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UKRAINIAN PRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN: ORIGIN, FORMATION STAGES, SOURCES, FIRST MAGAZINES

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For the first time the subject of the study is the origin of Ukrainian press and books, preconditions for their appearance and stages of development in Great Britain. The sources of the study are such funds as: Taras Shevchenko's library-archive funds of the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain, The Ukrainian Publishing Union, Archive of the Ukrainian Press Bureau, located in the Polish Institute of London and British National Library (The British Library) in London, worked out during the author's internship in London, 2016.

The specifics of Ukrainian emigration in the UK is substantiated, and on this basis, presented author's conception of the major stages appearance and development periodization of the main Ukrainian centers in this country. According to the chronology, the following stages are singled out. 1902–1908: activity of the first Ukrainian colony in Manchester. 1919–1921: activity of Ukrainian diplomacy mission in London. 1930–1939 — activity of Ukrainian press bureau in London. 1940–1945: arrival of thousands of Ukrainian descent soldiers from the Canadian and Polish military formations of the anti-Hitler coalition countries. May-June 1947: arrival of former SS "Galicia" division soldiers-prisoners of war from Italian war camps "Rimini" and "Belaria". 1941–1949: arrival of Ukrainian wanderers-migrants from the so-called DP camps.

It is proved that the first printed periodical of Ukrainians in the UK was an English-language bulletin of Ukrainian diplomacy mission in London "The Ukraine". The second English periodical printed body with a clearly defined Ukrainian trace was "The Bulletin" of The Ukrainian Press Bureau.

The research details about the first Ukrainian newspaper in London "Nash Klych" ("Our Call"). In January 1947, this newspaper was renamed into "Ukrainska Dumka" ("Ukrainian Thought") which became the organ of the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain.

It is substantiated the reason for appearance in August 1947 of an alternative to "Nash Klych" and "Ukrainska Dumka", magazine of Ukrainians in Great Britain "Ukrainskyi Klych". Its main task was to promote the ideas of the Ukrainian national liberation movement and Ukrainian nationalism. On the basis of this newspaper, the magazine «Vyzvolnyi Shliakh» (Liberation Way) will be founded later and also in London will be registered another public institution of Ukrainians — Ukrainian Publishing Union.

The author analyzes organizational principles of formation, program principles and problems of these first, at the territory of Great Britain, Ukrainian-language newspapers.

Key words: the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain, Ukrainian emigration, Ukrainian-language magazines, bulletin "The Ukraine", magazines "Nash Klych", "Ukrainskyi Klych", "Ukrainska Dumka", Ukrainian Publishing Union in London.

УКРАЇНСЬКА ПРЕСА У ВЕЛИКІЙ БРИТАНІЇ: ВИТОКИ, ЕТАПИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ, ДЖЕРЕЛА ЖИВЛЕННЯ, ПЕРШІ ЧАСОПИСИ

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Уперше предметом дослідження стали витoki української преси і книги, передумови їх виникнення та етапи розвою у Великій Британії. Джерельною базою дослідження слугували фонди: бібліотеки-архіву ім. Тараса Шевченка Союзу Українців у Великій Британії; Української Видавничої Спільки; Архіву Українського пресового бюро, що знаходиться в Польському Інституті Лондона та Британської Національної Бібліотеки (British Library) в Лондоні, опрацьовані автором під час наукового стажування в Лондоні 2016 року.

Обґрунтовано специфіку української еміграції у Великій Британії і на цій основі подана авторська концепція періодизації основних етапів появи та розвою головних українських осередків у цій країні. За хронологією виділена такі етапи. 1902–1908: діяльність першої української колонії в Мачестері. 1919–1921: діяльність Української дипломатичної місії в Лондоні. 1930–1939 — діяльність Українського пресового бюро в Лондоні. 1940–1945: прибуття тисяч вояків українського походження з канадських та польських військових формувань країн антигітлерівської коаліції. Травень–червень 1947: прибуття колишніх вояків-військовополонених дивізії СС «Галичина» з італійських таборів військовополонених «Ріміні» та «Белярія». 1941–1949: прибуття українських скитальників-переселенців з так званих таборів Ді-Пі.

Доведено, що першим друкованим періодичним виданням українців на теренах Великої Британії був англомовний бюлетень Української дипломатичної місії в Лондоні «The Ukraine». Другим англомовним періодичним друкованим органом із чітко вираженим українським слідом був «The Bulletin» Українського пресового Бюро.

Детально йдеться про першу українськомовну газету в Лондоні «Наш Клич». У січні 1947 року ця газета була перейменована в «Українську Думку», що стала органом Союзу Українців у Великій Британії.

Обґрунтовано появу у серпні 1947 року альтернативної «Нашому Кличу» та «Українській Думці» газети українців Великої Британії «Український Клич». Її головним завданням стала пропаганда ідей українського національно-визвольного руху.

Проаналізовано організаційні засади становлення, програмні засади та проблематику цих перших та теренах Великої Британії українськомовних газет.

Ключові слова: Союз Українців у Великій Британії, українська еміграція, українськомовні часописи, бюлетень «The Ukraine», газети «Наш Клич», «Український Клич», «Українська Думка», Українська Видавнича Спілька в Лондоні.

Topic relevance

Continuous and meaningful existence of Ukrainian press and book in the foreign land, now seems as one of still incomprehensible phenomena of the Ukrainian diaspora. Under conditions, when for decades this topic was left out of both foreign and Ukrainian researchers attention, direct creators and participants of this specific press movement have repeatedly attracted attention to it.

Let us pay attention to two remarkable statements on this subject.

Ulas Samchuk, reflecting on the appearance of tens and hundreds Ukrainian-language periodicals and books titles in a foreign land, wrote with faith that in the market of bibliophilia once these editions would be valued worth its weight in gold. And then, a quote from his literary work *"DP Planet"*: "... For the future researcher of Ukrainian journalism and witty writing, it will be difficult to comprehend and understand the missionary power of our haunted from native land typed word without reading it, without passing through our hearts dozens, hundreds of such editions pages".

Ivan Bahrianyi expresses a conscientious opinion: "... Our press, born under the Damocles sword of repatriation... not only has survived and persevered to this day, but has also shown a brilliant ability to grow and develop... And this put a really indomitable example — as the "beggarhood" that came to the West without a penny for the soul can and able to act in such an organized way, to what extent a modern "bolshevists" and "denationalized" by invader person is capable of a mass action".

If adding to this, in the words of the same Samchuk, "full, round, absolute "no" (no table, no chair, no paper, no directory, no library, no archive, no publisher, nor even proofreader), then tireless and assertive affirmation of the group of irrepressible romantics and patriots "yes!" to the Ukrainian printed word in a foreign land, now seems to be a livelier feat not worthily appreciated by its predecessors, and a call to a large part of the indifferent, disappointed, frustrated and spiritually slanderous contemporaries. Both in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

Problem development condition

The historiography of this topic about Great Britain is small enough. Without exaggeration, such a statement equally relates to existing humanitarian studies, both in Ukraine and in the Western world.

In fact, today there are no publications in which it would be indirectly referred to the origin, formation and sources of the Ukrainian printed word on the British islands. For example, in the most fundamental publications on the Ukrainian emigration continent comprehension — the ten-volume *"Encyclopedia of Ukraine"* (1955–1984), Peter Kardash and Serhii Kot's book-album *"Ukrainians in the World"* (Kardash, & Kot, 1995), reviewing slogans are devoted to Great Britain, where in the local Ukrainians achievements list is mentioned only some periodicals or publishing houses.

The UK is absent in materials collected to the second book “Ukrainian emigration” by Symon Narizhnyi (1999).

British researcher in the history of Ukrainians organized life in the UK, R. Kravets, in a series of publications contained on the pages of London paper “Ukrainska Dumka”, as well as in other diaspora publications, mentions a number of magazines and names of their creators — publicists and writers (Kravets, 1994, 54–55). However, the publications of this author do not refer separately to any organizational or problematic-thematic aspects of these periodical print bodies activities.

Information about Ukrainian press and book publishing is usually absent in the works of contemporary Ukrainian authors, devoted to the scientific study of the essence and problems of Ukrainian diaspora in general or on certain spheres of its activities, such as V. Zastavnyi (1991), V. Troshchynskyi, and A. Shevchenko (1999), M. Paliyenko (2008).

Review stories on the Ukrainian settlements current state in Great Britain are devoted to a small volume (140 pages) collection of essays by Lviv writer Yuri Pokalchuk (1999). Here, in a separate essay is mentioned about the foundation of first periodicals and the establishment of the book publication process. Nonetheless, the information has generalized nature, besides, its value is offset by the lack of any references in the text and it is unknown where the facts were taken from.

N. Sidorenko (1999; 2001; 2016) was one of the lone Ukrainian researchers in this topic. In particular, she wrote about the sources of information connections between Ukraine and Great Britain, as well as about Ukrainian informational bulletins and leaflets.

The author of the monography “Ukrainian book and press in Italy” tells about the beginning of journalistic and book publishing activity of former soldiers of the First Ukrainian Division of Ukrainian National Army, who, after moving from Italy to Great Britain, continued that case here (Ty-moshyk, 2015).

The objectives of this scientific research are:

- to substantiate the specifics of Ukrainian emigration in the UK;
- to find out origins, formation stages and sources;
- to describe the first Ukrainian-language magazines that arose after the end of the World War.

The source base is Taras Shevchenko’s library-archive funds of the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain, The Ukrainian Publishing Union and National Library (The British Library) in London, worked out during the author’s internship in London, in March/April 2016.

Basic material presentation

The study of the origins, organizational factors, typology and topics of the first periodicals and book editions of Ukrainians in Great Britain requires status assessment and specificity of Ukrainian emigration in this

separately located Western European country. It should be emphasized that a special study on this issue has still not been carried out.

The first attempts to comprehend this phenomenon belong to the direct creators of Ukrainian bulletins, newspapers and calendars, which were published here by Ukrainians in both English and Ukrainian languages in the 1930–40's of the XX century ("Ukrainske biuro", 1931–1939; "Ukrainske zorhanizovane", 1949; Vilkhovyi, 1946).

In the rather short list of publications on the history of Ukrainians in the UK, most of the emphasis is made on two aspects of this issue.

1. Ukrainian emigration in the British Isles is one of the youngest migratory formations in Europe, which was the result of mass and forced withdrawal of Ukrainians from their native lands during World War II.

2. A specific feature of this emigration is that from the very beginning it had a political dimension: The Soviet Ukraine was mostly left by educated, nationally conscious young Ukrainians, mostly men who directly or indirectly resisted the totalitarian methods of social life organizing in Ukrainian territories imposed by Moscow.

Typically, the periodization of this emigration is divided into three waves, which were prompted by the end of World War II.

However, in the history of Ukrainians in the UK there are clearly defined several episodes that give grounds to postpone the time limits of our compatriots presence in these areas much earlier. And not only presence but also active participation in the material, cultural-spiritual and informational spheres.

Thus, if we take as a basis the chronological limits of the Ukrainian community appearance and development on the British islands, then the picture schematically will look like this.

1902–1908

The founding of the first Ukrainian colony in Manchester. It was based on about 30 peasant displaced families from the Galician Zolochiv district. An indication of this fact is that it is a historical gap before World War I, when the national consciousness of a significant part of Ukrainians was still spared. Still no Sichovs (Legion of Sich Riflemen), Plastans (members of Plast National Scout Organization), Ounivtsi (members of Ukrainian Nationalists Organization) and other adherents of national spirit have appeared on the Ukrainian horizon.

As a rule, this limited group of Ukrainians would quickly get lost in the multinational workers melting pot of a large industrial English city and gradually became more denationalized. But instead, everything went in. Despite the fact that they worked in various craft workshops, community members settled beside each other, spent free time together — praying in their native language, singing, reading the "old-fashioned" books brought with them. Subsequently, they acquired the first joint property — a spa-

cious house, which was named Ukrainian. It was equipped with a chapel, a reading room and a buffet. The authoritative spiritual leaders in Galicia soon got to know about devout, organized and nationally conscious first Ukrainians in the foggy Albion.

It will be a little more than thirty years after the initiative of Ukrainians in Manchester and Ukrainian houses will start appearing one after another in England, Scotland, and Wallis.

The first Ukrainian community in Manchester will later be associated with the productive activities of the “Ukrainian Relief Committee in the UK” and other Ukrainians major actions.

1919–1921. Activity of the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in London, which represented the Government of the Ukrainian People’s Republic.

According to the decision of the UNR government, the state of the mission should consist of 10 people. The mission arrived in London in May, 1919 and its first head was Mykola Stakhovskyi. Two tasks were assigned to the mission: a) to urge the British government to recognize the Ukrainian republic; b) to inform the British Isles community about the real state of affairs in Ukraine (Krawec, 2016).

The British Library has kept rare copies of the first Ukrainian printed periodical body in the UK — a weekly bulletin of the diplomatic mission “The Ukraine”, which remains virtually unexplored.

1930–1939. Activity of the Ukrainian press bureau in the British capital.

The founder and sponsor of this specific informational Ukrainian cell was the newcomer from Galicia Yakiv Makogin.

Emigrating at the end of the XIX century to the USA, this Ukrainian-American public-political figure was in the military service there during 1905–1921. Moving in the early 30’s of the XX century to London, at his own expense founded the Bureau, whose main task was to inform the British public, especially political and parliamentary establishment, on the Ukrainian issue. Over the years, the Bureau issued the English-language “*The Bulletin*”, a series of brochures, and distributed its materials to addresses of the UK political and public figures, as well as Switzerland and the Czech Republic, where its representations were active. The Ukrainian press bureau in London also provided various informational materials for the edition of Ukrainian-language newspapers in the emigration. His work was ambiguously interpreted by various circles of Ukrainian emigration (“Ukrainske presove”, 1980; «Presove biuro», 1935).

As the author of these lines found new, still unknown documents about the activities of the Ukrainian press bureau in London, this unidentified page of Ukrainian emigration needs a separate publication.

Manchester’s Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian press bureau in London have left, albeit insignificant, but prominent and important for the history of Ukrainians in Great Britain results of material, spiritual, cultural

and informational activities with a well-defined Ukrainian trace.

The pace, scales and content of such an organization were directly influenced by three waves of Ukrainian emigration that took place in such tangent to each other time intervals. Let us emphasize these waves.

1940–1945. Arrival of thousands of Ukrainian-origin soldiers from Canadian and Polish military formations who fought against Nazi Germany as a part of anti-Hitler coalition.

The most active representatives of this wave were the initiators of establishing in August, 1945, the first community-cultural organization in the territory of this country — *Union of the Ukrainians in Great Britain* (abbreviated as “UUinB”) and holding the first organizational congress of this organization in Edinburgh on January 19–20, 1946.

May–June 1947. Arrival of the SS “Galicia” division former soldiers, which was renamed the First division of the Ukrainian National Army (UNA) on 3 October, 1944.

As is known, after a two-year stay of prisoners-of-war under the British troops protection in Italian camps “Rimini” and “Belaria”, the decision of Western European countries leaders was to transport by ships eight thousands of former Ukrainian soldiers to the British coast with the right to further obtain the citizenship of this country (Tymoshyk, 2015, pp. 115–170).

1941–1949. Arrival of Ukrainian wanderers from the so-called DP camps.

In American and English liberation zones of Western European countries from the fascist regime there were tens of thousands of such wanderers. According to the “Ukrainian Calendar for 1949”, during 1941–1948, the Ukrainian colony in the British Isles grew to 35 thousand people and became one of the largest “national communities” on these islands (“Ukrainske zorhanizovane”, 1949).

It happened so, that the first and second wave emigration representatives had an initiative in establishing the first Ukrainian-language newspapers in the UK. Such were “Nash Klych” (“Our Call”), “Ukrayinskyi Klych” (“Ukrainian Call”) and “Ukrainska Dumka” (“Ukrainian Opinion).

“Nash Klych” as a forerunner of “Ukrainska Dumka”

The first number of “Nash Klych” was released in London on November 18, 1945. The text printed on a typewriter in two columns was placed on six pages of A-4 format and scraped by a tool of a simple printing apparatus that was called in the diaspora a schipiograph, intended for reproduction of several hundred copies from one form. The newspaper’s editor-in-chief was Petro Pihichin. The editorial office was located in London at 218 Susses Gardens, Paddington.

The creators of the first number, without knowing beforehand, what fate would await on their endeavour, simply and convincingly explained the need for this newspaper:

"There were few of us after the end of the war. Our old emigration did not enumerate more than a few hundreds souls. But the war and military blizzard came, scattering us in the world, many of us were brought to the foggy British islands. We came here with different roads. But our roads were very different from those that were followed by the other Ukrainian wanderers that now find themselves in the states of Western Europe. They were settled there in solid groups and in the period of Hitler's Germany collapse, they were in communities.

Here we came as an individual, and lost in strangers, were small creatures of the great sea.

It took a lot of time, since we mutually found ourselves, and saw how many we are. We all live confused around all the corners of these islands. We do not know much about ourselves and about our life in the world... And here suddenly emerged the need for own printed word" ("Yak "Nash Klych"", 1945).

Usually, when creating any reputable print agency, in the first number its founders come up with a thorough actions program that reveals the main components of the editorial policy. But it is not possible to find this on the pages of "*Nash Klych*", because obsessed with the idea of uniting Ukrainian romantics, they had started a new and unfamiliar matter.

Outlines of such a program are viewed only through individual phrases from various publications of the first number:

- a great need for native printed word among Ukrainians in the UK is meant;
- our readers will be informed about all events that associate with our people life;
- articles on current topics will be placed;
- short stories, poems, and so on will be given.

On the fifth page of the publication there is an appeal "To Our Readers", it is noted that this bulletin is intended for all Ukrainians in the United Kingdom and that it is a common rostrum. In the readers call to become active chroniclers of life the following topics were specified:

- to collect materials about Ukrainian life between 1939 and 1945 "for historical and literary purposes";
- to record memories about both occupations (Soviet and Polish) and in a foreign country;
- to note Ukrainian folk songs that arose during the occupation.

At the end of the first year became visible first germs of Ukrainians organizational unification in an organization that for many years will go down in history as the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain. And “*Nash Klych*” will naturally become the official voice of this organization. In the number of December 12, the editorial program is also specified by the following four new specific tasks:

1. To hold in existence and, as soon as possible, rebuild our newborn organization.
2. To unify as many supporters as possible.
3. To help, at least partly, our native sisters, brothers and children, who as a result of the war were outside of their native land.
4. To bring the truth to the world about Ukraine, about Ukrainian people, its struggle for independence, maturity to self-determination and love to freedom.

Exactly a year later, this same newspaper in the “One year of labor” newspaper informed readers that the task — to carry the native word in the widest range of compatriots in a foreign country — was successfully completed. The unifying meaning of this newspaper for the creation of the Ukrainian community in a foreign country in this article reads as follows: “*Nash Klych*” passed from hand to hand, did a great job in uniting confused among strangers Ukrainian soldiers”.

Indeed, the newspaper circulation had increased — from 200–500 copies to 1500 in October 1946.

We briefly note the evolution of the first Ukrainian in the content and language magazine in Britain — from the primitive, faceless, typewritten version to the full-blown newspaper edition, which is printed by a photographic technique.

First of all, artistic and technical design had undergone changes. Due to the fact that the talented painter T. Stalnychuk worked closely with the editorial board, from the first numbers there began to appear plot rubrics, titles, and later, portraits of Ukrainian national figures such as Taras Shevchenko, Lesya Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, hetman Ivan Mazepa. From April 1946, photos regularly appeared on the pages of the newspaper. The first photos in the newspaper were the choir of Ukrainians in embroidered national shirts from German settlers camp “Coringe” (issue from April, 21) and participants of the joint Easter cake blessing, according to Ukrainian rite in Manchester (issue from May 30).

According to Western press, “*Nash Klych*” began to practice the release of tabs or applications to the regular numbers. Significant in this regard was a vivid addition to the 2nd issue of 1946, which provided a detailed report on the work of the First Organizing Congress of the “Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain”, which took place on 11–12 January, 1946, in Edinburgh.

The creators of the newspaper understood that their newspaper was almost the only source of information for Ukrainians-fugitives. So, they involuntarily took over the function of high-profile and socially significant actions organizer.

The first such action was the coordination for family members, relatives and friends search of our compatriots. The editorial staff collected readers' requests and published them as separate selection on the pages, transmitted these issues to the "Central Relief Bureau in London", and sent it to the editorial offices of other Ukrainian newspapers in Western Europe.

This was an urgent inception, since more than a dozen of such requests were being sought in the second number. They had despair and hope. Here is an example of some of them:

"Sukhomud Vasyl from Rogatin is looking for a wife Mariia and sons Mykhailo, Mykola. Please write to the address. For the European press, I pray to reprint. (Later, London address is given)»

"Stoliarchuk Petro, a Polish prisoner of war, is searching for his stray brothers: Savka, Pavlo, Stepan and Volodymyr Semeniuk. Volodymyr Semeniuk, Oksent's son, was in Belgium and worked in the mines".

From the same number, the editorial staff began to raise funds for fugitives' aid. A public report on all donations, up to shilling, was given in the following form: "Were donated to the fugitives from the DP-camps": "V. Hazh-1p. 4 sh.; P. Shaw — 10 p.; Vas. and comrade — 2 p. 7 sh.; I. Bash — 5 sh. Together 4 p. 6 sh.»

One of the greatest action of "Nash Klych" was the all-British fundraising for the acquisition of the first joint home for emigrants from Ukraine — the Ukrainian House. After the 2nd congress of the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain, where it was decided to acquire the Ukrainian House in London, the editorial board referred to this topic in every number. Thus, in the number 9 from July 27, 1947 we read the following:

«By the day of July 15, members of the «UUinB" saved a sum of 124 pounds and 10 shillings for the Ukrainian House in London. This is only a tenth of the whole sum. Ukrainians in the UK, members of the "UUinB"! Hurry up to pay your victims. Let's all be one unity! Giving on the Ukrainian House — we give ourselves!».

The next day, the lists of those who donated to this general case took all four pages of the newspaper.

The action “Chocolate for settlers’ children” became impassioned in the Ukrainian environment and one that caused the formation of a sense of mercy and readiness to come and help to unfamiliar compatriots.

Its essence is in the next things. Former Ukrainian soldiers, who during the war were in military units under the British protectorate, received generous food parcels from the government. Among the compulsory foods in these sets were chocolates. Editors have paid attention to this detail in one of their publications in the following way:

“Every week our soldiers receive chocolates in their canteens. Chocolate is a good thing even for an adult. But an adult does not need it for sure. But there is someone who needs this chocolate very much. These are children of our settlers in Europe. Therefore, we throw a call between our soldiers: ALL CHOCOLATE IS FOR CHILDREN. Each soldier can send his chocolate to one settler child. Declare your consent. Send it to the following address: KPR. Theodore Danilov, Alderleigh Camp, Cheshare. From him you will get the address of the child in the occupation zone. This will be “your” child and you will send chocolate to this kid... If you agree to this, do it as quickly as possible” (“Chekoliada – ditiam pereselentsiv”, 1947).

Outside of this brief “Ukrainskyi Klych” overview is the newspaper texts’ problem on selected topics. Here is worthwhile to emphasize that this problem looks varied and quite convincing from the column of the magazine. So, it means deep and comprehensive.

We will highlight the main topics that the editorial board had sought to do systematically.

The first such place is a peculiar chronicle of Ukrainians’ life. The factum statement is carried out in the form of a chronicle – with an unshakable statement: what, where, when? Publications on the subject were presented in the following headings: “In the native lands”, “In the UK”, “In Europe,” “Outside the Ocean.”

It is worth giving a short selection of such messages to feel the spirit of that era, and available professional sense of this magazine creators. And also – to find out facts that Ukrainians in mainland Ukraine still have not knew. Take, for example, the number from December 12, 1945.

In the native lands:

Based on the agreement between Poland and the Soviet Ukraine – Lemkivshchyna, Posyaniya, Kholmshchyna and Pidlyachia with the cities: Sianik, Lisco, Dobromisl, Peremyshl, Yaroslav, Lubachiv and Chesaniv, moved to

Poland. More than 1 million Ukrainians lived there. Poles, who lived east of a confined border should be relocated to Poland.

From Ukrainian lands:

Metropolitan Yosyf Slipyi, all Greek Catholics bishops and hundreds of clergymen were imprisoned.

Hryhoriy Khomyshyn, the bishop of Peremyska diocese, died in the Soviet prison.

According to reports from Canada, Germans shot Ukrainian activists Olena (named Olga) Teliha and Kharytia Kononenko in the time of their occupation in our lands.

In Great Britain:

There are such Ukrainian organizations: 1) Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau (London), whose mission is to help Ukrainian migrants and settlers in Europe. Established by the activities of the Ukrainian-Canadian Relief Fund and the Association of Ukrainian American Relief Committees; 2) Ukrainian Relief Committee in the UK (Manchester). Tasks are similar; 3) Union of Ukrainian Canadian Soldiers; 4) Union of Ukrainians' self-reliance in the UK.

In Europe:

In Germany, occupied by West allies, were organized purely Ukrainian camps for fugitives and settlers. They had their own administration under the protection of British and American elders. In camps, cultural and educational life was developed, primary schools, reading rooms and secondary schools were established. The local German administration delivered food that amount was larger than for Germans.

In Prague, the Soviet authorities shut down all Ukrainian institutions, and their confiscated good was taken to Russia.

Overseas:

At a meeting of the Canadian Parliament, Ukrainian ambassador made a speech in the defense of Ukrainian fugitives. He appealed to the Canadian government to pass on his request to British and American governments and to stop the forced expulsion of our people to Russia. He sought: creation of separate camps for Ukrainian fugitives, creation of assistance committees and broadcasting of Ukrainian radio programs.

Among the leading is the historical theme. Here, the emphasis is made on: the lessons from the Cossacks' history that still have not been learned by Ukrainian people, the responsibility of the state elite for the fate of Ukraine, and the formation of Ukrainian-centricity idea among compatriots.

Indicative in this regard is the column dedicated to Hetman Ivan Mazepa (number from July 27, 1946). In this number were presented Hetman's portrait, created by famous artist — Popovich-Yasat, a biographical note, an autograph of Mazepa's signature, and this rare quote: "Everyone needs

peace, but not the unity... Take a hand, do not let your motherland to suffer more. Let's beat our enemies. Get your guns, pick up sharp sabers. And die for your faith, but fight for the freedom. Let the glory be eternal, and our right is our sabres”.

The topic continuation became analytical articles of V. Vilkhovskiy: “Remember Volodymyr’s Trident glory” (number 10); “You will rule, father, until people live...” – dedicated to I. Kotlyarevskiy anniversary (number 11); “The Last Cossack Petro Doroshenko” (number 12).

The column “Our native language”, paved by Pavlo Vilkhovyi, was permanently “registered” on the sides of the magazine. Taras Shevchenko’s words became an eloquent motto to it “... *I will glorify / That little dumb slaves / I am in the guard around them / I will put the word*”.

From the beginning of this column, the editorial body considered it necessary to remind readers about their language duty to their nation: while learning the language and respecting the laws of the new country, Ukrainians should know and respect their mother tongue. Here is one of the appeals in this question: “*Such people who are, by any reason, ashamed of their mother tongue, do not dare to be among us. Wherever we are, we should talk to each other in our own language. We will not be dishonored, because every cultural nation honors the language of the other nation, and those, who do not do this – these are very uncultured and barbarous nations*”. (number from December 12, 1945).

We find on the magazines’ pages and popularly written statement of Ukrainian language history, and its prohibitions, and its survival stages.

Given that “Nash Klych” was created by the best Ukrainian intellectuals who were attracted to the witty writing (for example, editor V. Pihichin wrote poems), we often encounter poetry and prose on the pages of the magazine. At the beginning, there were mainly the excerpts from Ukrainian literature classics works – Ivan Kotlyarevskiy, Ivan Franko, Lesia Ukrainka, Hryhorii Chuprynka. Afterwards, there began to appear new names – contemporaries from the number of the British Isles settlers, such as Petro Pihichin, Ostap Lisovyk.

Interestingly, that from the first numbers, “Ukrainskyi Klych” often contained materials about the life of captured Ukrainian soldiers in the Italian camp “Rimini”. Thus, in the number from February 24, 1946 we read the following note about unusual life of this camp:

“There is a camp of Ukrainian prisoners in Rimini, Italy, which enumerates for about 10,000 people. During the war, they were mobilized by the Germans and fought on the eastern front.

At first, their life was monotonous, apathy and bloating prevailed. The Soviet workers came to the

camp and urged them to turn to Ukraine... Social life was organized in the camp.

Students began to print the first camp newspaper "Life in the camp". Subsequently, other editions appeared... Camp develops natural talents, nourishes native culture, learns and studies" ("Iz zhyttia", 1946).

It should be noted that publications about «Rimini» camp life were not always positive. Consciously exacerbating the question of the chronic reluctance or Ukrainians inability to unite and for the sake of the great, the main, to reject the secondary, ambitious, editorial body cautioned its compatriots against such cases. Talking with dismay about how separate camp groups managed to ban the celebration of Ukrainian statehood restoration anniversary (the act from June 30, 1941, Lviv), the author of the article "Everything is not all right in the Rimini Camp" emphasizes: "In the name of national requirements, we must abandon our personal or party views and not to sow discord" (number from August 25, 1946).

At that time, neither Ukrainian Londoners nor Ukrainian Riminists even did not realize that it would take some time and experience of "wounded campers" gained during the edition of leaflets and true printed periodicals, would be the forerunner of Ukrainians marked revival of press and book publishing activity in London and other cities of the country.

History measured a little more than one year for "Nash Klych" — from November 18, 1945 to January 12, 1947.

By the end of 1946 it was published as a monthly (18 numbers). In the latest number of 1946 (number from December 29), the editorial board told readers about the transition to a weekly issue. With this name there were two more numbers — January 7 and January 12, 1947. The issue from January 12 was the latest in the short history of this newspaper.

Thus, from the first number appearance (November 18, 1945) to the last (January 12, 1947), the world saw 18 numbers of "Nash Klych" (2 — 1945, 14 — 1946, 2 — 1947) ("Nashe sote", 1949).

On February 9, 1947, the first number of the new Ukrainian newspaper "Ukrainska Dumka" was published. This particular newspaper was destined for many years to become the only authoritative all-Ukrainian weekly on the territory of Great Britain.

The prerequisites for the new edition appearance were as follows:

- Arrival of Ukrainian emigrants' third largest group from Rimini to the UK's territory.
- The unification of two Ukrainian organizations — Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau in London (CURB) and the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain (UUinB).
- UUinB strengthening and its activity extending to all areas of the country.

- Attempts of certain Ukrainians' groups to establish new periodical printed organs (the appearance of newspaper "Ukrainskyi Klych").
- At that time, a lone printed Ukrainian periodical should have an adjective "Ukrainian".

On August 22, 1947, a new newspaper with the title "Ukrainskyi Klych" (A-3 format for 4 columns) was published in London. Its publisher was the newly released publishing house "Osнова" ("Basis").

Editorial board of "Ukrainska Dumka" sharply responded to the appearance of the new Ukrainian newspaper. "Otamanium was and is a curse of Ukrainian social life, — such words were proclaimed in this newspaper's number from August 3, 1947. — A manifestation of this otamanium is the appearance of "Ukrainskyi Klych". That is why we cannot congratulate the appearance of this newspaper in Ukrainian language on our territories, as it should normally be done».

In 2016, author of these lines found still unknown copies of this magazine in the archive of Ukrainian Publishing Union and they give grounds to talk about others, different from "Nash Klych" editorial board opinion, pre-conditions for the creation of a new Ukrainian-language newspaper on the UK's territory, as well as the reasons for its existence.

A sticking point of public movement

The appearance of "Ukrainskyi Klych" first issue formally showed that in the Ukrainian emigration environment of Great Britain at the beginning of its organization, for the first time, appeared a real sticking point. It was about finding a joint community response on one painful question:

- Which should be the very first duties of emigration to forcibly abandoned Motherland, where after the end of World War II Moscow approves its orders with a new force?

Non-consistency in the responses testified the existence of two approaches — moderate and radical.

The first approach was followed by representatives of the so-called senior emigration. Their group was formed mostly by Canadian Ukrainians who fought within Canadian armed forces on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition. The arguments of their position: the case of Russian Bolshevism overthrow in Ukraine no longer has any prospect; we have suffered enough and any political activity that splits the forces within the community and leads to conflicts with the authorities of the new settlement is already inappropriate.

The group of *second approach* followers (called the newcomers) consisted of "Galicia" Division yesterday's soldiers, who organized were moved to the British Isles in 1945 and 1947 in two large groups. One group consisted of two young Ukrainians battalions (up to a thousand people) who were on the Normandy war front in an alien France. Another, more numerous (up to eight thousand people) consisted of "Galicia" Army part, which, until the First Division of Ukrainian National Army, was repatriated to the English

occupation zone and for the entire two years was placed (until the alliances decision-making to send all to England) in the Italian camps “Rimini” and “Belaria” (Tymoshyk, 2015).

One of the most active public figures in the “old” emigration, the former “Riminian” Stepan Sarakhman, adheres to the same conventional “duality” in social life initiation of Ukrainian emigration in the British Isles. The author of these lines wrote Stepan Sarakhman’s memoirs in November 2016 during the International Scientific and Practical Conference in London, dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain (“Saraman Stepan”, n. d.).

All these several thousands of young men, until recently, had been active participants in the nationwide struggle of Ukrainian people for freedom and independence. They went through the real hell, leading unequal battles on both fronts and losing hundreds and thousands of their foes. From the very beginning, they had a strong desire to gain Ukraine’s independence, to clear their native land from two terrible evils – red communism and brown fascism.

Having survived for long months of captivity humiliations and nervous expectation of their further destiny in a foreign land, they were sure that they would soon return home to resume ongoing struggle for freedom. Therefore, they had a deep conviction that the social work of Ukrainian emigration should be directed, first of all, to help the Motherland, regardless of whether such activity would appeal to the authorities of new country or not. That’s why, they reacted so painfully to the excellent views in this hurtful case for them.

The unambiguous position of the newly arrived British Ukrainians to the elder, moderate compatriots is clearly seen in these words by one of radical wing leaders, Volodymyr Oleskiv:

“Firstly, there was marked transpersonal loyalty against extraneous factors, whether it was Polish headquarters, or British authorities, and in parallel, it was an unreasonable fear of any kind of political activity. They felt skeptical, unfavorable, and even hostile to that time struggle, which was carried out on a large scale in Ukraine against the new Moscow invaders. All this was unclearly abnormal, to a large extent offensive for the newcomers, because their greatest ideals, which became the meaning of their lives, were denied or devalued. Because of this, it often came to the brink of heated discussions and intimidation either privately or on a public forum” (Oleskiv, 1962).

In order to maintain calm in the community and not to prevent the formation of the Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain, as the only emigrants community organization, yesterday's division members did not leave its ranks. Separately from "UUinB", they began to promote the idea of Ukrainian organized nationalism among those who fought with them in battles. There was an opinion to establish a special magazine for this purpose. These division members came up with a good and neutral name for that magazine — "Druh" ("Friend"). At the end of 1946, the first number of magazine was published in several copies. There were several materials on the struggle of OUN-UPA on two fronts.

For a civilized society, all that is done on the basis of democratic principles does not cause opposition or objections to the community. However, as history shows, in Ukrainian realities, though even transplanted into a foreign land everything turned out to the opposite. The reaction of UUinB leadership, in the premises of which several yesterday's divisionists engaged in the editorial preparation of this self-made magazine, did not differ from the reaction of the Bolshevik leaders in Ukraine. Then it is worthwhile to quote V.Oleskiv's words, who was one of this magazine creators:

"This publication has caused a storm among some members of UUinB, and most of all among some Canadian compatriots, as if a serious crime was committed. The Head, B. Panchuk and his staff reacted decisively, and even roughly, throwing out those involved in the publication people, and even completely innocent Dr. D. Dontsov, who had nothing in common with the publication. Somewhat later, for this «crime», though formally, under another pretext, was fired P. Pihichyn, the editor of "Ukrainian Thought".

A perverse misunderstanding with the attempt to publish «Druh» magazine contributed to the fact that from 1947 on the press and publishing field of Ukrainians in Great Britain appears a distinct section with a clear-cut emphasis on ideas propagation of Ukrainian national liberation movement and Ukrainian organized nationalism. Somewhat later, this will lead to the registration in London of another Ukrainians public institution — a company called "Ukrainian Publishing Union" (Ukrainian Publishers Manchester LTD).

Meanwhile, the first sprout of that movement became a new newspaper called "Ukrainskyi Klych".

"Ukrainskyi Klych" as a forerunner of "Vyzvolnyi Shlyakh" ("Liberation Way")

Under the time British laws, the initiative group should have a specific publisher with the list of dealers' surnames, primary authorized capital and the charter of activity, in order to establish a periodical printed body.

So, in the summer of 1947 the publishing house “Osnova” appeared as a limited liability company (Osnova Publishing Company Limited). It was registered at: 3 a, Frederick Mews, London, S.W.I. Later, this address had been changed: 25 a, All Saints Road, London, W.II. The founders of these publishing houses were seven Ukrainians: (former editor of “Nash Klych” P. Pihichin, as well as G. Drabat, I. Bulka, V. Oleskiv, V. Sovinskyi, M. Fulavka, Bohatyrchuk) and one Englishman (Pollard).

The co-directors of the newspaper were P. Pihichin and H. Drabat. At the initial stage its active creator was Irena Zbudovska. Dr. Dmytro Dontsov was invited as the main journalist. The editorship and administration were located at the following address: Osnova Publishing CO., LTD., 25a All Saints Road, London, W. 11.

“Ukrainskyi Klych” was significantly different from its predecessor, “Nash Klysh”, which propagated on a primitive cyclotron. Here immediately began to produce a newspaper with a high print and high-quality illustrations. The newspaper size is A-3 for four columns.

In the first issue (August 22, 1947), we learn the following generalized official information about this new Ukrainian print agency: Ukrainian weekly in the UK, edited by the publishing board, published by the publishing house “Osnova”. Subscription terms: per year — 1 p. 2 sh., half a year — 11 sh., 3 months — 6 sh., single number — 6 pence.

Also there was price for advertisement: small ads — 3 pence per word, one column — 1 pound and 2 shillings.

What was the first issue about?

Appeal to readers is concise — only one column. It contains painful phrases about tens of thousands of immigrants on the Isles, the emigrant’s hard fate and faith in the future. What do refugees need? — asks the author of the preface. And he answers: to realize their own past, to find themselves in uncomfortable circumstances, to unite with common thoughts for the sake of the future. For this reason, in the opinion of the editors, they need to have their own printed body.

“Ukrainskyi Klych” is the first attempt of such magazine that seeks to answer this task. The preface ends with the opinion that Ukrainian press in a foreign country «should occupy the corresponding position among the press of Eastern European nations» and appeals to unification by overshadowed newspaper name: “Be the part of our “Klych”! Please support and help it!»

The fact that the editorial board of new newspaper was created with voluntary goals, with intentions to unite the community, and not to find out group or personal relations in public, confirms the call to readers, which came in the second issue: “We should actively join the Union of Ukrainians in Britain) and support this institution”.

Attempts for mutual struggle

However, as it turned out, leaders' setting of the community opposite wing was quite different.

Certain people began to conduct propaganda work against the publishing house "Osнова" and new newspaper in Ukrainian refugees' camps. And editorial board of "Nash Klych" responded to that problem. In the third issue of Sept. 7, on the first cover there was an appeal from "the Publishing House".

By telling its readers about such inappropriate steps of their opponents, the editorship gave them such an assessment: "By doing so, trying to knock down our publishing house..., these people are harming the whole Ukrainian community. It becomes clear that it is not for the general good, but for their own, hostile to the Ukrainian cause, they are pursuing work, therefore we are warning our readers and supporters about such kind of people" (Part 4. September 14).

The newspaper refers to the «devastating» material of "Nash Klysh" successor — UUinB printed body "Ukrainska Dumka", which on behalf of this organization board signed Panchuk and Bura. In this material, the following allegations were made against "Ukrainskyi Klych":

- the magazine is «anonymous»;
- the authors of the articles resigned by initials;
- foreign, not Ukrainian factors are still situated by the address, which is the seat of the publishing house;
- nobody knows who stands behind the publishing house "Osнова";
- "Ukrainskyi Klych" publication is an "otamania";
- there was no need to start a new magazine, because it did not give anything new.

Interestingly, that in this case, the editorial board also showed correctness, tact, and calmness. The main message of this answer is contained in this paragraph: "One could have hoped for attacks on our Publishing House from the side of hostile to Ukrainians factors, but the struggle of the Ukrainian press by Ukrainians is a very inhospitable manifestation, which has surprised not only us but the whole Ukrainian nation in this country".

The position of the editorial board continued to be based on the main program thesis set out in the first issue of this small group of like-minded people: to express the interests of the whole community and in no case to engage in "newspaper quarrels" on the pages of the magazine. Yet, the opponents' defeat demanded specific explanations. Therefore, these were set out in the following paragraphs:

1. About "foreign elements" in the address of the publishing house: indicated on the pages of the numbers — is the address of the printing house, which prints "Ukrainskyi Klych": and it is the same, where UUinB also prints its various orders.

2. About signatures under the notes. The authors of the articles subscribe with their names, because it was adopted at the beginning in other emigrant newspapers, and also “Ukrainska Dumka” practices this.

3. About the critics. M. Bura signed “for the Directorate of UUinB”. However, most of UUinB members learned about it after the release of the newspaper. This is the best manifestation of “otamania”.

4. The fact that “UK” did not give anything more new than “UD”. This is also false. Because, “Ukrainskyi Klych” worked out with a rebellious action in Ukraine against foreign occupation. This is widely spoken in English, American, German, Polish, Czech, French magazines. Almost every day foreign radio tells about this. However, this theme was avoided by «Ukrainska Dumka».

“Ukrainskyi Klych” – topical themes.

Which topics worried the creators of the magazine?

We will look at a few saved numbers of this unique magazine.

The central place of the first issue first page is a beautiful girl photo with the material title about her «Early Grave» written by Vasyl Oleskiv. This is a storyline about a former active member of one of UPA’s underground divisions in Ukraine, and OUN member Irene Zbudovsku. Once in Germany exile, she organized cultural and educational activities in the camps for Ukrainian prisoners. She came to England among the first volunteers. Knowing languages, she was able to quickly establish relations with English society. Irene became a member of several foreign women’s organizations, where she began to warmly defend the interests of Ukrainian refugee women. Organized the Ukrainian choir, attracted young people to the Plast Union. And in her free time... wrote poems and prose.

At the end of the story about this talented Ukrainian patriot, who had passed away so early and buried alone in a foreign land far from her home, the editorial board publishes her story “Innocent Blood”, the ending of which goes on to the next number...

According to the editorial board opinion, readers need to know their heroes, in order to emulate their best fighting features and, under all circumstances, not to surrender, but to go forward with faith and kindness.

The captured photo of the story heroine was not the only one in the newspaper. Interesting pictures or photos can be found in every number. For example, a reproduction of V. Stadnychuk’s painting “Evening in Vorkuta”, photonics camps where Ukrainians were originally settled.

A selection of materials under the heading, which will become permanent in the future, is filled in such a leitmotif. Its name was borrowed from Oleksandr Dovzhenko’s work, which was subsequently banned by Stalin himself – “Ukraine on fire”. Facts to this collection were chosen from fresh western newspapers, including America and Zalcburger Nahrihten. This is about the battles of UPA units with the Soviet Army between the Prut, the

Danube and the Dniester; about the rebellion against Moscow occupation in Bessarabia; about the death sentence of the military court of Warsaw to 32 UPA members «for belonging to Ukrainian secret organization, which is fighting against Poland and for the creation of Ukrainian government on the territory of Poland»; that there are 14,870 political prisoners in the Soviet concentration camps.

Foreign newspapers surveys began to appear more frequently, where in various contexts were references to Ukraine and Ukrainian affairs. Mostly, such reviews-chronicles were placed under the headings «From foreign newspapers» and «Voices of English press».

From the end of September, the second heading becomes the leading one. Its content shows that the editor was a person who knew English well and searched carefully in the various British press all that was related to the topic «Ukrainian question», and prepared interesting reports for «UK». In these reports, a part of the material concerned events in Ukraine, and the other part was about the events connected with Ukrainian emigrants arrangement in the UK.

Here's how this information was provided to the Ukrainian reader in the compilation «About Ukraine and Ukrainians» (text stylistics is saved):

«Glasgow Herald» announces the harvest threat in Ukraine, especially for sugar beets.

«Gloucester Journal» announces that up to 5 thousand Ukrainians and Balts from the American strip of Germany must come to England and work in the cotton factories of Lancashire and Yorkshire».

A separate thematic direction was formed in the materials of the rubric «Ukrainians in Great Britain».

One cannot ignore the article on two columns by D. Shaldyi «To get organized» (number 4). Taking into account the increase in the number of Ukrainians in England, the author emphasizes, that community must be responsible to a number of urgent questions. Among them are the most important ones: creation of Ukrainian environment in a foreign country through unification around public organizations, showing ourselves to foreigners as representatives of a self-sufficient and cultural nation, fulfillment of holy duty to Motherland.

According to the author, such duties can only be performed when we will unite in one strong Ukrainian community in England. And for this purpose, it is necessary to develop national institutions, establishments, centers, circles and societies that have rewarded themselves on the native lands (Prosvita, Sich, Plast). This is what kept from frustration, spiritual degradation and despair thousands of young boys and men from «Halychyna» Divi-

sion. For months, these men waited for the judgment of civilized Europe in tent camps under the scorching sun of Italy in Rimini and Ballyaria. Here, in a new place, a network of educational, cultural, religious and publishing centers should be built up.

The article mentions about the importance of preventing internal strife and conflicts: «In the development of our social life in England, all internal misunderstandings on the basis of origin, ideology or partyhood must be rejected. We must take an example from the British who are able to respect views and convictions of each person, and primarily care for themselves as a nation and a state. Only such an approach — cultural and intelligent — can be in this issue solving.

The logical continuation of the topic is seen in the article by Vasyl Shavarskyi «Hello to you, English land» (number 5). These excited lines are about the feelings and expectations of Ukrainian emigrant who stepped first on English land from the ship. The author is convinced that compatriots who came here earlier are called to help the newcomers to settle here. The latter do not have to fold their hands. And it is better to approve themselves before the foreigners and compatriots.

Let's pay attention to the end of the article: «Hello, free English land! We came to you as workers, but we believe that we will step as the flag bearers of democracy, to shut up the flamboyant flag and freedom where millions of people are waiting for their torment!»

Therefore, the majority of Ukrainian emigrants believed that they had come here for a while and should return to their Motherland as soon as certain conditions arise.

It is interesting to read today, in more than sixty years, a dry newspaper chronicle, which looks at the life of Ukrainians during the first months of their stay in a foreign country in all its dimensions — at work, at home, in the community. These stingy lines give you a sense of the epoch pulse that has gone away, but which has tempered our compatriots, affirmed them, do not give an opportunity to assimilate or get lost in a strange environment.

Here are just a few fragments of that chronicle:

«From the Life of Ukrainian Group in the Market Harborough» (Number 1):

In Harborough Camp, densely populated by Ukrainians, cultural and educational work is being actively pursued. An exhibition of embroidered towels and shirts from the native land was organized.

«Ukrainians in Gul» (Number 3):

A lot of Ukrainians arrived in this port city in England, where transport comes from Germany. They live in a transition camp. Ukrainians, together with

Balts, organize a general-camp exhibition of folk craftsmen.

«Let's return the glory of Ukrainian art» (Number 3):

In the Malveri settlement, where Ukrainian camp is located, Ukrainians gave a concert. The choir and dancers performed.

And English-language heading “Our English Column” began with two intentions: to engage in English-speaking circles and help Ukrainians to learn new language. In contrast to “Ukrainska Dumka”, where English lessons were originally provided, here, on two columns were written texts on different topics. For example:

Number 1: Ukrainians — Why are they here?

Number 3: Ukrainian Resistance under German Occupation.

Number 4: Man power and East Europe

Literary topics are primarily represented by the first readers samples. Most of poetic and prose works are penetrated by the desire for the Motherland and patriotic aspirations of the heroes.

A few examples.

Bogdan Zharskyi's poem “The Prayer” is written in the form of an appeal to Virgin Mary, where he asks to return the emigrants “to their lovely land”. Bogdan Bory's poem “Ukraine is turning blue” returns reader to an abandoned distant Motherland. Vsevolod Lyssivych offered the editorial board to evaluate his story «Prison Notebook» and editorial board decided to publish the excerpt from this story with a title: “The meeting”.

Also there appeared first reviews or short announcements for books published in a foreign country. They were printed under the heading “From New Releases”.

Since the publisher of “Ukrainskyi Klych” was the publishing house “Osnova”, it is logical that the editorship became the first chronicler of this publishing house.

From the first issue we learn that “Osnova” had already released the first book. It became “Textbook for English language science”. It “is readily written, embraces the most important rules of English grammar, words and useful explanations”.

Submitting such information in the first issue, the editorial board emphasizes that the main task of all emigrants in England is to learn the language of this country. And this book will help to make first steps in this. Textbook price — 2 sh. and 2 pence, with postal delivery — 7 pence more expensive.

The publishing house took for sale even other publishers' books. The advertisement in the 4th issue of the newspaper contains a list of such books. Interestingly, what was offered to read Ukrainian newcomers?

Here are the first six books that could be obtained at “Osnova” Publishing House:

Vsevolod Lisstovych “Galya” (A story about UPA struggle in Ukrainian lands).

O. Danskyi “I want to live” (samples from German concentration camps).
Tchaikovsky A. “For the sister”. Historical story.

Franco I. «When the beasts were talking». Folk tales.

Here are interesting wreaths from other headings:

From the heading “Personal” (Friend Vitek. We are waiting for you. Your Halindforbe’s friends).

From the heading “Letters to the Editorial Board” (Oleh Khopitetskyi sent a letter to Mrs. Hopitetska. Go to the editorial office).

From the heading “Work” (Three Ukrainian women are looking for the work of housemaid. Refer to the editorial board).

From the heading «Dating» (Lonely Ukrainian artisan, wants to know a conscious young Ukrainian girl who came from Germany).

Conclusions

1. The origins of Ukrainian book and press are an important page in the history of Ukrainians in the UK. However, the theme is not studied at all, neither by separate editions, nor complexly.

2. The main stages of a Ukrainian life appearance and development in the territory of Great Britain should be considered as follows:

1902–1908. The first organized Ukrainian colony in Manchester.

1919–1921. Activity of the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in London, which represented the Government of the Ukrainian People’s Republic.

1930–1939. Activity of the Ukrainian press bureau in London under the leadership of Yakiv Makohyn.

1940–1945. Arrival of thousands of Ukrainian soldiers from Canadian and Polish military formations

May–June 1947. Arrival of the SS “Galicia” division former soldiers, renamed October 3, 1944, to the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army (UNA).

1941–1949. Arrival of Ukrainian wanderers from the so-called DP camps.

3. The first Ukrainian periodical publication in the UK was the English-language bulletin of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission in London “The Ukraine” (from July 1919 to February 1920, 35 numbers were published).

4. The second English-language periodical printed body with a clearly defined Ukrainian trace was “The Bulletin” of the Ukrainian Press Bureau (still known about 62 numbers).

5. The first Ukrainian-language newspapers appeared in London after the end of World War II. Those were: “Nash Klysh” (first number — November 18, 1945), “Ukrainskyi Klych” (first number — August 22, 1947), “Ukrainska Dumka” (since February 9, 1947).

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