

SECTION 1.
THE PROBLEM OF INFORMATION CONFRONTATION
BETWEEN NAZI GERMANY AND THE USSR
IN HISTORIOGRAPHY

The World War of 1939 to 1945 and War of 1941 to 1945 between Germany and the U.S.S.A. are considered to be the key events of the 20th century. They have become an important factor in the change of civilizational values and reference not only for people who have suffered catastrophic losses and destruction, but also for all of humanity. That is why there is an interest of the public opinion to these Wars. It's significant that historical science should study some certain issues and problems. In

Ukrainian historical science and foreign historiography there is a wide range of interests to topics concerning these Wars. It is presented by works of many directions. Certain aspects of the problem seemed to become the subject of the discussion among Ukrainian historians. As a result of this there was published a large number of new documents and materials. There was appeared a lot of research works and papers according to the problem of information policy of Germany and the Soviet Union. As far as a complex study of information policy of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, and information confrontation of warring sides according to the information-psychological impact on the population is absent. It should be pointed out a few questions with regard to studied problem: Why did information and ideological system created by the two States on their own territory begin to confront one another during an active information and ideological influence of the invaders on the population of the occupied territories? Why did using of the most advanced information technologies and methods of dissemination of information of 20-s of the XX c. seem to be not effectively to satisfy the desire of the Nazi leadership and realize plans of aggressive financial official quarters of Germany?

The theme of information confrontation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1941–1945 is a new one because of notions “information technology”, “informational-psychological influence” weren't used by historians in the 1950–1980-s. The vast majority of historians and politicians of the Soviet Union believed that the USSR became the winner in the World War of 1941–1945 only due to people who worked in the rear, powerful

weapons and the patriotism of the soldiers who were ready to give his life for the Motherland. In this context the value of the information policy of both countries practically wasn't studied, by Soviet historians. It belongs to the problem of the means and mechanisms of the information-psychological impact on the population. Soviet historians studied mainly an ideological propaganda among the population at the head of the Communist Party as an organizer of the struggle against German fascist invaders. That's no doubt, that the Communist Party really played the role of an active Organizer: It was also conducted by the Government's information policy which had to affect the consciousness and behavior of the personnel of the Red Army and the population of the occupied territories.

At the end of 80-s of the XX century Soviet and foreign historians began to analyze the methods and mechanisms of Nazi's in the period of occupation. As far as a policy and activity of the Soviet military leadership according to propaganda and a problem of information confrontation of both countries Soviet historians didn't broach the question. Such analysis could have led to the conclusions that the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany had informational tools and means of equal worth in the period of war (КОВАЛЬ 1988).

Due to these facts it's important that native historical science should give a deep study of information confrontation between two totalitarian States on occupied territories of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia during the World War of 1941–1945.

At the end of 1980-s a famous Ukrainian historian M. V. Koval began to investigate Nazi propaganda as a factor of impact on the moral state of the population of the occupied countries, including Ukraine. Studying the socio-political life of the Ukrainian population he researched fascist propaganda and its basic principles. One of the most important achievements of his work was the study of the methods of Nazi propaganda which were to survey moral values and the Soviet outlook created by the Bolshevik Party. M. Koval investigated the activity of German popularization apparatus: ministries, departments, military propaganda departments. He carried out detailed review of the mechanisms of popularization effects on the local population. In his opinion "liberalism" which was demonstrated by the German occupational authorities in creating of local self-government bodies was extremely a powerful propaganda move. Nazi authorities found supporters among the local population who became to collaborate with local self-government bodies. Ethnic Germans (Fol'ksdojche) happened to be the background of that policy that created favorable conditions for them to work. The author wrote that an active information policy of Fol'ksdojche had provided a cooperation with the Gestapo, police and other German institutions. While studying the

socio-political life of the Ukrainian population during the German occupation M.Koval concluded that Nazi propaganda seemed to be inefficient one. In spite of activity of Nazi informational propaganda a large part of the population didn't collaborate the cooperation with Nazi authorities. Moreover from spring 1942 people actively started cooperating with the Resistance (movement against Germany during World War II). Analyzing the moral and psychological state of the population, the researcher evaluates its activities from the positions of the Communist Party (Коваль 1999).

The impact of Nazi and Soviet propaganda on the population of the occupied territories as information weapons is a subject of study of historians A. Ivlev and A. F. Udenkov. Their work is devoted to the political activities of the Communist Party on the occupied territories of the USSR during 1941–1944. These historians offer a huge amount of actual material that illustrates the psychological impact of Nazi propaganda on the inhabitants of the occupied territories of the USSR. It should be noted that while considering the methods and techniques of Soviet propaganda the authors didn't study profoundly the mechanisms of Nazi propaganda. Generally materials of their work give the possibility to compare and analyze German and Soviet advocacy activity (Ивлев 1988).

The problem of informational policy of both totalitarian states and the advocacy structure of the Third Reich Government wasn't the special subject of soviet historiography. Some aspects of this theme were studied by historians in the 80–90-s of the XX c. So the advocacy of Nazi Germany was studied in the works of historian D. A. Volkogonov, His works are devoted to information-ideological confrontation of the USSR and the West during the Cold war. "The author of the study showed that the Nazi propaganda techniques and methods had put into practice of Western Europe countries and the United States after the end of the World War II. It formed a bipolar world. The main aim of these studies was evidence of direct borrowing of NATO countries methods and techniques of Nazi propaganda" (Волкогонов 1983).

Another Soviet historian Y. Orlov paid attention to the methods and principles of propaganda of the Third Reich on the base of profound analysis. The scientist denied on the myth that Nazi propaganda had been a perfect and professional one. The historian also criticized the principles of Nazi manipulation by people. In his work "The collapse of the Nazi-fascist propaganda during the War against the USSR" Orlov reveals the lie "technique" and the ideology of dictatorship, violence and racism. The scientist deals with the mechanisms of psychological warfare which Hitler fascism led against the peoples of the world. However, debunking the propaganda mechanism of Nazi Germany, the author doesn't pay attention to

the research of the advocacy popularization structure of the Nazi apparatus (Орлов 1985).

Studying an ideological and a political activity of the Communist Party of Ukraine during the War of 1941–1945 between Germany and the U.S.S.R. P. Grigorovich and other historians covered propaganda methods of Nazi Germany and ways of confrontation by the side of the Soviet Government (Григорович, 1976). The main idea of these works is considered to base on the conclusions that the Communist Party was the only consolidate power in the difficult conditions of the war to have directed the activity of all authorities and ordinary citizens by using this modern (for the time) the methods of ideological influence.

At the beginning of the 1990s when Ukraine became an independent state native historians began to develop new directions in studying of the events of the World War II dealing with not only the activities of the Communist Party but also the activities of the OUN, UPA on the occupied territories. Ukrainian researchers had to investigate deeper this problem to coordinate their researches with works of foreign historians. Working not only with national archives and materials but also with the documents being published abroad Ukrainian historians began to take an active part at international conferences presenting new documental materials relating to the problems of the information space and information of propaganda.

Due to the research of new archival materials and documents the World familiarized with scientific papers on various aspects of advocacy of Nazi Germany including the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Among these works there are some representatives of modern scholars: A. Kuchma, A. Nikolajce, and G. Vetrov, A. Potil'ak, P. Rekotova, Y. Voloshin, and their Russian colleagues: M Semiragi, V. Tsymbala and G. Voronenkovoii.

Important aspects of outreach policy of Nazi Germany were considered by native historians Y. Vološinim and A. Lysenko. Examining the situation of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the years of the Nazi occupation Y. Voloshin reviewed also the attitude of Nazi Germany to the Orthodox Church. Nazi attempts connected to the policy of collaboration among the local population by means of religious freedom propaganda is dealt with by Voloshin. In his work a scholar analyzes the anticommunist activities of the Orthodox Church in the western regions of Ukraine. He concludes that the clergy of the Orthodox and Catholic churches didn't not only justify an aggressive policy of the Hungarian Government during the World War II but also provided financial assistance to conduct their policy (Волошин 1997).

The work of A. Lysenko is devoted to the activity of religion's authorities on the occupied territories of Ukraine during the Nazi-Fascist occupation.

The author covers the problem studying various aspects of the situation of the faithful and Orthodox Church: the position of the Orthodox Church to the Nazi-Soviet war, changes connected with occupation, a religious life of Ukrainian people on occupied territories that was intensified due to the special policy of the Nazi authorities. In the first months of the occupation there was renewed of the Church and the churches according to the goals of Nazi occupational administration to provide order and strengthen its position. O. Lysenko demonstrated the cooperation of the Ukrainian clergy with the occupying powers, and patriotic activities of religious figures who helped to survive the Jewish population against the Nazi regime. The religious question in the practice of Ukrainian nationalism is thought to be an important matter of his research Лисенко, 1998. As far as the study of the ideological aspects of the initial stage of World War II they present the most attractive pages of his work (Лисенко 2002).

It's important for the research of the ideologically-advocacy Nazi Germany on the occupied territories of Ukraine to analyze the work of Ukrainian historian V. Potilcaka. His scientific papers cover the ways of exploiting the occupied civil population labor of Ukraine by the leadership of the Third Reich. O. Potil'čak vividly reveals the propaganda activity of the German administration to provide to convince the local population to work for Germany by labor power. It should be pointed that some part of population agreed to work in Germany. The author concluded that there were people who were against Soviet power., and who really believed in the future of Ukraine under the tutelage of Germany. These facts proved to be arguments that the Nazi propaganda was rather effective at some stage of the occupation (Потильчак 1996, 237).

Nazi Germany waited for assistance and support in the creation of their own State from a large part of Ukrainians who didn't satisfy the policy of the Soviet power on the territory of Western Ukraine, This idea of independent state of Western Ukraine attracted a significant number of Ukrainians and urged them to cooperate with the occupying authority. This question deeply was studied in the research of the historian A. Bolânovs'kogo. He analyzed activity of the self-determination movement in Ukraine. The author also reached certain conclusions. Firstly, the German leadership, despite his propaganda, never supported the intentions of the Ukrainian nationalists to create its own army, and especially the State. The existence of the same Division "Galichina" is known to have a little big impact on population not only of the District of Galicia, but also on the population of Rejhskomisariatu "Ukraine", and the zone of military administration. A. Bolanovs'kij noted that the activities of the Division "Galichina" in the context of Ukrainian national

liberation movement had a moral and political influence on the population of Ukraine and had German propaganda to weak (Боляновський 2000).

The work of the famous Ukrainian historian V. Serhiychuk, dedicated to Ukrainian national liberation movement to restore and strengthen the Ukrainian State on the occupied territories. In studying the author collected materials and documents about the leading mobile groups of OUN. They revealed the politics of Nazi occupation Administration on the territory of Ukraine “Rejhskomisariatu” and the military administration. Thanks to the records of the OUN mobile groups the reaction of the local population to Nazi information and advocacy policy seemed to be a very valuable factor in this study. Serhiichuk carried out the facts that a part of the local population supported the “OUN’s underground” but Nazi propaganda did not give them the opportunity to join to this national liberation movement (Сергійчук 2005).

In modern Ukrainian historiography there is studied the problem of the influence of the German propaganda on the socio-economic and cultural development of the occupied lands. The work of 1 historian I. M. Gajdaburi. “Exploring the Cultural and Educational Development of the Population of Ukraine “Rejhskomisariatu”, and the Zone of Military Administration”, the author stresses that with the invasion of Hitler’s army, most theaters began to work because the actors and Directors believed in the possibility of the revival of Ukrainian culture (Гайдабура 1998) “In this case Nazi propaganda – emphasized the author, – worked quite effectively, but only in the first months of the war”. The value of this research is dealt with studying not only the negative sides of cooperation of Ukrainian theatrical intelligentsia with the German administration. On other side, a lot of actors had the opportunity to work. And they tried to convey Ukrainian beauty and peculiarity of Ukrainian culture through theatrical performances to develop the State Ukrainian traditions and art.

Applying innovative approaches of modern historical science historians. A. Skorobagatov and S.D. Gal’čak investigated the question of the influence of the German propaganda on soldiers of the Red Army and part of the population of the occupied territories. Considering the Kharkiv region and Podolia in the period 1941–1944 and revealing features of the life of the Ukrainian population in the German occupation these scientists analyze agitation-propaganda activities of the occupying administration. A. Skorobagatov explores the process of establishing a “New Order” when the cruel policy of the Nazis caused a complete breakdown of their outreach (Скоробаратов 2004). Gal’čak, studying documents and materials that affect the policy of the German invaders on the use of the “Eastern workers” for the strengthening of the Third Reich presents the historians and the public opinion with separate propaganda materials that the

population of Podillya volunteered to go to Germany and work for the sake of the great future of new Europe. The author also reveals a picture of the horrific life and work of Ukrainian workers in Germany through the memories of most workers. Unfortunately, the question of the impact of Nazi propaganda was dealt with the context in studying of general problems (Гальчак 2004).

At the beginning of the new Millennium Ukrainian historians focus their attention on the moral and psychological state of the personnel of the Red Army, and the population of the occupied territories. Scientist's goal is to understand the motives of men's behavior in period of occupation and a total war. Having an idea of what is the "information policy" and "information space", scientists examine the advocacy of Nazi Germany as a complex of measures aimed at the destruction of a significant part of the population of Eastern Europe. In this context attention is attracted by the work of "Renaissance Rose sharply on the German-Nazi occupation policy in the sphere of education". Its author is J. Tarnawsky. There were studied the common problem of organization and activity of secondary educational institutions on the occupied territory of Donbass and the issue of the implementation of education policy, which was aimed at the humiliation of the Ukrainian people and its destruction. Exploring the politics of Nazi power on the territory of the Donetsk region he states that an occupying power in order to reduce the intellectual level of the Ukrainian youth purposefully undermined the education system. Through its facilitation and later complete elimination, Nazi Administration tried to deprive citizens of cultural traditions and turn them into obedient workers (Тарнавський 2005, 125).

Studying the moral and psychological state of the soldiers of the Red Army and the mood of the population at the beginning of the Nazi-Fascist occupation, Ukrainian historian. Y. Nikolaëc' notes that part of the population did not want to go to defend the Soviet country because of being declared "enemies of the people". But not all of the population believed the German propaganda began a cooperation with Nazi regime. Y. Nikolaëc' notes that a large part of the population took waiting position and observed information from the fronts. Analyzing the moral and psychological state of the population, he concludes that with the progress of the war, the attitude to the Nazi occupation administration and the Hitlerite regime in General dramatically changed as a result of the victories of the Red Army (Ніколаєць 1999).

To present the disclosure of the complete picture of the information policy of Nazi Germany is important to analyze the work of the famous Ukrainian historian B. Chernyakov. While studying the history of journalism he had devoted a considerable attention to the investigation of periodicals during World War II. It was completed by the newspapers and magazines which were released on the

occupied Nazi army. Scientists analyzed the conditions that it was formed when the press began functioning on the territory of Ukraine “Rejhskomisariatu” and in the area of military administration. Exploring the base instructions of the periodical printed devices, the author had defined the level of significance of the press for the Nazi occupation authorities and wrote that the press seemed to play the leading role in the Third Reich (Черняков 2006, 52).

A modern historical science demands that the problem of studying such a common phenomenon as collaboration which was the result of a strong information policy of the Nazi Government on occupied territories should be studied by native and foreign historians. There is the obvious fact that a certain portion of the population was to collaborate with the new authorities under the influence of propaganda existed by the Nazi Germany on the occupied territories. For a long time the Soviet historiography has attempted to avoid coverage of the matter. Let us not forget about the fact that everyone who worked on the occupied territories unambiguously called “enemies of the people”, although the people ought to work for different reasons. This fact made them cooperate with the occupying powers. To understand this important matter, comprehend the phenomenon of collaboration helped the work of V. Šajkan “Collaboration on the territory of Rejhskomisariatu” “Ukraine” and “War Zones in World War II”. The theme of her research is closely linked with the problem, which is considered in this paper, because the cooperation of the population of the occupied territories with the occupational regime was directly dependent on the quality of the Nazi information policy. The researcher determined the objective reasons of collaboration among the population and the extent of the impact on this phenomenon of agitation-propaganda work by the German occupation Administration (Шайкан 2005, 234).

Historian O. Lysenko suggests that new conceptual approaches should be adopted in studying of World War II. He singled out such an important trend in the research of native historians as social history. Having examined the social aspects of the occupation of the Ukraine he explored the social policy of the German Government and the reasons of collaboration of all strata of the Ukrainian population. The scientist critically notes that: “the Bolshevik government, the Nazi authorities did not propose for the local population fundamentally new ways of living. Agitation-propaganda campaign led by the German authorities on the occupied lands of Ukraine was carried out only in order to obtain voluntary labor for the economy of the Third Reich and to force peasants to work in collective farms. Analyzing propaganda campaign of Nazi power O. Lysenko concludes that the system of collective responsibility set by the Nazis was in not much different from the Soviet collectivism (Лисенко 2007, 7)

The work of V. Grineviča, is devoted to Stalin's policy according to national minorities during World War II. Examining the overall problem the author highlights the advocacy activities of units of the Wehrmacht being directed at the education of soldiers of the German army with an aim to bring up men with ideas of racial superiority. V. Hrynevych states that the system of officer's education was introduced with the use of such tools and techniques as: lectures, films, radio shows, carefully designed leisure park. The military leadership used the reports prepared the Nazi theorists (Гриневиц 2005, 184).

Ukrainian historians went further in the study of indicated problems. There was published a good deal of works devoting to Nazi propaganda on occupied territories of Ukraine. In particular the problem of Nazi propaganda in occupied Kiev was studied by M. Mykhaylyuk. In her papers there were covered the tools used by an occupying power to influence on the population of the city. Among them: radio-cinema-propaganda, newspapers and magazines that had printed on the territory of Ukraine "Rejhskomisariatu". The work is a very valuable and an important one. But that the researcher sees propaganda as an instrument which was operated by Hitler's power structure for the implementation of the impact on the population of the occupied territories of Ukraine. However the author has not explored propaganda as an element of global information policy of Nazi Germany (Михайлюк 2005, 288).

The question of the impact of Nazi propaganda on the personnel of the Red Army and the population of the occupied territories through the means of propaganda created by Vermahtom, explored the Ukrainian historian D. Titarenko. Studying the reports of German battalions of propaganda the scientist revealed the system their activities on the occupied territories of Ukraine, the methods used by them, as well as determined the degree of impact of their activities on the population of the occupied territories of Ukraine (Титаренко 2005, 167). Unfortunately the author of the study does not illuminate the advocacy of German battalions propaganda as part of the whole of the information policy of the Third Reich on occupied territories (Титаренко 2010, 480).

A great attention must be paid to the research of Russian, German, British and American scientists-historians and Essayists. The subject of their works is connected with the World War II. They introduced important captured documents, and the publication of bibliographic research and memoir literature to scientific circulation We are interested in analyzing of studies devoting to the themes of our research: "Information confrontation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939–1945"; "Information technologies applied by the Governments of both countries to influence the consciousness and the moral and psychological state of its own population and the population of the adversary".

The problem of informational influence on the awareness of the population of the occupied territories during the World War II virtually was studied in the period of the Soviet Union without introducing such notions “information technology”, “German information space”, “tools and mechanisms of formation of information space”. Despite the fact that in the USSR the mechanisms and means of propaganda influence on the population have been studied by experts of special services and administrations, historians studied mainly ideological propaganda among the population with the priority that demonstrated the advantages of Socialist life. Partially historians covered the methods and mechanisms of agitation and propaganda used by Nazi Guide and the German occupation authorities.

In comparison Germany there is another situation. There the NSDAP came to power and began active work presented by the Ministry’s management of propaganda and education. This authority developed the mechanisms and means of influence on the population and the personnel of the army. So much attention to the means of information impact was caused by the horrible defeat in the period of the World War I. The first study of information policy of the Third Reich is known to have appeared in 60–70s of the twentieth century.

During this period there were published works by Soviet historians which had analyzed occupation policy of the Nazi army on the territories of the U.S.S.R. The works of D. Melnikov, L. Black, soviet writer I. Ginzburg reveal the effectiveness of Nazi propaganda. In his work “Those meetings” (“Potustoronnie vstrechi”) I. Ginzburg emphasized the personal responsibility of the leaders of the Third Reich according to the policy that they carried out on the occupied countries of Europe and in the Soviet Union. It covers the political priorities of Nazi Germany and the consequences of propaganda which was carried out on the occupied territories (Гинзбург 1990). L. Black, exploring the Nazi apparatus dictatorship and its advocacy activities, concluded that Nazi Germany as a totalitarian state became a special form and control over all spheres of social and political life. It had been installed only the social democratic party. The work of L. Black is considered to be the first to have described the mechanisms of influence of the person or group of persons on the society in general and Germany in particular (Черная 1992).

The attempts to establish an information blockade for the population of Germany in the context of information policy of Nazi Germany was studied by famous Russian historian I. Bezimensky. In his work “Third front. The Secret Diplomacy of the World War II” the author reveals the period of the military rise of the Third Reich and the true intentions of major European countries and the United States that arose in the early 30s of the

twentieth century. In his research the scientist tried to uncover the information policy of the Western powers that sought the hands of Nazi Germany to solve the problem in Eastern Europe (Безыменский 2003).

In the common work on the history of national socialism widely reported the ideology of German fascism and its ideological. In the biggest uzagal'nûval'nomu a study of German fascism – monographs A. Galkina-national-socialist ideology and its implementation in the information policy of the Nazi Germany are examined in more detail than previous the works of Soviet researchers. The author reveals the essence of the outreach activities of the National Socialist Party in Germany and its plans for the occupied territories of the USSR. As a research scientist for the first time were analyzed socio-psychological bases and socialist system component of Nazi ideology (Галкин 1967).

It was stated above in the works of Soviet and modern historians the subject of studying is an ideological propaganda which was directed on the population of their own country and the armies. Unfortunately the concept of “information space” has not yet become the object of attention of scientists-historians who have studied the problem of the World War II and great patriotic wars. The propaganda of the USSR and Germany seemed not to research by native historians as full information policy aimed at the population and the armed forces of the enemy in the 80–90-ies of the twentieth century.

In the 1960–1970s works and papers of foreign historians due to the information confrontation and the mechanisms and means of popularization of its influence became the subject of scientific investigations.

The first works on the territory of Western Europe, which also analyzed information policy of the Third Reich, were written by direct participants in the events of World War II: members of the Nazi Government, officials of the Ministry of propaganda and education in Germany in the 40–50-ies of the twentieth century. Western European historians and publicists started studying the events of World War II, using material collected and saved by the war event's participants of 1939–1945. It should be noted that most of these researchers had accessed to the unknown Soviet historians materials which gave an opportunity to witness the events of World War II from a position of the observers. On the other hand the European historians didn't know about a true situation on the front and in the rear as the Red Army and Wehrmacht. Despite this fact, the period taken in foreign historiography of an extremely important place. The German, British and American historians have even shared the writings of more deeply explore information policy in Germany and the Soviet Union, and their interrelationship and opposition. There were

works where priority was given to the investigation of certain aspects of socio-political, and socio-economic life of the population of the USSR being under Nazi occupation. Unfortunately there is no the generalized study in historiography's heritage which would belong to the question of German information space and information confrontation of the USSR and Germany as a separate scientific theme. For a long period most this theme wasn't the subject of the historical literature in order to give another characteristics of the occupation period in the USSR and other countries occupied by Nazi Germany. Some works of German historians A. Hadamovsky, N. Muller, P. Longeriha, R. Koela, etc. are thought to present the literature that had showed the effectiveness of information policy in Germany. It should be noted that German historians play an active role in studying this theme. If we analyze 10-th volume's edition of the series "The German Reich and the World War II" we can know about the process of creating the National Socialist Party in Germany and unprecedented in the history of the world system of state manipulation of the human masses in the history, and the information space being controlled by Nazi leadership Accordingly a special attention was paid to the disclosure of questions concerning the preparation of Nazi Germany to attack the Soviet Union, and the formation of system for informational and psychological warfare against the Red Army and the civilian population. According to works of the historians the Nazi propaganda was supposed to shake the morale of the Red Army, and promote the disorganization of the Soviet rear and organize a work of the local population on the occupied territories A final goal was to form new stereotypes of Soviet citizens on the base of Nazi ideology.

Propaganda policy of Nazi Germany, and its influence on the psychological state of the population in the period of the temporary occupation of Ukraine and Belarus was studied by the next Western European scholars and American historians D. Amstrong, G. Dzouet, I. Kersou, P. Longerih, J. Fest, Balfor, Soesman, Viperrman and others. A characteristic feature of their works is the widespread use of documents of the Nuremberg process, archival materials of European countries, and the participants' memories of the Soviet partisans and members of Ukrainian national liberation movements. However, consideration of the features of the occupation regime established by the Nazis on captured territories became the main subject of historiography of World War II. A lot of historians investigate Nazi propaganda mainly in the period of formation of the National Socialist Party in Germany. The informational propaganda of the Third Reich directed on the population of the occupied territories of the USSR separately is not detached in German historiography. This side of the activity

of the Nazi leadership was considered only in the general framework of the investigations.

The first step in examining of coming of the National-Socialist Party in Germany was the work of an eye-witness of the events Goebbels – O. Hadamovski. Being a direct participant and witness of the activity of the Third Reich as a specialist-an expert of the formation of public opinion he explored mechanisms and technology influence by the means of propaganda on the population of Germany. Such activities caused O. Hadamovski to carry out research in this area to determine its effectiveness. He concluded that an experience of exploring the propaganda techniques of the NSDAP was a very important to study by all historian scholars. He came to the conclusions that the propaganda and differentiated use of force had to supplement each other. They never are absolute opposites. The use of force should be a part of the propaganda. This principle, according to O. Hadamovski, was ignored by the National-Socialist Party after coming to power in Germany (Hadamowski 1933). His works gave a great number of materials for the study of the themes for researches and opened the way to study such a global modern weapons as information policy.

Many studies were carried out on the basis of a large array of archival materials, documents and diaries of the direct participants in the events of the World War. The work of J. Amstronga “Soviet Partisans in World War II” should be considered an important one in this context. This work was written on the basis of numerous documentary materials: reports and messages of Nazi political and military leaders and officials of the occupation administration and the Wehrmacht. The researcher highlights the activities of the propaganda departments of the Wehrmacht against the Soviet partisans on the occupied territories. According to the point of the historian view the activity of Soviet partisans really caused the influence of propaganda on the population to weak and forced occupation authorities to use all new techniques of influence (Armstrong 1964, 2007). Armstrong wrote about the nature and significance of the combative partisan movement during the World War II. Historians of Germany and the USSR concluded different statements in estimating of “spontaneous” patriotic reaction of the population, and of courage and organizational abilities of local party leaders who had guided the activities of the Central Party. His work is the first attempt to bring clarity on these issues through regular research of the large number of German and Soviet documents being presented at the end of the World War II (Armstrong 1964, 2007).

The plans of Nazi Germany for capturing the living space of the USSR was dealt with famous German historian N. Müller. While focusing on the

main problem of the role of the Wehrmacht and its governing bodies in the implementation of the fascist occupation regime on the Soviet territory the author reveals the reason for the breakdown of the plans of the German occupation administration and, as a result, the collapse of the occupation regime. An important part of the work is devoted to the consideration of the matter of the failure of the attempts of fascist occupation authorities to create Nazi regime by political and social demagogy and information policy. The author has managed to uncover the true role of the Wehrmacht in the planning and implementation of occupation policy on the occupied territory of the USSR during the World War II.

Analyzing the individual aspects of the information policy of Nazi Germany Mueller has made conclusions that the political goal of Germany was to eradicate Bolshevism and Communist ideology and Soviet State. In solving the economic problems of the Third Reich the Nazis planned to convert the captured territories in South-Eastern Europe in agro-raw appendage Grand Germany's economic sphere and an important market for its industrial products (Мюллер 1974).

A great interest of German researchers caused to the activities of institutions of the Nazi popularization system created by the NSDAP after the coming to power. German historian P. Longerich explored the advocacy of the foreign Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the problem of using of radio by the Nazi leadership. He analyzed the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs defining the place and role of the Department in the information policy of the Third Reich Longerich revealed the methods and technologies of influence on the population of Europe by means of the radio broadcasting and periodicals. The author observed that the radio had been used by the leadership of the Third Reich with the aim of psychological processing of the population and had become one of the main methods of Nazi information policy (Longerich 1987).

An important aspect of the research of the historian is to study the activity of the punitive machine of Nazi Germany, and the role of Himmler in the party hierarchy, and organization of National Socialist terror and destruction of the Jews. The realization of the plans according to the destruction of the population of the occupied countries that did not relate to the "Nordic race" started existing after the beginning of the World War II. P. Longerich covered the stages of formation of the consciousness of Himmler in terms of development and consolidation of the National-Socialist ideas. He presented compelling evidence that Himmler had become cynical, cold-blooded, creator and performer of the oppressive policy of the Reich. A massive punitive campaign in Poland, the Soviet Union and other countries, creating the vast

network of concentration camps, mass deportation of the population for slave labor in Germany were evidence of the policy. The most terrible crime Himmler, according to researcher became the Holocaust, which had destroyed more than 6 million people of Jewish nationality (Лонгерих 2008). Unfortunately, in the context of these studies, P. Longeri doesn't not consider the information policy of Germany as one of the global causes of loss of political authority of Germany in Europe.

R. Koel is one of European researchers who studied the decrees of the Nazi Government to create new German colonies in the occupied eastern territories and to form a new peasantry of Volksdoiche. The study of these documents helped to define what role the Nazi Government according to departure of German peasants on the occupied territory. One of the following decrees was the beginning of the brutal directives and orders which denoted German policy on the occupied territories of Ukraine. R. Koel made the conclusion that the results of such decrees were provided by a juxtaposition of different peoples on the occupied territory. It is significant that R. Koel managed to have analyzed the propaganda being conducted by an occupying power among the rural population, and its impact on the consciousness and behavior of peasants in the first months of the occupation (Koehl 1957).

The structure of the popularization of the apparatus of the Wehrmacht and his activity among enemy troops were studied by a military historian A. Buhbender. His works are devoted to the study of Nazi leaflets distributed in the years of the World War on the fronts and in the field of fighting (Buchbender 1974).

In his work he noted that the first phase of the war propaganda against the Red Army had the euphoria character connected with the success of Nazi army and the destruction of Red army moral and psychological state at the beginning of war. The historian stated that the leadership of Nazi Germany had understood that propaganda was a powerful tool for carrying out the desired policy. That was why a great attention had been paid to the activity at the front. Significant is the conclusions that The preparation of the propaganda war against the Soviet Union at the same time seemed to have been existed and have been trained a long before the events. April 1, 1939 when the Supreme command of the armed forces – RCC (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht – OKW) was created by the “Wehrmacht-propaganda”. On the eve of the attack on the Soviet Union Ministry of propaganda organized “General Oriental Space authority” (Generalreferat Ostraum) headed by Eberhardom Taubertom, It is often referred to as well as Organization Vînetâ which was transformed into the Department of the East (Ost Abteilung) in 1943. These institutions became the main centres of

the Organization at the forefront of propaganda front line among “Eastern volunteers” (Buchbender 1974).

German historians G. Forsterch and G. Snitter investigated the activities of Prus-German general staff in 1640–1965 including its work in the conditions of World War II in the context of this problem. They regarded the activities of the leadership of the Wehrmacht and its concept of war. G. Snitter defined the role of propaganda in German acting army among the soldiers of the Wehrmacht and the troops of the enemy (Ферстерч 1966). The scientist concluded that the Department was in charge of all the activities that had an impact on the society of the Third Reich and its borders. G. Snitter focused on three main directions of information policy of the Wehrmacht: the propaganda among the German population and military personnel; propaganda in the army; “the propaganda against the enemy”, i.e. the impact on the armed forces and the civilian population.

The works of Australian historian M. Balfora devoted to the study of advocacy and informational propaganda of Germany on the eastern front are considered to have important documental materials. In particular the author revealed a scheme due to Ministry of the Eastern occupied territories and of the Wehrmacht on the occupied territories of the USSR was built (Balfour 1979). It is important to cover the external information policy of Nazi Germany in 1939–1945. There is studied a foreign propaganda aimed at the countries of Western and Eastern Europe by this historian.

American researchers E. Dgovet and O. Donell studied ideological conception of A. Hitler and the National Socialist Party advocacy among the population of Germany. They distinguished the basic principles of Hitler’s propaganda ideas recommended by him. G. Dgovet stated that such advocacy had helped the NSDAP power to grab and control almost all spheres of life of German society for short term (Jowett 1992).

A comprehensive information policy of Nazi Germany was researched by English scientist I. Kersou. Having studied activities of A. Hitler the author had examined the Nazi propaganda as a system. To I. Kersou’s mind the idea and the image of the new State was persistently implemented in the life of society and the consciousness of every German citizen. The method proved to be a very effective for psychological treatment. Examining the documentary sources I Kersou presented facts that had proved the effectiveness of psychological processing of large parts of society especially the middle class and the peasantry. In his work the scientist focuses on the fact that under the influence of information policy conducted by the Ministry of propaganda a significant number of peasants teamed up and created an organization of “peasants Union” which took the responsibility of agricultural production for the Third Reich (Кершоу 1997).

The agitation activity guide of the National-Socialist Party touched the working class. Carrying out this question American historian V. Soesman showed that A. Hitler and Nazi Germany realized the program which was directed to the workers as the main driving force in formation of Third Reich. The workers were said about a new social policy connected with the occupation of eastern territories. According to the researcher's work oratory art of A. Hitler and Goebbels gave just shocking results in the presence of a huge audience. In his opinion the development of broadcasting was expanded not only on the territory of the Germany but also in the territories of other countries, in particular on the occupied lands (Soeseman 2002).

The German national idea happened to play an important role in the public opinion of the post-war Germany. As the German researcher Viperrman concluded that nationalism represented such movement for the revival of the German national ideas and was widely used by A. Hitler in his speeches before the workers and other population of Nazi Germany. This type of the propaganda made post-war Germany rouse the masses in any case (Wipperman 1989).

Analysis of papers of native and foreign scholars on the issue of the formation of the German information space in the zone of military administration and in areas controlled Rejhskomisariatu "Ukraine" in the years of the World War II allow to conclude that there is evidence that scientists use different methodological and informational and ideological principles and approaches in the study of this problem. Despite this fact the theme remains scantily explored.

Historiographical overview indicates that the problem of information confrontation between Germany and the Soviet Union needs deep study and definition of certain important issues that require an objective judgement. It is desirable that the German information space and the rapid dissemination of Nazi propaganda among the population of the occupied regions of Ukraine should be studied covering complex political, military, social, and psychological situation that existed in the years of war.

With the beginning of the German occupation there was began a massive information attack on the consciousness of the population of Ukraine. Local residents expressed a different attitude towards the occupation of the Administration. So a small part of the population was to collaborate with German soldiers with ideological motives. It believed in changes for the better. Other part of inhabitants took waiting position. Some of the inhabitants realizing the true plans of the Nazis tried to resist and support the Soviet partisans and underground fighters. There was also a certain part of the population who represented participants of the different directions of

Ukrainian Self-Government movement. The following categories of population were pressed by the influence of the German information policy and propaganda. It had the civilian population to be in a state of discouragement, loss, doom and terror. In our opinion such information and advocacy policy of the German occupation administration put questions before a large part of the population: who was a really an enemy? With whom and against whom to fight, and fight at all? An important factor of propaganda turned out to be Ukrainian national movements. They, on the one hand, offered locals an alternative to fight against all the creation of their own State and made situation be more difficult for the peasantry.

Considering the individual works of foreign historians, it should be noted that the information policy of the Nazi Germany and its attempt to create in Europe and on the occupied territories a special information space happened to pay attention of historians and Essayists from Russia, Great Britain, the United States and Germany. Contemporary vision and understanding of the information policy, information space helps scientists to study comprehensively the events of World War II and the German-Soviet war. Information confrontation between the USSR and Nazi Germany increasingly attracts the attention of modern scholars and its study helps to cover a full picture of the events of 1939–1945. However it should be noted that historians of Germany, the United States and Great Britain dealt with Nazi propaganda on the territory of the Third Reich and its influence on the Red Army and the population of the occupied territories of the USSR mainly in the context of the Eastern policy of the Nazi Germany.

90-ies of the twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century were marked with the emergence of numerous works of Russian historians who studied ideological and political activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the military leadership of the country during World War II. In the context of this theme there were studied the periodical printed publications, information Bureau, oral advocacy, propaganda among the personnel of the Red Army and the population of the occupied territories in Ukraine and Belarus.

That's no doubt that the work of A. Sirokorad is considered to be original one. The author investigates the activities of Central printed periodicals and their impact on the population of the rear and occupied areas of the USSR (Широкоград 2002).

Basic principles of Soviet propaganda were also investigated by N. Kamenieva who had covered the activities of Party propaganda organs of the USSR, and the forms and methods of work of the female part of the population including the deliberations of the anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet women (Каменева 2004).

A great attention to the leadership of the Soviet Union during the war was focused on the creation of the image of the enemy-fascist. This idea became the key of the soviet propaganda in the activities of the party and the military authorities. This aspect was dealt with the work of the Russian historian A. Fateev. He noted that Soviet propaganda was not less efficient than German because there were modern techniques and technologies of ideological influence on the population and the personnel working as of its own and enemy armies (Фатева 1999).

Some individual Russian historians present material about the system of ideological impact that there was constructed in the USSR, long before the start of the war. The work of M. Mazuricky is devoted to the changes according to the ideologically-advocacy having spread its influence on social consciousness and the consciousness of each individual in particular. He managed to reveal the directions of professional activities of librarians in the years of war (Мазурицкий 1995).

In his work "Soviet Propaganda in the Great Patriotic War" Russian historian A. Gorlov gave the historical-political analysis of Institute of the Soviet Communist Party propaganda of the period of the Great Patriotic war. The author managed to identify the basic structure and resource potential of propaganda as well as to detect and identify the main stages of the outreach work among personnel of the Red Army and population in the rear during the war. While analyzing a significant number of documents the historian had determined the degree of effectiveness of the Soviet military propaganda expressed in the form of their manifestation (Горлов 2009).

Having confirmed the thesis that the Soviet information and ideological influence was no less powerful than the Nazi. the work of I. Livsina and I. Orlova ("Soviet Propaganda in the Great Patriotic War, and Communication Conviction") introduced a large number of archival documents and materials. The authors covered the structure and mechanisms of functioning of the Soviet propagandist's apparatus during the War of 1941–1945 between Germany and the U.S.S.R. For the first time in the Russian historiography there were comprehensively investigated and published promotional materials of the Communist Party and State. They revealed various forms, methods and techniques of influence on the soldiers at the front and the civilian population in the rear and on the occupied territory. New found documents are known to denote the effects of Soviet propaganda on the rear and the occupied territories, as well as the depth and effectiveness of propaganda's impact on mass consciousness wholly (Советская пропаганда в годы Великой Отечественной войны: «коммуникация убеждения» и мобилизационные механизмы 2007).

It should be noted that such powerful information attack carried out by Nazi Germany made the USSR resist on it by not less powerful informational and ideological weapon. There was the Soviet leadership. The information-ideological machine that had a big impact on the vast majority of the population of the State had been functioning successfully for 24 years.

Recently the Internet network has become a necessary source of information and means to study the problems of military history of the World War II. There are being created the sites that dedicated to the activities of the Nazi administration on the occupied territories of Ukraine, and the activity of the Wehrmacht and military units formed with representatives of national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine “Rejhskomisariatu” and the military administration. These sites are completed by archival documents and photo albums (Допрос подсудимого Шпеера 1946). Internet gives opportunity to get an information about a foreign historiography. Computer technologies promote the use of new methodological and technological methods to study the sources, and to model the social processes, to do an operational systematization of all documents and materials.

The Internet seemed to expand the historical source’s base devoting to the study of the information policy of the Nazi Germany in the occupied territories of Ukraine. The information policy of the Nazi Germany and the Nazis are being discussed on the basis of the wide use of directories of archival materials, documents, Ukrainian and Russian archives.

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