

effort to cover such a wide terrain and to maintain the momentum of the narrative, she resorts on occasion to sweeping, specious phrases. She glosses over some contentious themes (such as imperialism and xenophobia) and, with a few exceptions, she says little about the authors, editors, and publishers who produced this literature. Her discussion of technological advances in the publishing industry is also rather tenuous and in places misinformed (esparto grass did not replace wood pulp in the manufacture of paper in the 1850s, p. 66). Still, this is a very fine book. None of the more recent studies of children's literature have placed the literature in such a broad context, and few writers have attempted an analysis of the literature from a reader's perspective. What is more, *English Children and Their Magazines* is well illustrated (pictures appear throughout the book and all relate to adjacent sections of the text) and it carries a first-rate bibliography. This book should be of interest to educators, historians, and to other students of childhood and popular culture.

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Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk, eds. *Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity*. Toronto:

University of Toronto Press, 1991. Pp. xxii, 510. \$50.00.

This volume consists of twenty essays by historians, geographers, and social scientists, many with appointments in universities and colleges, all in Canada. Published by a Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee affiliated with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto (whose holder, Paul R. Magocsi, provides the preface), the essays commemorate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. They are designed, in the words of the editors, "to help Canadians to understand what has happened to Canada's Ukrainians between 1891 and 1991" (p. xvii), and within the limits of any book of multi-authored essays, they fulfil the task most admirably.

The book is divided into three equal parts: "To Canada: Immigration and Settlement" (which covers all three immigration waves—pre-first World War, interwar, and post-Second World War); "Among Ourselves: Community Politics and Religion" (which deals primarily with internal organizational developments); and "Of Canada? Ukrainian Canadians and the State" (wherein a central concern of the editors—"the repeated interventions by the Canadian state" (p. xviii) in shaping or negotiating the Ukrainian Canadian identity—is developed most fully). The book is liberally illustrated with two sections of photographs covering the first immigration and developments after 1925 respectively. A brief, *pro forma* foreword by Governor-General

Ramon Hnatyshyn and a comprehensive index complete the volume. The text is very capably copy-edited by Marco Carynnyk.

Among the most impressive features of the volume is the great amount of research which the essays display, attested to by slightly over one hundred pages of tight endnotes. Of the essays themselves, three are especially noteworthy for providing both scholars and the general public with good syntheses of facts and developments hitherto known only in scattered fragments, when available at all. Lubomyr Luciuk in "Canada's Ukrainians and Their Encounter with the DPs" explains well the origins of the third wave of immigrants and why they disappointed so many of the Ukrainians already in Canada; Oleh Gerus in "The Ukrainian Self-Reliance League" capably examines the pivotal role played during the formation of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (now Congress) by what was arguably the most thoughtful part of the Ukrainian Canadian community in the interwar period; and Barry Ferguson in "British Canadian Intellectuals, Ukrainian Immigrants, and Canadian National Identity" mines very deftly the English-language literature that "most often fastened upon" the Ukrainians "as a 'typical example' of the immigrant experience" (pp. 307-8) in Canada. In today's constitutional crisis, Ferguson's clear exposition of the tensions which result from the need to assimilate disintegrating immigrant cultures by a host society whose own developing culture is still weakly formed (and therefore uncertain)

should be required reading for all. The three essays are compelling, perhaps because they fill so well vital gaps in several of the university courses which this reviewer once used to teach.

Of the other essays, those which discuss the first immigration through to 1925 have recently (September 1991) been somewhat superseded by the publication by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press at the University of Alberta of *Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Years 1891-1924*, a centennial volume by Orest Martynowych that not only draws on most of the same sources as do the essays but on much additional research in Canadian urban, labour, and ethnic studies, a fact which will likely make the CIUS study the standard work on the first immigration for years to come. Scholars familiar with the history of Ukrainians in Canada are thus likely to find much that is repetitive in several of the essays, most notably those on the peasant origins of the first immigrants (Stella Hryniuk), Sifton's immigration policy (Jaroslav Petryshyn), the patterns of settlement and early life (John C. Lehr, James W. Darlington), relations between the Roman Catholic and Ukrainian Catholic churches (Andrii Krawchuk, Mark G. McGowan), the Ukrainian socialists (Donald Avery), and government repression during the First World War (Mark Minenko)—the overall high quality of the same essays notwithstanding.

In the nature of minor irritants one notes with disappointment Stella Hryniuk's persistent revisionism regarding the social and economic conditions on the eve of Ukrainian emigration in the 1890s, to show mere-

ly that some of the peasants who left were not destitute but occupied some blessed, less impoverished middle rank within that lower class from which the overwhelming majority of the peasant-immigrants from Western Ukraine originated. At times, one truly wonders why, with the numerous improvements all around them, they bothered to leave Ukraine at all! Equally annoying is Lubomyr Luciuk's penchant for self-advertisement in the endnotes of his essay. Thus in footnote 4 (p. 419), after citing references on the origins of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and on Ukrainian Canadian participation in the Second World War, he refers the reader to his and Bohdan Kordan's *Creating a Landscape: A Geography of Ukrainians in Canada* "for an overview of the Ukrainian experience in Canada." The latter unfortunately is not an overview (or at best is a very poor *overview*), and there are other works which fit that bill much better. In the next footnote he cites his doctoral dissertation without page references to support the specific point of growing disillusionment and hostility between Ukrainian Canadians and the DPs as encounters increased, incorrectly suggesting thereby that the entire study is devoted to that subject. Footnote 8 carries two more of his works, one co-edited with Bohdan Kordan (and cited legitimately) and another by himself alone (*A Time for Atonement*) in connection with one of his current hobby-horses—the internment of some Ukrainian Canadians during the First World War. Not only is that subject brought in through the back door as the essay is about contact

between the Ukrainian Canadians and the DPs during the *Second World War*, but no evidence is offered for the following passage: "Memories of the 1913-20 internment operations, which grievously affected the Ukrainian-Canadian community, played no small role in reminding the delegates [to the first Ukrainian Canadian Committee congress in 1943] of what might happen to them if they appeared disloyal." What is the point of such unsubstantiated comments if not to draw attention to oneself?

One could also take exception to Paul Magocsi's Olympian-like conclusion in his preface: "And in the end, Canada will be a better place when the Ukrainian component of its population is made up of Canadians of Ukrainian background and not Ukrainians living in Canada" (p. xv). This may well be true, but the statement requires more than mere assertion to be convincing. It leaves out, moreover, a middle alternative, the Ukrainian Canadians—the in-between or bicultural individuals so well illustrated by the numerous bicultural French Canadians in our midst. Of course, they are favoured for all kinds of reasons, but the ideal which they exemplify cannot simply be dismissed out of hand for others in a multicultural society.

Of the book's other essays, James W. Darlington's interesting and valuable microstudy of "the cultural landscape created by Ukrainian settlers and their descendants" (p. 57) in the area of Dauphin, Manitoba, is unfortunately weak after the First World War, no doubt because of the paucity of good studies, especially for the in-

terwar years. Brian Osborne's competent study of Ukrainian interwar immigration to Canada, based largely on secondary sources, ends on the question-begging note that Ukrainian Canadians now find themselves part of the Canadian establishment. Studies by the late John Porter, Peter Newman, and Wallace Clement do not bear this out, and Osborne himself offers nothing to support such a contention. In the same category is Mark Minenko's assertion that the Canadian government's motives in passing the legislation regarding enemy aliens "were economic but tinged with nativism, even racism" (p. 294). This may well be true also, but such controversial conclusions cannot stand alone; they require substantiation. Although Nelson Wiseman's survey of Ukrainian Canadian politics adds greatly to a subject which has still to receive the attention from historians that it deserves, his tendency to suggest that "though the past was terrible, all is just fine now" (p. 347) detracts from an otherwise valuable contribution.

The above notwithstanding, the book's appearance is a welcome addition to the more sophisticated historical accounts of the life of Ukrainians in Canada. The essays are well-written and draw effectively on studies and research from which only specialists have hitherto been the principal beneficiaries.

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P. Gordon, R. Aldrich, and D. Dean.
Education and Policy in England in the Twentieth Century. London: Woburn Press, 1991. Pp. 335. £25.00 cloth, £12.50 paper.

This book represents a formidable undertaking. What its authors attempt to do is to encapsulate within 335 pages their account of the main influences upon policy formulation in England during the twentieth century whilst, at the same time, trying to provide a narrative of the development of policy in several key areas.

Their strategy is to divide the book into four sections. The first focuses on the links between central government and the education system, and then, over a hundred pages, works systematically and chronologically from the nature of the legacy left by nineteenth-century administrators and officials through to the interventionism of the 1980s. The introductory chapter on the nineteenth-century legacy is perhaps one of the most persuasive in the book, showing how the comparative reticence of central government to direct and control the education system was linked to the lack of a strong central administration. In this situation it was relatively easy for a widespread acceptance that much educational provision should and could be voluntary in nature to be handed down to the twentieth century, and for the term "National Education" to be taken up without any implication of equality for different sexes or for those children from differing social backgrounds and classes.