SUMMARY

The next edition of the Problems of Etnomusicology collection is launching a new specialized series of works in the field of melogeography – the area, where the objective laws of the ethnic music spatial spreading is studied by way of mapping. This purpose has conditioned the collection's special format, the substantial part of which is sixty five maps of the areas where the East Slavonic folk music phenomena in point are spread. The enclosed DVD contains fragments of the archival audio collection, samples of search data bases, audio, photo and video materials.

Discussions on the ways of creating an Atlas of folk music dialects similar to the samples of numerous languages atlases, have been held for several decades by now. One of the first scientists to distinctly voice this problem that had been outlined by Climent Kvitka in late 1930s, was Volodymyr Hoshovs'kyj. At the Soviet times this range of problems was worked out on the East-Slavonic ground by joint efforts of Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian scientists. During 1990 - 2000s there appeared a number of publications with the following subtitle: "To be used for compiling the atlas ...". In Ukraine the melogeographic investigations from early 1990s were mainly enhanced by the professor of Lviv music academy Bohdan Lukaniuk, who consistently directed his colleagues' work onto the geographic study of the areas of so called "west ground" of Ukraine.

During the past decade the practical experience of mapping explorations has been also accumulated. The articles illustrated with maps became quite common in the collections by Kyiv and Lviv ethnomusicologists¹.

By initiating a new series of scientific works under the heading of "Slavonic melo-

geography", the editor wanted to bring together the dissipated (locally, theoretically, methodically) efforts of separate researchers in one edition illustrated with colour maps, to make the power of this direction more evident. In order to make local melogeographic researches serve the common cause, works by representatives of various schools of East Slavia (Kyiv, Lviv, as well as Moscow - those ones, who work in the frontier area of the Old Slavic region of Smolensk) were joined under one cover. In the nearest future we would like to get involved in this project the researchers of marginal Ukrainian areas - Beresteyshchyna, Lemkivshchyna, Kuban', Voronezh district, as well as Byelorussia, Poland, and neighbouring Russian regions (Pskov, Briansk, Kursk).

In conclusion I would like to cordially thank professor Bohdan Lukaniuk for his long-term scientific methodological help, explanations of complicated questions of interethnic history and melogenetics, and express my kind disposition to all colleagues for their devotion to work under the existing not easy conditions, in which contemporary classical scholars have to do their job, and wish us all to continue the cooperation we have started, in order to reach those strategic objectives which have been already reached by linguists and ethnolinguists in their analogous efforts.

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¹ See the *Problems of Ethnomusicology, Ethnomusic* series.