

KEEPING A RECORD

Literary Purges in Soviet Ukraine (1930s): A Bio-Bibliography

George S.N. Luckyj

Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
The University of Alberta

in Association with
Ukrainian Famine Research Centre
Toronto, Ontario

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Research Report No. 17 — 1987

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INTRODUCTION

Poets reserve these rights,

Rejecting all others:

To belong to those who are killed,

And not to those who callously kill.

— *Leonid Pervomaisky*

I

More than thirty years ago, when I was working on my Ph.D. dissertation on literary politics in the Soviet Ukraine (1917–34), I became aware of the severe purges of Ukrainian writers in the 1930s. The greater part of my thesis dealt with the imposition of Communist Party controls over literature, leading to the creation of the Union of Soviet Writers in 1932–34. This control was exercised in many different ways, but one method, increasingly used in the 1930s, was brute force. To be sure, repression of literature was practised in Russia before the revolution of 1917. It was, on the whole, mild and has even led some Western critics such as George Steiner to argue rather perversely that “great literature flourishes under political-social repression.”¹ The tsarist oppression of literature pales in comparison with Soviet practices. Indeed, what was done to Ukrainian literature in the 1930s must be seen in the larger context of what came to be known as “the great terror,” or “the Stalinist purges.” Yet the purges of Ukrainian writers tell a separate story, which will be fully told only when and if the archives of the Soviet security police are investigated by future scholars.

The task here is much more modest: it is to provide, with some background, a register of those writers and literary scholars who perished in the purges or who were exiled for a long period or fell silent and were deprived of their livelihood—writing. Various statistics have been published in Ukrainian about the literary purges, which partly

coincided with the man-made famine in 1932–3, in which up to 7 million peasants are reported to have died.² Some reminiscences of those who survived the famine or relatives' accounts of the purged writers are also available. But no record exists of any attempt to bring this entire period of literary mass murder and police intervention in Ukrainian culture to the attention of the English-speaking reader. The task here is to produce a short, factual reference work, incomplete as it must be because of incomplete or unavailable records. The grim statistics are augmented with a selected bibliography. There are separate classifications for those writers who were shot or driven to commit suicide, who perished in the GULAG or fell silent, and for those who, after a period of incarceration and exile, were rehabilitated in the 1950s. Whenever possible, both Soviet and non Soviet sources are used in the accounts of deaths, even if these sources are limited to the official dates of death. The fact that so many, according to the Soviet data, died in the late 1930s or early 1940s is very telling. The repercussions and implications of the purges for those writers who survived, and for the development of Soviet Ukrainian literature in general, will be discussed later in this introduction.

My book,³ in which the valuable Liubchenko Papers were used,⁴ appeared a month before Khrushchev delivered his secret speech to the 20th Party Congress which initiated de-Stalinization and led indirectly to the rehabilitation of some writers, either posthumously or after their release from the GULAG. It was only after 1956 that, stealthily, bit by bit, Soviet studies began to mention the purges and provide some data about them. It is interesting, in this connection, to mention that the book, which partly revealed the purges, but without any details, drew forth violent reaction in the Soviet scholarly press. The prestigious, newly established Russian journal *Voprosy literatury* (Problems of Literature) launched a broadside against my book in the October issue of 1957.⁵ The reviewer set the tone for other Russian and Ukrainian reviews which followed.⁶ It castigated the book for its revelation of the severe Party controls over literature, claiming that the literary organizations which were disbanded

died out and became a thing of the past through the will of history, that they ended their existence as a result of the elimination of classes in our country; as a result of the struggle and victories of Marxist-Leninist thought and of Soviet literature's vanquishing the survivals of bourgeois ideology—individualism and decadence, formalism and vulgar sociology, cosmopolitanism and bourgeois nationalism and as a result of the mass conversion of the intelligentsia to the position of socialism and the Soviet state.⁷

Apart from its Marxist verbiage and its clear suspicion that my book, financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, was an instrument of American propaganda "put forward by Dulles and other ideologists of imperialism aimed at undermining the unity of the socialist camp,"⁸ the review made only one reference to the purges of writers. "As for the violations of socialist legality," it said, "that took place in the past, every unprejudiced person knows that the Soviet government and the Communist Party resolutely condemn them and are abolishing them both in Ukraine and in Russia and in all the other republics of the Soviet Union. Only Luckyj and people like him pretend that

they do not know this.” At the time my book was written there were no “resolute condemnations” of the “violations of socialist legality.” The admission, in the review, that they had indeed occurred, confirmed my findings. The fact of the purges is also mentioned in the no less vituperative Ukrainian review of my book by the leading critic, Leonid Novychenko. It took two years from the appearance of the Russian reviews for the Ukrainians to react. Novychenko, who privately admitted to me later in Kiev that his review was “commissioned,” argued, in reference to the purges, that “as everybody knows, the violations of socialist legality have been condemned, their results corrected and everything has been done to prevent anything like that ever happening again.”¹⁰ Today we can say that not all the violations were condemned (the rehabilitations were very selective), nor were their results corrected (very few of the writers purged in the 1930s have been fully republished). As for the assurance that such abuses would never happen again—since 1972 dozens of Soviet Ukrainian writers have been incarcerated, and some have died in the GULAG. The unwillingness of the Soviet critics to admit police interference in literary affairs (they vehemently deny that the literary debates in the 1920s and 1930s were influenced by police measures) is understandable. However, the stark fact of the disappearance of more than 250 writers during the 1930s refuses to go away.

Western scholarship in the 1950s looked at the Soviet purges in the light of Soviet evidence. Though not all the charges brought against those who were shot or imprisoned were believed, it was widely assumed that Soviet justice operated according to the same rules of evidence as in the West. Only later, again partly owing to Soviet admissions, did it become clear that the Soviet evidence of wrongdoing was mostly fabricated. In the history of Soviet Ukrainian literature two of these cases stand out: the show trial of the members of the “Union for the Liberation of Ukraine” (*Spilka Vyzvolennia Ukrainy*) in 1930 and the execution, in 1934, of 28 persons, among them 12 writers and critics.

The trial of 1930 only touched on literature. The principal defendants in the trial were the well-known literary critics and historians Serhii Iefremov (1876–?) and Andrii Nikovsky (1885–1942), and among the accused was a writer, Liudmyla Starytska-Cherniakhivska (1868–1941). After the trial some writers (e.g., Mykhailo Ivchenko) were accused of having links with the organization. Scholarly consensus in the West holds that the “Union for the Liberation of Ukraine” was a figment of the imagination of the security police and that no such secret revolutionary organization existed. Some maintain, however, that there was an influential grouping of men and women dedicated to the preservation of Ukrainian culture. Official charges that the organization was preparing an uprising and that it was connected to the Petliurist centre in Poland were, in all probability, fabricated. The aim of the show trial was to discredit certain scholarly circles within the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and to serve notice that dissent and opposition would not be tolerated. The accused received differing sentences of internal exile and forced labour. Almost all of them perished in the GULAG. It is interesting that among the “public prosecutors” was the writer Oleksa Slisarenko, who himself fell victim to the purges. The trial was held at the Kharkiv Opera from 9 March to 19 April 1930, and attracted, as was intended, a great deal of publicity. For perhaps the first time the Soviet Ukrainian press vilified Ukrainian literature and scholarship and linked some of its leading representatives to counter-revolution.

The decision of the military court to execute 28 men, among them 12 writers, was undertaken during the trial of 37 people in Kiev between the 13th and 15th of December, 1934. This trial must be seen as a direct repercussion of the murder of Sergei Kirov in Leningrad, on 1 December of that year. As is well known, Kirov's murder, in all likelihood engineered by Stalin himself, was the signal for the beginning of the "great purge" in the USSR that swept hundreds of thousands to their death. A series of quick "trials" was held before military courts throughout the entire Soviet Union at which many sentences of execution were passed. The Ukrainian trial, which was first publicly mentioned on 11 December 1934, came into this category. All 37 accused were charged with "planning terrorist acts against officials of the Soviet government." Most of them (no names mentioned) "came to the USSR through Poland, and some through Romania, intending to conduct a series of terrorist acts on the territory of the USSR." Moreover, "when apprehended, most of the accused (no names given) were in possession of revolvers and hand grenades."¹¹ In the official sentencing the accused were called "terrorist white-guardists" a standard appellation used during the post-Kirov purges.

Of the 12 writers and critics executed 4 were of some prominence: the brilliant essayist and parodist, Kost Burevii, the well-established poets Dmytro Falkivsky and Oleksa Vlyzko and the short-story writer, Hryhorii Kosynka. Another prominent writer of West Ukrainian origin, Antin Krushelnysky, was sentenced to internal exile. Both his sons were shot. Among the lesser known writers were the critics, Mykhailo Lebedynets, Serhii Matiash, Kost Pivnenko, Havrylo Protsenko, Ivan Tereshchenko and Roman Shevchenko. If the charges of "terrorist acts" can be regarded as fabricated, it is difficult to guess what the real crimes of these men were. Among those sentenced, but not to execution, was the prominent poet and translator Vasyl Mysyk who, after serving more than a decade in the GULAG, was released toward the end of the Second World War. He was rehabilitated in 1956 and died in 1983.

These pogroms of 1930 and 1934 were by no means isolated instances of repression, although they remain the only ones to be publicly acknowledged. One American source, based on the recollections of the author, mentions another trial, in 1936, of the "terrorist group of Mykola Zerov,"¹² to which, apparently, the writers Pavlo Fylypovych, Mykhailo Drai-Khmara and Marko Vorony belonged. The Soviet press made no mention of the trial. On the other hand, great prominence was given in the press to a speech by Stalin's new emissary in Ukraine, Pavel Postyshev, made on 10 June 1935. In his speech Postyshev used the designations—"enemies," "the ideologists of the Ukrainian *kulaks*," and "nationalist elements"—in referring to the following writers: Kulish, Vyshnia, Dosvitny, Iefremov, Nikovsky, Zerov, Ivchenko, Starytska-Cherniakhivska, Mohyliansky, Khvylovy, Pidmohyl'ny, and Vlyzko. He even quoted from a "confession" by Vlyzko that he "was introduced into a nationalist organization by Shkurupii and Ialovy."¹³ It can be taken for granted that after being thus singled out these writers were in serious trouble. From a legal point of view the interesting fact is that at no time were these writers charged with writing something criminal (counter-revolutionary) but were rather deviously branded in public speeches or in the press as "enemies of the people," "bourgeois nationalists," etc., thus creating the impression that they were engaged in counter-revolutionary activity apart from their writing. For, indeed, by no stretch of the imagination could their works be called

counter-revolutionary.

The reason why so many writers fell victim to these purges may never be known, since no one can fathom the recesses of Stalin's mind or the politics of the secret police. An educated guess would be that, to the Kremlin, Ukrainian literature represented an obstacle in a drive for uniformity and obedience to Party controls. It was during the relatively liberal era of the 1920s, in the wake of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921, that Ukrainian literature enjoyed some limited freedom of expression. Ukrainian literary life was vibrant with the activities of various groups and organizations such as the Neoclassicists, the Free Academy of Proletarian Literature (VAPLITE), the fellow-travellers gathered in "Link" (*Lanka*), the futurists in *Nova Generatsiia*, and the peasant writers' organization The Plough (*Pluh*). Propelled by the official policy of Ukrainization, these groups fostered lively literary discussions. In the course of them VAPLITE became embroiled in a dispute with the party as to the path Ukrainian literature should follow. The leader of the group, Mykola Khvylovy, demanded in his pamphlets that Ukrainian literature should be oriented toward Western Europe, away from Russia. This enraged not only party officials in Ukraine, but Stalin himself, who, in 1926, in a letter to the Ukrainian party boss, Kaganovich, condemned Khvylovy and his followers.¹⁴ When Stalin consolidated his power in the late 1920s, Ukrainian dissident writers came under great pressure, then were openly hounded in the Soviet press, and finally were purged, one by one, until no opposition remained. In protest against this repression Mykola Khvylovy committed suicide on 13 May 1933 and, a few months later, the prominent Ukrainian communist leader, Mykola Skrypnyk, also took his own life. What followed was an undisguised reign of terror which, in addition to inflicting mass famine on Ukrainian peasants, decimated the Ukrainian intelligentsia and virtually annihilated the entire Soviet Ukrainian government. By 1937 "not one of the 17 members of the Soviet Ukrainian government remained free."¹⁵ The story of the complete subjugation of Soviet Ukraine in the 1930s has been effectively told in English by several scholars¹⁶ and there is no need to repeat it here. What is of interest here, however, is the question of the guilt apportioned by the new masters of Ukraine to Ukrainian writers and literary scholars. Was there anything in their works and activities which was bourgeois-nationalist and counter-revolutionary, as their accusers alleged?

A cursory glance at literary works published prior to the purges reveals the following: ever since the rise of modern Ukrainian literature in the early nineteenth century a national idea had dominated its development. This idea is not to be confused with nationalism. Centuries of oppression, first by Poland and then by Russia produced in the early nineteenth century a movement among Ukrainian intellectuals which sought to assert their national identity through literature. The task of aiding a national rebirth was performed by writers, the most prominent of whom was Taras Shevchenko (1814–61), still revered to this day as a national genius and prophet. Love of one's country (Russian: *rodina*) became more important than love of the fatherland (*otechestvo*). This patriotic feeling was based on the recently discovered heritage of folklore and native history, and was articulated in literary works until, in 1863, and again in 1876, almost all Ukrainian literature was banned by the tsarist *ukaz*. Even then the Ukrainian national culture survived until the revolution of 1905, when censorship was relaxed and the Russian Academy of Sciences granted the Ukrainian language the status of a language, not merely a dialect. The gains for the Ukrainian movement between 1905 and 1917 were

significant. Ukrainian literature was no longer content merely to depict peasant life, but tried to emulate Western literary models. Modernist writers such as Lesia Ukrainka (1817–1913), Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky (1864–1913), Olha Kobylianska (1863–1942), and Vasyi Stefanyk (1871–1936) brought Ukrainian literature into the twentieth century. Although their works often dealt with the life of the peasants, in form they approached the universal trends of European literature. At no time were these writers indifferent to the cultural and political destiny of their country and the greatest of them, Lesia Ukrainka, indeed became a nationalist cult figure. The national ethos of Ukrainian literature, and increasingly of Ukrainian literary scholarship, was clearly evident in 1917, when the revolution broke out.

The Ukrainian revolution of 1917–20 differed radically from the February and October revolutions of 1917 in Russia.¹⁷ It was fought as a war of national liberation, even if the Ukrainian People's Republic, proclaimed in 1918 by the Central Rada, chose at first a form of federation with Russia. On 22 January 1918, pressed by the Russian Red Army from the north and east, the republic issued in Kiev a proclamation of independence. To be sure, the Ukrainian revolutionaries were divided into nationalist, socialist and anarchist camps. No great national leader appeared on the scene who could unite these forces and successfully withstand the Bolshevik onslaught. Yet, in 1918, when the Soviets, having occupied the country, established a Soviet Ukrainian government in Kharkiv, they were forced to acknowledge the strength of Ukrainian national sentiment. Their policies in Ukraine were thus, on the whole, conciliatory. The theoretical basis for this attitude was provided by Lenin, who, in many speeches and comments on Ukraine, tried to enlist Ukrainian support by promising self-determination, cultural freedom and, most important, by regarding Russian chauvinism as a greater evil than Ukrainian.¹⁸ True, Lenin's views reflected tactical considerations, not any genuine sympathy for Ukrainian aspirations.¹⁹ Particularly ominous was one of his last pronouncements on Ukraine, in 1922: "Ukraine is an independent republic and that is very good. But in party matters it sometimes—what is the most polite way to express it?—sidesteps, and we shall have to get at them somehow because the people there are sly, and the Central Committee in Ukraine I won't say deceives, but somehow moves slightly away from us."²⁰ After Lenin's death in 1924, when these "party matters" came to be decided in Moscow by Stalin and others, Ukraine did not fare very well.

However, a prominent role in the power structure of Soviet Ukraine was played, in the 1920s, by indigenous Ukrainian Bolsheviks, like Mykola Skrypnyk, or by the former Ukapisty and Borotbisty (members of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the leftist *Borotba* party) such as Oleksander Shumsky and Vasyi Ellan-Blakytny. The latter was a well known writer and became editor of the government daily *Visti VUTsVK*. Some scholars²¹ speak of this aspect of Soviet Ukrainian reality as a form of national communism, and there is no doubt that these Ukrainian communists were potential "Titoists." The official policy of *korenizatsiia* (indigenization) and Ukrainization helped them to promote a distinctly Ukrainian image, especially in cultural politics. It must also be remembered that the Party had a special interest in advancing Ukrainian culture in order to attract the 10 million Ukrainians in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, where oppressive regimes did not encourage it. Before his death in 1924, Blakytny, who was one of the leaders of the proletarian writers' group "Tempering" (HART), envisaged the creation of an "academy" of proletarian writers.²² After his death VAPLITE became this

type of "elitist" group, to which nearly all the major writers of the day in Kharkiv belonged. They had a charismatic leader in Mykola Khvylovy, a talented short-story writer and pamphleteer. The present writer has told the story of VAPLITE's flowering and sudden demise in two publications.²³ The achievement of this group of writers was considerable in such a short space of time (1925–33). Although the group was disbanded in January 1928, its influence lingered on for several more years, with the publication of a sophisticated journal, *Literaturnyi iarmarok* (The Literary Fair, 1928–30), and the formation of a new literary group, PROLITFRONT (1930). Among the Vaplitians were the leading poets Pavlo Tychyna, Mykola Bazhan and Volodymyr Sosiura; the prose writers Iurii Ianovsky, Mykola Khvylovy, Petro Panch and Oleksa Slisarenko, and the greatest of all Soviet Ukrainian dramatists, Mykola Kulish. The latter was closely associated with the *Berezil* theatre, a group directed by Les Kurbas. Their literary works, while obviously reflecting a new national élan, were not nationalistic in any narrow sense of this term, though some were later branded as showing "bourgeois-nationalist" tendencies. Even the films of Oleksander Dovzhenko, the internationally known director (also a founding member of VAPLITE), were later tarred with that label. But the actual recognition of the national distinctiveness of Ukraine's situation within the USSR does not constitute "bourgeois nationalism." The true explanation of the drive, in the 1930s, against these cultural and government leaders in Ukraine may lie in the intensification of centralist and Russian nationalist tendencies within the Kremlin. Real power always resided in Moscow, not in Kharkiv (Ukraine's capital until 1934), and when it came to ideological battles the Ukrainians were easily purged. The Ukrainian communists who had illusions of power were quickly disposed of. Contrary to Lenin's predictions, Russian chauvinism merely blunted the stirrings of incipient Ukrainian nationalism.

There were many other writers purged who did not belong to VAPLITE. Among them were the members of the small group of Neoclassicists (Mykola Zerov, Mykhailo Drai-Khmara, Pavlo Fylypovych) as well as writers who belonged to Link (Lanka), MARS (Workshop of the Revolutionary Word), the futurist group New Generation (Nova Generatsiia) and Plough (Pluh). All of these, while showing a new pride in their country, were dedicated to pluralist literary trends. The Neoclassicists emulated the French Parnassian poets, cultivated classical forms and were essentially lyrical poets. Their mentor was Mykola Zerov, a distinguished professor of literature and a literary critic. The orientation of the Neoclassicists was clearly pro-Western. They were to some extent associated with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences which, in the 1920s, was still an independent scholarly institution. Among the members of Link, Valeriian Pidmohylny was major novelist of his day as well as a translator of French literature. The least important was the group of peasant writers in the Plough, although some talent from the countryside came up through its ranks. Some writers, in order to avoid arrest, had to become police informers (*seksots*).

An event of unusual importance was the so-called "Literary Discussion" (1925–28) started by Khvylovy, which produced hundreds of articles and pamphlets as well as debates on the contemporary state and future direction of Ukrainian literature.²⁴ It came in the wake of the Party resolution on literature in 1925 in which hegemony was denied to proletarian writers and a great deal of leeway was allowed to so-called "fellow-travellers" or apolitical writers' groups. The literary discussion debated

Khvylovy's attempts to curb the "red enlightenment" (*prosvita*), whether literature should turn to the West, and whether literary judgments should be made on ideological grounds or on artistic merit. The interplay of various aesthetic ideas was clearly at work in the public "dispute" held at the Academy of Sciences on 24 May 1925. Three years later this long-drawn-out debate on revolutionary art, national literature and aesthetic criteria was declared by Skrypnyk to be at an end. So, by Party decree, was the New Economic Policy. Harsher times were ahead with the introduction, in the same year, of the First Five-Year Plan.

The militant measures announced by the Plan in order to transform the USSR into an industrial giant applied also to culture. Five-year plans in art and literature were designed, calls were issued for glorifying "socialist construction" in literature, brigades of writers were formed for special projects and new literary organizations were created to be "the vanguard of literature." In Russia this function was performed by RAPP (Russian Association of Proletarian Writers)²⁵ and in Ukraine by the newly created VUSPP (*Vseukrainska Spilka Proletarskykh Pysmennykiv*—The All-Ukrainian Union of Proletarian Writers). There followed a long period of harassment of established literary groups and writers who would not toe the new Party line. The beginning of the purges of writers as well as of the scholars in the Academy of Sciences dates from the late 1920s. Arrests became more and more frequent, intimidation increased and eventually an entirely new regime was established. In 1932 all Soviet literary organizations were dissolved by party *ukaz*. It was declared that the time had come for the creation of one single Writers' Union of the USSR with branches in the republics with little or no power. That there was considerable passive resistance to the proposed creation of such a union which, as a Soviet trade union, would transform its members into followers of the Party dictates, may be seen from the fact that it took more than two years until it was finally established. It was called into being in August 1934 during the First Congress of Soviet Writers addressed by such Party luminaries as Zhdanov, Bukharin and Radek, and by the new patron saint of Soviet literature, Maxim Gorky. By the time the congress convened and the new obligatory literary doctrine—that of "socialist realism"—was proclaimed, Soviet Ukrainian literature had been decimated by the purges. Among those who survived, but were cowed into submission, paying the terrible price of subscribing to "socialist realism" and renouncing their earlier works, were Tychyna, Rylsky, Bazhan, Ianovsky, Sosiura, Panch and many others. They now praised the Party, wrote panegyrics to Stalin and lauded Russo-Ukrainian friendship. Some of them, quite openly, acknowledged the supremacy of the "elder brother"—Russia. At the same time, in 1937, those (Kulyk, Mykytenko, A. Senchenko) who had helped to purge others were themselves purged. A new, Stalinist era had begun, built on the bones of the crushed writers.

II

Can one provide some statistics of the purges and detect their repercussions on literature? The purpose of this work is, among others, to offer some tentative statistics. It is based on both Soviet data (rehabilitations after 1956) and émigré sources (reports by friends and relatives of those who perished). According to these calculations: a) 24 writers²⁶ were executed or committed suicide under duress; b) 230

writers were incarcerated and/or exiled, sometimes returning still alive; c) 73 writers were rehabilitated (often posthumously) after 1956 and some of their works were republished; d) 60 writers fell silent in the 1930s and occasionally resurfaced in the 1950s; they form a separate category. All in all 314 writers and critics were lost to Ukrainian literature in the 1930s and early 1940s. Of those 236 were writers. Taking into account that according to the bio-bibliographical guide to Soviet Ukrainian literature, published in 1928 by Leites and Yashek,²⁷ 1,087 writers were active in Ukraine, the loss amounted to 33 per cent.²⁸ In terms of figures alone the losses were quite significant, but in terms of literary quality and originality they were devastating. The whole rich spectrum of differing schools and trends disappeared. The survivors were herded into the camp of "socialist realism" whether they wanted to belong to it or not, and nothing innovative or worthwhile appeared in print until the late 1950s and early 1960s. Literary criticism and scholarship were replaced by Marxist-Leninist shibboleths. Some loosening of Party controls occurred during the Second World War when, for a time, Ukrainian patriotism was allowed in order to inspire resistance to the Germans. Immediately after the end of the war strict controls were re-imposed in 1946, with the notorious Zhdanov speech, and stern Party resolutions on literature. It was only after Stalin's death in 1953 that some liberalization took place. By that time most Soviet intellectuals, stifled by Stalinism, were ready to breathe more freely. Among the Ukrainians this feeling was best expressed by the old Vaplitian, Oleksander Dovzhenko, who in his diaries for 24 November 1956 wrote: "Our art is so dull, uninspired, and humdrum primarily because the artists appear cold and indifferent.... The high mental plateau, the loftiness and clarity of an artist's vision, and the profundity of his outlook, formed by thirty-year-old energy, have given way to the indifference and narrow-minded speculations in realism of petty reptiles who lack both ideas and principles."²⁹ Dovzhenko himself initiated the "thaw" in Ukrainian literature by publishing a lyrical autobiographical novel, *Zacharovana Desna* (The Enchanted Desna, 1957). However, it took some time, following the "de-Stalinization" speech by Nikita Khrushchev at the 20th Party Congress in February 1956, before the rehabilitation of purged writers became possible. Once more everyone waited for guidelines from the Party.

When, finally, the new directives were handed down, committees of the Ukrainian Writers' Union were formed to consider individual cases in which "socialist legality" had been abused during the reign of the "personality cult." Frequent reports of individual rehabilitation started to appear in literary journals. Some writers were released from concentration camps. Slowly the difficult process of informing the public about the purges of the past was begun. General knowledge of the purges was widespread, but, as so often in the Soviet Union, was kept hidden. People whose friends and relatives had disappeared kept quiet about it. Very little had been published on the subject in neighbouring Western Ukraine,³⁰ where the Soviet atrocities were widely reported, but no studies of the purges were undertaken. After 1956 Soviet Ukrainian publications began, in obfuscatory and aesopian language, to mention the terrible events of the 1930s. To be sure, the word "terror" was never mentioned and great care was taken to attribute blame for these events usually to the "personality cult" (rarely mentioning Stalin or his henchmen in Ukraine). The entire "rehabilitation operation" was carried out surreptitiously. The details are not without interest.

The first publications in which the purges were mentioned appeared in 1957 in connection with the 40th anniversary of the revolution. *Literaturna hazeta* (Literary Gazette) for 8 August 1957 carried an article by A. Trostianetsky which named several writers who had not been mentioned for the last two decades. Nothing was said about their tragic fate, but mentioning their names was a signal to all that they were now “restored” to the history of Ukrainian literature and to the “golden treasury of socialist culture.” In the same year a new four-volume edition of Ukrainian poetry (*Antolohiia ukrainskoi poezii*) was published in Kiev. Despite the small number of copies (8,000) it also revealed the purges by including in the fourth volume poems by such purged writers as Valeriiian Polishchuk, Geo Shkurupii, Vasyl Bobynsky, Ievhen Pluzhnyk, Ivan Kulyk and others. The biographical notes failed to mention their fate, but Andrii Nedzvidsky (*Vitchyzna*, December 1957) admitted “When the personality cult was dominant, and there was violation of revolutionary legality as far as many writers were concerned, the history of Ukrainian literature, particularly poetry, was artificially impoverished. A whole series (*tsilyi riad*) of talented writers was unjustly expunged from the historico-literary process.... Now this injustice has been corrected and the works of many writers once more join the ranks (*staiut v stroi*).” An even greater admission of the purges is contained in the 438-page reference work published in Kharkiv in 1958: *Khudozhnia literatura vydana na Ukraini za 40 rokiv—1917–57* (Literature Published in Ukraine in the Last 40 Years, 1917–57). It includes 672 names of Soviet Ukrainian writers. Reviewing this book, Bohdan Kravtsiv observes that “it officially confirms the death of 36 purged writers...and documents the creative ‘inactivity’ of 207 Ukrainian writers, who for unreported, but quite well known reasons, ‘fell silent’ between 1926 and 1941.”³¹ In the introduction to the Soviet bibliography Oleh Kylymnyk does not mention the purges but, after attacking Khvylovy and Shumsky, adds ominously that “the Party subjected Shumskism-Khvylovism to devastating criticism and complete annihilation.”³² To those who have mastered the art of reading between the lines this may be sufficient. Of the 36 writers whose dates of death are given as being between 1932 and 1943, 11 are listed as having died in 1942–3. The less sophisticated Soviet reader might naively think that they died fighting at the front. Skepticism and knowledge are required to pierce the euphemisms and twists of Soviet publications. The reliability of this book as a work of reference is also severely undermined by some glaring omissions (Zerov).

Yet, despite the reserve, distortions and incompleteness, the process of revealing, however circumspectly, the ravages suffered by Ukrainian literature in the 1930s continued. In 1959 a small anthology of poetry of the 1920s was published in Kiev, entitled *Iz poezii 20-kh rokiv*, edited, with an introduction, by A.I. Kostenko. It contained a selection of poems by 61 writers, who were provided (with one interesting exception) with very brief biographical end notes. Once again, the dates of death confirmed the purge of 35 poets, 24 of them not appearing in the bibliography published in 1958.

In his introduction Kostenko makes clear that

the publication of this book became possible and urgent after the great historic decision of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Congress has revealed the harmful effects of Stalin's

personality cult, has decisively repudiated all kinds of subjectivist anti-Leninist deviations and moves on the front of cultural construction, particularly in the area of literature and art. The Party has clearly condemned arbitrariness and nihilism in the evaluation of historical events connected with the development of Soviet art and literature and calls for the correction of mistakes committed and for the restoration of truth.³³

He admits that “apart from the names known to mass readers, there were poets who suffered different fates. As a result of life’s circumstances they could not attain and secure an appropriate place in the stormy literary movement.”³⁴ Some of them “had not reached the zenith of creativity because their lives came to an end prematurely (*rano obirvalosia ikh zhyttia*),”³⁵ and others were forced to stop writing poetry altogether. The author is not ready to grant to the 1920s the designation of a “golden age” of Soviet literature, but he attempts to reintroduce some of the forgotten writers to Ukrainian readers. He sketches briefly the various trends in the literature of the 1920s and describes the “rout” of Khvylovy’s followers in VAPLITE as a victory for socialism. The leading role of the Party in conducting the struggle against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and in assisting other writers to correct their “mistakes” is always acknowledged. A careful reader is aware that this “struggle” was, at times, very bloody and that as a result Ukrainian literature became impoverished. This, presumably, rather than any moral qualms, is the reason for the partial rehabilitation of those who perished. The end notes on the writers in this anthology are laconic. Whenever the date of death (in the 1930s and 1940s) is mentioned without any details, one can assume that the writer died in the GULAG. Occasionally, however, the circumstances of death do not preclude incarceration (a writer could be under surveillance or arrest, even if he actually died of tuberculosis). In one instance, that of Volodymyr Svidzinsky, no end note is provided. Was the fact that he was burned alive in a house set on fire during the Soviet retreat from the Germans too horrible even to contemplate? Some dates of death in the anthology differ from those in the 1958 bibliography. In these cases relatives’ reports smuggled to the West seem more reliable than Soviet publications.

In the early 1960s there were definite signs that a decision was taken to emphasize the purges (however quietly) in public. The cue was taken from the secretary of the Ukrainian Writers’ Union, Oles Honchar, who at the third plenary session in 1962 spoke sharply of “those times when deep wounds were sustained by our culture by the physical destruction (*shliakhom fizychnoho vynyshchennia*) of a whole series of talented artists.”³⁶ The process of rehabilitation continued very slowly. The history of Soviet Ukrainian literature (*Istoriia ukrainskoi radianskoi literatury*) published by the Academy of Sciences in Kiev in 1964 referred unequivocally to the purges:

Ukrainian literature suffered great losses as a result of the violations of Soviet legality caused by the personality cult. The thesis dictated by Stalin that allegedly, as the Soviet Union moved forward, the class struggle would grow even sharper throughout the country, ignited a psychosis of political paranoia, and formed the basis of the most brutal violations of socialist legality and mass repression. Without any foundation, a large number of writers was stifled, among them I. Kulyk, I. Mykytenko, B. Kovalenko, Ostap Vyshnia, I. Kyrylenko, H. Epik, M. Irchan, H. Kosynka,

M. Zerov, V. Koriak, M. Kulish, V. Polishchuk, B. Antonenko-Davydovych, V. Bobynsky, O. Vlyzko and others, while their works were taken out of circulation for a long time. The violation of socialist legality and the mass repression of the activists in literature and art caused serious damage to Soviet culture. However, the personality cult, which slowed down the development of Soviet Ukrainian literature, could not stop its forward movement.³⁷

The history, of which 25,000 copies were printed, was the first to refer to the purges less euphemistically, calling them "mass repressions." It also listed 15 prominent writers as victims of the purges. A small sampling, to be sure, but it included some new names (Mykola Zerov, Ostap Vyshnia) without specifying whether the victims were still alive or dead.

Attempts to restore some of the purged writers began during the so-called Khrushchev "thaw" and continued for some time after Khrushchev's fall in 1964. In 1960 a prestigious five-volume bibliography of Ukrainian writers (*Ukrainski pysmennyky: Bio-bibliohrafichny slovnyk*) was started. Volumes IV and V of this dictionary, dealing with the Soviet period, appeared in 1965. They listed and gave data on 536 writers. This small figure, in comparison with more than 1,000 writers given in 1928 by Leites and Iashek, is itself noteworthy. However, the greatest revelation was the fact that 103 writers (or almost 20 per cent of the total) had been purged. The rise of an entirely new generation of writers between 1928 and 1965 did not conceal the terrible losses of the 1930s.

Among those purged writers who were rehabilitated were some major poets. Two of them, Mykola Zerov and Ievhen Pluzhnyk, were re-published in separate editions in 1966. Zerov's volume (*Vybrane*, Kiev, 1966), in 8,000 copies, appeared with an introduction by his former friend and fellow Neoclassicist, Maksym Rylsky. It was fairly representative of Zerov's poetry. Pluzhnyk's volume (*Vybrani poezii*, Kiev, 1966), in 7,500 copies, was more selective, but contained a preface by the luminary of official criticism, Leonid Novychenko. Both prefaces speak euphemistically of the tragic fate that befell these poets. Rylsky wrote that Zerov "would have grown immeasurably, had not tragic circumstances torn him from our ranks at the very zenith of his creative development" (p. 10), while Novychenko insinuated that Pluzhnyk's death in 1936 was due to tuberculosis (p. 7). In fact, after being arrested in December 1934, he died two years later on the Solovetskii Islands.³⁸ Unfortunately, not all the purged writers were re-published. However, now that their names had been restored, they could be discussed. The incompleteness of the rehabilitation process was underlined by the strange continuing silence about what had happened to the victims of the purges, a silence sometimes bordering on obscenity. Sometime in the early 1970s a plaque was unveiled in Kiev to Hryhorii Kosynka, who had been executed in 1934. There was no mention, of course, of his death, apart from the date.

A special case in the history of the rehabilitation process is that of the major Soviet Ukrainian dramatist, Mykola Kulish, who perished in the GULAG in the late 1930s. The process, strangely enough, began in 1955, in New York, with the publication of his three plays, *Narodnii Malakhii* (The People's Malakhii), *Myna Mazailo* and *Patetychna*

sonata (Sonata Pathétique), together with documents, letters and reminiscences by Kulish's widow, who was then living in the United States. It is not impossible that this impressive publication had an effect on Kiev. In 1960, a collection of five of Kulish's plays (omitting his three greatest plays, published in New York) appeared there in a small edition of 2,000 copies. In the introduction to this collection Kulish's career was described as "uneven" and he was accused of "ideological wanderings" and being "under bourgeois-nationalist influences."³⁹ Still, it was decided that at least some of his works were to be republished. Two years later, Natalia Kuziakina published a short monograph on Kulish (*Dramaturh Mykola Kulish*, Kiev, 1962) again in a limited edition of 1,750 copies, attempting to introduce the dramatist to a new generation of Soviet readers. This was followed by Kuziakina's more extensive study, *Piesy Mykoly Kulisha* (The Plays of Mykola Kulish, Kiev, 1970). In 1969 a new collected volume of Kulish's plays and letters (*Pesy, lysty*, Kiev, 1969) appeared (13,000 copies) but without *Narodnii Malakhii* and *Myna Mazailo*. Finally, in 1980, a collection of his plays in Russian translation (*Pesy*, Moscow, 1980) appeared in Moscow including *Patetychna sonata* and *Narodnii Malakhii*, but without *Myna Mazailo*. The latter play, a brilliant comedy on the "Ukrainization" of Ukraine, remained irrevocably banned. Yet considering that after 1960 some of his plays, including *Patetychna sonata*, were performed, the rehabilitation of this dramatist has been slow and painful, but nevertheless effective. Biographical notes on Kulish, while deploring his past "mistakes," tell almost nothing about his death. The Russian edition alone admits that "in 1934 he was arrested."⁴⁰ The dates of his death vary between 1937 and 1942, the most likely being 1937, when he wrote his last letter to his wife from the concentration camp.

A lesser figure, the Neoclassicist poet Mykhailo Drai-Khmara, was republished in 1969 (*Vybrane*, Kiev, 1969). The introduction states laconically that he died on 19 January 1939 in his fiftieth year (p. 6). Drai-Khmara's daughter, Oksana Asher, now living in the United States, has written moving accounts of her father in Ukrainian, French and English,⁴¹ documenting meticulously the suffering he underwent in a concentration camp at Kolyma. Some other major writers (Volodymyr Gzhytsky, Ostap Vyshnia, Myroslav Irchan, Ivan Mykytenko, Oles Dosvitnii, Oleksa Vlyzko) had their works republished, usually in censored form. One writer who was never rehabilitated in the slightest degree was Mykola Khvylovy. His defiance of Moscow and his "national communism" could not be forgiven.⁴² By and large, the selection of those rehabilitated might appear haphazard; in fact, it was carefully planned to exclude those most ideologically opposed to the regime (Khvylovy), those most aesthetically undesirable (Pidmohyl'ny, Semenko), and to restore some semblance of a united "proletarian literature," where those who had committed "mistakes" had now been partially forgiven.

In 1967 the first volume of the new eight-volume history of Ukrainian literature (*Istoriia ukrainskoi literatury*) appeared in Kiev. In 1970 and 1971, when volumes 6 and 7, dealing with Soviet Ukrainian literature, were published, it became clear that a slightly new approach was being adopted toward the purges of the 1930s. No words, however circumspect, were now wasted on describing the decimation of writers. There is only a general mention that this period was "complicated by the circumstances of the personality cult which seriously influenced the development of literature."⁴³ However, the works and ideas of nearly all the writers who had been purged were discussed at length, including those of Khvylovy, who was given 17 pages in volume 6. The

impression created is that there were considerable ideological and aesthetic divergencies in the 1920–30s, but that they were resolved non-violently through the wise intercession of the Party. A more cruel hoax on the memory of those who perished could not be imagined.

Iurii Smolych has a special place in helping to restore to memory the writers of the 1930s. He himself was an active young participant in the literary life of that period. In 1968 he published a volume of memoirs devoted exclusively to the 1920s and 1930s with the telling title *Rozpovid pro nespokii* (A Story of Restlessness, Kiev, 1968). This book, which was warmly received, was followed by two other volumes: *Rozpovid pro nespokii tryvaie* (A Story About Restlessness Continues, Kiev, 1969) and *Rozpovidi pro nespokii nemaie kintsia* (A Story of Restlessness Has No End, Kiev 1972). Like the popular Russian memoirs of Ilia Ehrenburg, Smolych's work helped recreate the atmosphere of the earlier period. Smolych devoted separate chapters to the following purged writers: Kulish, Iohansen, Vyshnia, Irchan, Slisarenko, Dosvitnii, Pidmohylny, and Svidzinsky, but he also wrote at length about VAPLITE and other disbanded literary groups. His novelistic style omits any direct mention of the purges, but many of the writers are recalled as fine and sensitive human beings. No statistics are offered, but the book replenishes the imagination of a forbidden era.

Many similar accounts, though not as full as Smolych's, were published in the West about individual purged writers. They are too numerous to mention and only the publication of individual or complete works is referred to in the bibliography. Often, by their intimate glimpses into lost lives, these personal reminiscences tell more than all the reference works.

With the publication of Smolych's last volume in 1972, the process of rehabilitation of the purged writers came to an end. No significant new data have been published since that date, which happens to coincide with an all-out assault against the Ukrainian dissenters of the 1970s. The mass arrests and deportations came in the wake of the removal of Petro Shelest from his post as secretary of the Ukrainian branch of the Communist Party. How much was the dissent of the 1970s inspired by the rehabilitations? Undoubtedly, the revelations had an impact. This might have been the most important reason for replacing the lid on the literary events of the 1930s.

The recent policy of *glasnost*, initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, promises to bring about the rehabilitation and, more importantly, the publication of the works of some of the writers who perished in the 1930s. It is too soon to judge the progress made on this score. The most recent attempts to rehabilitate Mykola Khvylovy proved unsuccessful. The information provided in this book, however, will serve as a measure of the current rehabilitation process.

III

Purges similar to those in literature and literary scholarship occurred in the theatre, the fine arts, linguistics, history, and music, areas which are outside the scope of this book. Some of those purged were, however, in close contact with the writers.

This was so in the case of the famous director of the *Berezil* theatre, Les Kurbas. A Russian history of Soviet theatre states that "by decision of the ministry of education of 5 October 1933, Kurbas was removed from his post and the theatre's activity was judged to be 'bourgeois-nationalist'...following the positions of Ukrainian nationalism. After Kurbas's removal criticism of his activities was particularly sharp."⁴⁴ As a result many of Kurbas's followers were purged. The Association of Ukrainian Revolutionary Artists (ARMU—*Asotsiatsiia Revoliutsiinoho Mystetstva Ukrainy*) had links with VAPLITE. We read in the history of Ukrainian art, published in 1967, that "a series of personalities in Ukrainian art and architecture (M. Boichuk, S. Nalepynska-Boichuk, V. Sedliar, I. Padalka, I. Shulha, D. Diachenko and others) were repressed and lost their lives (*zahynuly*) as a result of a violation of socialist legality and baseless political accusations."⁴⁵

There were also purges in the sciences. One cannot help concluding that in the 1930s not only the Ukrainian peasantry, but the entire Ukrainian intelligentsia and all who represented Ukrainian culture were cruelly persecuted. As we have seen, the justification for these outrages was most commonly "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism," and the alleged counter-revolutionary activities and tendencies. In Russia similar charges of nationalism (no public mention was made of any executions of Russian writers) were never made and this may explain the lesser severity of the purges there. That the regime was more lenient in Russia than in Ukraine may also be seen from the fact that Nikolai Gumilev, a poet who was shot as a counter-revolutionary in Petrograd in 1921, was rehabilitated in the 1950s, while the Ukrainian Hryhorii Chuprynka, who was executed in the same year as Gumilev, never was.

To what extent were the charges of "bourgeois nationalism" true? If by nationalism is meant national pride and identity then the Ukrainians were guilty of the charge, but so were the Russians. As an emerging nationality, after centuries of oppression, Ukrainians were certainly eager to assert themselves culturally, especially linguistically. On the other hand, nationalism such as this was far removed from any political "integral" nationalism, in which most Ukrainians did not participate. Probably most of the people, following a long tradition, did not object to a federation with Russia, as long as this meant full cultural and some political autonomy. The Soviet charges blurred this important distinction and in attacking everything Ukrainian helped to create an image of national genocide rather than indiscriminate mass terror. These perceptions in Ukraine were strengthened by the fact that the sweeping purges ordered by Moscow were carried out by special Russian emissaries like Postyshev and Khrushchev. Ukrainian communist leaders who had purged literary groups in the early 1930s were themselves purged a few years later, without a single exception. Kostiuik, in a documentary account of the purges, describes the fateful plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Ukraine in 1937 in these words:

When the plenum of the CC CP(B)U convened, Kosior was the first to speak; he introduced the main speaker, Molotov. Molotov delivered a long report, full of accusations against the CC CP(B)U. He reinforced his charges with secret evidence collected by the agents of the Special Security Commission. In short, he declared that the CC CP(B)U had failed in the execution of its duty. He demanded, therefore, a vote of

non-confidence in Kosior, the secretary of the CC; and in Khataevich and Popov, two members of the CC; in Petrovsky, the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Ukrainian SSR; and in the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Liubchenko. Molotov demanded, in addition, that all of them be expelled from the Central Committee, and that Khrushchev be "elected" secretary of the CC CP(B)U.⁴⁶

Astonishingly, the Ukrainian communist leaders failed to submit to Molotov. He then ordered all of them to come to Moscow for consultation. In reply, the Premier of Soviet Ukraine, Panas Liubchenko, committed suicide, and those of his colleagues who went to Moscow were, after the visit, arrested and deported. The Ukrainian Central Committee ceased to exist. "From time to time unknown Party officials, all with Russian names (Starygin, Lunkov, Smirnov, Liubavin, Shpilevoi, Teleshev) came to Ukraine and replaced the Ukrainian party chiefs who had been arrested."⁴⁷ How is one to avoid the impression of an orgy of Russian chauvinism? Yet there are also indications that while Stalin contemplated, and partly executed, genocide in Ukraine (according to Khrushchev's speech in 1956, "the Ukrainians avoided meeting this fate [total deportation] only because there were too many of them and there was no place to which to deport them. Otherwise, he would have deported them also."),⁴⁸ there were more subtle motives at work here. Many of the writers who were destroyed could not conceivably fit the "bourgeois-nationalist" label. But they were trying to steer Ukraine toward Western Europe (Zerov, Khvylovy), or to emulate European high culture (Pidmohylny, Semenko). This ran contrary to the policy of keeping the non-Russian nationalities welded to Russia, allowing them to develop only their popular and folk culture. Today this goal has, to all intents and purposes, been achieved: the non-Russian literatures are virtually unknown outside the Soviet Union; their links with the world are via Moscow. The Kirghiz, Chighiz Aitmatov, knows that in order to be read widely he must write in Russian, and the Ukrainian Vitalii Korotych is known as the author of a Soviet best-seller only through the Russian translation. The next logical step is for everyone to write in Russian.

Strange as Soviet dialectics may be, the grim episode of the Ukrainian writers in the 1930s raises some important questions for Ukrainians. These are connected with their national survival. Obviously, Ukraine survived the purges, but what metabolic changes occurred in the national organism? The fate of Ukrainian literature in this context is very revealing. The purges dealt it a severe blow, changed its entire course, but did not kill it. Not because it was impossible to eradicate all the writers physically, but because the literature itself demonstrated a regenerative vitality left intact by the purges. The very process of regeneration, after 1956, was nurtured by memories and disclosures of the purges. The republication of some banned authors helped those writers entering the field in the 1960s and the Ukrainian dissenters of the 1960s and 1970s recapture some of the earlier richness which stimulated their own work. The collective memory, such a vital element in every literary process, was restored. Even the new pillars of the Soviet establishment (Rylsky, Honchar, Novychenko) helped, as far as they could, to revive past memories and achievements.

The purged writers of the 1930s were unable to resist the juggernaut that crushed them. Sometimes they expressed a presentiment of doom and showed fearlessness toward their inquisitors. How many chose martyrdom in preference to

accommodation and recantation will never be known, but some did. Nearly all heroism in the opposition to Soviet oppression goes unreported, but it does exist and is the more heroic because of its lack of publicity. There is no doubt that when the “thaw” came those who remained alive felt a need to communicate the grim story of the past. Many chose to leave their homeland after the Second World War and emigrated to the new world. Among them were victims and eyewitnesses of the purges. They contributed a great deal to the preservation of the memory of that cruel decade, and many scholarly and journalistic, but moving and personal, accounts have left a record of it for posterity. Among the most notable scholarly achievements here is the publication, in Ukrainian, of the multi-volume *Entsyklopediia ukrainoznavstva* (Ukrainian Encyclopedia, Munich, 1949 ff.) and the English version, *Ukraine, A Concise Encyclopedia* (Toronto, 1963–71) edited by the late V. Kubiiiovych. Among the scholars who contributed literary material to the encyclopedia were Mykola Hlobenko, Bohdan Kravtsiv and Ivan Koshelivets. Much has been done in the West to republish the works of the purged writers and to translate them into English and other languages.

Research done by Ukrainian scholars both in Ukraine and in the diaspora has made the present work possible. Great care has been taken to sift all the data and to remain objective in assigning the purged writers to various categories (explained in detail in the prefatory note). However, there is no absolute certainty that this has always been successful since, after all, access to primary sources was impossible. Yet, if anything, the present study may be too cautious and the losses suffered by Ukrainian literature may have been higher. In any event, a personal ending may match the personal beginning of this introduction. Bohdan Kravtsiv, whose published and unpublished (Harvard University Library) materials have greatly assisted the present author, included in his list of lost writers Ostap Lutsky, the father of the present writer. True, Ostap Lutsky (1883–1941) did, in his youth, write some poetry, but he was never a Soviet poet. He lived in Galicia and as a political leader was arrested in 1939, when the Red Army invaded Poland. He is, therefore, excluded from the register of those who perished, though, in fact, he died in a concentration camp in 1941. He himself would be surprised to see his name on a list of writers, but not on the much longer list of those who perished during what one poet called those “cursed years.”

NOTES

1. George Steiner, “Language under Surveillance: The Writer and the State,” *The New York Times Book Review*, 12 January 1968, p. 36. While Steiner is right about the “West’s liberalities being no guarantor of true creativity,” his ideas, expressed elsewhere, about the benefits which Mandelshtam and Pasternak allegedly derived from Soviet oppression border, dangerously, on Solzhenitsyn’s commendation of the GULAG as the only repository of true inner freedom.
2. See Robert Conquest, *The Harvest of Sorrow: Collectivization and the Terror Famine* (Edmonton, 1986).

3. George S.N. Luckyj, *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917-34* (New York, 1956).
4. The Liubchenko Papers, property of Arkadii Liubchenko, the secretary of VAPLITE, are preserved in Grimsby, Ontario.
5. T. Trifonova, "Pod maskoi nauki," *Voprosy literatury*, October 1957, 251-6.
6. L. Novychenko, "Na pozvakh z istynoiu," *Vitchyzna*, no. 12, 1959; "Ukrainovedenie po-rokfellerovski," *Literaturnaia gazeta*, 4 February 1960; V.R. Shcherbina, "Voprosy razvitiia sotsialisticheskogo realizma v sovetskoii literature," *Issledovaniia po slavianskomu literaturovedeniiu i stilistike* (Moscow, 1960), 305-6.
7. Trifonova, 254. Translation taken from *The Current Digest of the Soviet Press* X, no. 5 (1957): 40.
8. *Ibid.*, 252.
9. *Ibid.*, 254-5.
10. Novychenko, 184.
11. All quotations are taken from the official communiqué, reproduced here from the Russian newspaper, *Krasnoe znamia*. I am indebted to V. Pavlovsky, "Do 50-littia kirovskoho teroru," *Suchasnist*, December 1985, 56-69.
12. Hryhory Kostiuk, *Stalinist Rule in the Ukraine; A Study of the Decade of Mass Terror: 1929-39* (Munich, 1960), 101. One expert on Soviet Ukrainian literature, the late Mykola Hlobenko, warned the author, in a letter of 17 June 1955, not to pay "too much attention" to reports of alleged underground organizations.
13. P. Postyshev, "Puti ukrainskoi sovetskoii literatury," *Pravda*, 10 June 1935.
14. I.V. Stalin, *Sochineniia* (Moscow, 1948), 8: 149-54.
15. Kostiuk, 129.
16. Kostiuk, *op. cit.*; R.S. Sullivant, *Soviet Politics and the Ukraine, 1917-57* (New York, 1962); J.E. Mace, *Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation: National Communism in Soviet Ukraine 1918-1933* (Cambridge, 1983).
17. John Reshetar, *The Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-20* (Princeton, 1953).
18. In his article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians," written in 1914, Lenin deplored Russia's "strangulation of Ukraine," *Sochineniia* (4th edition), 21: 85.

19. See John Reshetar, "Lenin on the Ukraine," *The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Science in the U.S.* 9, no. 1-2 (1961).
20. Lenin, *Sochineniia* (4th ed.), 33: 267.
21. Mace, op. cit.
22. G. Luckyj, *Vaplitianskyi zbirnyk* (Oakville, 1977), 48-9.
23. G. Luckyj, *Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine and Vaplitianskyi zbirnyk*.
24. Myroslav Shkandrij, "Literary Discussion in Soviet Ukraine, 1925-28," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation (Toronto, 1980).
25. See E.J. Brown, *The Proletarian Episode in Russian Literature* (New York, 1953).
26. Including literary critics and scholars.
27. A. Leites and M. Yashek, *Desiat rokiv ukrainskoi literatury* (Kharkiv, 1928).
28. Of the 1087 writers only 350 had published more than four publications, hence the total figure is rather inflated.
29. *Alexander Dovzhenko, The Poet as Filmmaker*, ed. M. Carynnyk (Cambridge, Mass., 1973), 269-70.
30. Cf. Iaroslav Hordynsky, *Literaturna krytyka pidsovetskoï Ukrainy* (Lviv, 1939); S. Nykolyshyn, "Natsionalizm u literaturi SUZ," *Na sluzhbi natsii* (Paris, 1938), 107-40.
31. Bohdan Kravtsiv, *Na bahriianomu koni revoliutsii* (New York, 1960), 11.
32. *Khudozhnia literatura vydana na Ukraini za 40 rokiv—1917-1957* (Kharkiv, 1958), xxi.
33. *Iz poezii 20-kh rokiv* (Kiev, 1959), 7.
34. Ibid., 5.
35. Ibid., 6.
36. *Dnipro*, March, 1962.
37. *Istoriia ukrainskoi radianskoi literatury* (Kiev, 1964), 175.
38. For an eyewitness account of Pluzhnyk's death see Mykola Taiha, "Iak vmer na Solovkakh levhen Pluzhnyk" in Pluzhnyk, *Try zbirky* (Munich, 1979), 241-9.

39. Mykola Kulish, *Piesy* (Kiev, 1960), iv.
40. M. Kulish, *Pesy* (Moscow, 1980), 333.
41. Oksana Draï-Khmara Asher, *Letters from the Gulag: The Life, Letters and Poetry of Michael Draï-Khmara* (New York, 1983). A collection of his poetry was published in New York in 1964.
42. Khvylovy's collected works appeared in North America: Mykola Khvylovyi, *Tvory v piatokh tomakh*, 5 vols. (New York-Baltimore-Toronto, 1978-86). 1978-86).
43. *Istoriia ukrainskoi literatury* (Kiev, 1970), 6: 15.
44. *Istoriia sovetskogo dramaturgicheskogo teatra* (Moscow, 1968), 4: 219.
45. *Istoriia ukrainskoho mystetstva v shesty tomakh* (Kiev, 1967), 5: 24.
46. Kostiuk, 127.
47. Ibid., 131.
48. Nikita S. Khrushchev, *The 'Secret' Speech* (Nottingham, 1976), p. 58.

PREFATORY NOTE

The selected Bio-Bibliographical Guide which forms the bulk of this volume does not provide complete information about the writers. It is intended only to supply bio-bibliographical profiles. Sources are given in acronyms (for keys see the bibliography) or are classed as "unlisted" when information comes from private or incidental published sources. The term "Western Ukraine" refers to that part of Ukraine which, between 1919 and 1939, was a part of Poland. The term "exile" always refers to internal exile plus forced labour (in distant parts of the USSR). Writers are listed under the names they used in literature which, often, were not their real names.

The writers are divided into four distinct categories: I—those who were executed or who committed suicide under duress; II—those who were arrested and/or exiled to perform forced labour; III—those who were rehabilitated (during their lives or posthumously) after 1956 and whose works were, in part, republished; IV—those who ceased to write or publish in the 1930s. Naturally, category III often covers writers in the first two categories. A clear division is made between the first three categories of writers who were purged, and the fourth category, those who fell silent. The evidence for the first two categories comes either from Soviet sources (bibliographies with dates of publications of individual writers as well as dates of their deaths, rehabilitation notices in the Soviet press and other Soviet information) or from émigré data, published and unpublished, by witnesses, friends or relatives of purged writers. There is, therefore, a solid foundation in this investigation.

Among those in category IV there may be some *dubia* (some writers might have died a natural death), but it was felt important not to exclude them because, in reality, probably many more were deterred from writing by the purges of others. The documentation for this category comes mostly from a Soviet source, *Khudozhnia literatura vydana na Ukraini za 40 rokiv* (Kharkiv, 1958), which lists over 200 writers who fell silent in the 1930s. We included only those who had at least 3 publications. This category also embraces some scholars who were forced to leave Ukraine in order to avoid arrest. The all-pervasive effect of terror had to be recorded, even if imperfectly. There is a slight possibility that some writers listed in category II might belong to category IV.

Sometimes data on the purged writers are scanty. If, however, there is adequate information about the fact that they were purged or fell silent, they are included. For, as

Marta Skorupsky wrote (in a letter to the *New York Times*, 6 October 1985), “by leaving them nameless, we deprive them of the only last thing that might have invested their deaths with meaning—the knowledge in the world beyond GULAG that it was they who were killed.” Not necessarily killed, but obliterated from the annals of Ukrainian literature.

The book lists only writers, literary scholars or linguists who also wrote on literature or individual writers. It does not include artists in the related areas of theatre, music, and art, or scholars in the field of history or sociology. Soviet and émigré sources are used side by side, for often they complement each other. Sometimes, in the absence of Soviet data, sources available in the West are the only reliable ones. They come from relatives, friends and witnesses of those purged.

I would like, therefore, to express my deep appreciation for their help in collecting and checking all my data to the following people: the late Bohdan Kravtsiv; Hryhorii Kostiuk, George Shevelov, Iurii Lavrinenko, Valerian Revutsky, Ivan Koshelivets and Vasyl Sokil. Responsibility for the final selection and for the annotations is entirely my own.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Reference Works

- ASUP *Anthology of Soviet Ukrainian Poetry*, Kiev, 1982.
- AU *Arkhivy Ukrainy* (P. Rotach, "Materialy do ukrainskoho biohrafichnoho slovnyka.") Kiev, 1969, no. 1.
- AWK Andrusyshen, C.H. and Watson Kirkconnell, *The Ukrainian Poets, 1189-1962*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1963.
- AZ *Azbukovnyk. Entsyklopediia ukrainskoi literatury*, ed. B. Romanenchuk, Philadelphia, 1966-73, vols. I-II.
- EU *Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva. Slovnykova chastyna*, Munich, 1955ff. 9 vols. published to date. *Ukraine; A Concise Encyclopaedia*, Toronto, 1963, vol. I.
- KHL *Khudozhnia literatura vydana na Ukraini za 40 rokiv (1917-57)*, Kharkiv, 1958, vol. I.
- KLE *Kratkaia literaturnaia entsiklopediia*, Moscow, 1962-78, 9 vols.
- LIA Leites, A. and Iashek, M. *Desiat rokiv ukrainskoi literatury (1917-27)*, Kharkiv, 1928, vol. I.
- PRU *Pysmennyky radianskoi Ukrainy: Bio-bibliohrafichnyy dovidnyk*, ed. O. Kylymnyk and O. Petrovsky, Kiev, 1970.
- UP *Ukrainski pysmennyky: Bio-bibliohrafichnyy slovnyk*, Kiev, 1965, vols. IV, V.
- URE *Ukrainska radianska entsyklopediia*. First edition, Kiev, 1959-68; Second edition 1977-85. Our references are mostly to URES, which provides the fullest coverage of purged writers.

URES *Ukrainskyiadianskyi entsyklopedychnyi slovnyk*, Kiev, 1966–8, 3 vols.

2. Published and Unpublished Annotated Lists of Writers

- BTS Luckyj, G. (ed.) *Before the Storm: Soviet Ukrainian Fiction of the 1920s* (transl. Yu. Tkacz), Ann Arbor, Ardis, 1986.
- KOST Kostiuk, Hryhorii: Letter to the present writer, dated 15 March 1986.
- KR Kravtsiv, Bohdan, "Reiestr znyshchenykh literatoriv, pysmennykiv, lit. krytykiv i literaturoznavtsiv, 1918–49." Unpublished typescript.
- LAVR Lavrinenko, Iurii, "Literatura." Unpublished typescript.
- MIP Slavutych, Yar, *The Muse in Prison*, Jersey City, 1956.
- REV Revutsky, Valerian: Letter to G. Luckyj, 12 January 1986. Contains a list of purged writers, pp. 16–20.
- SLAV Slavutych, Yar, "Russian Communists Practice Genocide on Ukrainian Writers," *The Black Deeds of the Kremlin; A White Book*, Toronto, 1953, 386–401.

3. Secondary Sources

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- "Ukrainian Intellectuals—Victims of Bolshevik Terror," *Ukrainian Review*, no. 4, 1955; nos. 2, 4, 1956.
- Wolyniak, Petro, "The Execution of Writers in December, 1934," *The Black Deeds of the Kremlin; A White Book*, Toronto, 1953, 376-80.

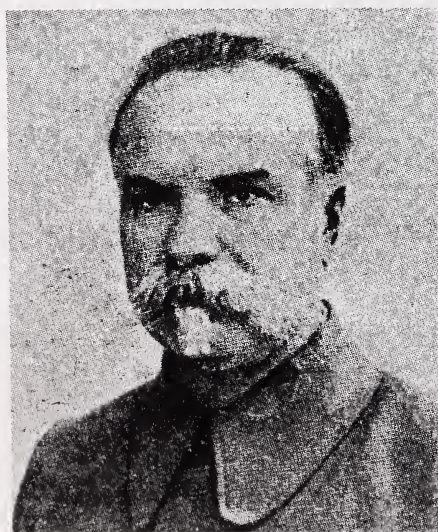
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SELECTED WRITERS



B. Antonenko-Davydovych



V. Bobynsky



M. Cherniavsky



O. Dosvitnii



M. Drai-Khmara



H. Epik



D. Falkivsky



M. Filiansky



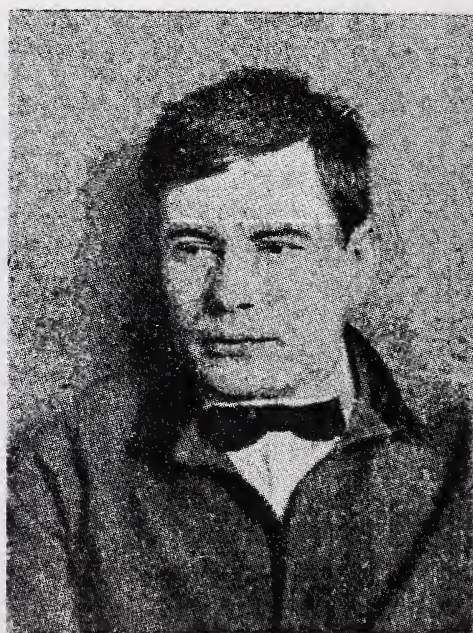
P. Fylypovych



V. Gzhytsky



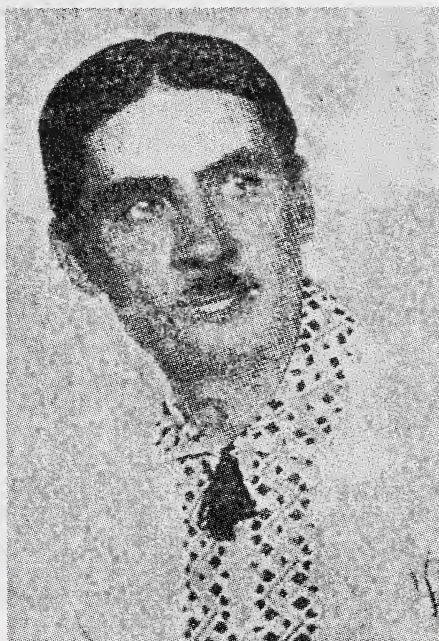
S. Iefremov



M. Iohansen



M. Irchan



M. Ivchenko



H. Khotkevych



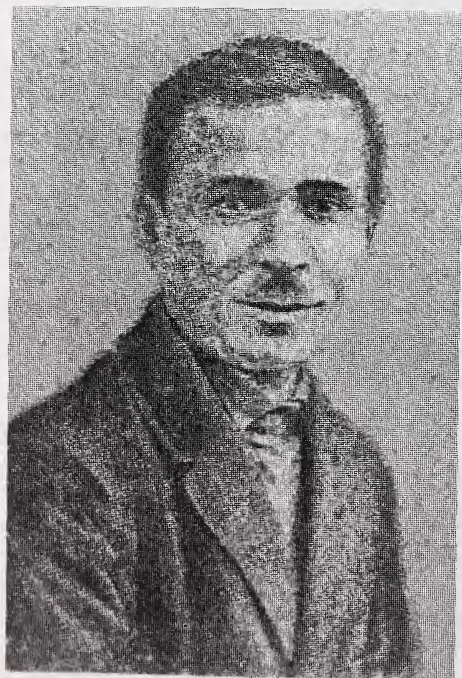
M. Khvylovy



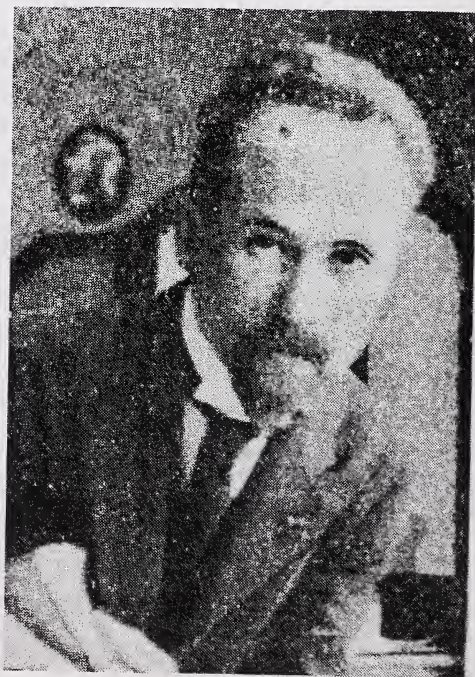
H. Kosynka



A. Krymsky



M. Kulish



I. Kulyk



I. Mykytenko



V. Pidmohylny



Ie. Pluzhnyk



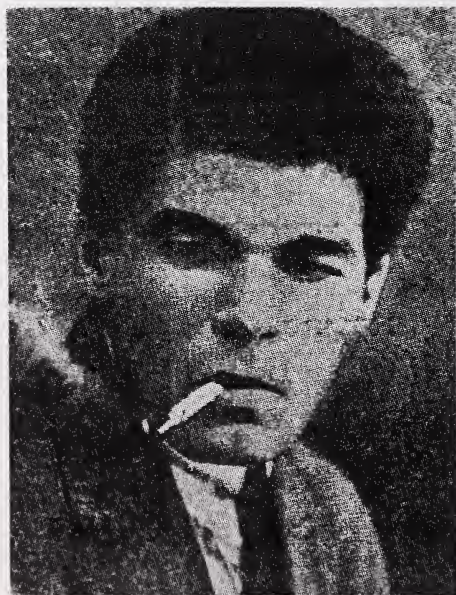
V. Polishchuk



S. Pylypenko



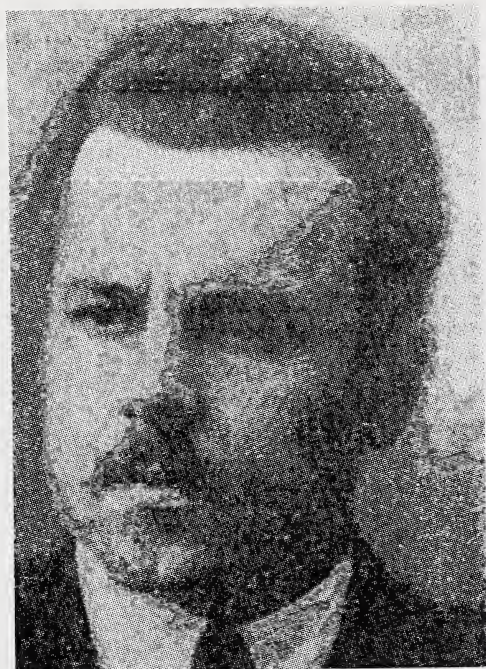
Ia. Savchenko



M. Semenko



G. Shkurupii



O. Slisarenko



L. Starytska-Cherniakhivska



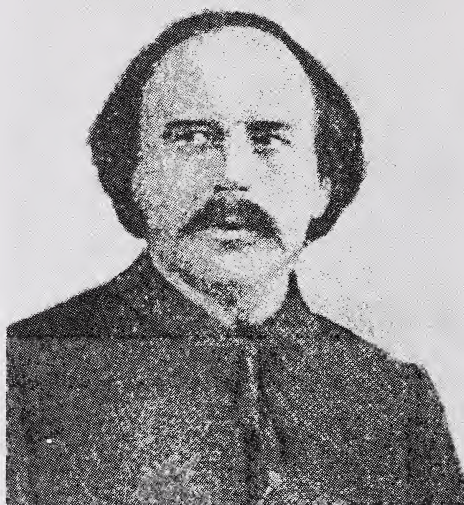
V. Svidzinsky



B. Teneta



O. Vlyzko



M. Vorony



V. Vrazhlyvy



O. Vyshnia



D. Zahul



M. Zerov

18 декабря 1934 г.

ПРИГОВОР

ВОЕННОЙ КОЛЛЕГИИ ВЕРХОВНОГО СУДА СОЮЗА ССР В ГОР. КИЕВЕ ПО ДЕЛАМ О ТЕРРОРИСТАХ-БЕЛОГВАР- ДЕЙЦАХ

13—15 декабря с. г. выездная сессия военной коллегии верховного суда Союза ССР под председательством тов. Ударица В. В., в составе членов коллегии т.т. Рычкова Н. И. и Горячева А. Д. рассмотрела в гор. Киеве дела: 1) Крушельницкого А. В., 2) Бачинского Ю. А., 3) Крушельницкого И. А., 4) Крушельницкого Т. А., 5) Сказинского Р. Ф., 6) Лебединца М. М., 7) Шевченко И. Р., 8) Карабута А. Ю., 9) Сидорова П. И., 10) Иисика В. А., 11) Левицкого В. И., 12) Скрыпа-Козловской А. И., 13) Косынки-Стрельца Г. М., 14) Фальковского Д. Н., 15) Оксамита М. Г., 16) Шербина А. Г., 17) Терещенко И. П., 18) Бурякова К. С., 19) Ковалева Л. Б., 20) Гельмера-Дидушок П. Ф., 21) Влызько А. Ф., 22) Финицкого А. И., 23) Дмитриева Э. И., 24) Богдановича А. А., 25) Бутузова П. И., 26) Бутузова И. М., 27) Пятинца В. В., 28) Блаченко Я. П., 29) Ступина Г. К., 30) Полевого В. И., 31) Хопля И. О., 32) Борецкого П. Н., 33) Лукьянова-Свечозарова Л. И., 34) Проценко Г. Н., 35) Пивненко К. И., 36) Матяша С. Я., 37) Лященко А. К. — по обвинению в организации подготовки террористических актов против работников советской власти.

Суд установил, что большинство обвиняемых прибыли в СССР через Польшу, а часть через Румынию, имея задание по совершению на территории СССР ряда террористических актов.

При задержании у большинства обвиняемых изъяты револьверы и ручные гранаты.

Руководствуясь постановлением президиума ЦИК Союза ССР от 1 декабря с. г. в ст. ст. 54-8 и 54-11 УК УССР, выездная сессия военной коллегии верховного суда Союза ССР приговорила:

1) Сказинского Р. Ф., 2) Крушельницкого И. А., 3) Крушельницкого Т. А., 4) Лебединца М. М., 5) Шевченко И. Р., 6) Карабута А. Ю., 7) Сидорова П. И., 1) Косынки-Стрельца Г. М., 9) Фальковского Д. Н., 10) Оксамита М. Г., 11) Шербина А. Г., 12) Терещенко И. П., 13) Бурякова К. С., 14) Влызько А. Ф., 5) Дмитриева Э. И., 16) Богдановича А. А., 17) Бутузова П. И., 18) Бутузова И. М., 19) Пятинца В. В., 20) Блаченко Я. П., 21) Полевого В. И., 22) Хопля И. О., 23) Борецкого П. Н., 24) Лукьянова Л. И., 25) Пивненко К. И., 26) Проценко Г. Н., 27) Матяша С. Я., 28) Лященко А. К. — РАСТРЕЛЯТЬ.

Имущество всех конфисковать.

Приговоры приведены в исполнение.

Дела Крушельницкого А. В., Бачинского Ю. А., Иисика В. А., Левицкого В. И., Скрыпа-Козловской А. И., Ковалева Л. Б., Гельмера-Дидушок П. Ф., Финицкого А. И., Ступина Г. К., — военная коллегия верховного суда СССР, в виду вышедших новых обстоятельств постановила направить на доследование.

BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE

I - Writers who were executed, or who committed suicide under duress.

II - Writers who were arrested and/or exiled.

III - Writers who were rehabilitated after 1956.

1. Abchuk, A.P. II, III
Rehabilitation notice in *Literaturna hazeta*, 4 January 1957.
Unlisted
2. Andriienko, Ivan II
Prose writer, author of humorous stories *Zhyvyi kram* (Living Merchandise, 1927).
LIA, SLAV, AZ, KOST
3. Andriichuk, Kesar 1907-58 II, III
Born a son of poor peasants in the village of Latantsi, Vinnytsia region. Member of VUSPP. Poet. Collections of poems *Na zlami* (The Turning Point, 1931), *Podilska storona* (The Podillian Land, 1958). Mention in *Literaturna hazeta*, 23 October 1956.
PRU, UP, KHL, AZ, KR, KOST
4. Antonenko-Davydovych, Borys 1899-1984 II, III
Son of a railwayman in Romny. Attended Kharkiv and Kiev universities. A major prose writer. Member of MARS. Spent approximately two decades in the GULAG and in exile. Rehabilitated in 1956, he remained critical of the regime. Play: *Lytsari absurdu* (The Warriors of the Absurd, 1924). Collections of stories and sketches: *Zaporosheni syluety* (The Dusty Silhouettes, 1925), *Synia voloshka* (The Blue Cornflower, 1927), *Zemleiu ukrainskoiu* (Across the Ukrainian Land, 1930). Novels: *Smert* (Death, 1928), *Kryla Artema Letiuchoho* (The Wings of Artem Letiuchy, 1932), *Za shyrmoiu* (Behind the Screen, 1963). Essays: *V literaturi i kolo literatury* (In and Around Literature, 1964), *Zdaleka i zblyzka*

(From Far and Near, 1969). In English: *Behind the Curtain* (tr. Iu. Tkacz) (Melbourne, 1980), "Shadows of Forgotten Days" (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, AZ, KR

5. Atamaniuk, Vasyl 1887–1940 II
Born of peasant stock in Iabluniv, Western Ukraine. During the revolution a member of the Borotba party. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Arrested and exiled. Collections of poems: *Chary kokhannia* (The Spell of Love, 1921), *Zhovten* (October, 1924), *Halychyna* (Galicia, 1925). Short stories: *Duma pro Stepana Melnychuka* (The Duma about Stepan Melnychuk, 1924). Editor of an anthology *Nova ievreiska poeziia* (New Jewish poetry).
LIA, PRU, URES, AZ, KR

6. Badan, Oleksander II
Born in Transcarpathian Ukraine. Literary critic, editor of the collection *Hruni stepam* (A Harvest to the Steppes, 1930).
EU, KOST

7. Bahliuk, Hyhorii 1905–38 II
A poet from Donbas. Editor of *Zaboi*. Author of the novel *Horyzonty* (Horizons, 1933). Arrested, perished in Vorkuta.
EU, AZ, KR, KOST

8. Bahriany, Ivan 1907–63 II
Born of peasant stock in the Kharkiv region. Poet, author of long poems *Monholiia* (Mongolia, 1927), *Ave Maria* (1929). First collection of poems *Do mezh zakazanykh* (To the Forbidden Limits, 1927); a collection of short stories *Krokvny nad taborom* (Rafters over the Camp, 1931). Arrested in 1932 and exiled. After the Second World War resumed writing in Germany. Author of popular novels *Tyhrolovy* (1944, transl. into English as *The Hunters and the Hunted*), *Sad Hetsymanskyi* (The Orchard of Gethsemane, transl. into French).
LIA, EU, AZ

9. Bahrii, Oleksander 1891–1949 II
Literary historian and critic. Author of *Shevchenko v literaturnoi obstanovke* (Shevchenko and His Literary Milieu, 1925).
EU, URES, AZ, KR

10. Basok, Vasyl 1902–40 II
Born to a peasant family in the Chernihiv region. Author of collections of poems: *Rushai na vrozhai* (Get on with the Harvest, 1930), *Hrymliat kvartaly* (Roaring Fields, 1931).
LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, KR

11. Ben, Stepan 1900–39 II
Born to a family of poor peasants in the Kiev region. Member of PLUH. Author of a collection of poems, *Solodkyi svit* (Sweet World, 1929). Arrested and exiled.
LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, KR

12. Berezynsky, Oleksander II
Editor at *Rukh* publishers.
LAVR, EU

13. Bila-Krynytsia, F. II
Author of a collection of poems, *Hin* (Urge, 1925).
LIA, KR, KOST

14. Bobynsky, Vasyl 1898–1938 II, III
Born in Sokal region, Western Ukraine, this prolific poet was a member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. During the First World War served in the ranks of the Sich Sharpshooters. In 1921 lived and worked in Lviv, where at first he belonged to the group *Mytusa*, and later to the communist circle *Vikna*. Went to the Soviet Union in 1930. Arrested and exiled. Republished in 1960. Collections of poems: *Nich kokhannia* (Night of Love, 1923), *Taina tantsiu* (Mystery of Dance, 1924), *Smert Franka* (Franko's Death, 1927), *Poezii 1920–28* (Poems 1920–28, 1930), *Povernuty shtyky na kativ* (Turn the Bayonets against the Executioners, 1932), *Poemy-pamflety* (Poems-pamphlets, 1933), *Vybrane* (Selected Works, 1960).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, AZ, KR

15. Boiko, Vasyl 1892–1938 II
A literary critic, author of a monograph on Marko Vovchok.
EU, AZ, KR

16. Borziak, Dmytro 1897–1938 I
Son of a peasant in the Poltava region. Student of medicine, member of VUSPP. Author of the novellas *Buzkovyi kushch* (Lilac Bush, 1927) and *U monastyri* (To the Monastery, 1927). Arrested and exiled. Committed suicide in prison.

LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, KR

17. Bozhko, Sava 1901–47 II
 Born to poor peasants in the Dnipropetrovsk region. Member of PLUH. Author of a historical story *Nad kolyskoiu Zaporizhzhia* (On Zaporizhzhia's Cradle, 1925), collections of short stories *Chabanskyi vik* (Shepherd's Life, 1927), *Ukrainska shampan* (Ukrainian Champagne, 1930).
 LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, KR, KOST

18. Brasiuk, Hordii 1899–1941 II
 Born in Volhynia to a poor peasant family. A member of HART, later LANKA, MARS. Collections of short stories: *Bezputni* (Roadless, 1926), *V potokakh* (Midstream, 1927), *Ustynka* (1929), *Sny i diisnist* (Dream and Reality, 1930); a novel, *Donna Anna* (1929).
 LIA, PRU, UP, EU, AZ, KR, KOST

19. Budiak, Iurii 1879–1943 II, III
 Born to poor peasants in the region of Poltava. Member of PLUH. Poet and writer for children. Collections of poems: *Na poliakh zhyttia* (On of the Fields of Life, 1909), *Zapysky vchytelia* (Notes of a Schoolteacher, 1912), *Snihova baba* (A Snowwoman, 1928), *Chervonyi mak* (Red Poppies, 1930); a play, *Zhovtneva kazochka* (October Tale, 1924); a novel *Do velykoi bramy* (Toward the Great Gate, 1929); verses for children, *Khorobri muzyky* (Brave Musicians, 1962).
 LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, KR, KOST

20. Bulatovych, Mykola 1910–39 II
 Born to the family of a clerk in the Kiev region. Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Collections of poems: *Knyha tryvoh* (A Book of Anxiety, 1930), *Skazhu po pravdi* (I'll Tell the Truth, 1932).
 PRU, UP, AZ, KR, KOST

21. Burevii, Kost 1888–1934 I
 Born in the Voronezh region. An active revolutionary before 1917. In 1917 one of the leaders of the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party. Member of the Central Rada. After the revolution lived in Moscow, where he headed a Ukrainian publishing firm. Author of the novel *Khamy* (Boors, 1925), essays *Evropa chy Rosiia* (Europe or Russia, 1925), the light comedy *Chotyry chemberleny* (Four Chamberlains, 1931) and a verse parody, *Zozendropiia* (1928). Talented parodist and essayist. Arrested and executed. His play *Pavlo Polubotok* was published in the West in 1955. In English: Oksana Burevii, "Kost Burevii," *Black Deeds of the*

Kremlin (Toronto, 1953), 381–84. In: Sherekh, "Edvard Strikha: The History of a Literary Mystification," *American Slavic and East European Review*, February 1955.

LIA, EU, AZ, KR

22. Buzko, Dmytro 1891–1943 II, III
Born to a teacher's family in Kherson. Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Collections of short stories: *Lisovyi zvir* (The Forest Beast, 1924), *Smert Ivana Matviiovycha* (The Death of Ivan Matviiovych, 1926), *Na svitanku* (At Dawn, 1930), *Z taiezhnoho kraiu* (From the Land of the Taiga, 1931), *Betoniarka Dniprobudu Mariia Zhukova* (Worker on the Dnieper Dam Maria Zhukova, 1932); *Nashchadky khorobrykh* (The Descendants of the Brave, 1933); novels *Chaika* (Seagull, 1929), *Hollandiia* (Holland, 1930), *Kryshtalevyi kraj* (The Crystal Land, 1935, 1959).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, AZ, EU, KR, KOST
23. Buzuk, Petro 1891–? II
Prominent linguist, wrote on old Ukrainian literature. Author of a study of Skovoroda (1923).
EU.
24. Buzynny, Oleksander 1889–? II
Literary critic.
EU, KR
25. Bykovets, Mykhailo II
Editor of *Pluzhanyyn*, critic.
LAVR, KOST
26. Chechviansky, Vasyl 1888–1938 II, III
Born the son of a peasant in the Poltava region. Brother of Ostap Vyshnia. Member of PLUH, later VUSPP. Like his brother, a humorous writer. Collections of satirical writing: *Tsari pryrody* (The Tsars of Nature, 1928), *Ekh, tovaryshi* (Ah, Comrades, 1928), *Kadylo* (Censer, 1929), *Perelyvannia krovi* (Blood Transfusion, 1929), *Parodii* (Parodies, 1930), *Respublikantsi* (The Republicans, 1930), *Neshchasni* (The Unfortunate Ones, 1933), *Vybrani humoresky* (Selected Humoresques, 1959).
PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST

27. Cherniakhivska, Veronika II
A poet who became insane.
LIA, EU, KR, KOST

28. Cherniakhivsky, Mykola II
A poet.
LAVR, KOST

29. Cherniavsky, Mykola 1868–1946 II, III
Born to the family of a village cantor in the Katerynoslav region. A teacher by profession. Poet and prose writer. Collections of poems: *Kedr Lyvana* (Lebanese Cedar, 1920), *Poezii* (Poems, 1920). Short stories: *Povisti i opovidannia* (Novellas and Tales, 1920), *Tvory* (Works, 1927–30), *Tvory* (Works, 1966).
LIA, PRU, URES, EU, KR, KOST

30. Chyhyryn, Vitalii 1908–41 II
Author of the novels *Zapysky khlopchyka* (Notes of a Little Boy, 1933), *Kviten* (April, 1937).
PRU, LAVR, SLAV, KOST

31. Desniak, Vasyl 1897–? II
A poet and literary critic.
LIA, LAVR, EU, KOST

32. Diatliv, Petro 1880–? II
A poet and translator. Note in *Vitchyzna*, no. 9 (1967): 127–35.
Unlisted

33. Dmytrova, Liubov II
Drama critic.
REV, KOST

34. Dobrovolsky, Serhii II
Author of the novel *Gigant* (Giant).
LIA, LAVR, KOST

35. Doroshkevych, Oleksander 1889–1946 II, III
Born in Kiev to the family of an official. Literary scholar. Author of several textbooks of the history of Ukrainian literature, *Kulish i Myloradovych* (1927), *Etiudy z shevchenkoznavstva* (Studies of Shevchenko, 1930), *Ukrainska kultura v dvokh stoltysiakh Rosii* (Ukrainian Culture in Two Capitals of Russia, 1945).
PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR
36. Dorozhny, Ivan II
A prose writer.
LIA, LAVR, KOST
37. Dosvitnii, Oles 1891–1934 II, III
A major writer, born into a merchant's family in Vorchanke. Studied at St. Petersburg University. Worked in underground organization during the First World War. Fled through Turkestan and China to the United States. Returned to Ukraine in 1918. Active as a member of the Communist Party. Member of VAPLITE. A prolific journalist. Author of several collections of short stories. Novels: *Amerykantsi* (The Americans, 1925), *Khto* (Who, 1927), *Nas bulo troie* (There Were Three of Us, 1929), *Kvartsyt* (Quartzite, 1932, 1963). Arrested, died in exile. In English: "Sirko" (tr. lu. Tkacz), BTS.
PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
38. Dovhan, Kost 1902–? II
Literary critic and bibliographer. Author of *Do pytannia pro sotsialnu funktsiiu knyhy* (The Problem of the Social Function of a Book, 1931).
EU, KOST
39. Draï-Khmara, Mykhailo 1889–1939 II, III
Born, of Cossack ancestry, in the Poltava region. Studied at Kiev University. Member of the group of NEOCLASSICISTS. Poet and literary scholar. Author of the collection of poems *Prorosten* (Young Shoots, 1926), a monograph on Lesia Ukrainka (1926), and many articles. Translated Russian, Belorussian and French poetry. Arrested for the second time in 1935, he died in a concentration camp in Kolyma. *Vybrane* (Selected Works) was published in Kiev in 1969. In English: "Swans" (tr. Ia. Slavutych), MIP; Oksana Dray-Khmara Asher, *Letters from the Gulag* (New York, 1983).
LIA, PRU, URES, EU, KR, KOST
40. Dukyn, Mykola 1905–43 II, III
Member of PLUH, a journalist by profession. Author of collections of short stories: *Matiola* (1923), *Ostannii Zaporozhets* (The Last Zaporozhian, 1931),

Smert. Did Topolia (Death. Grandpa Topolia, 1933). *Matiola* was reissued in 1960.

LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST

41. Dyky, Antin 1900–? II
Born into a peasant family in the Kherson region. Member of PLUH. Author of a collection of poems, *Ohon tsvite* (A Fire Blooms, 1927).
LIA, SLAV, KR, KOST

42. Epik, Hryhorii 1901–37 II, III
A major prose writer, born into a working class family in Dnipropetrovsk. Studied at Kharkiv University. Member of the Communist Party. Member of VAPLITE and later of PROLITFRONT. Collection of poems: *Chervona kobza* (The Red Kobza, 1923). Play: *Krov na Leni* (Blood on Lena, 1925). Collections of short stories: *Tereshko* (1924), *Leninskym shliakhom* (Along Lenin's Path, 1925), *V snihakh* (Snowbound, 1928), *Tom satyry* (A Volume of Satires, 1930). Novels: *Bez gruntu* (Without Ground, 1928), *Zustrich* (Encounter, 1929), *Persha vesna* (First Spring, 1931), *Petro Romen* (1923), *Tvory* (Works, 1932–33), *Tvory* (Works, 1958). In English: "Radio Ham" (tr. lu. Tkacz) BTS.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST

43. Falkivsky, Dmytro 1898–1934 I
Born into a poor peasant family in the Brest region. Fought in the Red Army. Author of collections of poems: *Chaban* (Shepherd, 1925), *Obrii* (Horizons, 1927), *Na pozharyshchi* (After the Fire, 1928), *Polissia* (1931). Executed in 1934. In English: One poem (tr. Ia. Slavutych), MIP.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST

44. Fefer, Itsyk 1900–52 II
Son of a teacher, born in Shpola, Cherkasy region. Of Jewish origin, Fefer was a poet and wrote in Yiddish. Arrested in the 1930s. Rearrested in 1948.
URES, KLE, KR, KOST

45. Filiansky, Mykola 1873–? II
Born in the Poltava region. Completed studies at Moscow University. In 1903–4 lived in Paris. Later worked as an engineer. A modernist poet, author of travel sketches *Vid porohiv do moria* (From the Rapids to the Sea, 1928), collection of poems *Tsiluiu zemliu* (I Kiss the Earth, 1928) and a long poem, *Buzkovyi kushch* (A Bush of Lilac).
LIA, SLAV, EU, URES, KR, KOST

46. Finkel, Oleksander 1899–? II
Linguist, author of *Teoriia i praktyka perekladu* (Theory and Practice of Translation, 1929).
EU, KOST
47. Fylypovych, Pavlo 1891–1937 II
Born into a peasant family in the Kiev region. Studied at Kiev University. Prominent literary scholar and poet belonging to the NEOCLASSICISTS. Professor at Kiev University. Exiled, died in a concentration camp. Collections of poems: *Zemlia i viter* (Earth and Wind, 1922), *Prostir* (Space, 1925). Scholarly studies: *Shevchenko i dekabrysty* (Shevchenko and the Decembrists, 1926), *Z novitnoho ukrainskoho pysmenstva* (Modern Ukrainian Literature, 1929), *Literatura* (essays, articles, reviews) (Melbourne, 1971). In English: three poems (tr. Ia. Slavutych), MIP; “Monomakh” (tr. V. Rich), *Ukrainian Review*, no. 3–4, 1960.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
48. Gedz, Iukhym 1896–1937 II
Son of a carpenter, born in the Cherkasy region. Member of PLUH. Author of many humorous short stories and plays. His final work, *Molodist* (Youth), appeared in 1936. According to one source, shot in 1937.
LIA, PRU, EU, KOST, KR
49. Gildin, Kh. M. II
Rehabilitation notice in *Literaturna Ukraina*, 18 September 1970.
Unlisted
50. Gzhytsky, Volodymyr 1895–1973 II, III
Born into a teacher’s family in Western Ukraine. In 1919 went to live in Soviet Ukraine. A prolific prose writer, author of the novels *Chorne ozero* (The Black Lake, 1928), *Zakhar Vovhura* (1932). Survived the GULAG and was rehabilitated in 1956. Since then published a novel, *Povernennia* (The Return, 1958), *U svit shyrokyi* (Into the Wide World, 1960), and others. Rehabilitation notice: *Literaturna hazeta*, 23 October 1956. In English: “Black Lake” excerpt (tr. Iu. Tkacz), BTS.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR
51. Haidarivsky, Vasyl 1906– II
Born in the Donbas. Arrested and exiled. Survived the Second World War and emigrated to the United States. Author of the novel *Puhachivska rudnia* (Puhachiv Mines), which was banned after publication in 1933. Has published several novels in the United States.

EU, AZ, KR, KOST

52. Halushko, Denys 1898–1938 II
Of peasant origin, he served in the Red Army. Author of collections of short stories *Dni borotby* (Days of Struggle, 1931), *Pershi kroky* (First Steps, 1934).
PRU, UP, AZ, KR, KOST

53. Halych, Maria 1900–? II
Member of LANKA, MARS. Author of two collections of short stories: *Drukarka* (Typist, 1927), *Moia kariera* (My Career, 1929).
LIA, EU, AZ, KR, KOST

54. Hasko, Mechyslav 1907–? II, III
Born in Volhynia, went to live in Soviet Ukraine in 1925. Studied at Kharkiv University. Author of collections of poems *Obabich kordonu* (On Both Sides of the Border, 1930), *Nad aerodromom* (Over the Airport, 1931), *Poezii* (Poems, 1958).
PRU, UP, URES, EU, AZ, KR, KOST

55. Hirschak, Ievhen II
Journalist and Marxist critic. Author of articles on Khvylovy.
EU, KOST

56. Hladky, Mykola d.1937? II
Linguist, author of *Mova ukrainskoho pysmenstva* (The Language of Ukrainian Literature, 1930).
EU, KOST

57. Hodovanets, Mykyta 1893–? II, III
Born into a peasant family in the Vinnytsia region. Journalist, and writer of fables and short stories. Translator of foreign fables into Ukrainian.
LIA, PRU, AZ, KR, KOST

58. Hofshtein, Davyd 1889–1952 II, III
Born into the family of an official in the Zhytomyr region. Studied at St. Petersburg and Kiev. A prolific writer in Yiddish. Several collections of poems appeared before 1936 and after 1968. Notice of rehabilitation in *Literaturna hazeta*, 16 August 1956.
PRU, URES, KR

59. Holota, Petro 1902–49 II
Born into a poor peasant family in the Kherson region. Member of MOLODNIIAK. Collections of poems: *V dorozh z'mahan* (By Way of Struggle, 1925), *Budni* (Days, 1928), *Traktor* (1931); several collections of short stories, and a novel, *Skhodylo sonto* (The Sun Was Rising, 1930).
LIA, PRU, KR, KOST
60. Homin, Les 1900–58 II, III
Born in Cherkasy. Studied at Kiev University. Journalist and lecturer. Published a collection of short stories, *Kontrolni tsyfry* (Control Figures, 1931), a play, *Masky* (Masks, 1933) and a novel, *Holhota* (Golgotha, 1959). Notice of rehabilitation in *Literaturna Ukraina*, 14 June 1963.
PRU, UP, AZ, KR
61. Horban, Mykola 1899–? II
Author of historical novels *Kozak i voevoda* (The Cossack and the Governor, 1929) and *Slovo i dilo hosudareve* (The Sovereign's Word and Deed, 1930).
KHL, EU, LAVR, AZ, KOST
62. Hordiienko, Dmytro 1901–74 II, III
Born into a poor peasant family in the Kiev region. A journalist and a poet. Author of the novels *Tynda* (1930, 1966), *Zavoioivnyky nadr* (The Conquerors of Mineral Wealth, 1932), *Sribnyi krai* (The Silver Land, 1933). Rehabilitated; selected works published in 1965.
LIA, PRU, UP, KHL, EU, AZ, KR
63. Hrudyna, Dmytro 1898–? II
A prolific drama critic. Frequently attacked the *Berezil* theater.
EU, LAVR, KOST
64. Hrushevska, Kateryna 1900–53 II
Daughter of the historian, Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Ethnographer, editor of the monumental two-volume work on the *Dumy* (1927–31).
EU, KOST
65. Hrushevsky, Oleksander 1877–? II
Brother of Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Well known literary historian. Author of many monographs and articles and of *Z suchasnoi ukrainskoi literatury* (From Contemporary Ukrainian Literature, 1909).
EU, AZ, KOST

66. Hryshko, Vasyl 1914– II
 Author of the novel *Styk* (Junction, 1933). Arrested, spent time in Kolyma. After the Second World War emigrated to the United States.
 AZ
67. Iakovenko, Hryhorii 1895–? II
 A short story writer.
 LIA, LAVR
68. Iakubovsky, Feliks 1902–37 II
 Son of a lawyer from Kiev. Literary scholar and critic. Author of *Syluety suchasnykh ukrainskykh pysmennykiv* (Silhouettes of Contemporary Ukrainian Writers, 1928), *Za spravzhni oblychchia* (For True Countenances, 1931).
 PRU, UP, URES, KR, KOST
69. Iakubsky, Borys II
 A literary scholar, author of *Nauka virshuvannia* (The Science of Versification, 1922).
 Unlisted
70. Iaroshenko, Volodymyr 1898–1937 II
 A teacher's son from the region of Poltava. Member of LANKA. Collections of poems: *Luny* (Echoes, 1919), *Cherez resheto* (Through the Sieve, 1924). Collections of short stories: *Kryminalna khronika* (Criminal Chronicle, 1927), *Hrobovyshche* (The Cemetery, 1928).
 LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KR, KOST
71. Iefremov, Petro 1883–? II
 Literary scholar, brother of Serhii.
 EU, KR, KOST
72. Iefremov, Serhii 1876–1937? II
 Political activist and prominent literary scholar. Member of the Academy of Sciences. Author of many monographs on individual writers and the monumental *Istoriia ukrainskoho pysmenstva* (History of Ukrainian Literature, 4th ed. 1924). Sentenced in the trial of the "Union for the Liberation of Ukraine" in 1930.
 EU, KR, KOST

73. Iohansen, Maik 1895–1937 II, III
 Son of a teacher from Kharkiv. Completed studies at Kharkiv University. Member of VAPLITE. Collections of poems: *Dhori* (Upwards, 1921), *Revoliutsiia* (Revolution, 1923), *Dorobok* (The Output, 1924), *Iasen* (Ash-tree, 1930). Collections of short stories; novel *Podorozh uchenoho doktora Leonardo i ioho maibutnoi kokhanky prekrasnoi Altsesty u slobozhansku Shveitsarii* (The Journey of the Learned Doctor Leonardo and His Future Mistress, the Beautiful Alceste, into Slobozhanska Switzerland, 1930). Works on literary theory: *Iak buduetsia opovidannia* (How a Short Story is Built, 1928). After 1933 published some stories for children. Rehabilitated: *Kit Chudylo* (Cat Chudylo, 1968). In English: “The Journey of Doctor Leonardo” (excerpt) (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS; Five poems (tr. G. Evans) ASUP; Four poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
 LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
74. Iosypchuk, Iurii 1905–38 II
 Literary critic. Mention in *Radianske literaturoznavstvo*, no. 3 (1963): 36.
 Unlisted
75. Irchan, Myroslav 1897–1937 II, III
 A prominent and prolific writer of over 50 volumes of stories, plays and novels. Born in Western Ukraine, joined the Red Army in 1920. Member of the Communist Party. In 1922–3 lived in Prague, from 1923 to 1929 in Canada. Returned to Soviet Ukraine in 1929. Major works: *Rodyna shchitkariv* (The Family of Brush-makers, 1923), *Bila malpa* (The White Monkey, 1928), *Z prerii Kanady v stepy Ukrainy* (From Canadian Prairies to Ukrainian Steppes, 1930), *Protokol* (The Protocol, 1931) *Platsdarm* (Place d’Armes, 1933); *Vybrani tvory* (Selected Works, 1958). Arrested, died in a concentration camp.
 LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, KR, KOST
76. Iurynets, Volodymyr 1891–? II
 Literary critic and philosopher. Author of a study of Pavlo Tychyna.
 Unlisted
77. Ivanov, Mykola 1886–? II
 A translator of Spanish literature. Forcibly returned to USSR from Germany after the Second World War.
 LAVR, KOST

78. Ivanov, Pavlo II
 Author of short stories.
 LIA, LAVR, KOST
79. Ivchenko, Mykhailo 1890–1939 II
 Born in the Poltava region, author of collections of short stories *Imlystoiu rikoiu* (Along a Misty River, 1926), *Porvanoiu dorohoju* (Along a Broken Road, 1927); novel *Robotni sylu* (Working Forces, 1930). In English: "Along a Broken Road," (tr. lu. Tkacz), BTS.
 LIA, URES, EU, KOST
80. Iziumov, Ovsii 1898–? II
 Linguist. Author of a study of Mykytenko's language (1935).
 EU
81. Kaliannyk, Ivan 1911–39 II, III
 Born into the family of an official in the Briansk region. Poet, author of the collections *Bryhadyr* (Brigadier, 1931), *Vysoka put* (The High Path, 1932), *Poezii* (Poems, 1933), *Hordist* (Pride, 1936), *Vybrane* (Selected Works, 1962).
 PRU, UP, SLAV, KR, KOST
82. Kapelhorodsky, Pylyp 1882–1942 II, III
 Born into a poor peasant family in the Sumy region. Member of PLUH. Author of collections of short stories *Rozdais, more* (Open Up, Sea, 1927), *Znyshchyty iak kliasu* (Destroy as a Class, 1931), *Shurhan* (1932), *Tvory* (Works, 1961).
 LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
83. Kapustiansky, Ivan 1894–1939 II
 Born into a peasant family in the Poltava region. Member of PLUH. Journalist and lecturer. Author of several critical studies (V. Polishchuk, 1924; Kotliarevsky).
 LIA, PRU, EU, KR, KOST
84. Kasianenko, Ievhen 1889–? II
 A journalist and translator. Editor of *Visti VUTsVK*.
 LAVR, EU, KOST
85. Kazka, Arkadii 1890–1933 I
 Born, of Cossack ancestry, in the Chernihiv region. Poet, member of PLUH. Committed suicide while under arrest.

LIA, EU, KR, KOST

86. Khmury, Vasyl 1896–? II
A drama critic and short story writer. Author of *Notatky pro teatr, kino ta prostorove mystetstvo* (Notes on the Theater, Cinema and the Visual Arts, 1930).
EU, AU, KR, KOST
87. Khomenko, Ievhen 1892–? II
Literary critic. Member of PLUH.
AU, KR, KOST
88. Khomenko, Iakiv 1902–? II
Poet and critic. Studies of Bobynsky, Vlyzko.
AU, LIA, KR, KOST
89. Khotkevych, Hnat 1877–1938 II, III
Major prose writer and versatile artist. Born in Kharkiv. Worked as an engineer and teacher. Teacher of bandura-playing. Author of over thirty volumes of prose. Among them novels: *Aviron* (1917), *Kaminna dusha* (Soul of Stone, 1922); plays: *Vony* (They, 1920), *Slovo o polku Ihorevim* (Lay of Ihor's Armament, 1926), studies: *Narodnyi i seredniovichnyi teatr v Halychyni* (Popular and Medieval Theater in Galicia, 1924), *Pidruchnyk hry na banduri* (A Guide to Bandura Playing, 1931). Complete works in 8 volumes appeared in 1928–38. *Tvory* (Works, 1966).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
90. Khrystiuk, Pavlo 1880–? II
Political activist and journalist. Author of the study *Ukraina v tvorakh Danylevskoho* (Ukraine in the Works of Danylevsky, 1930).
EU, KOST
91. Khudiak, Vasyl 1903–38 II
Born into a working class family in the Kursk region. Member of PLUH. Collections of short stories: *Peremozhtsi stepu* (Conquerors of the Steppes, 1925), *Upoperek relok* (Across the Rails, 1930) and a play, *Vorozhka* (Soothsayer, 1925).
LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST

92. Khvyliia, Andrii 1898–1937 II
 An official spokesman in literary matters. Critic who denounced Khvylovy. Author of *Pro nashi literaturni spravy* (Our Literary Affairs, 1926), *Iasnoiu dorohoiu* (Along a Clear Path, 1927).
 URE, EU, KR, KOST
93. Khvylovy, Mykola 1893–1933 I
 Born into a working class family in the Kharkiv region. Major writer and literary activist. Leader of VAPLITE. A charismatic personality with a large following. Member of the Communist Party, but a believer in an independent Soviet Ukraine free of Russian influence. In 1925 travelled to Vienna and Paris. Hounded by the police, committed suicide. Collections of poetry: *Molodist* (Youth, 1921), *Dosvitni symfonii* (Pre-Dawn Symphonies, 1922); collections of short stories *Syni etiudy* (Blue Etudes, 1923), *Osin* (Autumn, 1924), *Tvory* (Works, 1927); unfinished novel *Valdshnepy* (The Woodcocks, 1927); collections of essays: *Kamo hriadeshy?* (Whither Are You Going? 1925), *Dumky proty techii* (Thoughts Against the Current, 1926), *Apolohety pysaryzmu* (Apologians of Scribbling, 1927). *Tvory v piatiokh tomakh* (Works in Five Volumes, New York, 1978–86). In English: *Stories from the Ukraine* (tr. C. Andrusyshen, G. Luckyj, New York, 1960, 1984); "The Woodcocks," (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS. *The Cultural Renaissance in Ukraine: Polemical Pamphlets* (ed. and tr. M. Shkandrij), Edmonton, 1986. D. Ferguson, "Lyricism in the Early Creative Prose of Mykola Khvylovy," Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Toronto, 1976.
 LIA, EU, KR, KOST
94. Kichura, Meletii 1891–1939 II
 Born in Western Ukraine. Graduated in law from University of Vienna. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Author of collections of poems *Bez kerma* (Rudderless, 1910), *Tempi passati* (1913), *Na starti* (At the Start, 1928) *Ostanni mohikany* (The Last Mohicans, 1930).
 LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST
95. Klochchia, Andrii 1905–? II, III
 The son of a teacher in the Chernihiv region. Journalist, editor, and literary critic. Author of some short stories. Republished in the 1960s.
 LIA, PRU, UP, RU, KR
96. Kokhansky, Ivan II
 Poet, died in Kolyma.
 LIA, LAVR, KOST

97. Kolesnyk, Petro 1905–? II, III
A literary critic, author of studies of Pidmohyl'ny (1931), Franko (1956) and Kotsiubynsky (1964). Published the novels *Borotba* (Struggle, 1932), *Na fronti stalysia zminy* (Changes Occurred at the Front, 1935).
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
98. Koliada, Hrytsko 1904–? II
Son of a cobbler in the Kharkiv region. Member of PLUH and HART. Collections of poems: *Olenka* (1925), *Zoloti kucheri* (Golden Curls, 1926), *Futurum-ekstra* (1927).
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
99. Koperzhynsky, Kost 1894–? II
Literary scholar, author of *Ukrainske naukove literaturoznavstvo za ostannie desiatyilittia: 1917–27* (Ukrainian Literary Scholarship in the Last Decade, 1917–27). Arrested and exiled in 1934.
EU, KOST
100. Koriak, Volodymyr 1889–1939 II
Born into the family of an official in Sloviansk. Prominent journalist and literary critic. Author of a series of critical studies and an outline of the history of Ukrainian literature (1929).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
101. Korzhevsky, Iurii II
A novelist, author of *Dni* (Days, 1932), also of a play *Na shliakhu* (On the Road, 1932).
LAVR, KHL
102. Kosiachenko, Hryhorii 1903–36 II
Born into a poor peasant family in the Poltava region. Member of HART, VUSPP. Author of collections of poems: *Zalizna krov* (Iron Blood, 1927), *Skhid sontsia* (Sunrise, 1928), *Vybrani poezii* (Selected Poems, 1931).
LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST
103. Kostiuk, Hryhorii 1902– II
Born in Podillia, studied in Kiev. Member of PROLITFRONT. Literary critic, author of a study of Panas Myrny (1931). Emigrated to the United States after the Second World War. Editor of works by Vynnychenko and Khvylovy.
EU, KOST

104. Kosynka, Hryhorii 1899–1934 I, III
Born into a poor peasant family in the Kiev region. Studied at Kiev University. Member of MARS. Talented prose writer. Collections of short stories: *Na zolotykh bohiv* (Against the Gods of Gold, 1922), *Maty* (Mother, 1925), *V zhytakh* (In the Wheatfields, 1926), *Vybrani opovidannia* (Selected Short Stories, 1928–1929), *Sertse* (The Heart, 1933); *Novely* (Novellas, 1962). Executed in 1934, rehabilitated posthumously. In English: “Politics,” (tr. lu. Tkacz) BTS.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
105. Kotko, Kost 1896–1933 II, III
Born in Kiev into the family of an official. Studied at Kiev University. Editor, journalist and satirist. Author of many satirical stories. The last collection was *Trahediia i fars* (Tragedy and Farce, 1933). After a posthumous rehabilitation: *Chervona satyra* (Red Satire, 1961).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
106. Kotsiuba, Hordii 1892–1939 II, III
Born into a peasant family in the Kharkiv region. Completed law studies at St. Petersburg University. Member of HART, VAPLITE, PROLITFRONT. Author of over 30 volumes of short stories and the novel *Novi berehy* (The New Shores, 1932). Rehabilitated posthumously.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
107. Kovalenko, Borys 1903–38 II, III
The son of a railwayworker in the Chernihiv region. Studied at Kiev University. Member of PLUH, HART, VUSPP. Literary critic, author of *Ukrainska proletarska literatura* (Ukrainian Proletarian Literature, 1929). *Literaturno-krytychni statti* (Literary and Critical Studies) was published, posthumously, in 1962.
PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
108. Kovalivsky, Andrii II, III
Literary scholar, a specialist in Arabic and Persian literature. Author of *Z istorii ukrainskoi krytyky* (From the History of Ukrainian Criticism, 1926) and studies of Skovoroda. Bibliography in *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal*, no. 1 (1965): 125–32.
URES, KR
109. Kovinka, Oleksander 1900– II, III
Born into a peasant family in the Poltava region. Prominent humorist, author of many satirical stories, including a collection *Kolektyvom podolaemo* (We Shall Win Collectively, 1930). Rehabilitation notice in *Literaturna hazeta*, 23 October

1956.

PRU, UP, KLE, EU, KR, KOST

110. Kozhushny, Marko 1904–42 II
Born into a poor peasant family in the Lubny region. Member of MOLODNIAK. Author of several short stories (*Komsomolka Zoia*, Zoia, the Girl from the Komsomol, 1925).
LIA, PRU, KR, KOST
111. Kozoris, Mykhailo 1882–1937 II
Born in Western Ukraine. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Author of collections of short stories: *Dvi syly* (Two Forces, 1927), *To buv zlodii* (This Was a Thief, 1928), *Selo vstaie* (The Village Rises, 1929), *Holuba krov* (Blue Blood, 1932).
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
112. Kozub, Serhii 1897–? II
Literary critic, author of a study of Kotsiubynsky.
EU, KR, KOST
113. Krushelnytsky, Antin 1878–1941 II, III
Born in Western Ukraine. With his sons, Ivan and Taras, went to live in Soviet Ukraine. Author of a collection of short stories, *Budennyi khlib* (Daily Bread, 1920), and the novels *Rubaiut lis* (Wood Felling, 1918), *Iak promovyt zemlia* (When the Earth Shall Speak, 1920). Spared from execution in 1934, sent into internal exile. Rehabilitated posthumously.
UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
114. Krushelnytsky, Ivan 1905–34 I, III
Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Translator of Hofmannstahl. Author of collections of poems: *Vesniana pisnia* (Spring Song, 1924), *Radoshchi zhyttia* (The Joys of Life, 1930), *Zalizna krov* (Iron Blood, 1932) and a play, *Spir za madonnu Silviiu* (Contest over Madonna Silvia, 1930); *Vybrane* (Selected Works, 1964).
PRU, UP, URES, KLE, KR, KOST
115. Krushelnytsky, Taras d.1934 I
The brother of Ivan, a young poet.
EU, KR, KOST

116. Krylach, Sava I
Poet, committed suicide.
LIA, SLAV
117. Krymsky, Ahatanhel 1871–1942 II, III
A major poet and a famous scholar in Oriental studies. Born in Volodymyr Volynsky into the family of a teacher. Graduated from Moscow University. Travelled to the Middle East. Member and secretary of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Author of a collection of poems, *Palmove hilia* (Palm Branches, 1923), and many scholarly studies of Iranian, Turkish and Arabic literature. Translator of Hafiz. In English: Two poems (tr. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
118. Kulish, Mykola 1892–1937 II, III
Major dramatist. Born into a poor peasant family in the Dnipropetrovsk region. Member and president of VAPLITE. Plays: *Devianosto sim* (Ninety Seven, 1924), *Komuna v stepakh* (A Commune in the Steppes, 1925), *Khulii Khuryna* (1926), *Zona* (Zone, 1926), *Tak zhynuv Huska* (Thus Perished Huska, 1927), *Narodnii Malakhii* (The People's Malakhii, 1928), *Myna Mazailo* (1929), *Patetychna sonata* (Sonata Pathétique, 1930), *Povorot Marka* (Marko's Return, 1934); *Piesy* (Plays, 1960); *Tvory* (Works, New York, 1955). In English: *Sonata Pathétique* (tr. G. Luckyj) Littleton, 1975. S. Hordynsky, "Ideas on the Scaffold--Mykola Kulish and His *Sonata Pathétique*," *Ukrainian Quarterly*, no. 4, 1949. V. Revutsky, "The Prophetic Madman," *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, no. 1, 1956.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
119. Kulyk, Ivan 1897–1941 II, III
Born into a teacher's family in Shpola. From 1914 to 1917 lived in the United States. Member of VUSPP, chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. Served as a Soviet consul in Canada. Poet and translator of American poetry. Collections of poems: *V otochenni* (Surrounded, 1927), *Chorna epopeia* (Black Epic, 1929), *Tvory* (Works, 1932); sketches *Zapysky konsula* (Notes of a Consul) republished in 1958. In English: Three poems (tr. W. May) ASUP.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
120. Kurylo, Olena 1890–? II
Prominent linguist, author of *Uvahy do suchasnoi ukrainskoi literaturnoi movy* (Remarks about the Contemporary Ukrainian Literary Language, 1925). Arrested in 1937.
EU

121. Kyrylenko, Ivan 1902–39 II, III
Born into a poor peasant family in the Dnipropetrovsk region. Member of PLUH, VUSPP. Author of collections of short stories: *Vidstup* (Retreat, 1926), and *Serhii Koval* (1929). Novels: *Avanposty* (Advanced Positions, 1933), *Vesna* (Spring, 1936); *Vybrane* (Selected Works, 1960).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
122. Kysil, Oleksander 1889–? II
Drama critic and literary scholar, author of *Shliakhy rozvytky ukrainskoho teatru* (Paths of Development of the Ukrainian Theatre, 1929).
URES, EU, KR, KOST
123. Lakyza, Ivan 1895–1938 II
Son of a railway worker. Studied law in Moscow. Literary critic, author of studies of Kotsiubynsky (1928) and Shevchenko (1929).
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
124. Lan, Oleksander 1897–1943 II
Member of PLUH. Author of several collections of poems.
UP, EU, KOST, KR
125. Lavrinenko, Iurii 1905–87 II
Born in the Kiev region. Member of PLUH. Literary critic, author of studies of Chumak (1930) and Tychyna (1930). After the Second World War emigrated to the United States. Editor of an anthology of the literature of the 1920s, *Rozstriliane vidrozhennia* (The Garroted Renaissance, Paris, 1959). In English: *Ukrainian Communism and Soviet Russian Policy Toward the Ukraine: An Annotated Bibliography, 1917–1953*, New York, 1953.
EU, KOST
126. Lebedynets, Mykhailo d.1934 I
Author of collections of short stories *Pasma zhyttia* (Strands of Life, 1919), *Vikno rozchynene* (The Open Window, 1922).
LIA, EU, KR
127. Lebid, Ananii 1898–? II
Literary scholar, specialist on Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky. Arrested for the second time in 1935.
EU, KOST, KR

128. Lebid, Maksym 1889–1939 II
Born into a peasant family in the Cherkasy region. Member of PLUH. Poet and songwriter.
LIA, PRU, KOST, KR
129. Ledianko, Mykola 1898–1963 II, III
Son of a construction worker in Volhynia. Author of the play *Zapalakhkotilo* (Flames, 1926) and many short story collections. Did not publish between 1934 and 1955. According to one source under arrest.
PRU, EU, KOST, KR
130. Lisovy, Petro 1891–1943 II, III
Born into a peasant family in the Kharkiv region. Author of many short stories and a novella, *Heri Smit abo lanki v ukrainskykh preriakh* (Harry Smith or a Yankee in the Ukrainian Prairies, 1933). Some works republished in 1960. Notice of rehabilitation in *Literaturna hazeta*, 23 October 1956.
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
131. Lopatynsky, Faust 1899–1937 II
Drama critic, author of the play *Kozak Holota* (Cossack Holota, 1931). Arrested in 1933.
KHL, REV, EU
132. Lupan, Leonid 1925–44 II
The 19-year old poet perished in a concentration camp. Mention in *Vitchyzna* (May 1962): 18–22.
Unlisted
133. Lyzanivsky, Ivan 1882–1934 II
Journalist and editor. Edited Franko's works.
EU, KOST
134. Maifet, Hryhorii 1903–? II, III
Literary scholar, author of *Pryroda novely* (The Nature of a Novella, 1929). Specialist in Western European literature. Partially rehabilitated in the 1950s.
PRU, EU, KR, KOST

135. Maisky, Mykhailo 1889–1960 II
A cooper's son from the Kursk region. Member of VAPLITE. Writer of film scenarios and short stories. Collections of stories: *Tvortsy biloho mista* (Creators of a White City, 1927), *Industrialni etudy* (Industrial Etudes, 1930), *Zlochyn staroho maistra* (The Crime of an Old Master, 1931).
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
136. Malovichko, Ivan 1909–42 II
Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Poet and short story writer. Collection of poems *Holova na plechakh* (Head on Shoulders, 1930).
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
137. Malytsky, Fedir 1900– II, III
Born in the Kholm region, Western Ukraine. Poet and journalist. Last collection of short stories appeared in 1931. Republished in 1966.
LIA, PRU, EU, KR, KOST
138. Mamontov, Iakiv 1888–1940 II, III
Prominent playwright, born into a peasant family in the region of Sumy. Began publishing before the revolution. Professor of the history of Ukrainian theatre. Author of popular plays: *Respublika na kolesakh* (A Republic on Wheels, 1928), *Rozheve pavutynnia* (Pink Cobwebs, 1928), *Zoloty obruch* (The Golden Ring, 1930). Collected works were published in one volume in 1962.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
139. Mandzhos, B. II
Author of stories *U khvyliakh mynuloho* (On the Waves of the Past, 1925).
LIA, LAVR, KOST
140. Marfiievych, Mykola 1898–1967 II, III
Born in Bukovyna into a peasant family. In 1924 went to live in Soviet Ukraine. Poet and short story writer. Last collection of poems *Bukovyni* (To Bukovina, 1930). Partially rehabilitated in the 1960s.
LIA, LAVR, PRU, UP, EU, KOST
141. Markish, Perets 1895–1952 II, III
Born in Volhynia, of Jewish origin. Lived in Western Europe from 1921 to 1926. Wrote in Yiddish. His last poem published in 1938. Author of the play *Zemlia* (The Earth, 1930). Wrote a monograph on Michoels.
URES, KLE, KR, KOST

142. Matiiash, Serhii d.1934 I
A literary critic, executed in 1934.
Unlisted
143. Matulivna, Nina 1902–44 II
Born in Lviv, Western Ukraine. Fought in the Red Army. An actress. Author of a collection of short stories, *Bez kontsesii* (Without Concessions, 1932).
PRU, UP, KR, KOST
144. Miiakovsky, Volodymyr 1888–1972 II
Born in Kovel, Volhynia, a scholar and archivist. Studied at St. Petersburg University. Scholarly co-worker at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Editor of many scholarly publications, author of articles on the Brotherhood of St. Cyril and Methodius. From 1929–33 in exile in Karelia, then forced to work as a statistician. After the Second World War emigrated to the United States. Secretary and archivist of the Free Ukrainian Academy in New York. In English: *Kostomarov's Books of Genesis of the Ukrainian People* (New York, 1954). Co-editor, *Taras Ševčenko, 1814–61*, The Hague, 1962.
EU, KR, KOST
145. Minko, Mykola 1902–? II
Author of the novel *Vyselok u pylu* (A Settlement in the Dust, 1931).
LIA, LAVR, KHL, KOST
146. Mohylianska, Ladia 1902–37 I
A poet, daughter of Mykhailo Mohyliansky. Executed in 1937.
LIA, EU, KR, KOST
147. Mohyliansky, Mykhailo 1873–1944 II
Literary scholar, author of articles on Kulish and Shevchenko and on Kotsiubynsky.
EU, KR, KOST
148. Moroz, Mykhailo 1905–44 II, III
A poet of peasant origin. His last collection of poems was *Rai* (Paradise, 1933). Selected poems appeared in 1961.
PRU, UP, KR, KOST

149. Muzychka, Andrii 1886–? II
Literary critic, born in Western Ukraine. Author of studies of Franko, Lesia Ukrainka. Professor of Odessa University.
EU, KR, KOST
150. Mykhailiuk, Andrii 1912–37 II, III
Born into a poor peasant family in the Kiev region. Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Collections of poems: *Kinets idylli* (The End of an Idyll, 1933), *Soniachnyi den* (A Sunny Day, 1936); *Poezii* (Poems, 1959).
PRU, UP, EU, KR
151. Mykoliuk, Vasyl 1904–? II
Author of a popular play, *Peremozhtsi smerti* (The Conquerors of Death). Notice of rehabilitation in *Literaturna Ukraina*, 12 February 1965.
Unlisted
152. Mykytenko, Ivan 1897–1937 I, III
Born into a peasant family in the Kirovohrad region. Graduated in medicine from Kharkiv University. Member of HART, VUSPP. Member of Soviet Ukrainian government (1937–37). Prolific author of over 100 volumes. Popular plays: *Dyktatura* (Dictatorship, 1931), *Kadry* (Cadres, 1932), *Divchata nashoi krainy* (Women of Our Land, 1933), *Solo na fleiti* (Solo on a Flute, 1935). Collected works in six volumes published in 1964–5. According to two sources committed suicide before arrest.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
153. Myronets, Ivan 1900–37 II
Literary critic, author of studies of Shevchenko, Kotsiubynsky.
EU, KR, KOST
154. Mysyk, Vasyl 1907–83 II, III
Born into a peasant family in the Dnipropetrovsk region. Talented poet and translator. Collections of poems: *Travy* (Grasses, 1927), *Blakytnyi mist* (The Blue Bridge, 1929), *Chotyry vetry* (Four Winds, 1930), *Budivnyky* (Constructors, 1933). Several collections published after his rehabilitation in 1958. Translator of Robert Burns, Keats, and Shakespeare. In English: Ten poems (tr. P. Tempest) ASUP.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST

155. Navrotsky, Borys 1894–1943 II
Literary scholar, author of studies of Shevchenko, especially the latter's poem *Haidamaky* (1928).
EU, KR, KOST
156. Nechai, Pavlo II
Member of PLUH. Author of the novel *Zacharovane kolo* (The Enchanted Circle, 1929) and a trilogy, *Kalynovyi lyst* (The Guelder-rose Leaf, 1931).
LIA, EU, KR, KOST
157. Nedolia, Leonid 1897–1963 II
Born into a peasant family in the Kiev region. Author of *Kriz Khinu* (Across China, 1929), *Na kytayskii zemli* (In the Chinese Land, 1934).
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
158. Nefelin, Vasyl 1907–68 II, III
The son of a teacher in the Kiev region. Teacher by profession. Collections of short stories. Rehabilitated after 1959.
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
159. Neiman, Borys 1888–? II
Literary scholar, author of a study of Scott's influence on Panteleimon Kulish (1927).
EU, KR, KOST
160. Nenadkevych, Ievhen 1882– II, III
Literary scholar, specialist on Shevchenko. In the 1930s forced to leave Ukraine, to which he returned in 1947.
URES, EU, KR, KOST
161. Nikovsky, Andrii 1885–1942 II
Political activist, journalist, translator, and critic. Author of a collection of essays, *Vita nova* (1919).
URES, EU, KR, KOST
162. Novytsky, Mykhailo 1892–1964 II
Scholarly co-worker at the Academy of Sciences, author of many articles on Shevchenko. Notice of partial rehabilitation in *Radianske literaturoznavstvo*, no. 2 (1966): 63–4.

URES, EU, KOST

163. Odarchenko, Petro 1903– II
Literary scholar and folklorist, born in the Poltava region. 1928–29 a lecturer at Nizhen College. Specialist on Lesia Ukrainka. Arrested in 1929 and exiled from Ukraine. Emigrated to the United States.
EU, KOST
164. Okhrimenko, Vadym I
Prose writer, committed suicide in 1941.
LIA, SLAV, KOST
165. Orlivna, Halyna 1895–? II
Daughter of an official in Lubny. An actress, wife of Klym Polishchuk. Author of collections of short stories: *Pered bramoju* (Before the Gate, 1922), *Emihranty* (Emigrants, 1929), *Babskyi bunt* (Women's Revolt, 1930).
PRU, EU, KR, KOST
166. Osypiv, Mykola II
Linguist, author of a study of Vyshnia's language (1928).
EU
167. Ovcharov, Hryhorii 1904–? II
Literary scholar, editor of *Krytyka*. Author of *Mykola Skrypnyk iadianska literatura* (Mykola Skrypnyk and Soviet Literature, 1933). Partially rehabilitated in 1956.
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
168. Panchenko, Mykhailo 1885–? II
Editor, author of the play *Koliivshchyna* (The Koliiv Uprising, 1927).
EU, KOST
169. Paniv, Andrii 1899–1942 II, III
Born in the region of Sumy. One of the founders of PLUH. Author of collections of poems: *Vechirni tini* (Evening Shadows, 1927), *Bez mezhi* (Boundless, 1933), *Z pluhom* (With a Plough, 1960).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST

170. Patiak, Anatolii 1898–1938 II
 Author of collections of short stories: *Reid* (Raid, 1932), *Zakryvavlene zhyto* (The Bloodied Rye, 1933), *Ispyt* (Test, 1936) and of a play, *Biitsi* (Fighters, 1931).
 PRU, UP, KR, KOST
171. Pavliuk, Antin 1899–? II
 Born in Western Ukraine, lived in Prague. Emigrated to Soviet Ukraine in 1932. Collections of poems: *Zhyttia* (Life, 1925), *Bil* (Pain, 1926), *Pustelia liubovy* (The Desert of Love, 1928), *Reliquaire* (1931). Translated Apollinaire into Ukrainian.
 LIA, EU, KR, KOST
172. Peda, Panko 1907–37 II, III
 Of working class origin. Member of VUSPP. Collections of poetry: *Pershyi reid* (The First Raid, 1931), *Horiat ohni* (Fires Are Burning, 1961). Notice in *Den poezii*, 1963.
 LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST
173. Peretts, Volodymyr 1870–1935 II
 Prominent literary scholar, member of the Academy of Sciences. Author of a monumental work on the *Slovo o polku Ihorevym* (1926) and many monographs on old Ukrainian literature. Exiled to Saratov, where he soon died.
 URES, EU, KLE, KR, KOST
174. Pidmohyl'ny, Valerian 1901–41 II
 Major novelist. Born of peasant stock in the Katerynoslav region, student at Kiev University. Member of LANKA. Author of many short stories and novels *Ostap Shap'tala* (1922), *Misto* (The City, 1928), *Nevelychka drama* (A Little Touch of Drama, 1930). Translator of Balzac, Maupassant, Stendhal into Ukrainian. In English: *A Little Touch of Drama* (tr. G. and M. Luckyj) Littleton, 1972; "In the Infirmary," (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS. "Vania" (tr. M. Tarnawsky), *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, Winter 1985; M. Tarnawsky, "An Existential Reading of V. Pidmohyl'ny's *Misto*," *Journal of Ukrainian Graduate Studies*, no. 2, 1979; M. Tarnawsky, "Valerijan Pidmohyl'nyj, Guy de Maupassant, and the Magic of the Night," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1986.
 LIA, PRU, URES, EU, KR, KOST
175. Piontek, Luciana 1899–1937 II
 Daughter of a miller in the Poltava region. Lived in Canada in 1923–7. Member of HART, VUSPP. Collections of poems: *Tykhym dysonansom* (Quiet Discord,

1927), collection of short stories *Balaklava* (1929).

LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST

176. Pivnenko, Kostiantyn d.1934 I
Literary critic, shot in 1934.
Unlisted
177. Plevako, Mykola 1890–1941 II
Literary scholar and bibliographer. Graduated from Kharkiv University, where he later taught. Scholarly co-worker at the Academy of Sciences. Author of many monographs on Ukrainian writers and of a large anthology of Ukrainian literature (1923–26). Selected works published in New York (1961).
URES, EU, KR, KOST
178. Pluzhnyk, Ievhen 1898–1936 II, III
Major poet. Born into a peasant family in the Voronezh region. Worked as a teacher. Member of LANKA. Collections of poems: *Dni* (Days, 1926), *Rannia osin* (Early Autumn, 1927), *Rivnovaha* (Equilibrium, 1933) and of a novel, *Neduha* (Illness, 1928), and plays *Profesor Sukhorab* (1928) and *U dvori na peredmisti* (In the Courtyard on the Outskirts, 1929); *Try zbirkky* (Three Collections, Munich, 1979). After his rehabilitation *Vybrani poezii* (Selected Poems, 1966) were published in Kiev. In English: Three poems (tr. Ia. Slavutych) MIP; three poems (tr. O.Prokopiw) *Ukrainian Review*, no. 2, 1977; nine poems (tr. G. Evans) ASUP.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KLE, KR, KOST
179. Plyskynivsky, Hryhorii II
A poet.
LIA, LAVR, KOST
180. Polishchuk, Klym 1891–? II
Prose writer, born in the Zhytomyr region. Collections of poems: *Spivy v poliakh* (Songs in the Fields, 1917), *Poezii* (Poems, 1919) and *Zvukolirnist* (Sound Lyricism, 1921). Lived in Western Ukraine; in 1925 returned to Kiev. Deported to the Solovetskii Islands.
EU, KR, KOST
181. Polishchuk, Valeriiian 1897–1942 II, III
Born to a peasant family in Volhynia. Member of HART. Author of more than 40 volumes of poetry. The best known: *Vybukhy syly* (Explosions of Force, 1921), *Radio v zhytakh* (Radio in the Ryefields, 1923), *Divchyna* (A Girl, 1925),

Hryhorii Skovoroda (1929), *Zenit liudyny* (The Zenith of Man, 1930), *Pryhody* (Adventures, 1931); *Vybrane* (Selected Works, 1960). In English: Three poems (tr. W. May) ASUP.

LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST

182. Protsenko, Havrylo d.1934 I
A literary critic, shot in 1934.
Unlisted

183. Pylypenko, Serhii 1891–1943 II, III
Son of a teacher in Kiev. Leader of PLUH. Author of collections of short stories and fables: *Baikivnytsia* (Book of Fables, 1922), *Rivnist* (Equality, 1927), *Chabanenko* (1928), *Koly batko plakav* (When Father Cried, 1930), *Anekdoty staroho redaktora* (Anecdotes of an Old Editor, 1933); *Baiky ta opovidannia* (Fables and Short Stories, 1963).
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST

184. Revutsky, Dmytro 1881–1941 II
Born in the Chernihiv region. Graduated from Kiev University. Scholar, folklorist and musicologist. Author of *Ukrainski pisni ta dumy istorychni* (Ukrainian Songs and Historical Dumy, 1919) and many monographs. Harassed by Soviet police, died under mysterious circumstances under the German occupation.
URES, EU, KR, KOST

185. Rezanov, Volodymyr 1867–1936 II
Literary historian, born in the Kursk region. Author of *Ukrainska drama* (Ukrainian Drama, 1925–9). Member of the Academy of Sciences, deprived of his position.
URES, EU, KOST

186. Richytsky, Andrii 1882–1937 I
Political activist and literary scholar. Author of *Taras Shevchenko v svitli epokhy* (Taras Shevchenko in the Light of His Times, 1923) and many monographs. Arrested and executed.
URES, EU, KR, KOST

187. Romanovsky, Mykhailo II
Drama critic.
REV, KOST

188. Rulin, Petro 1892–1941 II, III
Born in Kiev, a specialist in drama and theatre. Author of *Studii z istorii ukrainskoho teatru, 1917–24* (Studies in the History of Ukrainian Theatre, 1917–24, 1925), *Rannia ukrainska drama* (Early Ukrainian Drama, 1927). Director of drama museum in Kiev. Rehabilitated posthumously. *Na shliakhakh revoliutsiinoho teatru* (The Paths of Revolutionary Theatre, 1972).
URES, EU, KR, KOST
189. Sachenko, Hryhorii 1905–1939 II
Of working class origin. Studied at Kiev University. Member of PLUH. Author of a collection of poems *Zustrichnyi entuziazm* (Encountering Enthusiasm, 1931). Mention in *Vitchyzna*, no. 6 (1964): 191–7.
PRU, KR, KOST
190. Saiko, Mykola 1897–1949 II
Born into a poor peasant family in the Kiev region. Member of PLUH. Author of a collection of poems, *Zhaivoronok v stepu* (A Lark in the Steppe, 1930).
PRU, KHL, KOST
191. Savchenko, Stepan 1889–1942 II
A literary scholar born in the Chernihiv region. Graduated from Kiev University. Professor of Romance languages in Kiev. Editor and translator.
EU, KR, KOST
192. Savchenko, Iakiv 1890–1937 II
Born into a peasant family in the Poltava region. Did not complete his studies at Kiev University. A Symbolist poet, author of *Poezii* (Poems, 1918), *Zemlia* (Earth, 1921). Also wrote essays and literary criticism: *Aziatskyi apokalipsys* (Asiatic Apocalypse, 1926), *Poety i beletrysty* (Poets and Prose Writers, 1927). Opponent of Khvylovy and Zerov.
LIA, UP, URES, PRU, EU, KR, KOST
193. Savchenko, Iurii 1908–? II
A literary critic, editor of Kvitka's works.
EU, KR, KOST
194. Semenko, Mykhail 1892–1938 II
Leader of the Ukrainian Futurist poets, born in the Poltava region. Studied medicine in St. Petersburg. Editor of *Nova Generatsiia*. Prolific poet, author of the collections: *Derzannia* (Daring, 1914), *Piero zadaietsia* (Pierrot Is Showing

Off, 1918), *Piero kokhaie* (Pierrot in Love, 1916), *Prominnia pohroz* (Rays of Intimidation, 1920), *Moia mozaika* (My Mosaic, 1922), *Kobzar* (The Minstrel, 1924), *Zbirka tvoriv v triokh tomakh* (Collected Works in Three Volumes, 1929, 1930, 1931), *Suchasni virshi* (Contemporary Verses, 1931). Very partially rehabilitated. *Vybrani tvory* (Selected Works), 2 vols., Würzburg, 1983; *Poezii* (Poems) Kiev, 1986. In English: Three poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen, Watson Kirkconnell) AWK; O.S. Illytzyj, "Anatomy of a Literary Scandal: Myxajl' Semenko and the Origins of Ukrainian Futurism," *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, no. 4, 1978.

LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST

195. Senchenko, A. d.1937 II
Journalist, first chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.
Unlisted

196. Shabliovsky, Ievhen 1906–83 II, III
Literary scholar, author of many studies of Shevchenko. Rehabilitation notice in *Literaturna hazeta*, 20 September 1956.
UP, URES, KR

197. Shamrai, Ahapii 1896–1952 II, III
A literary scholar, born in the Sumy region. Graduated from Kharkiv University, where he later taught. Author of the monumental *Kharkivski poety 30–40 rr. XIX st.* (The Kharkiv Poets of the 30s-40s of the Nineteenth Century, 1930). Studies of Kotliarevsky and E.T.A. Hoffman.
PRU, UP, URES, KR

198. Shchupak, Samiilo 1895–1942 II
Son of an official in the Sumy region. Member of VUSPP. Editor of *Krytyka*. Literary critic, author of *Krytyka i proza* (Criticism and Prose, 1930), *Borotba za metodolohiiu* (Struggle for Methodology, 1933), *Sotsialistychnyi realizm u khudozhnii literaturi* (Socialist Realism in Literature, 1934).
PRU, URES, KR, KOST

199. Shevchenko, Iona II
Drama critic.
REV, KOST

200. Shevchenko, Roman d. 1934 I
Literary scholar, shot in 1934. Editor of a Franko symposium.
Unlisted
201. Shkurupii, Geo 1903–43 II, III
Of working-class origin. Major Futurist poet. Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Collections: *Baraban* (The Drum, 1923), *More* (The Sea, 1927). Also successful prose writer. Short stories: *Peremozhets drakona* (The Conqueror of the Dragon, 1925), *Shtab smerti* (Headquarters of Death, 1926), *Strashna myt* (Terrible Moment, 1929), *Monhol'ski opovidannia* (Mongolian Tales, 1932); novels: *Dveri v den* (The Door to the Day, 1929), *Zhanna batalionerka* (Jeanne, the Woman of the Battalion, 1930), *Mis Adriena* (Miss Adriena, 1934). Died on the Solovetskii Islands. After his rehabilitation *Dveri v den* was republished in 1968. In English: "The Provocateur," (tr. lu. Tkacz) BTS; Three poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KR, KOST
202. Shpol, Iuliian 1891–1937 I
Born in the Poltava region, studied at Kiev University. Member of VAPLITE. Collection of poems *Verkhy* (Mountaintops, 1923); novel *Zoloti lyseniata* (Golden Little Foxes, 1929); play *Katyna liubov* (Katia's Love, 1928). According to one source, executed.
LIA, PRU, URE, KR, KOST
203. Shtanhei, Volodymyr 1895–1937 II
Born into a peasant family in the Cherkasy region. Member of PLUH. Collections of short stories: *Obraza* (Insult, 1929), *Mezha* (Boundary, 1930), *Udruhe narodzheni* (Born Again, 1931), *Na zemli* (On Land, 1932), *Odyn den* (One Day, 1933).
LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST
204. Shymansky, O. 1902–? II
A poet.
LAVR, KOST
205. Siry, Havrosh II
Student at Kiev University. Prepared first collection of poems *Ushchelyny sertsia* (Crevices of the Heart). Mention in *Den poezii* (1965): 151.
Unlisted

206. Skazynsky, Roman d.1934 I
Literary critic shot in 1934.
Unlisted
207. Skuba, Mykola 1907–39 II, III
Born into a poor peasant family in the Chernihiv region. Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Collections of poems: *Perehony* (Races, 1930), *Demonstratsiia* (Demonstration, 1931), *Pisni* (Songs, 1934), *Poezii* (Poems, 1965). Mention in *Vitchyzna*, no. 10 (1965): 213–15.
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
208. Slipko, Iurii 1912–? II, III
Born into a peasant family in the Poltava region. In 1934 prepared his first collection of poetry. After 1935 sent to Kolyma. Rehabilitated. *Proloh do pisni* (Prologue to a Song, 1966).
PRU, KR
209. Slisarenko, Oleksa 1891–1937 II, III
A saddle-maker's son from the Kharkiv region. A Futurist poet and a prolific prose writer. Member of HART, VAPLITE. In the late 1920s was involved in a controversy with Maxim Gorky about the importance of the Ukrainian language. Collections of poems: *Na berezi kasta/skomu* (On the Castile Sea Shore, 1919), *Poemy* (Poems, 1925), *Baida* (1928). Collections of short stories: *Plantatsii* (Plantations, 1925), *Avenita* (1928), *Straik* (Strike, 1932). Novels: *Bunt* (Rebellion, 1928), *Chornyi anhel* (The Black Angel, 1929), *Vybrani tvory* (Selected Works, 1930). *Bunt* was republished in 1965. In English: "Stone Grapes," (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS; Five poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen, Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
210. Sokolovsky, Oleksander 1896–1938 II, III
Son of an official from Konotop. Member of VUSPP. Novels: *Pershi khorobri* (The First Heroes, 1928), *Bohun* (1931), *Nova zbroia* (New Weapons, 1932). Some of his novels were republished after 1960.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
211. Sopilka, Myroslava 1897–1937 II
Born in Western Ukraine. In 1930 moved to Soviet Ukraine. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Author of a collection of poems, *Robotiashchym rukam* (To the Working Hands, 1931).
PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST

212. Soroka, Oleksander 1902–41 II, III
Born in the Poltava region. Studied at Kiev University. Collections of poetry: *Na reikakh* (On the Rails, 1931), *Zhyttia v rusi* (Life in Movement, 1936); *Vybrane* (Selected Works, 1959). Mention in *Vitchyzna*, no. 8 (1960): 194–5.
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
213. Starytska-Cherniakhivska, Liudmyla 1868–1941 I
Born in Kiev, the daughter of the writer, Mykhailo Starytsky. Author of plays *Hetman Petro Doroshenko* (1908), *Ostannii snip* (The Last Sheaf, 1917), *Rozbiinyk Karmeliuk* (Bandit Karmeliuk, 1926), *Ivan Mazepa* (1927). Published many articles (on Lesia Ukrainka, Kotsiubynsky, Hanna Barvinok) and memoirs. Executed, together with her sister, in July 1941. In English: Two poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen, Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
URES, EU, KR, KOST
214. Stepaniuk, Ivan 1903–34 II, III
Born in Western Ukraine. Moved to Soviet Ukraine in 1925. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Author of a collection of poems: *Strumuiut dni* (Days Are Streaming, 1930), republished in 1965.
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
215. Stepovy, Todos 1899–? II
Playwright, author of *Borotba* (Struggle, 1923).
LIA, SLAV, KOST
216. Steshenko, Iaroslav 1904–39 II
A bibliographer, author of books on Narbut, Maslov.
EU, REV
217. Sukachov, Leonid 1912–37 II
Born in Poltava, graduated from Kiev University. Promising young scholar, author of several articles. Rehabilitation notice in AU, no. 1, 1969.
AU, KR
218. Sukhyno-Khomenko, Voiodymyr 1900–66 II
A literary critic, born in the Kherson region. Scholarly co-worker at the Ukrainian Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Author of many articles and a book, *Odminy i bankrutstvo ukrainskoho natsionalizmu* (Changes in and the Bankruptcy of Ukrainian Nationalism, 1929).
EU, KOST

219. Sulyma, Mykola 1892–193? II
Linguist. Author of studies of the language of Lesia Ukrainka, Shevchenko, Teslenko, Khvylovy.
EU, KOST
220. Svekla, Oleksandra 1902–? II
Member of PLUH. Author of collections of short stories: *Nad Dnistrom* (On the Dniester, 1926), *Podarunok i podiaka* (A Gift of Gratitude, 1927), *Nadlomleni sertsem* (With a Broken Heart, 1930).
LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
221. Svidzinsky, Volodymyr 1885–1941 II
Major poet, born in Podillia into a priest's family. Attended a seminary in Kamianets-Podilsky. Author of collections of poetry: *Lirychni poezii* (Lyrical Poems, 1922), *Veresen* (September, 1927), *Poezii* (Poems, 1940); *Medobir* (Honey Hills, New York, 1975). Translated Aristophanes into Ukrainian. Burned alive in a house set on fire by either the Soviet or the German police. In English: Two poems (tr. Ia. Slavutych) MIP; Four poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen, Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
222. Syniavsky, Oleksa 1887–1937 II
Prominent linguist. Author of works on the language of Skovoroda (1924) and Kotliarevsky (1928).
EU, KOST
223. Taran, Fedir II
Drama critic.
REV, KOST
224. Tas, Dmytro 1901–? II
Son of Mykhailo Mohyliansky. Author of collections of short stories *Vedmedi tantsiut* (The Dancing Bears, 1927), *Sad* (The Orchard, 1930).
LIA, KHL, EU, KR, KOST
225. Teneta, Borys 1903–35 I
A poet and prose writer. Born in Donbas. Collections of short stories: *Lysty z Krymu* (Letters from the Crimea, 1927). Novels: *Harmonii i svynushnyk* (Accordion and Pigsty, 1928), *Desiata sekunda* (Tenth Second, 1929), *Nenavyst* (Hatred, 1930). Committed suicide during a police interrogation. See *Suchasnist*,

no. 10 (1985): 24–41.

LIA, PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST

226. Tereshchenko, Ivan d.1934 I
A literary critic shot in 1934.
Unlisted
227. Tkachenko, Ivan 1892–? II
Literary scholar, taught at Kharkiv University. Specialist on Panas Myrny.
EU, KOST
228. Tkachuk, Ivan 1891–1948 II, III
Born in Western Ukraine. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Collections of short stories: *Pomsta* (Revenge, 1927), *Bezrobotnyi* (Unemployed, 1930), *Straik* (Strike, 1931), *Na vkradenii zemli* (On Stolen Land, 1933); *Na verkhovyni* (On the Uplands, 1955).
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
229. Tovstonis, Vitalii 1883–1936 II
Member of PLUH. Prolific playwright. His last play was *U svit* (Into the World, 1930).
PRU, UP, EU, KR, KOST
230. Tulub, Zinaida 1890–1964 II, III
Daughter of a poet, born in Kiev. Began her writing in Russian. Author of a novel in Ukrainian, *Liudolovy* (Mencatchers, 1934). *V stepu bezkrais za Uralom* (In the Limitless Steppes Beyond the Urals) was published in 1964.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
231. Tymchenko, Ievhen 1866–1948 II, III
Prominent linguist. Translator of *Kalevala*, Maupassant, Maeterlinck and Hugo into Ukrainian.
URES, EU
232. Tytarenko, Serhii 1889–? II
Journalist and editor, born in the Chernihiv region. Editor-in-chief of *Knyhospilka*. Author of books for children.
EU, REV

233. Vanchenko, Petro 1898–1937 II, III
Member of HART. Author of several collections of short stories, the last one being *Onoprii Kud* (1933), which was republished in 1968.
LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, KR, KOST
234. Vedmidsky, Oleksander 1894–1963 II, III
A fireman's son from the Poltava region. A *docent* at Kiev University. Poet and literary scholar. Author of *Literaturna dyskusii*, 1925–28 (Literary Discussion, 1925–28, 1932), *Literaturnyi rukh za doby sotsialistychnoi rekonstruktsii* (Literary Movement during the Period of Socialist Reconstruction, 1932).
PRU, UP, EU, AZ, KR, KOST
235. Ver, Viktor 1901–44 II, III
Son of a railwayman in Poltava. Author of collections of poems: *Kolektyv* (The Collective, 1931), *Kolona pisen* (A Column of Songs, 1933). In 1941 he published a study of Dante. Died at the front.
PRU, AZ, KR, KOST
236. Vilkhovy, Petro 1900–? II, III
Member of PLUH. Author of several collections of short stories, the last being *Zelena fabryka* (The Green Factory, 1930).
LIA, EU, AZ, KR, KOST
237. Vlyzko, Oleksa 1908–34 I, III
A son of an official from Korosten. Graduated from Kiev University. Member of NOVA GENERATSIIA. Collections of poems: *Poezii* (Poems, 1927), *Zhyvu pratsiuu* (I Live I Work, 1930), *Mii druh Don Zhuan* (My Friend Don Juan, 1931). Executed in 1934. Rehabilitated: *Vybrani poezii* (Selected Poems, 1963). In English: Six poems (tr. W. May) ASUP.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, AZ, EU, KR, KOST
238. Volyniak, Petro 1907–69 II
Journalist and editor. Exiled to build Belomor Canal. After the Second World War emigrated to Canada, where he published the journal, *Novi dni*.
EU, KOST
239. Voronin, Prokhor 1885–? II
Member of PLUH. Author of collections of short stories, the last one being *Na zazhynkakh* (Harvesting, 1927).
LIA, EU, KR, KOST

240. Vorony, Marko 1904–39 II
 Son of the poet Mykola Vorony. Collections of poems: *Konyky* (Grasshoppers, 1930), *Chervoni kravatky* (Red Ties, 1930).
 PRU, UP, EU, SLAV, AZ, KR, KOST
241. Vorony, Mykola 1871–1942 II, III
 Born in the Katerynoslav region, spent his childhood near Kharkiv. As a young man he was arrested for revolutionary activity. Later he studied at the universities of Vienna and Lviv. A well-known poet before the revolution. From 1920 to 1925 lived in the West. His last collections of poems, after his return to Ukraine, were: *Poezii* (Poems, 1929) and *Budivnyky* (Builders, 1930). Rehabilitated: *Vybrani poezii* (Selected Poems, 1959). In English: Three poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell), AWK.
 LIA, URES, AZ, EU, KR, KOST
242. Vrazhlyvy, Vasyl 1893–1937 II
 Born into a peasant family in the Poltava region. Member of VAPLITE, PROLITFRONT. Collections of short stories: *Zemlia* (Earth, 1925), *Molodist* (Youth, 1929), *Peremoha* (Victory, 1932). Novel: *Sprava sertsia* (A Heartfelt Matter, 1933).
 LIA, PRU, UP, AZ, EU, KR, KOST
243. Vukhnal, Iurii 1906–37 II, III
 Born in the Kharkiv region. Author of many humorous and satirical stories. The most famous collection: *Zhyttia i diialnist Fedka Husky* (The Life and Activity of Fedko Huska, 1929), republished in 1960. In English: “The Life and Deeds of Fedko Huska,” (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS.
 LIA, PRU, AZ, EU, KR, KOST
244. Vyshnia, Ostap 1889–1956 II, III
 Born into a poor peasant family in the Poltava region. The most popular humorous writer of the day, author of several volumes of *Vyshnevi usmishky* (Vyshnia’s Smiles, 1925–1927, 1930). Spent more than a decade in the GULAG. Rehabilitated: *Tvory* (Works, 1956). In English: *Hard Times* (tr. Iu. Tkacz), Melbourne, 1981; “My Autobiography,” (tr. Iu. Tkacz) BTS.
 LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, AZ, KR, KOST
245. Zahoruiko, Pylyp II
 Prose writer.
 LIA, SLAV, LAVR, KOST

246. Zahul, Dmytro 1890–1938 II, III
Born in Bukovina to a peasant family. Studied at the University of Chernivtsi. Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA. Collections of poems: *Z zelenykh hir* (From the Green Mountains, 1918), *Nash den* (Our Day, 1923), *Motyvy* (Motifs, 1927). Author of literary studies and translator of Goethe's *Faust* and of Heine. Rehabilitated: *Vybrane* (Selections, 1961). In English: Four poems (tr. G. Evans) ASUP; Two poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
247. Zaklynsky, Rostyslav 1887–? II
Member of ZAKHIDNIA UKRAINA, author of a study of Franko.
EU, KR, KOST
248. Zerov, Mykola 1890–1941 II, III
Son of a teacher in Zinkiv, Poltava region. Major poet and literary scholar. Professor at Kiev University. Leader of the group of the Neoclassicist poets. Translator of Latin and French poetry. Collections: *Antolohiia rymskoi poezii* (An Anthology of Roman Poetry, 1920), *Camena* (1924). Author of *Nove ukrainske pysmenstvo* (Modern Ukrainian Literature, 1924), *Do dzherel* (To the Sources, 1926) and *Vid Kulisha do Vynnychenka* (From Kulish to Vynnychenko, 1928); *Vybrane* (Selections, 1966); *Sonnetarium* (Munich, 1948), *Catalepton* (Philadelphia, 1951), *Corollarium* (Munich, 1958). In English: Two poems (tr. Ia. Slavutych) MIP; "Kyiv in May" (tr. V. Rich) *Ukrainian Review*, no. 2, 1958; "In the Steppe" (tr. V. Rich) *Ukrainian Review*, no. 2, 1969; Ten poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, KLE, EU, KR, KOST
249. Zhezhko, Hanna 1901–72 II
A poet. Mention in *Literaturna Ukraina*, 1 December 1964.
Unlisted
250. Zhurlyva, Olena 1898–? II, III
A teacher's daughter from Smila. Graduated from Kiev University. Collections of poems: *Metalom horno* (The Metal Forge, 1926), *Bahrianyi svit* (The Crimson World, 1930). Re-published after 1958.
LIA, PRU, UP, URES, EU, KR, KOST
251. Zhyhalko, Serhii II
Author of a collection of short stories, *Iedynyi postril* (A Single Shot, 1926).
LIA, EU, KR, KOST

252. Zhylko, Iurii 1898–1942 II
Son of a railwayman in Volhynia. Worked as a teacher. Member of PLUH. Author of a collection of poems: *Polustanok* (Whistle Stop, 1930).
LIA, PRU, KOST
253. Zlyden, Fedir II
Poet, member of PLUH.
Mention in *Literaturna Ukraina*, 18 February 1966.
254. Zorin, Volodymyr 1904–37 II
Born in Bessarabia, son of a Gypsy shepherd. Wrote about Gypsies in Ukraine. Author of collections of short stories: *Na Dnistri* (On the Dniester, 1930), *Heroïka partyzanska* (Partisan Heroism, 1931), *Rom* (Rum, 1932).
PRU, UP, KR, KOST

IV - Writers who fell silent in the 1930s

255. Alampiev, Petro 1900–? IV
Born of peasant stock in the Kharkiv region. Member of PLUH. Short story writer, author of *Iak khlopsi Boha shukaly* (How Children Searched for God, 1927).
LIA, PRU, KHL, AZ, KR, KOST
256. Aleshko, Vasyi 1889–? IV
Born in Sumy, son of an artisan. Member of PLUH. Poet. Collections of poems: *Poezii* (Poems, 1920), *Stepy tsvitut* (Steppes in Blossom, 1928), *Khlib* (Bread, 1930). A play, *Pozhar* (Fire, 1935).
LIA, PRU, KHL, AZ, KR, KOST
257. Babenko, H. IV
Author of the novels *V tumani mynuloho* (In the Haze of the Past, 1927), *Shliakhom burkhlivym* (Along a Stormy Path, 1931).
KHL, AZ
258. Bandura, Hryts IV
Author of a collection of short stories, *Velykyi perelom* (The Great Breakthrough, 1931).
KHL, AZ
259. Basko, Serhii IV
Author of the plays *Na zminu* (Changeover, 1927), *Za vsiaku tsinu* (At Any Price, 1930) and short stories for children, *Omelko* (1928).
KHL, AZ
260. Bilenko, Zynovii 1909–? III, IV
Born in Romny of working class origin. Writer of stories for children and young people. Author of *Boi za zhovten* (Fight for October, 1932), *Osoblyvyi komunistychnyi* (Specially Communist, 1960).
KHL, PRU, UP, AZ, KOST
261. Bohoslavsky, Mykola IV
Playwright, author of *Malenkyi heroi* (A Little Hero, 1931), *Temnoi nochi* (Dark Night, 1928).

KHL, AZ

262. Boiko, Ivan 1908–? III, IV
Born into a poor peasant family. In the late 1930s chose a safer position of bibliographer. Collection of poems: *Paruiut zemli* (The Soil Is Steaming, 1931). Short stories *Novely zrostu* (Stories of Growing, 1932). Bibliographies of Kropyvnytsky (1940), Tychyna (1951), Hlibov (1952), Franko (1954) and Shevchenko (1961–63).
KHL, PRU, UP, AZ, KOST
263. Bondarenko, Mykhailo 1902–? IV
Prose writer, author of the novel *Druha zustrich* (The Second Encounter, 1932) and collections of short stories *Seif* (Safe, 1930) and *Tin velykoho mista* (Shadow of a Great City, 1930).
KHL, LAVR, AZ
264. Bryl, Mykola IV
Author of sketches and feuilletons: *Bereh chornykh krynyts* (The Shore of Black Waterwells, 1932), *Pid mokrym riadnom* (Under a Wet Rug, 1928), *Pomyłka Oleksy Shrotynyky* (The Mistake of Oleksa Shrotynka, 1935); a novel, *Facialis* (1931).
KHL, AZ
265. Chepurny, Dmytro 1908–44 III, IV
Born to the family of an artisan in the Kiev region. Member of MOLODNIAK, VUSPP. Collections of poems: *Komsomolski budni* (Komsomol Days, 1929), *Zemlia* (Earth, 1930), *Simnadtsiat* (Seventeen, 1931); *Nasha molodist tsvite* (Our Youth Is Blossoming, 1963).
LIA, PRU, UP, KR, KOST
266. Cherednychenko, Varvara 1896–1949 IV
Writer and pedagogue. Member of PLUH. Exiled to Ossetia from 1928 to 1938.
EU, KOST
267. Demchuk, Ostap 1900–41 IV
Born into a poor peasant's family near Zhytomyr. Member of VAPLITE. Died at the front. Collections of short stories: *Komnezamchyky* (Committee of Poor Peasants, 1925), *Na sotsialistychnykh reikakh* (On Socialist Rails, 1930). Novels: *Chornozem* (Black Soil, 1933), *Povist pro machukhu* (Story of the Stepmother, 1941).

LIA, KHL, LAVR, PRU, UP, KOST

268. Dikhtiar, Oleksa IV
 Writer of stories and plays for children. Author of a play, *Deviate sichnia 1905 roku* (The Ninth of January, 1905, 1929).
 KHL, LIA
269. Dubkov, Iukhym 1896–? IV
 Member of PLUH. Author of collections of short stories: *Kolektyvistychna vesna* (A Collectivist Spring, 1931), *Nova liudyna* (The New Man, 1930). Poems: *Na varti* (On Guard, 1928). In 1955 published new poems in Russian.
 KHL, PRU, UP, KOST
270. Haivoronsky, Platon IV
 Author of collections of short stories: *Notatky oborontsia* (Notes of a Defender, 1931) and *Slovo* (Word, 1932).
 KHL, KOST
271. Halan, Anatol 1901– IV
 Author of a collection of poems and a play. After the Second World War emigrated to Argentina.
 AZ
272. Herasymenko, Volodymyr IV
 Author of the plays *Na Polissi* (In Polissia, 1929) and *Na barykadakh sela* (On the Village Barricades, 1930).
 KHL, KOST
273. Hoidar, Kost IV
 Author of a collection of short stories, *Rozbyti okuliary* (Broken Glasses, 1932), and other short stories.
 KHL
274. Holubenko, Petro 1907– IV
 Scholar and writer. Author of an unfinished novel, *Holuba dalechin* (Sky-Blue Distance, 1928). Published a study of VAPLITE (1948). After the Second World War emigrated to the United States.
 AZ

275. Horbenko, Petro 1897–? IV
Author of short stories and plays.
KHL, KOST
276. Horenko, Oles IV
Author of collections of short stories *Zlamana volia* (The Broken Will, 1931), *Peremozhets* (The Conqueror, 1932).
KHL
277. Hrebinka, Leonid IV
Author of a collection of poems, *Radist chornozemna* (The Joy of Black Earth, 1930).
LIA, KHL, LAVR, AZ, KOST
278. Hromiv, Oleksander 1902– III, IV
Author of collections of short stories: *Revoliutsiia* (Revolution, 1925), *Ioska* (1929); *Prestizh i pidmetky* (Prestige and Soles, 1963).
LIA, KHL, UP, AZ, KR, KOST
279. Hrubnyk, Petro 1908–? IV
Author of collections of short stories: *Motory* (Motors, 1932), *V prohanakh* (In Pursuit, 1934).
KHL, AZ, KOST
280. Hudym, Viktor IV
Author of collections of poems: *Odkryto semafor* (Semaphores Are Open, 1931), *Slava* (Glory, 1933). Mention in "Nezabutni" *Poeziia*, no. 4, 1969.
KOST
281. Hutsalo, Roman 1894–? IV
Author of the novel *Na tsilyni* (Virgin Soil, 1930).
KHL, AZ, KOST
282. Ivanenko, Iurii IV
Author of collections of short stories *Komuna* (Commune, 1930), *Tymoshka* (1932).
KHL

283. Iarovy, Vasyl IV
 Author of collections of short stories *U pavutyyni* (In the Cobwebs, 1930), *Stepanko* (1931).
 KHL, KOST
284. Ivanov-Mezhenko, Iurii 1892–? IV
 A prominent bibliographer and literary critic. Born in Kharkiv. Headed the *Knyzhkova palata*, edited *Bibliolohichni visti*. Author of many reference works, for example, *Knyzhkova produktsiia na Ukraini 1917–21* (Book Production in Ukraine, 1917–21). Critical studies of Kotsiubynsky, Khvylovy. Forced to leave Ukraine and work in Leningrad in the 1930s. In English: E. Kasinec, "Iurii O. Ivaniv Mezhenko as a Bibliographer during His Years in Kiev, 1919–33," *Slavic Books and Bookmen*, New York, 1984.
 EU, KR, KOST
285. Kardynalovska, L. IV
 Author of short stories for children.
 KHL, KOST
286. Kimlach, Oleksander IV
 Author of a collection of poems, *Zolotyï ekran* (The Silver Screen, 1932).
 KHL
287. Kononenko, Pavlo 1900– III, IV
 Author of collections of poems *My idemo vpered* (We Are Marching Forward, 1931), *Nastup* (Advance, 1932). Reappeared in print in the 1960s.
 KHL, PRU, UP
288. Koshëvsky, Kost IV
 Playwright, author of *Budni* (Everyday, 1928), *Holodni khutory* (Hungry Homesteads, 1930).
 KHL
289. Kovalchuk, Mykola IV
 Poet. Author of a collection of short stories, *Maidan Teveleva* (Tevelev Square).
 LIA, KOST

290. Kravchenko, Teodor 1906– III, IV
Of working-class origin, he was born in the Cherkasy region. Author of collections of short stories, the last one: *Povorot* (Return, 1934). Moved to Moscow and turned to writing in Russian.
KHL, PRU, KOST
291. Kucheriavy, Ia. IV
Author of several plays.
KHL
292. Kvitko, Lev 1890–1952 III, IV
A Jewish poet, born in the village of Holoskovo. Wrote in Yiddish, collection of poems *Trit* (Steps, 1919). Left Ukraine for Moscow in 1936. Arrested in 1949. Rehabilitated.
KLE, KOST
293. Kybalchych, Stepan IV
Author of a collection of short stories, *Vidpovid lisorubiv* (The Reply of the Woodcutters, 1931).
KHL, KOST
294. Kyrychenko, Fedir IV
Author of a collection of poems *Slovo heroiam* (A Word to Heroes, 1932).
KHL, KOST
295. Lanovenko, Petro 1905– IV
Author of the novel *Tsviakhy* (Nails, 1931).
KHL, UP
296. Lysohorko, Ian IV
Author of the collections of poems *Metalevyi epos* (Metal Epic, 1931), *Mury* (Brick Walls, 1932).
KHL
297. Mosiichuk, M. IV
Author of the novellas *Dezertyry* (The Deserters, 1932) and *Spohady kolyshnioho soldata* (Memoirs of a Former Soldier, 1932).
KHL

298. Nytchenko, Dmytro 1906– IV
Poet, author of collection: *Poezii industrii* (Poems of Industry, 1931).
Emigrated to Australia.
EU, KOST
299. Osmachka, Todos 1895–1962 IV
Poet, member of MARS. Author of collections of poems *Krucha* (Cliffside, 1922), *Skytski ohni* (Scythian Fires, 1925), *Klekot* (Clacking, 1929). After 1929, harassed by police, remained silent until he emigrated to the United States. In English: Three poems (tr. C. Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell) AWK.
EU, KOST
300. Pankiv, Mykhailo IV
Author of three collections of short stories and the novel *Suddia Reitan* (Judge Reitan, 1931).
KHL, KOST
301. Platonov, Iurii IV
Author of books on China (1925) and the United States (1926).
KHL
302. Proidysvit, Ivan IV
Author of plays *Peremohly* (They Won, 1927), *Revoliutsiia v stepu* (Revolution in the Steppes, 1930).
KHL
303. Riznychenko, Veniamin IV
Author of stories for young people: *Na Dniprelstan* (To Dniprelstan, 1929), *Podorozh do zemli nevidomoj* (Journey to an Unknown Land, 1932).
KHL, KOST
304. Rohovyk, Serhii IV
Author of a collection of poems, *Tryvoha* (Anxiety, 1934).
KHL, KOST
305. Senhalevych, Marharyta IV
Author of collections of short stories: *Veleten* (A Giant, 1930), *Zbirka opovidan* (A Collection of Short Stories, 1932).
KHL, UP, EU, KOST

306. Shcherbyna, Nechypir IV
Author of collections of poems: *Ranok* (Morning, 1929), *Homin budniv* (Everyday Echo, 1930).
KHL, KOST
307. Skrypnyk, Lev 1903–39 IV
Of working class origin. Fought in the Red Army. Member of VUSPP. Author of short stories and novels: *Rudnia* (Mining Field, 1930), *BUPR* (1932). Suffered from a mental disorder.
PRU, EU, KR, KOST
308. Sokil, Vasyl III, IV
Author of collections of short stories: *Shchabli* (Steps, 1931), *Potoky syl* (Flow of Force, 1933). Reappeared in print in 1947. Emigrated to the United States.
LIA, PRU, UP, KOST
309. Steshenko, O. IV
Poet and author of a novella, *Iak Iurko podorozhuvav na Dniprovi porohy* (How Iurko Travelled to the Dnieper Rapids, 1929).
KHL, KOST
310. Troianker, Raisa IV
Author of collections of poems: *Povin* (Flood, 1928), *Horyzont* (Horizon, 1930).
KHL, KOST
311. Ulahai-Krasovsky, L. IV
Author of several plays.
KHL, KOST
312. Varavva, O. 1889– IV
Editor of *Nova Hromada* (Kharkiv). Author of *Zapysky polonenoho* (Notes of a Prisoner of War, 1931).
LIA, LAVR, EU, KOST
313. Vitkovsky, Viktor IV
Author of a collection of poems *Z trybuny* (From the Tribune, 1934).
KHL, KOST

314. Zoria, lukhym 1902— IV
Of working-class origin. Worked on the railroad. Author of the novel *Depo* (Depot, 1930), and a collection of short stories, *Ostannia mandrivka* (The Last Journey, 1931).
LIA, LAVR, PRU, UP, KOST

