistical quotations about Slavs' illiteracy, crime and difficulties in assimilation were an unjustifiable basis for their degradation, and emphases placed on these ground appear to have been - quite unnecessarily - intentional avoidance in disclosing the government policies, or it may have been only wishful thinking on the part of several authors. Yearly reviews in the University of Toronto Quarterly, the chapter entitled New-Canadian Letters and reviewed by a Canadian scholar, contest the accusation of Slavs' illiteracy. In world history the annotated articles are excellent contribution to the knowledge of Slavs, but being fragments only, cannot satisfy the queries of the reader. This almost

necessitates adding several remarks to prepare the historical background and aid in the placement of these fragments. There is a need to point out that all Slavic territories, with the exception of Russia, were at the beginning of the century occupied by foreign powers and before the first World War the chances for any statehood status were insignificant or non-existent. The policies of the occupying powers were directed toward the maintaining of the status quo. Being under occupation and also because of their geographical position, Slavs were influenced by different cultures and civilizations, thus dividing one race into three culturally and economically different regions: Western, Eastern and Southern.

Attention is also directed to the fact that regardless of centuries long occupation, Slavs did not lose their national character and after the first world war, willingly or not, were organized into five only independent states; before the war there were twelve national groups. The Russian Revolution did not affect Western or Southern Slavs and they were able to organize themselves in the manner most suitable to the then present conditions, more inclined to accept the pattern of government of the Western democracies than to follow that of the Soviet Union. Undue simplification of the Soviet policies by several of the Canadian authors was the cause for the suggestion to Slavs to accept the leadership of the Soviet Union.

Russia, and after the Revolution the Soviet Union, seems to have had a good press in Canada. A great deal has been written on the history of this country since her origin to recent times. Whether it was tsarist Russia or the Soviet Union, one characteristic is noticeable as common through these ages, namely her imperialism. Her relationship with her neighbours were never described as friendly, Canadian affairs of 1837 not excluded. Two treatises on Soviet philosophy and its errors, written in French-Canadian periodicals, were indispensable in elucidating her policies, often over-generalized by the English-speaking Canadian writers. Biographical notes on Berdyaev, Soloviev and Merezhkovsky included these Russian thinkers into the orbit of Western world, a rare accordance between Eastern and Western speculation. A large percentage of the historical articles and reminiscences were contributed by Slavonic writers: Poles, Czechs and Ukrainians.

CHAPTER THREE

CURRENT AFFAIRS

The first half of the century was an eventful one in the Slavonic World. Political activities intermingled with the two World Wars caused profound changes amongst the Slavonic nations. The First World War brought independence to many of these nations and was the background to the Russian Revolution, which changed the political and social structure of the country from that of an autocracy to the purported-to-be rule of the people. The Second World War deprived many Slavonic states of their complete independence, subjugating them to Soviet Russia's rule.

These, being a part of international events, were recorded by the reviewed periodicals, limited usually to a brief description of the happenings and due to the unpredictable changes found to be of significance to world history, were left without final conclusion as the case is with normal articles.

Many of the reviewed periodicals have established a permanent column for this kind of information: Dalhousie Review and Universities Magazine had their Topics of the Day which was the general review of current events; Dalhousie Review's Current Magazines was the condensation of comments on the same subject published in other periodicals. Queen's Quarterly had its Current Events and Public Affairs columns with the emphasis on

more important topics. Due to the briefness, these comments are not annotated in this chapter but are included in the bibliography under the title of the column in which they were published. Annotated are only those articles which analysed particular aspects of current affairs.

Russia. F.A. Golder¹ lived in Petersburg during the Revolution, his report is therefore first hand. In the first days of upheaval the army declared her obedience to Duma. Duma officially was dismissed, but refused to obey the tsar's order and along with workers and soldiers' council created the first provisional government. The tsar abdicated in favour of his brother who declined to take over the responsibilities. The tsar's family was arrested and supposedly sent to Siberia. The author did not give the answer to what happened to the tsar and his family. He concluded in saying that all over Russia anarchy reigned, each hamlet, town and city was an independent republic.

Parallels between the French and Russian Revolutions are ventured by E.F. Scott². First of all the proximity of events in Russia, (Revolution being in progress), ruled out good judgment. But several parallels drawn could serve the immediate purpose without reaching any final conclusion. In France and Russia it was a marvellous awakening of national spirit: in France it was successful, in Russia as it is seen it is a failure; in France the mob was used as a tool, likewise in

1. Golder, F.A., "The Russian Revolution", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 17, 1918, p. 217-234.

2. Scott, E.F., "The French and Russian Revolutions", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 25, 1917-1918, p. 402-414.

Russia. Then and now the ferment began in the world of ideas spreading from intellectuals to working classes but the theory was distorted while putting it into action; then and now the rulers were weak, stupid men (Louis XVI and Nicolas II), and their governments generally resented any foreign innovations. Then, as now, courts were notorious for scandals and extravagances, armies were transformed into human cattle, liberty had fruit in treachery, cowardliness, and abysmal dishonour. France had a consolidated nation of thirty million, with one thousand years old culture, exceptionally intelligent, therefore successful. Russia is a conglomerate of 23 nations, disunited, primitive society. Besides, Russia carried the war and the revolution. France had to work out a democratic system, while Russia has an example for democracy. In France it was a work of construction, in Russia - of destruction. The article is ended:

West stood always for freedom within the limits of civic order, and cannot conceive of freedom on any other terms. It will never fall back into anarchy as the final solution of all problems.³

Another parallel was drawn by Max Eastman⁴ six years later. This author was more specific, perhaps having the perspective essential for a better judgment. Although Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were the principles of the Russian Revolution in 1917, it ended as a more or less successful parody

3. Ibid., p. 414.

4. Eastman, Max, "Jacobinism and Bolshevism", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 31, 1923-24, p. 73-94.

of the original work and was one step in advance of where France stopped. Comparing and summarizing the results of both movements the author often was in accord with E.F. Scott. Added parallels and contrasts are: while the French Revolution was individualistic, bourgeois, idealistic and political, based on the philosophies of Rousseau, - the Russian was communistic, proletarian, materialistic, class-conscious, and more economical than political. Private property for France was sacred and the symbol of human dignity, based on the Declaration of the Rights of Man, - Russia simplified the issue to collectivism. France remained patriotic and religious regardless the changed system of the government, - Russia became anti-national, cosmopolitan, although Trotzky emphasized the invincibility of Russia. In 1795 the Church in France was separated from the state, - in Russia religion was declared to be the opium of the people. French armies revolutionized warfare, saw at least the spirit of freedom, - Russian armies carried their liberty to the extreme at the point of the bayonet. French Revolution produced such poetical works as La Marseillaise, Le Chant de Girondins, Le Chant du Dipart, - Soviet Russia declared war against the bourgeois ways in literature.

Donald Cowie⁵ was concerned with the results of the war. For him the most important political problem of the morrow was

5. Cowie, Donald, "If Russia Wins the War", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 22, 1942, p. 65-69.

the arrangement of the world. Possible accommodation of Western democracies along with the Soviet philosophies was desirable because the military victory was obtained chiefly by the Soviets force of arms⁶. The author suggested giving the Soviet Union all the support in peace that was given during the war and further, not to be disturbed about Russian dictates at the end of the war. He said that a tremendous contribution has been made to civilization by the Russian's stand during the war.

In 1948 Hans Kohn⁷, in his review article came to the conclusion that:

World communism aims at world domination and that it has not abandoned the idea of global revolution, the Moscow still controls the communist parties throughout the world and that the pattern of organization everywhere still conforms basically to the example offered by the Russian Bolsheviks....., and that strategy is aiming to convert Central Europe into a cluster of anti-Western Soviet Satelites.....⁸.

In a well written article H.G. Scott⁹ stated that the present state of affairs in Soviet Russia was the replacement of tsarist by communist despotism, and was a failure in creating a spirit of mutual trust and toleration, was the biggest swindle in the world's history. However they have greatly

6. Ibid., p. 65.

7. Kohn, Hans, "The Strength and Aim of Communism", in International Journal, Vol. 3, 1948, p. 160-164.

8. Ibid., p. 161.

9. Scott, H.G., "Communism as an Historical Episode", in International Journal, Vol. 4, 1949, p. 47-51.

reduced illiteracy, made progress in technology and mechanization, and discouraged racial prejudice. The cure for Russia was well-being and prosperity.

Frantisek Nemeč¹⁰ raised the question: What Western Powers should fight - communism or Russian imperialism? They were fighting the former, and the author proved that they should conquer the latter. It is because territorial expansion was the Russian aim from the outbreak of war. The Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact was signed because Soviet Russia calculated German victory and she would then be able to expand her colonial influences. Russia joined the Western democracies because she had been attacked. Winning the war with the Western Powers it was possible to expand her borders. Russia joined United States against Japan in the last days of war in order to join in looting without sacrifice. Occupation of Central East Europe brought these countries to complete economical ruin. Contrary to Lenin's belief, Stalin was convinced that communism was only a means toward the strengthening of the Russian Empire, at the expense of her neighbours. The author said that the present anti-communist propaganda often achieved the opposite results.

That communism is attractive was proved by Watson Kirkconnell¹¹. He supplied translations of orders of Peoples'

10. Nemeč, Frantisek, "Communism: The Tool of Russian Imperialism", in Dalhousie Review, Vol. 30, 1950, p. 520-60.

11. Kirkconnell, Watson, "Pattern for Extermination", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 17, 1947, p. 34-49.

Commissar for the Interior of the Lithuanian SSR. for the years of 1940 and 1941. These memos and instructions concerned the enrolment of all anti-Soviet elements in Lithuania for the success of the objective of crushing the counter-revolution. These orders were prepared before the Baltic States were occupied and were contrary to the official statement of Molotov about peaceful co-existence. Professor Kirkconnell gave the total number of persons liquidated. Quoting from the article of Stewart Smith, published in Toronto Daily Star, December 27, 1928, the author predicted that the pattern for extermination applied in the Baltic States might be repeated very soon in Canada.

G.R. Treviranus¹² found that the position of the peasants in Soviet Russia was as much slavery as it was during tsarist reign. In the first decade of the Revolution they had their freedom, but in the later years everything was taken from them to make them members of kolhozes. As individualists they opposed the new conditions and there will always be unrest and passive resistance, unhealthy for the country's economy.

The great achievement, as John N. Hazard¹³ put it, was a swift reconstruction of Soviet domestic policy after the war.

12. Treviranus, G.R. "Towards the Next Russian Revolution", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 23, 1943, p. 339-344.

13. Hazard, John H. "Post-war Developments in the USSR", in International Journal, Vol. 3, 1948, p. 201-207.

War time destruction had been severe, losses in population and national wealth were very high. The fourth Five-Year Plan began its work in 1946 with the aim of exceeding the pre-war production and establishing confidence in the ability to produce. Soviet leaders were busy in domestic affairs, reorganizing the labour front, the law, the Party and were confident in the results of their action without reinstatement of discipline and control of pre-war times.

Foreign relations: - For the benefit of successful relations with Soviet Russia it is necessary for the West to know Russia and her policies much better than it is known at present. Ernest J. Simmons¹⁴ explaining this problem made an appeal to the West to be more interested in Russia, her history, way of living, science, arts, and more particularly her language. Russia is well acquainted with Western civilization. Anglo-Russian relations dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth I to the present will serve as an example of the possibilities for the West to follow the same course. The article was written in 1944.

Vol. 7, No. 3 of Behind the Headlines¹⁵ covers the various stages of Soviet foreign policy, from that of 1917 - for peace

14. Simmons, Ernest J. "Russia and Western Culture", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 51, 1944, p. 29-40.

15. Nelson, Harold I. "Soviet Policy Abroad", in Behind the Headlines, Vol. 7, No. 3 (n.d.).

at any price, repudiation of imperialism and postponement of the plans for world revolution. After World War I Soviet Russia entered the family of nations, co-operating during World War II with Western Powers, taking part in the recent actions of the United Nations, having membership in its various committees. In parallel to this co-operation, Soviet Russia was also actively engaged in the affairs of Eastern Europe, the Far East and Middle East.

Since the end of World War II Soviet Russia has been one of "Big Three" Powers. Their aims and interests were described in Ross W. Collins¹⁶ article. The aims and interests of Soviet Russia were those carried out by the Romanovs, - continuous building of the empire by expansion in all possible directions. The exception was the Russian willingness to give Poland favourable frontiers in 1920, based on hopes that Poland sooner or later would become a communist state. From 1920, after the war with Poland until 1939, they turned to a more nationalistic policy, with reversion to territorial expansion. Since 1939 they gained new territories in Central Eastern Europe. As to the Far East, they never abandoned the policy of expansion and influence upon China. The author found that Central and Eastern Europe was the potential source of friction. He said

16. Collins, Ross W. "The Big Three: Their Aims and Interests"; in International Journal, Vol. 2, 1947, p. 59-71.

that the solidarity of the Slavs under Russian leadership means the virtual realization of the old idea of Pan-Slavism.

Phillip E. Mosely¹⁷ divided the world into two parts: Soviet and Non-Soviet. This was so because competition existed only between Soviet Russia on one side and the West on the other. Soviet ambitions were not limited to those wartime aims. Actually the competition amongst the Great Powers began before the struggle against the Axis was over. He said that the Western democracies were flexible in their aims and rigid in their procedure, Soviet Russia was rigid in her aims and flexible in her techniques, hence the different analyses and conclusions. Western democracies could practice a policy of 'noblesse oblige' which was incredible to Russia. The reason for Soviet Russia's declaration for a peaceful co-existence had a different background. Soviet Russia, for instance, entered the capitalist League of Nations because she found that the Axis forces were preparing an attack against her. As soon as she found that the League of Nations was an inadequate protection, Soviet Russia entered into an agreement with Nazi Germany, planning the division of Eastern Europe. In these conditions peace may be achieved by mutual toleration and must be earned each day. Jan Kanty¹⁸ added

17. Mosely, Phillip E., "Soviet Policy in a Two-World System", in International Journal, Vol. 3, 1948, p. 191-200.

18. Jan Kanty, "La politique étrangere Sovietique", in Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 5, No. 3, issue of November 1950, p. 206-214.

that Soviet Russia's imperialistic action and aggressions do not correspond with Roosevelt's statement that Soviet Russia was recovering from an inferiority complex. Her policy was based on Marxist dogma as an absolute truth, with its prime aim to conquer the world. Good relations with all the nations is acceptable as long as it serves her purposes, but she will collaborate with the working classes and communists everywhere. The immediate aim of Soviet Russia is to liberate the people in Mediterranean region from the American capitalists, to support Pan-Slavism in the Balkans, to protect all Orthodox Churches across the world, - and to establish religious missions in Jerusalem. Since 1941 Soviet Russia joined the democratic front and later became a member of the United Nations to paralyze its actions by veto, and by entering various U.N. committees to cooperate destructively. She supports China in the war in Korea, she supports all disagreements between Western democracies. To complete her work Soviet Russia, according to the author, needs another forty years.

R.S. Tarn's¹⁹ article was written in the same spirit as those annotated above. Soviet Russia believes in final victory and the decay of Western capitalism. Applying her policies: for a short term - security and progress within her own frontiers, and long term - the expansion of the area dominated by

¹⁹. Tarn, R.S., "Continuity in Russian Foreign Policy", in International Journal, Vol. 5, 1950, p. 283-298.

Stalinism, Soviet Russia had at her service highly centralized dictatorship, fifth column everywhere, effective propagandistic system, communists parties as her instrument, agreements in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, and the United Nations as a platform from which she can attack the Western world.

As to Canadian-Soviet relations, Max Freedman²⁰ said that these relations were based on prejudice and were in a state of apathy. Because of indifference, Canadian soldiers would not stay and fight against Russia during the First World War. Trade with Soviet Russia was limited, perhaps because of the restrictions imposed by the Soviet foreign policy. The author favoured the 'status quo' existing before 1913: strong Russia and strong Germany. To improve relations, the author suggested that Canada should meet Soviet Russia slightly more than half way.

The relations between China and Russia have a long history. Yves Colle²¹ went back as far as the seventeenth century when Russian and Chinese interests met in Manchuria, and final frontiers were established in 1689. In the eighteenth century Russians were in Kamchatka, Aleutian Islands and Alaska. In 1860 Russia founded a port in Vladivostok. While

20. Freedman, Max, "Soviet Foreign Policy", in International Journal, Vol. 1, No.1, 1946, p. 37-47.

21. Colle, Yves, "Les grandes étapes de la politique russe en Chine (1895-1945)", in Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 3, No. 5, issue of January 1949, p. 385-391.

engaged in fighting the Ottoman Empire, there was peace in the Far East until the Chino-Japanese war which brought firm opposition from Russia. As a result of it Russia obtained rights for the building of the East China Railway with extraordinary privileges which once granted were impossible to withdraw. Events in Manchuria led to the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. The communist party was founded in China in 1920. Since Hitler's coming to power in Europe, Russian interests in Asia were reduced and concentrated on European frontiers. During the Second World War, to keep peace in Asia, Russia signed a pact of non-aggression with Japan (1941) which enabled Japan to attack the U.S.A. In 1945 at the time of capitulation of Germany and atomic bomb explosion in Japan, Russia joined the U.S.A. against Japan to share the war booty. In the nineteen forties Russians were forming the Asiatic block, the force which can destroy the equilibrium of the world. The latter could be avoided if the United States did not abandon China at a very inappropriate moment.

The second of the internationally important alliances after the Atlantic Charter, was the Anglo-Russian Alliance²². It dealt with the then present conflicts in Europe and was striving to establish the post-war friendly relations between the two countries. A matter of interest for Central and Eastern

²². Mackay, R.A., "Anglo-Russian Alliance", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 22, 1942, p. 337-343.

European countries is that Great Britain gave Russia in advance a guarantee of non-interference in the settlement of Russian policies in this part of Europe.

Hans Kohn²³ described the German-Russian relations as the continuous rivalry ordained by the force of history. From Bismark's time to Hitler's they both had imperialistic policies. During the First World War both were interested in expansion in the Balkans. Hitler introduced the anti-Slav policy, Russia revived the Pan-Slavistic and Pan-Asiatic aspirations. Both were equally imperialistic at the cost of other Slavic nations, in particular the Balkans.

D'Arcy Marsh²⁴ evaluated the Russo-German Pact of 1939 as profitable only to Russia because she had handed over nothing and had got what she wanted. Besides, she avoided the attack from the West, satisfied her territorial ambitions in Poland, and was still a great power while pursuing her ideological aims, waiting for her next prey.

The Russian accusation of Poland of committing the crime of being so interested in the stability on Polish eastern frontiers was explained by W. Lednicki²⁵ as the Polish rights

23. Kohn, Hans, "Germany and Russia: Old Dreams and New Realities", in International Journal, Vol. 1, 1946, p. 112-121.

24. Marsh, D'Arcy, "The Nazi Mercenaries", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 47, 1940, p. 341-346.

25. Lednicki, Waclaw, "Russian-Polish Relations", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 24, 1944, p. 125-137.

based on international law, ethnography, culture and economy. Another accusation of the alleged hostility of the Polish Government towards Russia was explained by Russians that this government (of 1940-1944) was non-representative, undemocratic, which Russia cannot trust, and she suggested that the Western Allies should not support. The author cited the Stalin-Sikorski agreement, and proved that the Polish Government worked in harmony with the country. His closing sentence excluded the Polish State from the propagandist Russian accusations:

And it is in this divergence that the Nemesis of history, the threat of vengeance, lies hidden. Poland is a principle, a part, a fragment of a system of principles for which this war is being waged. "That is the Question".²⁶

The Katyń massacre²⁷ was not properly explained. Germany, supported by the results of investigations carried out by an international commission organized by Germany, accused Soviet Russia for the execution of Polish officers. Soviet Russia, not supported by a recognized committee or person known to the West, accused Germany. The author gave a historical background of the case, where the position of Poles

26. Ibid., p. 137.

27. Virchaux, M.P., "Qui sont les assassins de Katyń. A la recherche de la vérité", in Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa, Vol. 19, No. 2, issue of April-June 1949, p. 213-234.

is explained as that they could not permit to be controlled or ruled by Soviet Russia or Germany for the simple reason that Soviet Russia's plan was to exterminate those reluctant to co-operate. To support his opinion, that the Russians committed the crime, the author supplied the names of Russian officers, members of NKVD who executed Poles. There is a close relation between this and Watson Kirkconnell's article annotated on page 78 of this chapter.

Expressed opinions and supplied facts in the above review are not enthusiastic about the experiment with the communist doctrine. The authors have also a gloomy view on the relations between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world. Existing unanimity in opinion leaves no doubt about the facts presented. Very few expressed the hope of improvement in international relations unless the West will go further than half-way to meet Russians. For the majority of the authors the existing situation is self-explanatory.

Poland. - Evidently it was necessary in 1940 to explain in great details to the American people the causes of World War II. Olgerd de Sherbowitz-Wetzor²⁸ undertook this task and Poland has been given as an example. World War II was an ideological war, a struggle between Christian Civilization and onslaught of the war machinery of the totalitarian neo-paganism, its fanatical cults of state collectivism, brutal force and mechanical efficiency. Poland was the victim of these forces and opposed it with all her will and strength. After the 1920 reorganization of Polish state, the early Polish-German relations were quite promising until the rise of the totalitarian ideology from Rome - Berlin to Moscow. According to Mr Wetzor, common action of Germany and Russia in Poland was a defeat and not a victory, because there were different causes, - Germany's imperialism and Poland's great sacrifice for the cause of goodness, humanity, and progress.

The position of Poles in 1947 was a quite unique one. They were divided and uncertain which way to choose: to belong to the London or Warsaw group. They wanted to be Poles only therefore had to face this dilemma. Leon Garczynski²⁹ explained

28. De Sherbowitz-Wetzor, Olgerd P., "Poland and the Present War", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 9, 1940, p. 50-67.

29. Garczynski, Leon S., "Poland at the Crossroads", in University of Toronto Quarterly, Vol. 16, 1947, p. 51-59.

that the well-being of future Poland is in the hands of Poles only. A multinational state is based on the co-operation of member nations, and usually ruling of nobilities. He said that this kind of state lost its value in modern times and is unsuitable for Poland. Lithuanians and Ukrainians, peasants in particular, never became Polonized and prefer to be independent. This patriotism suited well Russian and German plans and was the reason for continuous unrest in Poland. After World War II Poland lost her noblemen: some of them are abroad, but in majority they were exterminated by Russians and Germans. Therefore, Poland must base her new system of government on peasants and working class majority. She must co-operate with Soviet Russia as the only wise solution in the present circumstances, but she also should co-operate with the West. This seems to be a review of the situation in Poland from distant Canada. In a panoramic review of Polish affairs Jan Kanty³⁰ said that as a result of rejection by Roosevelt and Stalin of Churchill's plan for an attack from South Europe, Poland has been liberated by Russian troops and new Polish frontiers were established on the Odra-Nyssa line in the West, and on Lord Curzon line in the East. Poland became completely dependant as one of the Russian, 'people democratic' state, strange to her Sarmatic traditions. This has

³⁰. Kanty, Jan, "La Pologne, État marxiste", in Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 4, No. 9, issue of May 1950, p. 797-811.

been fatal to Poland. Her pre-war system of democracy was based on friendly relations with the West and Soviet Russia, her economy depended on the Western economic system and close contact with the West. In new conditions, however, it would be a romantic donquishoterism to oppose Soviet Russia, after the experience of the last century. The nation in silence was observing the changes in all fields of national life: social class, religion, press, reconstruction and readjustment of parties, unique proportion of seats in parliament (406 vs 38 of the opposition). The government had been reconstructed on the Soviet Russian model and governmental positions were in the communists hands. The author ended: 'Fortuna variabilis, Deus mirabilis.'

Czechošlovakia. - J.O. St. Clair-Sobell³¹ in his description of Czechoslovakia after 1948 Revolution said that post-war Czechošlovakia differs from that of pre-war. It has a purely national character. All minority groups were expelled on the basis of their pre-war anti-state activities. The problem of the shortage of skilled labour was solved in a quite satisfactory way, - Slovaks were admitted and thus recognized as equal with Czechs. National separatism seems to be disappearing although Slovaks still retain their literary language to the

³¹. St. Clair-Sobell, J.O., "Post-war Czechoslovakia", in International Journal, Vol. 3, 1948, p. 356-361.

great discontentment of the Czechs. Czechoslovakia would like to be a heavy industrial centre for Eastern Europe, therefore a great emphasis was given to the good relations with neighboring countries and with Soviet Russia in particular.

The February 1948 Revolution³² brought the transformation of the system of government from that of liberal or democratic based on the Western pattern to the new concept of government based on the Soviet Russian style. There is no doubt that Czechoslovakia will proceed now under the leadership of the Communist Party. Opposition to the basic objectives of the party will not be permitted. Education, industry, civil service and private institutions will be gradually reoriented and those unwilling to accept the new state of affairs will be purged. The economic co-operation with the West will not be excluded but there is no doubt as to where Czechoslovakia stands in diplomacy. He ended:

The tradition of Masaryk and Benes will linger on, sanctified indeed by Communist spokesmen, but superimposed on them will be now triumphant doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, and of Klement Gottwald.³²

Joseph Macek³⁴ tried to find the answer to the question, why Czechoslovakia, once the mainstay of democracy in Central Europe, made no attempt to defend her freedom. He said that

32. Skilling, Gordon, "Revolution in Prague", in International Journal, Vol. 4, 1949, p. 119-136.

33. Ibid., p. 136.

34. Macek, Joseph, "Czechoslovakia - Lesson for Democracy", in International Journal, Vol. 5, 1950, p. 246-254.

Czechoslovakia was betrayed by the West in Yalta, bringing her within the Soviet sphere of influence. Another reason is the Soviet infiltration into the state organization and structure, and final taking over of the government by the communists after Benes resignation. The author added that on Masaryk's coat of arms the inscription read: 'Veritas vincit' to which K. Capek added 'only after struggle'.

Yugoslavia. - Events preceding the consolidation of Southern Slavonic nations into the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and since January 5, 1929 into the kingdom of Yugoslavia, were dramatic and often tragic in consequences. The murder of King Alexander I³⁵ was a revenge for the murder of S. Radich, leader of Chorvats. The King had been murdered in Marseilles in 1934, by a Macedonian, member of MRO (Macedonian Revolutionary Organization), which was then very active. They declared that there will be no peace, no lasting peace, in the Balkans until Macedonia governs itself. And there was no peace since 1941 when Yugoslav's Tito³⁶ organized the partizan forces, competing in ability and effectiveness with the government controlled units. Tito had been very helpful for the Allies. His plans for the future were based on principles derived from the

35. Fredenburgh, R.L. "Murder at Marseilles", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 41, 1934, p. 499-510.

36. Adamic, Louis, "Yugoslavia, Tito and the Partizans", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 24, 1944, p. 1-10.

government of Switzerland, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Tito, Moscow's trained agent, according to George Adamkiewicz³⁷, was unable to follow the Soviet Russian pattern of organization of the state. He avoided collectivization of land, but introduced the policy of the working classes co-operation instead of class struggle. Quoting from Bernstein, he said that Yugoslav workers should develop from a proletarian into a citizen of a progressive, socially minded and truly democratic community. This was the reason for the bitter complaints of Soviet Russia.

Canadian, Ernest Shore's³⁸ first impressions on daily life and interests of the average citizen in Yugoslavia are sympathetic. He described how the country is organized. There was no unemployment. Houses were devastated by war, and food was scarce. The government endeavoured to continue policies independent of Soviet Russia's influence, and have been trying to maintain a neutral position between East and West.

Eastern and Southern Europe. - In volume 9, No. 4 of Behind the Headlines³⁹, Gordon Skilling explained the meaning of Eastern Europe, giving its historical, religious, ethnographical

37. Adamkiewicz, George, "Tito, Titoism and the West", in International Journal, Vol. 5, 1950, p. 38-42.

38. Shore, Ernest, "A Canadian Looks at Yugoslavia", in International Journal, Vol. 4, 1949, p. 1-10.

39. Skilling, Gordon, "Eastern Europe in Flux", in Behind the Headlines, Vol. 9, No. 4, 1949, 21 p.

and cultural background, post-war conditions and the outlook for the future. This report was published in the current series of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

J.W. Watson⁴⁰ was suggesting the solution for the permanent stabilization of boundaries in Eastern Europe. Comparing it with Western Europe where boundary changes are very rare, - in Eastern Europe there was a continuous changing. The author was asking, why Eastern European countries are not united. There are no reasons for disunity. He said that there is not a single state which bears a true relationship between nationality and race. The very same may be said of religion. The Treaty of Versailles did not solve the problem. Because of it the German economy lost its traditional trading sphere and Soviet Russia cannot expand any more. Claims to self-determination and self-sufficiency, claims for spheres of influence and strategic freedom of the great powers required the division of Eastern Europe. The solution is:

to draw the boundaries of Europe so that instead of dividing people they may do all that is possible to bring them together; instead of being frontiers of conflicts they may become frontiers of contact.⁴¹

⁴⁰. Watson, J.W., "Eastern Boundaries of Europe", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 22, 1942, p. 476-485.

⁴¹. Ibid., p. 485.

An event, very close to J.W. Watson, occurred on November 5, 1941, in New York, when The Declaration of Common Aims⁴² was signed by representatives of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia. The contents of this declaration showed a way toward a better future for the Eastern European people. These small states wrote an everlasting page into recent history.

Since the signing of the Declaration, many changes occurred behind the Iron Curtain. H. Heitzman⁴³ said that these countries have undergone a revolution. Soviet Russian rules were introduced with the application of different intermediate methods according to the social system of the country to be absorbed. The catastrophic theory of revolution, experimented in Soviet Russia, could not be applied in Czechoslovakia and Poland because these countries were sufficiently industrialized. In other countries the revolution was permanent because they were not advanced and the proletariats were a very small minority. In conclusion the author said that with the powerful protection of the Red Army, the process of complete sovietization is imminent. Then the world domination from Moscow, with inclusion of China and East Europe would be a very likely prospect for the rest of the world.

42. Mirkovich, Nicholas, "East Europe's New York Charter", in Dalhausie Review, Vol. 22, 1942, p. 163-166.

43. Heitzman, H. "Events Behind the Iron Curtain", in International Journal, Vol. 4, 1949, p. 291-310.

Roger de Crayon-Poussy⁴⁴ described how the sovietization of Eastern Europe countries was carried out. The line Kovno - Cracow - Florence was the borderline between the world ruled by democracy and dictatorship. He paralleled the new and old systems and explained how those satellite countries had to adapt themselves economically, socially, politically and spiritually to the new conditions. The group of countries belonging to Western civilization were Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Croatia. Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and Serbia were in the Byzantine orbit. The task to mould both groups into one, on Soviet pattern, was difficult and the work was done in three periods. The first period, after the war was noticeable for the accomplishment in several social and economical reforms: industries and banks were nationalized; in agriculture the limitation in the possession of acreage was introduced; private initiative was also limited. In the second period all independent parties were liquidated, governments reorganized on the Lenin and Stalin patterns, electoral law changed to monopartism, senates were abolished. In the third period the establishment of popular republics was proclaimed, with the

44. De Crayon-Poussy, Roger, "L'Évolution politique et social des Etats satellites depuis 1945", in Revue de l'Université Laval, Vol. 4, No. 3, issue of November 1949, p. 195-209.

ruling of the working classes based on the philosophy of dialectic materialism. Private property was also abolished. In this period all efforts were directed against religion and literature, not openly but through workings within the lower ranks of clergy and institutions, but slowly taking over the initiative from the hands of strong to those co-operating with the governments. Hard workers became the heroes of the time. The life of citizens was controlled by powerful propaganda apparatus. If illiteracy was reduced to the minimum, the main purpose of it was to ease the indoctrination of all citizens. Education was available to everybody on scale never before witnessed.

Conclusion. - During the first quarter of the century all the attention of Canadian writers was directed towards Russia, where swift and unpredictable events were continuously occurring. The other Slavonic nations were under occupation at that time and little was happening there of such importance as to attract Canada's attention. Russia was recognized as a powerful state and her first failure in the Russo-Japanese war was received in Canada with surprise. The first World War did not bring her the presumed victories, to the contrary, caused internal chaos and the Revolution. This period created unending discussions and speculations on the

pages of the Canadian periodicals. Various predictions for the outcome were expressed from that of - the Revolution was an historical incident in the war - to that of - the war was a incident in the Revolution, thus prescribing it a permanent place in the history as a new ideology, dangerous to Western democracies and for which means must be found for its combat.

During the second quarter of the century there were five Slavonic nations, each facing ceaseless difficulties endangering their very existence. One of the external difficulties was created by Germany's anti-Slav policies which effectuated the outbreak of World War II. An interesting example of these policies and Germany's war aims was the publication of letters exchanged between Canadian historian James Mavor⁴⁵ and Hungarian Count Apponyi.

The period between the wars brought forth the fruits of the Revolution, namely the economical and ideological separation of the Soviet Russia from the rest of the world, Her internal policies based on the Marx and Lenin doctrine was unacceptable to the rest of the world and often were firmly criticized by Canadian commentators.

⁴⁵. Mavor, James, "Count Apponyi and the War", in Universities Magazine, Vol. 15, 1916, p. 63-83, 278-284.

The post-war attention of Canadian press is again directed towards Russia and her new satellites, all Central and Eastern European countries. Soviet Russia's domestic and foreign policies are discussed once sympathetically and once hostilely. The reasons and sources for these discussions are well illustrated in the article Lets' Quit Pretending written by an American journalist D. Bess and the Canadian answer Good Faith Among Nations, written by L. Burpee⁴⁶ correcting the former as being untrue and irresponsible.

The opinion is expressed that the post-war situation is still in flux and the controversial outlooks did not permit arriving at any conclusion regarding the tomorrow of the Slavonic countries. Many of the voices heard are pessimistic but none is optimistic.

46. Burpee, Lawrence J. "Good Faith Among Nations", in Queen's Quarterly, Vol. 51, 1944, p. 78-87.

The semi-centenary of the Slavonic World as illustrated in the reviewed periodicals is not very impressive. First of all very little is published about the Slavonic World as a whole. Each country's matters are discussed individually and it is difficult to trace any similarity in the affairs of any two countries. Perhaps such individual treatment better serves the purpose and simplifies the explanation of the otherwise complicated term: Slavonic World. The exception is the post-war period when Slavs were brought under the Soviet Russian sphere of influence.

In literature, as might be expected, Russian Literature is dominating the pages of the periodicals. This is due to the fact that Russian prose and verse have a distinctive place in the world of literature, is ably translated and easily available. Other Slavonic literatures are rather criticized for the lack of independence and individuality, for simplicity and as being greatly influenced by French and German literatures. Strangely enough Western Slavs, with the exception of one anthology on Polish verse, are not included in the discussion. Southern Slavs are omitted completely. No reasons are found to explain this lack of interest. Language barriers seems to be an unconvincing argument, because many works of Slavonic writers were successfully translated into English or French, and are well known for their literary values.

The latest Canadian statistics given in Encyclopedia Canadiana disclose that in Canada there are about 746,000 inhabitants of Slavonic origin. These figures, when confronted with the Canadian Government immigration policies as presented in many of the reviewed periodicals in chapter two, lead one to ponder the dilemma which Canadian authorities are facing in the selection of immigrants. With the exception of the Dukhobor group, and contrary to selected statistics, Slavs, and particularly Ukrainians are found to be good immigrants in the Western provinces the prosperity of which depends on their labour and enterprise. Their cultural life is well illustrated in many articles and in the University of Toronto Quarterly, chapter entitled Letters in Canada. There is lack of information about the other Slavonic groups living in Canada.

In chapter two, on Slavonic history, Russia again is dominating the scene, as a recognized great power in this part of the world. The overthrow of the tsarist government and its replacement by the communist regime rather amplified her importance. Events taking place in Soviet Russia are of great interest in Canada and are analysed carefully from the political point of view as well as philosophical where French language periodicals are interested. Articles on the Polish history and civilization are without any chronology of events, mostly personal narratives and are of very limited value.

Articles on the Czechoslovakia history, to the contrary, are well selected and mirror the actual problems which Czechoslovakia was facing during the period between the two World Wars. Southern Slavs are described as the powder-keg of Europe. A great achievement as the unification of these nations into one state - Yugoslavia, was scarcely noticed.

The case of the overpowered Slavic states by the Soviet Russia after the World War II is regarded as 'fait accompli'. There are voices, supported with strong arguments, advising the unification of all Eastern Europe countries into one federation in order to avoid the future conflicts and raise the standard of living in this part of Europe.

Regardless frequent criticism of Soviet Russia for the manner of execution of the communist doctrine in practice, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia are accepted as communist states with whom co-operation is advisable as more fruitful for the Western democracies than their combat.

Several great Canadian historians were contributing their works to the reviewed periodicals. Their articles published along with these of journalists illustrate the stages of evaluation of occurring events. The organization of the Departments of Slavonic Studies in several of the Canadian universities is the guarantee that in the next semi-centenary more attention will be paid to this part of the world, and more of Slavs' cultural values will be published in the periodicals of the Canadian learned societies.

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The aim of the research was to ascertain what had been written and published on Slavics in the Canadian Learned Institutions' publications during the period 1900-1950, to evaluate collected material and to present the final conclusion.

The reviewed material has been annotated, classified and arranged in three chapters: Chapter One - Slavonic Literature and Fine Arts; Chapter Two - History and Civilization; Chapter Three - Current Affairs.

Chapter One consists of all the articles on Slavonic Literature in general, Russian, Polish and Ukrainian. Russian Literature has been subdivided into two parts that the two distinct epochs - pre and post-Revolution might be separated. Very few annotations deal with Polish Literature and only two writers represent Ukrainian, but in the New-Canadian Letters Ukrainian Literature is predominant and the list of their publications may be found in Appendix I. Works on a few Polish and Russian composers are annotated on the subsequent pages followed by one article on Russian handicrafts - Kustarny.

Chapter Two has as its first topic Slavs in Canada with several controversial works as to their place in Canadian life. Much has been written on Russian history which is divided, as in literature, into two parts: Before the Revolution and Revolution and after. The chapter also includes works on Russian philosophy, religion and education. Notes on Polish history are fragments

from the seventeenth century to the outbreak of World War II; notes on civilization bring several personal narratives on life in Poland.

Chapter Three includes the current affairs in the Slavonic world during the half of the century. Lengthy reviews were condensed in the same order as in the previous chapters, but brief comments are only registered in the bibliography. Soviet Russia is the main topic of the Canadian commentators. Events in Poland, Czechoslovakia and in the Southern Slavonic countries are dealt with very briefly. The summary and conclusion and the extensive bibliography support this panoramic review of Slavics in the Canadian Learned Institutions' publications.

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