

snagom — makar i malene — pjesničke riječi. Ako nisu postali umjetnici riječi, postali su graditelji života. A o tome svjedoče i njihove pjesme.

One su doprinos toj izgradnji novoga svijeta, i to je ujedno i najviši domet pjesničkih pokušaja slavonskih partizana.

#### BILJEŠKE

- <sup>1</sup> »Slavonski partizan« donosio je reportaže iz borbe, izvještaje o radu narodnih odbora u Slavoniji, kao i literarne priloge boraca. Njegov prvi urednik bio je Karlo Mrazović. Početni tiraž iznosio je 200 primjeraka, a zatim je ubrzo rastao i već u toku rata dosizao 3.000 primjeraka. »Slavonski partizan« je 1943. godine promijenio ime u »Glas Slavonije«.
- <sup>2</sup> Pjesma je štampana u »Mladom borcu«, 1943. broj 3; za mjesec juni. Potpisana je skojevka T. »Mladi borac«, je bio list an'ifašističke omladine Slavonije.
- <sup>3</sup> Pjesmu su donijele »Džepne novine« krojačke radionice slag. III. sek. u broju 3., kao autor potpisana je Č. Jelica. Brojevi »Džepnih novina«, pisani su rukopisom pa tako i ovaj broj. U pravopisu nisam ništa u ovoj pjesmi mijenjao — kao ni u ostalima — kako bi se vidjelo da su one izlazile ispod pera ljudi nevještih pisanju.
- <sup>4</sup> Autor ove pjesme je Tonka Palčec, bolničarka V. P. bolnice II. Pjesma nosi naslov: »Mrtvom drugu Stanku Bogojeviću«. Štampana je u »Slavonskom ranjeniku«, broj 1 od 20. XII. 1943. Ovo je samo fragment spomenute pjesme.
- <sup>5</sup> Toševac Slavko iz I. bataljona ispjevao je ovu pjesmu izašla u 16. i 17. broju »XVII. Udarne brigade«, 23. VI. 1944., pod naslovom »Palom borcu«.
- <sup>6</sup> XVIII. brigada izdavala je svoj list »Brigadir«. U njoj je izašla ova pjesma »Neznana humka« potpisana od Stanković Srećka. Na naslovnoj stranici jedva sam pročitao ime lista. Sve ostalo je izbrisano. Iz sadržaja lista može se zaključiti da je broj štampan u 1943. godini poslije kapitulacije Italije.
- <sup>7</sup> Pjesmu je ispjevala Anđelka Turčinović, a izašla je u »Kulturnim priložima« broj 3, za listopad 1943. Broj je bio posvećen dvogodišnjici narodnog ustanka u Slavoniji. Pjesma nosi naslov »Umro je borac«.
- <sup>8</sup> Autor pjesme je Anđelka Turčinović. Pjesma nosi naslov »Ciklame«. Izašla je u »Kulturnim priložima«, broj 3 za listopad 1943. Ovo je jedna od najljepših pjesama na koje sam naišao u partizanskim listovima. Ovdje nisam spominjao Josip<sup>9</sup> Cazija, najboljeg pjesnika na slavonskom području za vrijeme rata, ali o njemu želim govoriti posebno.
- <sup>9</sup> Pjesma nosi naslov »Osvetnik«. Spjevala ju je Zupković Danica, seljanka. Odštampana je u »XVII. Udarnoj brigadi« broj 16—17 od 23. VI. 1944.

#### SLAVONIA FOUGHT A GREAT BATTLE AND SANG...

The author describes the heavy offensives which were undertaken against the Slavonian partisans in the course of World War II, but says that in spite of very rough conditions of partisan life, on the liberated territory, life was restless and breathless there. Much was done in all fields with the aim to restore the ruins and to start a new life. Although the battlefield swayed to and fro no actions whatever stopped. Everybody acted just as bravely, stubbornly and invincibly on the battlefield as in the background. In the midst of war thunder and destruction very much has been done in cultural and educational affairs. Cultural teams, singing clubs, theatre companies were created, courses for illiterates, elementary schools, homes for culture were opened. The most significant role was played by the press in developing the struggle and in strengthening the fighting spirit of the partisans and the people. Numerous newspapers were started in which partisans

and their chiefs took part. Thus the paper »Slavonski partizan« started in January, 21th 1942 for the first time on Slavonian territory. The first edition was printed with only 200 copies but during the war already the number of 3000 copies was reached. In 1943 this paper changed its name into »Glas Slavonije« (The voice of Slavonia) and it remained till today the main organ for Osijek and Slavonia.

The saying »inter arma silent Musae« did not come true at the time of our liberation struggle. Besides some outstanding poets who in the ranks of the liberation army continued to create poesy, thousands of partisans appeared who after having overcome the elements of writing have left for a moment or two their guns and rifles and changed them with their pens. A flood of verses flowed upon themes like »forest«, »guns«, »struggle«, »death«, and started in these days. Numerous literary experiments written by simple people are scattered in various papers and pocket-newspapers which are now kept in the museum (See fig. 1—4). They are all vividly proving the tendency of the partisans to utter their feelings and thoughts about the horrors of the time, about patriotism, the people, Tito, honour, sacrifices and blood, about liberty, truth and justice, treachery and violence. These poetical creations are all pregnant with the heavy fate of our country and life at that time.

Although not even a mild criterion may be applied to those verses from the standpoint of literary history they still have a certain charm and give a powerful impression as historical documents of the most significant epoch of our national life. One can feel reading them that these poems with their belligerent contents acted as signposts because they were so full of enthusiasm, selfsacrifice, political brightness, class-conscienceness and a strong belief that in the individual there lies the power of the whole nation.

Texts of title pages belonging to fig. 1—4:

- 1 The last minutes of fascism Nr 10  
The working group, Paučje
- 2 Long live the universal brotherhood  
August, 1944 Nr 4  
Pocket-book  
Economic Sector II
3. Pocket newspaper  
of the Tailor's workshop  
Magazine of Economic Sector III
- 4 Long live the Antifascist Council  
of the Yugoslav National Liberation  
Nr 11 October 1944  
Pocket Newspaper  
Economic Sector II