

### **SECTION 3.1.**

## **MEDIA AS A MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTING THE INFORMATION POLICY OF THE WARRING PARTIES**

The media play a huge role in shaping and functioning of public consciousness. A special impact of the media is known to take place in the period of military conflicts when leaderships of warring countries are interested in a victory at any price.

Since the invention of I. Gutendegom printing press in 1450 began to talk about the impact of the printed word on the public consciousness. History shows that “at first only the ruling clique of society realized the potential social influence of the printed word. Many state leaders being afraid of consequences of general literacy and availability of printed materials sought for control over publications to disfranchise opposition”. The similar fear before the influence of media still exists in many societies with totalitarian regime where leaders suppress or control activity mass to remain in power.

The period of 19 – the beginning of the 20th century is marked by the distribution of literacy and development of technologies in various areas that led to the emergence of new forms of mass communication (the invention of the phone, radio). Since then, concern about the consequences of mass media exposure has become a sphere of activity aseducated elite and individuals and all groups of the society.

The broadcasting is considered to the second type of the media after the print media. The use of radio waves allows an information to be transferred to unlimited distances and on the air. A history knows a set of examples of the influence of broadcasting on public consciousness. This influence could have both positive and negative effects.

The emergence of television marked a new stage in the development of public consciousness technologies. Today television seemed to be the most widespread channel of information influence on masses. Due to ample communication opportunities “effect of presence” is the most effective instrument of management of outlook of the personality at the present stage. The television (unlike printed media and radio) influences on two bodies of perception at once – hearing and sight, – thanks to what the viewer obtains the bigger volume of information when the listener or the reader for the same time. In turn, it affects also the impact of television on public consciousness:

“Possibilities of telecasting allow to transfer the maximum quantity of information in the form in which it is most easily acquired, providing the greatest influence”.

In the last decades the worldwide computer network actively is being developed. The media information takes an important place in network. In a worldwide web there is a set of electronic versions and digests of printed media (change the contents in real-time), Internet radio, network telecasts.

Thus, in the conditions of the information society people are influenced by all kinds of mass media that manipulate their minds. So at the expense of what similar manipulation does become possible and who is “manipulator”?

At the beginning of the 20th century the German philosopher Spengler foresaw the role of information in a person’s life. In the “The Decline of Europe” he wrote: “In the near future only three or four world newspapers will direct the thoughts of the provincial press and control the consciousness and will of the people”. According to his statement in the 20<sup>th</sup> and the next centuries “periodicals will play an extremely important role. It will influence the political and public relations and also the military conflicts” (Шпенглер, 1998, 191–193).

The 20-th century, really, became a time when mass media, in particular newspapers, magazines and radio developed and affected public opinion. Since World War I, the media, in particular newspapers and leaflets, were always active participants of armed conflicts. It is possible to consider the attack on the radio station in Gleyvitsa. Radio and newspapers became the tool for distribution an information with the high speed and necessary comments. Also the leader of the Italian fascists B. Mussolini understood an important role of the press. According to his colleagues in planning the military operations he paid more attention to headings published in newspapers than military operations of Italy.

Most theorists and researchers define periodicals the place in the life of society, especially during politically active periods and at the time of armed conflicts. Periodicals are considered to the main source of information, discussion and protection.

Already in the late 20-s of 20<sup>th</sup> century Hitler and other leaders of the German National Socialist Party understood that the periodicals had to become one of the most powerful tools in the fight for establishment in Germany of the Nazi regime.

As soon as Hitler came to the power he announced that the press of the Third Reich should be an object of (Gleichschaltung known as the Nazi political concept of the conquest of all spheres of Germany’s life. It was in the interests of the national socialist mode. At once after the formation of the

Ministry of National Education and the Promotion of Germany headed by I. Goebbels all newspapers and magazines of the Third Reich appeared under strict control. All oppositional editions were forbidden by the law on the press adopted on October 4, 1933 by the Nazi regime. This law deprived of publishers of the right to make independent decisions in the field of editorial policy. Such rights were transferred to editors who were, according to the management of the Reich, “carriers of public concerns”. The journalism appeared profession of the state value. To control the edition of periodicals completely it was necessary to put journalists under complete control of the national socialist leadership. In 1935 for this reason there was distributed the order on obligatory membership of journalists in the National Socialist Workers’ Party of Germany (NSDAP). So way a considerable part of the qualified journalists lost opportunities to be engaged in the activity (Волковский, 2003, 192).

The ban of the Berlin’s Press Conference which actually was a public association of capital journalists became an important step in total control over periodicals. The government motivated it with the fact that only the state could have rights for the dissemination of information. But it was created “Administration Press Conference”. Earlier in 1934 Max Amann reconstructed a very influential professional organization called the Union of Newspaper Journal Publishers. It became the Department headed by him personally. In the structure of this department was a number of various mass media departments and the periodical press. That year under the observation of NSDAP it was reconstructed known “German News Agency” and united these authorities in one big agency which actually became the “German Information Bureau and NSDAP” (Вороненкова, 1999, 295).

Liquidation of newspapers and magazines which belonged to Jewish became the following step of Nazi policy. They had to sell the editions to the German owners. It should be noted that the majority of newspapers and magazines belonged Jewish’s periodicals. There were such editions as the Central Fereyns Tsaytung newspaper (Berlin, 1922–38) (Энциклопедия третьего рейха, 1996, 379]; also at this time, Zionist newspaper “Yudisha to a Rundsha” (1896–1938) gained great popularity. Well new editions, such as “Der Schild” established in 1921 by Association of the former Jewish military personnel appeared. More than three three dozen public newspapers and magazines which appeared during that period in Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, and other cities, as a rule, were not political editions. They were addressed to various social groups of the Jewish population of Germany: young people, teachers, women, employees, etc. “The Der Morgen Magazine” (Darmstadt, 1925–38) reflected in the editions “German-Jewish Assimilation policy”.

Contrary to those editions monthly newspaper of M. Bubera “Year” (Berlin, 1916–24) became a tribune for those who preached the Jewish spiritual revival in Central Europe. Supporters of “Mizrakhi’s” movement issued the monthly journal “Tzion” (Berlin, 1929) (Периодическа печатъ, 1992).

Later “Crystal night” the Jewish press in Germany almost stopped the existence. The majority of editions were crushed. There was a mass emigration of Jews from Germany. The Nazi leadership decided to leave only the edition of the “Yudisha Nakhrikhtenblatt newspaper” (left since November 23, 1938) which limited the publication of official decrees and bulletins so-called “Imperial Organization of Jews in Germany” (Периодическа печатъ, 1992).

As soon as it was finished with the press belonging to representatives of the Jewish people, NSDAP established a total control and monopoly on Jewish periodicals. The Nazi government founded its own editions and own periodicals such as “Folkisherbeobakter” which became an influential official newspaper of the Third Reich. A. Rosenberg headed it. In Berlin I. Goebbels established an own newspaper “Angrif” and started publishing it. There were some old newspapers which Goebbels personally monitored their contents personally (Энциклопедия третьего рейха, 1996, 380).

Thus if to trust statistics in 1932 year a total number of newspapers was 4700. In 1939 there were 3500, and in 1944 editions left 977 (Вороненкова, 1999, 302). This data demonstrates that an enormous work has been done to eliminate newspapers and other periodicals by the Ministry of National Education and Promotion because this press did not profess to support the ideological bases of National Socialist’s Party.

It is necessary to recognize that in the first year of staying in power of the Hitler’s government there were periodicals, conceptually unified, subordinated to Nazi policy and economic requirements. The number of Nazi newspapers annually increased. The following data demonstrate it. In 1932 at the initiative of the National Socialist Workers’ Party 70 printing editions turned out to appear. In 1935 the Party already had 140 newspapers. In 1944 there were 352 newspapers (История Второй Мировой войны, 1974, 303).

No less important role was played by periodicals and printing materials and in the territories occupied by the German army. Except for troops of Wehrmacht in invaded territories promotion of propaganda by print press was carried out by the Ministry of East Occupied Territories. There were special structures and departments which were created for this purpose.

The structure of the ministry assumed at the disposal of the Reich commissioners the special departments of the propaganda. There were also

included divisions of occupational administration known as village headman, burgomasters and representatives of other office ranks. The structure provided institutions of regional governments. The village headmen should have provided the population with propaganda materials. If in some villages the newspaper and the leaflet were not got the headmen would be able to bring newspapers and read its independently. It was made a special order of reading reports of the German Supreme command to the population. That necessary information constantly was accompanied by each resident of the cities and villages. Special boards in the most crowded places were established where posters and leaflets had been pasted and hung.

In the Ministry of National Education and Promotion of Germany it was created a special “East” department with “Vineta”. This branch of power carried out coordination and the management of propaganda campaigns in the occupied territories directed against the USSR.

The occupational administration applied various forms of promotion through the edition of newspapers and magazines Ukrainian. They were as demonstration at movie theaters of special movies and an evident propaganda in the form of posters and leaflets, documentary exhibitions and also theatrical performances. It was broadcasted in Ukrainian, Russian and other languages. But influential means of periodicals remained the most important ones.

As it was stated above in the previous section, at the front and on occupied territories special propaganda groups worked with the Hitler’s army. Each of them also had separate departments. So the Wehrmacht had high hopes on a group of “South” which serviced by the “Propaganda-Abteilung U” battalion. Their task included propaganda activities among troops of Wehrmacht and the psychological processing of military and the population of the enemy (Орлов, 1985, 31).

On the eve of military operations on June 6, 1941, by the chief of staff of General headquarters of Wehrmacht it was issued the directive where it was instructed in a strengthening of companies of promotion and departments which were responsible for this site of work as experts from propaganda activities. There were entered the departments of censorship which had to monitor the maintenance of the press in the occupied territory in German and local languages. Also, “the fact that the main objective of the press is the calming impact on the population of occupied territories to keep him from any resistance” (Коваль, 1988, 157–158).

In the middle of July 1941 at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Reich the decision to renew the Ukrainian press for more active influence in the occupied territories was made (Косик, 1998, 240–241). As the Soviet printing enterprises were destroyed by the Red Army at a retreat, In most

cases typographical equipment was delivered from Germany or from other occupied countries of Europe. The former head of publishing in Reykhskomissariat Ukraine G. Gornauyer wrote that for years of occupation (1941–1943) “the most part of the printed materials were made by the civilian population and army of Wehrmacht” (Ивлев, Юденков, 1988, 119).

From the beginning of the creation Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine there was formed the political authority operating according to instructions of the political department of the Ministry of East Occupied Territories led by A. Rosenberg. Its’ task was to unify editions specially those that had been planned and had been already given. Political management consisted of 14 departments among which there was a department of the general promotion. Its structure included sections: promotion, the press, radio, cinema, foreign communications, economic recruitments, exhibition, service of troops, etc. (Черняков, 2006, 8). The Ministry of East Occupied Territories named Oettinger carried out the plans Vermwacht as the inspector (Державний Російський військовий архів, фонд 1358, оп. 1спр. 1, 26).

In the Ministry of East Occupied Territories there was an accurate system of the organization to function the German and occupational press both and to provide it by necessary materials. The Head of that Department Zimmerman and secretary Ludwig Bulish organized the work. This department was engaged in providing propagandists with the equipment, film materials, paper for newspapers, loudspeakers, etc. (Державний Російський військовий архів, фонд 1358, оп. 1спр. 1, 38).

In addition for service of the “East Press” in the Ministry of East Occupied territories the group being consisted of 18 where the head was Kikhben – Schmidt was also in addition created. Serving of the press was the main function of this group, as well as an above-mentioned department: plans, card files. That Department had to hold information with helping of trips to places and control and processing of materials for the “East press”. The newspapers and magazines extended in the occupied territory of the Ukrainian SSR directly submitted to it (such as “New word”, “Voice..., etc.” (Державний Російський військовий архів, фонд 1358, оп. 1спр. 1, 40).

The political management of the press was rather influential. It was engaged in the development of accurate instructions for censorship for publishers of periodicals. The correspondents of the “East Press” served there. There was a bright propaganda in this department Germany in which it was told about the best in the world and in Germany. Brochures and books printed materials about Adolf Hitler and his aspiration to create a new Europe and about the German peasants and workers who were well off (Державний Російський військовий архів, фонд 1358, оп. 1спр. 1, 42).

The thesis about the dismissal of the people of the USSR from “the Bolshevism” was the main objective of the occupational press. Fight against the Soviet political and social order was the central point of this promotion. In it the major part was assigned to Jews (together with communists).

At the end of 1941 the Directive of the Reich Minister Rosenberg on the introduction of fascist orders in the occupied Soviet areas was published. It was noted that all questions connected with permission of issue of local newspapers had to be solved by the Reich Minister of the occupied East areas on the basis of offers Reichkomissar. It was noted that newspapers should have been to give out so much information how it would be necessary for the population. But at the same time, it was necessary to seek restriction of a number of local newspapers in a Reykhskomissariat. Further, it was noted that permission to the edition of local newspapers depended further on existence in each separate case of politically reliable publishers and editors. A necessary condition was the existence of enough German acceptable bodies (Німецько-фашистський окупаційний режим на Україні, 1963, 65–66).

The power bodies of the periodical press supervision were created in each “Gebitkomissariats”. From the letter of the commissioner of Uman to the General Commissioner we see that all articles and publications were published in the Umansky’s newspaper “Ukrainsky Golos” and were exposed to captious censorship from propaganda departments of occupational administration. The letters arriving from citizens also underwent censorship, some of them were not included in newspapers (Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України, фонд 3206, оп. 2спр. 74, 4).

For local residents of the city and village the press was the main source of information. It is important to stress that a local radio regularly transferred its detailed reviews. Selections of newspapers were also available to readers of city libraries. The popularity of the press among the population was caused by regular publications of data on the situation on fronts of World War II and also orders and orders of local administration. Periodicals were read and discussed by millions of people in the occupied territories. It was extremely important for the occupational press to cover “Jewish problem”. In the occupied territory the periodicals did not only inform the population by means of the occupying authority but also directly influenced a change of the attitude towards Jews from the local population. And that time it was significant to provide necessary help to them (Гитлеровская пропаганда юдофобии в прокламациях и карикатурах, 2005. 190, 56–58).

In the territory of the Ukrainian lands periodicals appeared to be under German control in the first weeks of occupation. Since the end of the summer

of 1941 newspapers in Ukrainian had begun to appear already in all territory occupied by Germans. Since the fall of 1941 periodicals printed in each regional or regional center. Since the fall of 1941 there were Distributed newspapers in city of Volyn. (such as “A free word” in Drohobych, “the Voice of Poltavshchyna” in Poltava, “Sword” in Kryvyi Rih, “Nova of Dob” in Berdichev, etc.) (Черняков, 2006, 23–32).

For the purpose of unification and systematization of periodicals in the territory of Reykhskomissariat “Ukraine” the news department of the Ministry of East Occupied Territories developed a strong and an accurate system of divisions. One of them, in particular, “German Publishing Society in Ukraine with Limited liability” that took place in Lutsk. This edition was corresponded in German. The main task was to print all German-language periodical press and also official bulletins of a Reykhskomisar and general rulers, book-trade. There were many correspondents and photographers in their structure. The societies “Press of Ukraine”, “Ukrainiya”, “Applied Press Ukraine” the “Agricultural publishing house of Ukraine” were subordinated to it.

The society “Press of Ukraine” was formed on December 1, 1941 by the same founders as “German Publishing Society”. G. Gornauyer became the director. The society coordinated the work of all enterprises and printing houses in the “Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine” and in a zone of military authorities which controlled their economic activity. Provided with necessary materials, etc. Society “Ukrainiya” was also founded in Lutsk (November, 1941) by he National Union of the German publishers of newspapers in Berlin. At the beginning of 1943 this department of the press had the 32<sup>nd</sup> own points of distribution. And in August of the same year periodicals had already extended in 65 cities.

In general at the beginning of 1943 society “Press of Ukraine” provided an issue of 91 newspapers with a general single circulation of about one million pieces. Thus, according to the estimates of the scientists investigating the occupational press in the territory of Ukraine there were about 300 issued newspapers and magazines (Черняков, 2006, 57–58). Permission to a such a number of periodicals can be explained with the aspiration of fascist administration to make completely control on information field of occupied territories, to distribute necessary propaganda character and thus to affect consciousness and behavior of the local population.

When in the summer of 1942 the Hitler’s leadership understood that war would not end as quickly as they wanted. The press was used actively among the population and the periodicals became the major front in this case. Despite it, special methodical approaches that were used for the purpose of promotion among the Ukrainian population were developed for the edition of the occupational press.



Staffing issue was equally important in the publication of the periodical press also. In the first months of occupation in newspapers and magazines the German administration employed mainly those Ukrainian journalists who in the period of the Soviet power government could not, for one reason or another circumstances to realize their professional and creative abilities.

The newspapers and magazines appearing in the occupied territory were issued in many languages. Most of them were given a circulation from 2.5 to 10,000 copies. The newspapers issued in the territory of Ukraine and zones of military authorities were issued mainly in Ukrainian, sometimes in Russian and language of the numerous ethnic minorities living during this period in Ukraine (Волковський, 2003, 207).

The majority of the newspapers and magazines issued in the occupied territory not too differed from each other according to contents and the nature of publications. On the first pages victorious reports from fronts and praise of the German soldiers were printed. The articles of the second and third pages published an information about the Bolshevik model and its hostile intentions on Ukrainian, about the famous Ukrainian figures of the past, about achievements of the Ukrainian peasants in the conditions of occupation mainly. The majority of reports presented through a prism of views of the German journalists or Ukrainian journalists cooperating with the occupying authorities. This fact formed a certain ideological and psychological mark of the reader.

Headings of articles in the “Volyn” and “Vinnytsia Messages Magazine” were the next: “Kyiv and Poltava are freed” (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1941, 1), “Success on the Donetsk front” (Волинь. Часопис для Волині, 1942, 1), “The German troops successfully constrain an enemy impact”. In these articles it is said that the fascist army successfully had resisted to the Soviet troops in the northwest of the Kirovohrad region (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1943, 1). It is interesting that those days – on November 23–24, 1941 – in the Soviet reports we can read that “the Soviet troops took the regional center of the Kirovohrad region, Onufriyevki. Around the lower watercourse Pripyat, continuing approach, they also occupied the regional center of the Polesia region with the city of Hoyniki” (Жадов 1978). What information was truthful? How did feel the population of occupied territories having obtained information from the German reports, at the same time and from Soviet?

Having glanced over occupational newspapers you are convinced that the allegedly fascist army really brought to the people of Ukraine peace and harmony. Opposite information was given in the Soviet press.

In the “Vinnitskiye Vesti” newspaper on the first page we read “Germany wins on all fronts” (Вінницькі вісті 1941, 1), on the second and third pages

we see the publications “Awakening to New Life” (Вінницькі вісті 1941, 3), “The real face of the Bolshevism” (Вінницькі вісті 1942, 2), etc.

Most publications focused on differences in public administration in the USSR and during the German occupation. It was written in the “Sumskoj Vestnik” newspaper No. 6 of November 5, 1941: “The invincible German army brought to the city of Sumy the true freedom, having exempted it from a communistic yoke. Only recently citizens began to breathe a full breast...” (Сумський віник 1941, 2). The article headlined “Elimination of a Bolshevist Collective-farm System” there was noted that unlike Bolsheviks German the government had issued the order on granting the earth to peasants in individual use. It was published in the (New Ukraine, 6, 1942, 54–65). There it was told about difficulties in life of the Ukrainian peasants and how thanks to “a New Order” and a “New Land Law”, peasants would be able to become prosperous and would be able to provide “Great Germany State”. However, it’s known that the “Land Law” remained on paper. The collective-farm system continued to exist in another format. It was a very convenient form of managing in the conditions of which it was possible to control completely work of peasants and to withdraw the most part of the made products.

The press, first of all, carried out a strategic task of Nazi ideology to promote that the population of occupied territories stuck to anti-Semitic and anti-Bolshevist moods. So the important place was given to “Jewish question” in periodicals. Moreover, the Jewry was identified with the Bolshevism and the Soviet power (Вінницькі вісті. 1943, 3). In the “Vinnitskiye Vesti” newspaper of August 9, 1942, under the title “Real Face of the Bolshevism” it was represented a caricature which demonstrated how the Jew had removed the mask of Stalin. It was commented so way that Jews actively led the country and Stalin was their mask (Вінницькі вісті 1942, 3).

“Jewish question” occupied a prominent place in periodicals. In editorial articles as propaganda materials which prepared in Berlin the speeches and the reports of Nazi’s leaders regularly had been published. The thought was accurately carried out that Jews as the support of the Bolshevist mode was the main enemy not only Germany but also other people of the USSR.

In addition to professional journalists, the authors of anti-Semitic and anti-Soviet publications were historians, art critics, doctors, musicologists, etc. Practically all newspapers issued in the territory of Ukraine published special orders of the occupying authorities concerning Jews in a zone of military authorities on the last page of the edition. It was published also a huge amount of materials about the prosecution of Jews at all times and worldwide. The periodicals quoted from anti-Semitic sayings of the famous philosophers and politicians. Thus the ideological foundations of anti-Semitism were created on the territory of Ukraine.

It should be noted that such publications especially appeared to be at the end of 1943 after the defeating of the fascist army near Stalingrad. The Hitler's government tried to convince the population of occupied territories that the Jewish people and the Bolshevist historically happened to become a threat and danger to humanity.

As soon as the occupied territory was given to German authorities, the process of publishing standardization and replacing of their owners began at once. In the first months of the Great Patriotic War a part of newspapers appeared at the time of the Soviet power continued submitting their censorship. This was explained by the fact that the Hitler leadership could not cancel periodicals in occupied territories because of disseminating information and messages.

Publishing activities in zones of military authorities was based on instructions of the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda. As an example we will consider a sample of one political directive concerning the press: "The Ukrainian and other newspapers issued in "Reykhskommissariat of Ukraine" – an exclusive tool for propaganda and administration policy. They do not serve national or cultural needs of the population or religion... Every line has to help with the implementation of a great mission of the "Führer" in the creation of new Europe" (Косик 1998, 240–241). This directive is graphic evidence of functions of the German periodicals in Ukraine. There was no aim for any Ukrainian state or cultural aspirations.

The Germans treated very seriously the creation of a new network of mass media on the conquered lands. In particular it belonged to delivery of fresh information to Lviv at first by train from Berlin and Vienna then by the telegraph and finally across all territory of "Reyskomisariat of Ukraine<sup>2</sup>. Thereby the problem of providing all magazines with monotonous official information concerning events in Germany, in the world, on fronts and so forth was solved.

To run the press business a special "Press Service" was created in the Governorate-General territory. The chief of the press disposed to note that a state language in the territory of "Reyskomisariatu Ukraine" was to be German. There was separate publishing of official press in Ukrainian and Russian languages. The Nazi power adopted providing newspapers with necessary materials and the paper. The "Press Service" in "Reykhskommissariat of Ukraine" and in a zone of military authorities gave permission to the acquisition of the paper of each edition separately there. Printing houses could publish circulations only with the permission of the authorities too and it was possible to distribute only the editions allowed by the authorities.

So within a short period of time the beginning of the formation of information space seemed to become. The occupying authority conducted

a policy of reduction of Ukrainian editions. Therefore within the first months the majority of publications ceased to leave in general. But already in 1942 newspapers were issued practically in each Governorate-General territories and almost in each area and the large city.

Periodicals in temporarily occupied territory became an important instrument of propaganda. It is possible to claim that the press played the leading role in the policy of the Hitler's government. The majority of newspapers in the territory of "Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine" were published on behalf of the local community. Local authorities had to resolve organizational issues of the press. Despite it all newspapers and magazines were under fixed control of censorship which was carried out by representatives of Wehrmacht propaganda structures and military authorities.

At the end of 1943 in the occupied territory of Ukraine, as it was noted above, about 300 newspapers and magazines were issued. The structure of each of these editions was also typical. So, if we revise several newspapers, such as "Ukrainian word", "New Ukrainian Word", "Volyn", "The Vinnytsia messages", "Kostopilsky News", published during 1941–1943, then we will see that the first page of these editions had aimed subject. On the first page the reports from fronts which moved in a pathos form on behalf of winners were printed. On the same page there was the review about the international events. It's interesting to note that information about allies and opponents was divided. For example, an Italy and Japan and the opponents as Great Britain, France, the USA and the Soviet Union. If it was talked about Great Britain or the USA authors of messages criticized practically all actions of the leaders of these states. If it was talked about Italy or Japan it was then said mainly about their achievements. Rather seldom on the first-page there was an information about the important events in the city or "Reykhskomissariat" or in a zone of military authorities. Generally such information was printed on the 3rd, 4<sup>th</sup> pages along with usual announcements and orders of local authorities.

The second page of each printing edition is devoted to the fighting of the fascist army against Bolsheviks or military operations of allies of Germany in the South or in the Far East against Great Britain, France and the USA. There were too articles about the international events. They were often published international events in the world and caricatures of Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin. The fourth page is devoted to the everyday's life of the population of the cities and villages. There the messages to a "gebits" and various nature of the announcement took place. It was reported about work of theatres, cinemas, the cultural chronicle, about the enrollment of children in school and their training. There were the articles devoted to sports subject. Considering informational content of the 4<sup>th</sup> page, an impression was made that in the occupied Ukraine life rages at full

speed and people were happy and joyful. The periodicals avoided giving information about all sorts of executions in the occupied territories, confiscation of housing and property, compulsory evacuation of youth to Germany, etc.

As confirmation consider a few several typical newspapers appearing in the territory occupied by Hitler's army, including the 88th issue of the "New Zaporizhia" newspaper of October 4, 1942. On the 3rd page we read the article titled "Education of Youth" where the author gave manuals as it was necessary to bring up and to educate young people of Ukraine on the examples of German youth. On the 4th page article titled "Cinema at This Time" it was told about with what pleasure the local population had got watching the German movies (Нове Запоріжжя, 1942, 3, 4).

In the 4th issue of the same newspaper of January 13, 1943 we read the message from the main apartment of the Fuhrer of January 9, 1943 about the victorious fight of the fascist army between the Caucasus and Don, in Stalingrad (Нове Запоріжжя, 1943, 1). Information was given from positions of winners. It caused the local population to believe of the hopelessness Red Army and its attempts to resist to troops of the Reich. In the message the achievements of the German army were shown and actions of the Red Army were humiliated. It was made with aim of demonstrating the destruction of the Soviet equipment or troops.

In the 13th issue of the "Vinnitskiye Vesti" newspaper of September 28, 1941 on the first page there was a summary data of the fronts for September 26 and the message about fighting in the East from Kyiv (Вінницькі вісті, 1941) was given. It was important that the characteristic scheme of construction and arrangement of material should be in the periodicals. In the 14-th issue of the same newspaper of October 1 on the first page there was given a military construction till September 28, 1941. On the 2nd page of the same issue M. Ilynsky wrote about the Jewish writers in Ukraine, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> page there was the article titled "Awakening to New Life" in which the author told that process of revival of the Ukrainian culture would be promoted by German occupying authority and with its assistance the Ukrainian public organizations in which the Ukrainian population could fully realize the creative abilities. The fourth page is devoted to basic provisions of "An Order of Administration<sup>2</sup> (self-government). The Second section headlined as "Spirit of Administration" was the most interesting. It was noted that self-government demanded that discipline, organization and worthy attitude should be obligatory and any free-minded position prevented restoration. The administration had to be guided by the idea of the Ukrainian people and the interests of the German armed forces. It was responsible for depriving of Bolshevik dissoluteness to return to national discipline and working rising.

Further stated that the administration had had to care for that and to attract the people to the voluntary partnership, avoiding at the same time any coercion. "It was necessary that honest cooperation should be especially in branches of social, sanitary, cultural and sports work" (Вінницькі вісті, 1941, 1, 2, 3, 4). Similar installations to peasants were given by the Soviet authorities too. Actually Hitler's government created a regime of complete obedience to the laws and orders of the "Third Reich".

In the "Sumskey Vestnik" newspaper editor clearly adhered to the structure of the coverage of events and the presentation of its position.

So in the first issue of this newspaper of October 19, 1941, on the 1st page, we read the address to the Ukrainian people under the heading "Joyful Time Came Big" where the author started to say about Ukraine with Taras Shevchenko's words. He told about how Ukraine was destroyed and led to death. "Big promises of free trade, of the full development of a private initiative, really free work, private ownership and full spiritual liberation promised by Bolshevich's power were not realized" (Сумський вісник, 1941, 1). On the 2<sup>nd</sup> page of the 6th issue of the same newspaper there was given the article that the invincible German army brought to Sumy the true freedom, having exempted it from communistic domination and that "right now citizens began to breathe with a full breast and can be given peace" (Сумський вісник, 1941, 2).

The newspaper "Novoye Ukrainskoye Slovo" issued in Kyiv was no an exception. The 229th issue of this newspaper of September 30, 1943, also completely corresponded to structural accents of creation of an information field in the occupational press. On the first page, as well as in the majority of newspapers, messages about successful fights of the German army near Zaporizhia and about big losses of the Soviet Army were given. There was an article titled "Guarantor of a Victory" where the author claimed that the Soviet Army had sought to take the whole of Europe and only intervention of Germany stopped "a red invasion". Hitler's Germany acted in this article as the guarantor of the peace in Europe. In September 1943 fascist troops receded under the pressure of the Soviet Army. Now the main objective of Nazi was to stay in occupied territories and to achieve the trust of the population. Therefore on the same page there was sent a message to the Ukrainian people that war would be coming closer again and the population have to help the German power (Центральний державний архів громадських об'єднань України, 1-2).

Through periodicals the German occupational regime created an illusion of a benevolent attitude of the Hitler's mode towards the Ukrainian population. Publications about constant underlining achievements and peaceful work for the sake of Great Germany and the publication how the

Ukrainian culture blossomed and developed, constant comparison of the German regime with the Soviet one, of course, not in favor. A certain part of the Ukrainian society at first really trusted the occupying authority and cooperated with it.

From the very first days in all newspapers issued in “Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine”, mainly on 3–4 pages, it was told about work and achievements of the Ukrainian peasants. At the same time, it was noted that Ukrainian peasants would receive big crops and for this purpose and the German authorities would organize special agricultural courses to teach the Ukrainian peasantry

In the “Volyn magazine” of September 7, 1941, it was reported that with the assistance of the German power on the Ukrainian lands would have plentiful opportunities for the professional development of agricultural workers. In each area peasants should improve the technology of processing of the soil, increase in a number of cattle and improve the financial position (Волинь. Часопис для Волині, 1941, 3).

The old Soviet collective-farm system which the German occupying authority did not liquidate and placed to itself at service, even more often caused discontent. In this regard at the beginning of 1942 the occupying authority proclaimed reforms in the agrarian sector. On February 15, 1942 was reported the law “About New Agrarian System” was reported by the administration of agricultural industry. It was issued practically in all occupational periodicals on February 26. On pages of periodicals the broad campaign of promotion of the new “Land Law” and its provisions under the slogan “The earth to each peasant” was given. (Нестеренко, 2004, 282). It seems that reform has begun to act was far from the truth. The German occupational administration did everything to delay destructions of a collective-farm system.

Within two-three months in newspapers “The Temporary Charter of Work” detailed instructions on the organization of new land economy were lit. (Державний архів Сумської області, 1–10). An active discussion of the law created the illusion of its introduction. When peasants saw that really nothing shifts and they continued to work in collective farms, they began to oppose openly, warmed up by the Soviet propaganda.

In April-May, 1942 the occupational administration began to carry out the distribution of land and to issue the special documents certifying land ownership rights. But, according to officials of the economic headquarters “East” of May 18, 1942, peasants were dissatisfied that they had been forced to work in public economy system again. For them, it was the same collective farms. Even active propaganda about the advantages of this type of farms did not affect the moods of peasants.

We find confirmation of these words in information message No. 7 of June 17, 1942, of the German retaliatory groups about the political situation in the areas which were temporarily occupied by fascist troops and in which the occupational administration noted that agrarian reform had been actively discussed generally among a rural population. At first, peasants were happy with the introduction of the new “Land Law” but interest in this subject fades, and the trust to local government had been lost. The author of the message concluded that “such situation made propaganda activity weak” (Центральний державний архів громадських об’єднань України, 27).

Next important question in periodicals was the culture and education of the Ukrainian population. Less often there were publications about scientific research. Considering the conceptual principles of the German policy on the cultural development of the population in East occupied territories, including Ukrainian, it should be noted that the administration of the “Third Reich” did not wish to encourage the development of national consciousness and national culture there. Himmler noted that education of the population in occupied territories could lead to disobedience. He stressed that “it does not correspond colonial policy of Nazi Germany” (Центральний державний архів громадських об’єднань України, 89). The policy of Hitler’s regime in occupied territories came down to suspension of cultural development of Ukrainian and other people and to the destruction of their material and spiritual treasures.

But during the war when the German leaders understood that they were losing positions at the front, it was necessary to change the plans to gain trust and support of the local population and to force them to work for the fascist army. From that moment it was reasonable to influence thoughts and activity of civilians through culture.

Glancing over periodicals, almost in each newspaper on the 4th page we can see announcements of opening of the theatre, a premiere of this or that performance, demonstration of movies. So, in the “Volyn” magazine of January 1, 1942 we read the message about life in occupied territories: “In organized national theatre, of November 9, 1941, performing “Natalka Poltavka”, “Nazar Stodolya”, “May night”. Also on the basis of the former theatre of miniatures in Kyiv, it has been organized “Cheerful theatre” where the performance “Green Island”, Overchenko’s “Torzhik” are given. The Kyiv theatre “Муюзик-hall” developed own repertoire which included dances and singing. (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1942, 4). In the “Vinnitskiye Vesti” newspaper on which 4<sup>th</sup> page advertises the opera in 3 actions “The Zaporozhets beyond the Danube” was performed (Вінницькі вісті, 1941, 4). And in the “New Zaporizhia” newspaper No. 88 for 1944 the author told about mass watching of German production



movies by the Ukrainian audience and about impressions which were received by locals and esthetic pleasure, about the discussion which lasted after (Вінницькі вісті, 1941, 4). During an initial stage of occupation, the Ukrainian intellectuals were not evacuated. Having various reasons and circumstances they continued to work and support own people.

Working in educational institutions, teachers could influence pupils and their parents maintaining hope for the temporality of occupation. Others convinced the population for the German liberating mission. The most part of the intellectuals directed the activity of supporting Ukrainians to release from fascist aggressors, among them: O. Teliga, I. Rogach, O. Chemerinsky, V. Samchuk, I. Tiktor.

Analyzing the conditions of education in the occupied Ukrainian territory, it should be noted that Ukrainian children successfully studied at schools of the different directions: initial, four-class national, professional, the highest, etc. But actually, a considerable part of schools in Ukraine was closed in November 1941 and at the beginning of 1942. Only on Donbas, in the need of the qualified labours, the German administration supported the activity of craft vocational schools (Донецкий вестник 1942, 4). As the number of teachers sharply decreased (by “reliability”), and also the number of schools decreased (Донецкий вестник, 1942, 4).

From document No. 60 of separate orders of the department of army No. 34 of Wehrmacht, we see educational instructions in occupied territories regarding school policy in particular. It was said that according to order No. 30 of 08.12.41 pupils of primary school of national schools had been allowed to study. As far as higher educational institutions and schools they were forbidden: the universities, technical colleges, gymnasiums, lyceums and equivalent educational institutions (Косик, 1998, 368).

Despite it, it should be noted that in the periodic press it was constantly noted that Germany brought the European education on the Ukrainian lands, publications about opening and work of high comprehensive and vocational schools constantly were published in newspapers. So, we read in “The Donetsk bulletin” of November 15, 1941, that in Stalino since November 20, 1941, there were 9 schools (Донецкий вестник 1941, 4). In Artemivsk and vicinities, 14 schools were opened, but most of them were closed until the end of June 1942 (Бахмутский вестник, 1942, 4). In the “New Zaporizhia” newspaper No. 105 of 1942, it was reported about craft school where studied 115 pupils and were taught mechanics, physics, technology and drawings (Нове Запоріжжя 1942, 4). In the “Volyn” newspaper of September 1, 1941, we read messages that from the beginning 1941–1942 academic year in Berdichev it would be opened gymnasiums for

girls and boys separately. In addition, women's teacher's seminary had been organized (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1941, 4).

About opening and running of primary and four-grade national schools was reported by "Putivlsky regional Department of Propaganda" and formation of the Sumy region. This report gave detailed information on applied improvements by the inspectorate and directors of schools. And in the report of educational institutions of Putivlsky district it was noted that since September 1942 started 46 elementary national school started to work. From them there were the forty-three in the countryside and 3 in the city of Putivl where studied 3797 pupils (Державний архів Сумської області, 6, 7).

It should be noted that in newspapers it was constantly told about education at schools and about what importance has it for Ukrainian. There were less students at most of the schools. If we consider the documents confirming the movement of children of school age, then we will see that, for example, in Deneshivsky national school of the Zhytomyr region at the end of September studied 385 pupils and already on January 1 1942 there were 203 pupils (Державний архів Житомирської області, 36). In Shpetsko-BUDSKY elementary school at the end of September studied 70 pupils, and for December 1 of 1942 there were 57 pupils (Державний архів Житомирської області, 70). The reason was the next that because children were forced to throw school and to help parents somehow to live.

The administration issued instructions not to open a large number of schools and to close those which had been already worked. So in Rivne all schools were closed on November 14, 1941. It was explained by the shortage of fuel and in order to avoid the danger of spreading of infectious diseases caused by war (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1941, 1). The requirement that in a class there were not less than 42–48 pupils was another reason which actually restricted opening of schools. (Державний архів Житомирської області, 6) It is clear that such number of pupils could not be among the Ukrainian pupils so they were closed. There were some more reasons which interfered with work of educational institutions. It was lack of textbooks and insufficient quantity of notebooks and writing-materials, absence of libraries (Державний архів Житомирської області, 7–9). Here it should be noted that the Soviet textbooks were destroyed previously and new ones were not produced.

To support necessary moods among the population of occupied territories, the occupational administration constantly published in newspapers information on the activity of agricultural workers, about good harvests which are received by the Ukrainian peasants in collective farms, about the creation of various organizations and circles which helped the Ukrainian peasants to increase the

cultural and professional level. In the “Volyn” newspaper of September 7, 1941, an article was printed. It covered activity of regional Land department of a district justice placed emphasis on labour productivity as fundamental principles of the welfare of the Ukrainian peasantry destroyed by Bolsheviks. It started the organization of “Rural Owner” community, in all areas (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1941, 3). The regional department began an active promotion among the population of the Rivne region. From the first days of the activity there was published in the same newspaper that Ukraine was always the rich country and supported by the resources Europe. It was stated that Ukraine had everything to develop industry to be a separate and independent state. But the Bolshevik administration used the richness of Ukraine in their own interests. The collective farms created by Bolsheviks finally destroyed the Ukrainian village (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1941, 3).

Rather effectively occupying authority used policy of withdrawal of the Soviet troops in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. In articles it was told how roughly Soviet power destroyed crops, the plants and factories, mines, destroyed water supply systems and roads when receding and for this reason, it is so difficult to restore everything and to adjust normal life (Салата, 2005, 113–116). There were no difficulties for the German occupational administration to give this kind of information in newspapers for the local population. Actually, people saw what occurred during the withdrawal of Bolsheviks. In the “New Zaporizhia” newspaper No. 109, 1942 in article titled “Way to a Victory” the author wrote that Germans who had come to the Ukrainian land were struck with vandalism of Bolsheviks. The author focused the attention of readers that everything that was made and constructed by hands of peasants and workers. An iron, highways, bridges, crossings, the horse and motor transport, bakeries, bakeries, industrial and the enterprises were ruthlessly destroyed by Bolsheviks. The author called the Ukrainians to cooperate with the German administration and urged to undertake the recovery of the agricultural industry (Нове Запоріжжя 1942, 4). Unfortunately, many people witnessed such “activity” of the Soviet troops and therefore propaganda got positive.

For strengthening of propaganda among the population practically in all territories of “Reykhskomissariat” of Ukraine and in a zone of military authorities public and educational societies known as “Prosvita” and the “Union of the Ukrainian Writers” were created. Since October 1941 there were published messages that in the cities and the regional centres earlier operating societies “Prosvita” would have been opened. Readers got acquainted with the main aim of those societies and a plan of their activities. But the main thing what it is necessary to pay attention is that all societies

were taken by occupational administration under the strict control and all activity completely either was regulated to a German administration or submitted to them. Actually occupational administration used society “Prosvita”, as well as other public and educational organizations, for the dissemination of necessary information and for influence on the Ukrainian population. Despite strict control from the occupying authorities, most of the figures of “Education” sought to awake national consciousness and help to survive under critical conditions. One of the first societies “Prosvita” began to act in Vinnica. In October 1941 local society was created. It was told that it was made for strengthening national consciousness of Ukrainian and for development of the members, to give them good knowledge, to help to assert the civil and national rights, to teach to spend substantially the time. Among tasks which society “Prosvita” set for itself there were such:

- to open libraries, bookstores, reading;
- organise public readings, lectures, reports, conversations;
- to publish books, newspapers and leaflets for ordinary citizens;
- to create schools for adults and children;
- to open children’s communities;
- to organize evenings, Christmas Eves. (Вінницькі вісті 1941, 2).

The same society worked also in the territory of Kharkiv. In February 1942 in the draft copy of the protocol of board of the Kharkiv society “Prosvita” we read about acceptance of citizens in the list of society members and about the estimate approval. It was also accepted the Charter and definite purposes and tasks for work among the population (Державний Архів Харківської області, 1–3).

On January 3, 1942 the meeting of Council of “Prosvita” in Lyubomla was held. It accepted the resolution about new organizational forms and methods. During this period some sections began to work. They were of different directions as the cultural, educational, youth and female section. Besides it was made a decision to create “Public Court of Honour” which should be coordinated by a Chairman of “Prosvita” society (Волинь. Часопис для Волині, 1942, 3).

The activity of “Prosvita” was completely regulated. Its activity demonstrated in administrative messages from local communities in Kyiv. It is noted that “Prosvita” bore responsibility for the local activity of societies and developing it only according to the directions which would be formed by the local administration. Without permission of occupational administration no one society could be created in the area. Unauthorized societies were considered to have been illegal organizations. Also, it was noted that

“the organizational scheme, as well as democratic methods and bases of societies “Prosvita” will be changed and adapted for modern requirements” (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1942, 4).

In Kyiv the theatre’s repertoire was developed in on the initiative of the “Prosvita” office. It included dances and songs, small representations (Волинь. Часопис для Волині 1942, 4). In Kyiv “Department of propaganda” the “Union of the Ukrainian Writers” was founded. At the disposal of Department there were all culture authorities of the city as the periodicals, cinemas, theatres and radio. Elena Teliga headed the “Union”. Boris Vinnitsky and Ivan Irylavsky entered it also. The “Union” set the task to unite all Ukrainian writers and to direct their creative activity in favour of the Ukrainian national culture. Own publishing house “Kultura” was created, It prepared a series of literary and publicistic works. With the assistance of the “Union” for the third day after Hitler’s troops captured Kyiv, the diary “Ukrainian Word” began to appear. Since October 19, 1941 seemed to issue the literary supplement “Literatura I Iskusstvo” which was compound the “Ukrainskoye Slovo” magazine (Волинь. Часопис для Волині, 1941, 4). O. Teliga made a lot for the activity of the Union and the edition of the “Ukrainskoye Slovo” newspaper. After the arrest of an edition of “Ukrainskoye Slovo” she did not take the resolution of the German power into account and continued to defend the position ignoreing instructions of Germans provocatively and essentially.

Periodicals gave an opportunity to the population of occupied territories to monitor the activity of societies “Prosvita” and, at first sight, the picture developed very well: as if Ukrainians had an opportunity to realize all the talents and abilities to develop national culture and to realize the national idea. But actually, as it was already noted above, all activity of this organization was controlled tightly: printing editions which appeared were exposed to strict censorship, library stocks were formed according to requirements of the new government, performances and evenings were held on the specified subjects and contents, etc.

The problems concerning a cultural life were brightly covered on pages of the occupational press. It can be explained with the fact that the occupying authority sought to gain trust among the local population, especially Ukrainian intellectuals which remained in occupied territories.

Through the press, the occupational administration tried to influence also youth and its education. A set of newspapers devoted the pages to units for the education of younger generation Ukrainian. In the Volhynia territory the newspaper “Information service” began to publish. On its pages much attention was paid to the education of youth and questions of culture. In one of

the issues of this newspaper, it is told that the Ukrainian men and women who visited Germany and saw the high level of culture would try to be well-mannered, cultural people if they wanted to develop their. "It is necessary to send Ukrainian youth to Germany where it will be grown up in such conditions". The author of article urged to send every Ukrainian to Germany where they would see the beauty of the "Reich" and get a knowledge and speciality which would be so necessary for the development of their own state (Державний архів Рівненської області, 5).

In the "Vinnitskiye Vesti" newspaper activity of the Ukrainian National Student's Union of the Vinnytsia (SUOS) is propagandized and emphasized that "it is the only youth organization capable to deal with various problem tasks facing the nation and its youth during the war. The main objective of this organization is the education of the Ukrainian youth in the spirit of the fight for statehood against remnants of slave spirit among individuals" (Вінницькі вісті, 1941, 4).

Newspapers printed not only articles but also propaganda pictures and video records which were prepared by the Ministry of National Education of Promotion. On the picturesque landscapes were shown the Ukrainians working in Germany. They were well dressed, smiling, happy, working with pleasure behind machines. It was shown how they had a rest after a day of work. Letters of the Ukrainian workers published from Germany with certain comments called for join them and other young people for the sake of the future of Ukraine (Гальчак, 2004, 57).

Materials of the majority of newspapers about the good life of Ukrainian population under the German occupation were prepared in advance. Authorized representatives, travelling on "Reykhskomissariat" took pictures of the best corners of the Ukrainian nature, indicative work of peasants and all this placed in Nazi newspapers in Germany in newspapers which were issued in the occupied territory. These pictures had to convince the population of Germany and Ukrainian that the Hitler's power really brought on the Ukrainian lands freedom and welfare (Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України, 40).

Exposing people in the USSR became a widespread subject in the local periodical press. In the "Podilya" newspaper which appeared in Kamyanets-Podilsky it was published the feuilleton "About Ivan Ivanov", articles "Soviet Paradise", "Picture of Streets from Moscow" where in comic style there was told about the life of the population of the Soviet Union.

The message was published in the same newspaper in which the Ukrainian committee of Kamyanets-Podilsky urged to offer money for the families of scientists who were killed or deported by the Soviet government

(Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України, 11–12).

One of the departments of East Occupied Territories was engaged in the production of pictures about the life workers and peasants in Germany. They intended for use in the German periodicals for the population of Germany and also in the newspapers issued in Russian for residents of temporarily occupied areas of the USSR. Among them there were pictures of the working industrial enterprises standing at machines and showing products which they made and the peasants who were working with pleasure at the wheat field and spending leisure-time: reading books, playing soccer, celebrating birthdays among the friends, etc. (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 7–24).

Actually, it was not so easy for the Ukrainians to work in Germany. Everything depended on two important factors: places and the owner. From testimonies of the Reich Minister of Arms and Ammunition A. Speer we can study how they forcibly transported workers from all occupied countries and distributed on the enterprises and in what awful conditions they had to work. Those who violated working conditions were sent to concentration camps (Допрос підсудимого Шпеєра 1946). In the resident's memoirs of the Vinogradnoye village (Murovanokurilovetsky Region, Vinnytsia region) who were taken out for work to Germany shown that conditions of accommodation were extremely heavy and inhuman. The camp where they lived was enclosed with a four meter fence connected to the power supply network so that workers did not run away. The people were fed very badly moreover and constantly beaten. Fascist security guards noticed: "You are not people you are cattle. Faster you will die, better would be for you and for us". Also workers from Ukraine were dying daily. They were dumped in a hole which was often forgotten even to be estimated (Державний архів Вінницької області, 7).

The same memoirs of the Nemirovsky Region of Vinnytsia region told that they "lived in Stuttgart, in the barrack where placed 12 people because none of the owners hired them". There stayed for 6 months. Food was very poor: in the morning – the 2nd swede and 1 cup of tea, in the afternoon – bread "brick" for 10 people. Children who constantly were ill had been visited by the doctor and after sent back home" (Державний архів Вінницької області, 724).

During the first period of the Great Patriotic War, the recruiting campaign still was somehow conducted. But already at the beginning of 1942 it was almost impossible to send voluntarily from youth or mature age to Germany. Therefore newspaper became one of the most important form of propaganda towards departure for work to this country.

Caricatures became a very effective instrument of dissemination of necessary information.

In T. Lawson and D. Gerrod's Dictionary reference it is one of media images which reproduced culture and society through mass media and led to the creation of stereotypes (Лисенко, 1998, 218). It was a genre of the fine arts of the main form of graphic satire. It had an accurate social and critical or political orientation.

By the beginning of World War II, there were already two types of political caricatures: caricatures of active perception and caricature of passive perception. The caricatures of active perception provided a rich imagination of the prepared reader and saving freedom of interpretation to it through depersonification of heroes. But the population of occupied territories had been in special conditions. Firstly, under pressure of Bolshevik and then the Hitler's information attack. The German occupational administration used caricatures of passive perception which did not demand a special reflection over the image. There was no opportunity to interpret a caricature in own way because it was followed by a determined inscription. It imposed others opinion in advance. The caricature took the important place not only in newspapers but also in leaflets, brochures (Стернин, 1970, 428).

As it was already noted above, caricatures often placed on pages of the regional newspapers "Svobodna Ukrain", "Volyn", "Golos Volyni", "Gazeta Horlivka", "Donetsky vestnik" and others. So, for example, in the "Vinnitskiye Vesti" newspaper for 1941–1942 almost in each issue there was a political caricature of Stalin and his administration. In newspaper No. 43 of May 31, 1942, a political caricature, on Stalin and Churchill who in a team carry Roosevelt and under the image there was the text "Step by step. The "lord of a lie<sup>2</sup> Churchill to Stalin's father: 2My dear Stalin, a year ago I sat on goats and invited you to sit down<sup>2</sup> (Вінницькі вісті, 1942, 3). Authors of a caricature tried to distort the relations between three Presidents and to show to the population of occupied territories that these three leaders who made among themselves the agreement did not worth attention.

In September 1942 amount of caricatures increased. On the pages of occupational newspapers one more interesting caricature was placed with headline Liars at the microphone. It represented three Presidents at the microphone with the text "U.S. President Roosevelt: "Our purpose is a freedom". Britain Prime Minister Churchill: "... and everlasting peace!". Father Stalin: "... and the Soviet paradise" (Вінницькі вісті, 1942, 2).

In October 1943 the army of Wehrmacht was forced to conduct defensive actions and to recede on the West. It tried to take away industrial and agricultural property from Ukraine and to take out people. The caricatures



published in newspapers seemed to have been of other character. They showed attractive to Bolsheviks Ukraine “which was being saved by the German army” (Волинь. Часопис для Волині, 1943, 2).

Really caricatures impacted on the population of occupied territories and made everyone Ukrainian be in a state of a big impression. They forced to think over the situation which developed at that time. Often, to share an impression, the Ukrainian citizens paid t attention to this or that caricature, again and again, discussing it, giving it new sense.

The periodical press was an effective remedy of propaganda. But even the Hitler’s administration which used huge material resources to print and to extend the circulation of occupational newspapers, could not capture all population of occupied territories of the USSR. Not often periodical press got to the Ukrainian villages. Therefore the local administration was forced to organize conversations about the situation on fronts and a new land reform and many other questions. About these problems we learn from the Information message of the German Retaliatory Divisions No. 48. The message was dealt with an economic and a political situation in temporarily occupied territories in April-May, 1943. The document demanded that the periodic press and book should observe among the local population and arouse the interest to daily news especially from the occupied territories. Providing with the press was very bad because of the delivery problems. In this regard, the administration decided to start regular speeches of local commissioners and heads who carried out political informing (Центральний державний архів громадських об’єднань України, 7).

From the message of the German Retaliatory Divisions No. 32, we have got and analysed information how Zhytomyr commissariat had compensated a small number of newspapers because the local population wished to get news and read those newspapers with a great interest. The Commissariat offered that “broadcasting should be about the latest news only in Ukrainian at least in market days. It was even made the map of a warlike situation tagged with fights of the fascist army” (Центральний державний архів громадських об’єднань України, 21).

Except for periodicals on Reykhskommissariat’s territory various literature delivered for the population. Books from fascist Germany were distributed in the libraries which still remained in reading rooms opened in the cities for the purpose of dissemination of necessary information. Actually, they became the centres of propaganda.

Thus, the German occupational administration set periodicals to the first place with the purpose to create information space. It applied various forms of propaganda by issuing newspapers and magazines in Ukrainian; showing

movie theatres; releasing evident propaganda in the form of posters and leaflets and also documentary exhibitions; through theatrical performances, broadcasts in Ukrainian, Russian and other languages. It was all modern methods of using the press in war conditions.

The population of temporarily occupied territories of the USSR demanded news as the only opportunity to be guided in those difficult conditions. For this reason, the Hitler's administration used the press as one of the effective tools applied not only on the mind but also on the consciousness of the population of temporarily occupied territories. The German occupying authority tried to use the information hunger reigning after the temporary withdrawal of the Soviet troops and to fill the information vacuum with own propaganda. For this purpose, almost in each area the city newspapers and magazines were issued. In the rural zone where newspapers extended, arranged limited special boards where they hung out separate releases with comments of local authorities.

One of the components of information space in occupied territories were radio and film promotion propaganda. Radio, as well as periodicals, treated on the consciousness of the person and in the conditions of war – on troops and the population of the enemy. The analysis of properties of radio technologies which has been carried out by the famous Russian scientists V.L. Petrov, S.M. Sholokhov and A.V. Snegurovim demonstrates that radio was rather powerful information weapon. It was many-sided on the nature of the manifestation (Петров, Шолохо, Снегуров, 2001, 60–66). In 30–40th years of the 20th century radio and television were still insufficiently developed but their influence was powerful.

Radio and television were considered to be more easy for perception by the person rather than printing promotion. It is important that it should perceive not only through judgment but also aurally and visually. For this reason as technological tools of information weapon they quickly strike consciousness of the person and destroy ways and forms of its identification on own societies.

From the beginning of World War II of 1939 methods of radio propaganda and promotion were developed and improved. Then a radio favourably differed in the fact that it easily overcame borders of the states and worked instantly. Radio propaganda became the integral element of military tactics and the strategy of Nazi Germany where psychological processing of the population preceded before military operations. This technology was adopted by the majority of the European countries as opponents of Germany. So, Great Britain, having conceded in war ought to at once organize broadcastings abroad in German. Also it was done by the United States of America. There

were different types of radio stations and types of propaganda corresponding to them. Among them “white” radio propaganda stations were officially registered. They transferred the authentic but thinly picked up for the solution of specific objectives information. Another type known as “grey”, as a rule, it was official station which used as the checked, reliable, and unchecked, unreliable information: rumours, conjectures, etc. As far as “black” underground stations they transferred frankly false information misinforming the population, committed information diversions. Often “black” stations were conducted by means of the transmitters installed on cars which moved along the border of the state to which it is sent “black” broadcastings or along the front line. Quite often the ships which plied in neutral waters acted as carriers of transmitters of “black” radio stations. Both “white” and “grey”, and “black” were used by the conflicting countries (Шариков, 2008, 514).

Thus, already today we have to understand that radio and television as information weapon became an important factor in the war of Hitler’s Germany against Britain, France, the USA and against the Soviet Union during 1941–1944.

Seeking to capture as it is a possible large audience, the fascism adopted the new, still a little developed communicative technology as radio. Thanks to new technology, dissemination of information, activity covered broad masses of the population that the most important, at the same time kept the most effective method of communication as an oral speech. Loudspeakers were installed at restaurants, at the plants, in public places (Jowett G., O’Donell, 1992, 187).

Germany had experience of maintaining radio war at the sea even during World War I. It rather effectively influenced the fleet and troops of enemies. Thus during an initial stage of war Nazi Germany fixed big advantages over the enemies. Not only radio as military technology but also radio and television as public communications actively were developed in the interwar period in Germany. Broadcastings occurred not only within Germany but also for the European community in what the German radio had already certain experience.

Since 1929 in Vusterkhaufen, near Berlin, “German Wave” which problem was preparation of broadcast for the Germans living outside Germany began to broadcast the transmissions. After the fascist revolution in 1933, this activity assumed an extremely wide. During the same period the government institution known as “The German broadcasting society” was created with Department of Foreign Countries Broadcasting”. At the disposal of Hitler and Ministry of National Education and Propaganda headed by Joseph Goebbels there was one of the most modern radio station in the world.

From Königsberg it was possible to conduct broadcasts to Poland and from Hamburg and Bremen to Great Britain, from Stuttgart, Frankfurt – am-Main and Saarbrücken to France and other European countries (Энциклопедия третьего рейха, 1996, 387).

Opened in April 1933 transferring of broadcast radio to North America where at that time there was rather powerful German diaspora which had about 10 million People (Международный интернет-журнал “Русский глобус”, 2004) became one of the most powerful activities of the German radio.

During the period from 1933 to 1939 German broadcastings extended to Africa, Latin America, East and Southern Asia, Central America, Brazil and the Arab world. By the beginning of World War II Nazis conducted broadcast round the clock for 8 regions in seven languages. Their average daily volume was equal to 75 hours (Радиожурналистика, 2000).

Extending broadcastings to foreign countries fascist promotion sought to reach such popularity which would allow it to compete with mass media of these countries and broadcasts of foreign states. Almost all programs of Nazi promotion were focused first of all on consolidation of ethnic Germans abroad. The significant role was played by broadcast which propagandized the greatest mission of Germany.

Having secured European radio space, the propaganda headquarters of Hitler began the real radio war in Europe. As one of striking examples aggression against Austria could show that fact. Motivating ethnic unity between the German and Austrian people existing for a long historical period the Austrian earth was considered to be a part of the German living space. The Nazi leadership of Germany began an active radio propaganda against the government of Austria. It was ended by the entrance of the German troops on its territory. The powerful propaganda campaign was conducted as well against Czechoslovakia. The propaganda directed against the Slavic people was the main maintenance and the direction of these broadcasts.

Poland became the following subject of Nazi political propaganda. The information war against this country began in January 1939. The Polish government was accused that it threatened Germany and rendered pressure on German ethnic minority. Exactly here the radio also played an important role. On September 1 Nazi radio distributed the false version about an invasion of Poles to the German territory having declared aspiration of the German government to the peaceful resolution of the German-Polish conflict (Радиожурналистика, 2000).

Such activity of the fascist government of Germany demonstrates that carrying out provocations, shifting responsibility for the aggression to other

countries. That's no doubt that radio propaganda promotion played a very important role and became the effective tool of Nazi policy.

Information weapon of broadcasting became not less powerful also in the territory of Germany. It was one of the main mechanisms of the formation of information space of the "Third Reich".

A special attention in the broadcasting of the 30th years was paid to the organization of the audience. Nazis organized the all-German campaign under the slogan "Each Citizen of the Country – the Radio Listener". The active work on collective listening to radio programs in public places and at the enterprises was conducted. Drastic measures were taken to save Germans from foreign broadcasting. For this purpose since 1933 new types of receivers for collective listening were begun to release "the national receiver" and "the receiver of the German popular front". Those devices did not allow to accept foreign stations. The receiver intended for mass listening was known to appear for the first time that year in Germany under the name "Kamerad". It could serve the audience up to 500 people. Special short-wave receivers were released only by two firms called "Telefunken" and "AEG". They intended as it was specified in the advertising price list "for the Germans who are located abroad" (Радиовещание в Третьем Рейхе, 2009).

Right after coming to power the Nazi leadership, as well as all other mass media placed radio to themselves at service. According to the decree of September 22, 1933, the "Imperial Chamber of Culture" was created. It was under control of the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda. It consisted of seven departments such as press, broadcasting, cinematography, theatre, literature, music and fine arts. Membership in one of those chambers was obligatory for each creative specialist of Germany. Any creative activity without the existence of the relevant member documents was punished by the Nazi authorities, up to imprisonment.

Radio and cinemas, as well as the press, quickly became the major tools and levers on the population having placed at service to the state. Goebbels considered radio and later television as the main tools of propaganda in the modern society. Through the Department of Radio of the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda and through the Chamber of Broadcasting it was established a complete control forming such contents of the program on the radio. It helped with the achievement of the Nazi purposes to adapt their contents for the ordinary listener.

It should be mentioned that the task was solved successfully due to the fact that the state had a monopoly on broadcasting as in Germany so in other of Europe. In 1933 Nazi government became the owner of broadcasting corporation of the Reich (Ширеп, 1991, 279–280).

The cinema remained in the hands of private companies but the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda and Chamber of Cinema controlled all aspects of film production. They set the task to remove the film industry from the sphere of liberal and economic ideas and to allow it to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the National Socialist Party and the Nazi government. In the middle of 1936 cinema was subordinated to the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda of Germany. The film industry completely passed under control of the state and began to be financed by the National-Socialist government (Ширер, 1991, 281–282). In both cases the identical result was achieved. As a result an empty radio programs and movies were offered the German people.

Hitler turned well-developed mass media as the instrument of propaganda. From all media which influenced masses, Hitler preferred radio. By means of broadcasting, the Nazi government carried out reorganization in the consciousness of many Germans. For quite a short term Nazis turned the most part of the population into the followers.

Character and extreme effectiveness of Nazi propaganda at that time was the fact that Goebbels before others analysed possibilities of scientific and technical progress in the field of media and communication, including propaganda opportunities of radio. In Germany of the 20–30th years of 65 000 000 population, 26 000 000 listened to the radio. In the country, despite the crisis, there was one of the world's best networks of radio stations: 10 main transmitters and 15 auxiliaries. Radio conveyed information including propaganda of NSDAP. In all corners of the country and, thanks to low cost and availability, it was much more effective even than the press. It was only necessary to provide penetration on radio. Disinformation of the population seemed to give automatically. It existed on a national socialist information background receiving an ideological interpretation of any events necessary to the National Socialist Party which took place in Germany and in the world. After 1933 the Minister of Promotion of the “Third Reich” Goebbels recognized the force of the radio: “Our descendants will be forced to note that the radio as means of spiritual impact on masses was the same value presently, as to the Reformation the invention of the press. It is possible, without being afraid of an exaggeration, to tell that if there was no radio and planes, then the German revolution could not take place in such form as it came” (Киевский телеграф, 2005).

With coming to power of the National Socialist Party the control of work of the German radio stations was entrusted to Y. Goebbels.

In March 1933 Goebbels transferred national broadcasting from under guardianship of the “Head Post Department” to submission of the Ministry of

National Education and Propaganda. Work of the German radio stations was rather carefully controlled personally by Goebbels. At the head of Imperial radio chamber which was a part of the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda as administration, he appointed Euzhen Hadamovsky who got down to business transformations of radio to the effective instrument of Nazi propaganda not only in Germany and Europe but also in occupied territories.

One more public authority directly was engaged in broadcasting in East occupied territories. It was a Ministry of East Occupied Territories. Within the directions of the activity departments were engaged in propaganda activity and creation of broadcast for the East which were broadcast through Radio named “Vostok Radio” station. The staff of departments formed short reports, comments, debates, etc. (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 1).

Listening to foreign radio in the territory of Germany without the permission of the Information Bureau of Germany was strictly forbidden. Information bureau controlled this process and gave permissions to the listening of foreign broadcast to individuals (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 27–35). The ministry of East occupied territories prescribed punishment for listening to foreign broadcasts without special permission. To avoid mistakes and to strengthen control of propaganda by the department it was made the list of persons and firms which already got such permissions (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 17–23, 48–54).

Under the leadership of Goebbels broadcasting in Nazi Germany was controlled and extended three divisions: leadership of the Nazi party, Ministry of National Education and Propaganda and Department of Culture of the “Reich”. 26 radio stations represented institute of the all-German broadcasting known as “Big German radio”. Political programs and speeches of the “Führer” went synchronously on all stations (Энциклопедия третьего рейха, 1996, 388).

Providing broadcast the Ministry at the beginning of World War II the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda developed the project of creation of a transmitting centre which power would reach 1000 kW. But in connection with the shortage of financing and rather a capacious process of production those plans were not carried out. But at the beginning of war 6 long-wave and 10 mediumwave motorized stations of the facilitated type on 20 kW were created (Жолквер-Краснопольской). These stations were rather mobile, They were easy to be thrown by rail in occupied territories or to areas of the front. The fact that they could be dismantled quickly was positive. It was possible to collect for 2:00. Such mobile radio stations were used in the occupied territory of Ukraine.

With the attack of Germany on the USSR, the German radio cardinally changed into the military direction of the work. From now on the main place by air a block of political and military programs was taken. Since 1940 the Soldier's Voice broadcast began to leave. It was created a special information and political program about war events on fronts which were called "Spot news". There was one more program later. It is called as "The Message from the Front". Broadcast of its messages went straight in the air from planes when the cities of Britain were bombed from the advanced parts of the German troops entered on the territory of other countries.

Having entered on the territory of the USSR, troops of "Wehrmacht" understood that radio propaganda at this stage was almost impossible as the Soviet power confiscated all radio receiver devices from the population. The German newspaper titled "Nakhtausgabe" of March 11, 1942, in the article headlined "Low Level of the Soviet Radio" noted that in the Soviet Union radio had been a very poorly developed. There were only 350000 radio sets on 170 million population (Державний Російський військовий архів, фонд, 34).

The leadership of Hitler's Germany had to create a new network of powerful broadcasting centres and to adjust broadcastings in occupied territories. It was created the Ukraine radio group whose main transmitter was in Vinnytsia. By November 1941 in Ukraine there were 7 radio stations. Subsequently the number of radio stations increased to 15.

Thus, practically in each settlement radio transmitters which informed the local population on the current events and new directives were located. (Окороков, 2007, 44).

The advisor of the East department of the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda doctor Taubert in the report noted that in occupied territories it was necessary to create a radio network with the centre in Berlin. For its effective work he proposed it was necessary to unite the work of a staff of radio and heads of the group. "To recruit whenever possible such employees from among local population was to involve them in cooperation" (Федеральный архив Німеччини, 55). This report proved the fact that that the majority of broadcast which East department of the Ministry of national education and propaganda sent to the East was generally aimed to the German soldiers and the population of the occupied eastern territories. Broadcast for the population was being conducted in the Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian languages. The majority of messages arrived directly from Berlin. It was caused by the need of fast transfer of various information as orders, directives, resolutions and urgent messages for coordination of control of the population at the occupied eastern territories and implementation of necessary actions (Федеральный архив Німеччини, 56).



Propagating the political goals and military aspiration among the population of occupied territories of the USSR the German occupying authority paid much attention to broadcasting as means of dissemination and the instrument of control. At the beginning of 1942 the Supreme Command of the fascist army sent the special operation manual of radio under title "The Organization of Hearing of Broadcasts in the Occupied East Areas" to troops of Wehrmacht. In it it was noted that the German troops which had involved in the military operations in the East and also the occupied areas which were in the rear had to understand how important for further warfare would have been the coverage of all population with political propaganda. It was noted including the fact that all technical equipment which was in military units at that time and was not used for the duty purposes could have to be used for propaganda (Юденков, 1971, 71).

At the Ministry of East Occupied Territories the sections which were responsible for propaganda were created. They were carried out in various directions. Among them there was the "Department of Group 18<sup>th</sup>" which was responsible for work of cinema and radio in occupied territories of the USSR. Among its main objectives of the Department, there was a submission to the interests of Hitler's Germany of cinema and radio for eastward propaganda. Demonstration of week reviews, display of short films, propaganda, educational and documentaries was planned. Through a radio network planned to broadcast news, reports, temporary events and other broadcast. Also, musical funds of propaganda were raised. To powers of this department control and supervision of cinema, radio, theatres, etc. (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 39).

The similar department of "Group 18" of the same Ministry which directed by doctor Goyenstein had a political focus. Its functions were the regulation of radio and cinema to the political course, the organization of programs of special maintenance, control of secret radio stations, care of the equipment and control and the management on the central society of cinema of the East (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 42).

All materials which arrived on radio had to be transferred to "Reykhskomissariat's territory" and other territories occupied by the German army. Underwent political processing in the Department of Propaganda of the Ministry of East Occupied territories (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 12). broadcasting of "Radio East", in particular for "Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine", was prepared in two language Russian and Ukrainian. Daily 14 Russian, 14 Ukrainian broadcast came out. They consisted of news, short reports, comments and pieces of music (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 2).

From the correspondence of the Ministry of National Education and Propaganda and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany it was studied which attention was paid by the Hitler's administration on the radio as to one of the main instruments of formation of information space. Both branches of power were also involved in forming up programs for occupied territories of the Soviet Union. Together with the Ministry of East Occupied Territories they developed the programs directed to discredit of the Soviet government and military authorities of the USSR, for obtaining favour of local population (Державний Російський воєнний архів, 90, 15–27).

Already during the Great Patriotic War technological achievements of broadcasting were used not only the Nazi but also Britain, the USA and the USSR. A famous American intelligence agent P. Laynbardzher who investigated features of the psychological war came to the conclusion that the German radio propaganda had been carried out by means of specially developed receptions and methods. Among them he called the following: official reports in which favourable news obtained in details and unfavourable. They were the next to have worked as methods: superficial; repetition of official reports of the opponent with a definite propaganda purpose to undermine belief in success of the opponent; sensational broadcast in which the attention focuses on one important subject or an event; transfer of absolutely counterfeited materials, that is fictional what listeners can understand not at once; transfer of official programs or with reference to fictional sources and also such broadcast based on information source which is secretly controlled by Germany, etc. (Волковский, 2003).

In instructions on propaganda application according to the plan Barbarossa it was noted that loudspeakers should be used not only to impact on the military of "Wehrmacht" but also for the population of occupied territories (Волковский, 2003).

To influence the population of occupied territories with more force, the Hitler's government created the system of "black" radio stations. In 1942 one of such radio stations sounded for the population of occupied territories of the USSR on behalf of "Old Lenin Guard" (Орлов, 1985, 133, 134).

With the arrival of the fascist army on the territory of Ukraine all radio receivers were confiscated from local population. And though how many the administration of occupied territories did not speak about freedom of the social and political relations in occupied territories, the fact that it was forbidden to have radio receivers and furthermore to listen broadcasts of other countries, especially Soviet radio stations, testified to true their intentions concerning to the Ukrainian people. A luminescence of such policy was the case occurred on January 17, 1942. The sentence of the Velikooleksandrivsky

commissioner in which Alexander Sosnovsky who listened to Soviet broadcasts on the radio receiver designed independently (Немецко-фашистский оккупационный режим (1941–1944 гг.), 1965, 75). It was also forbidden to read and distribute information from the Soviet newspapers, through guerrillas fell into hands of the local population.

Radio programming schedule of the German radio stations prepared for the population of occupied territories was standard. So, for example, if to consider the program of a radio station of “Vinnytsia” for a week from October 5 to October 10, 1941, we can see that actually overview of events being happened in “Reykhskommissariat of Ukraine” took place in the same time. The messages were transferred in German but music, poetry and prose were more prime time. Broadcast continued from 12 o’clock and till 14 o’clock. Music programs alternated with short news and messages of local occupational administration. In separate days there were economic messages in German and the sowing calendar generally for ethnic Germans. From 16 o’clock and till late on radio evening there was classical music. The Ukrainian poetry and prose, the Ukrainian songs were sounded. Periodically changing short news were broadcast in Ukrainian and German languages and survey of the press in German. On the weekend for local population music programs where it was possible to hear the Ukrainian chorus, symphonic orchestra and brass bands, arias of the Ukrainian operas were broadcast too (Веденеев 2003, 4). Thus, the German occupational administration minimized informing the local population. For Ukrainian there was information on achievements of the German army on fronts and the orders of local administration and music programs.

From the first days of occupation the German military authorities organized continuous or incidental broadcastings in the cities and settlements. For example, the “Vinnytsia Broadcasting Centre” had began to broadcast since August 5, 1941. The first day of the work it was began with the German march from 4 loudspeakers equipped on the Ukrainian avenue having notified the population of the city. The majority of broadcasting centres of Vinnytsia region, as well as in other areas of Ukraine, was destroyed during withdrawal of the Soviet Army. In a year 161.65 km of a radio network was repaired. It was included 3.095 receivers. 809 loudspeakers were repaired, 1087 damages of a radio network were (Вінницькі вісті, 1941, 3).

With the arrival of the fascist army and introduction of the occupational mode in Kyiv the so-called “Sector of Information” was created. The main task of that branch of informational power was to “Sectors...” collect data in the field of public opinion of the city. That authority collected an information about the response of people to actions of the power and the illumination of

news about work of city institutions. It was important that administration of the “Sector of Information” should be informed about people and their life, structure of authorities, etc. The realization of these tasks was enabled through the press, radio, exhibitions, during the visit by locals of theatres and also through the “Ukrainskye Slovo” newspaper later “Nove Ukrainskye Slovo” (Державний архів Київської області, 2).

It’s proved by documents that the most part of work in that direction fell just on the radio. Nearly every day on the radio letters of citizens were read and given answers on them. There were transmitted messages about meetings of citizens through loudspeakers if it needed to be carried out urgently, etc.

As a part of offensive troops of Germany near Kyiv and Dnipropetrovsk in the fall of 1941 two central radio stations for East countries were created. They served as so-called repeaters of transfer and dissemination of information from Berlin across all territory of “Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine<sup>2</sup> and zones of military authorities. Under their direct control began the activity of mobile broadcasting stations (Федеральный архив Німеччини, 56).

Since December 1941 from Kyiv “The central Radio Station of Ukraine” began to work. Further amount of fascist radio stations seemed to be in the territory of “Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine”. Their number was 16. During 1941–1942 the fascist occupational administration actively created a network of broadcasting in all territory of “Reykhskomissariat”. They were controlled by occupational administration and troops of “Wehrmacht”. Since January 1943 when the position of the Hitler’s army on fronts against the Soviet Army reeled, the occupational administration began to create the cable agencies and stations of broadcasting together with local government showing the loyalty to locals. In this regard “Society of Information for Ukraine” was founded. It was located in Rivne but conducted broadcastings spread almost to all territory of “Reykhskomissariat” (Коваль, 1988, 157).

In many regional cities there were created Ukrainian Administrative broadcastings. So in Kyiv, such administration was created in December 1941. It had to broadcast in Ukrainian anti-Comintern and anti-Bolshevist propaganda. Its tasks also included propaganda of the ideas of New Europe and the leading role of the German people in the creation of a new system and partnership of the Ukrainian people in this work. The obligation to organize educational, literary, music and other programs contributed the cultural development of the population and its rest on the radio were assigned to an administration. Besides, Ukrainian administrative broadcastings had to submit the message of the Supreme Command of Germany and allied armies. These were the main announcements of the government of Kyiv relaying of a programme of the German stations, reviews of the press, articles of national

and educational contents, broadcast of God's service, broadcast of performances, concerts of classical and modern western and Ukrainian music, Ukrainian national songs, literacy programs, etc. (Державний архів Київської області, 3).

It should be noted that the religious policy of Nazis in the occupied territory during an initial stage of the war was rather loyal. It was caused by the need of positive influence on the population. Giving certain opportunities for the activity of Orthodox church the Hitler's leadership sought for reduction of oppositional moods among the Ukrainian population. Such "religious freedom" promoted the revival of the Orthodox church life. So, the Orthodox church in "Reykhskomissariat of Ukraine" and in a zone of military authorities was used as a lever on the population for the purpose of carrying out a more effective occupational policy of the Reich (Гордієнко, 1998, 107).

In early 1942 an active recruiting campaign of Ukrainian workers began in Germany. In Kharkiv the recruitment of workers began in December 1941. Even with the active propaganda and agitation those who wanted to go to Germany became less and less. In this regard the occupation authorities of the Kharkiv region and the Kharkiv city administration began to increasingly use radio and speakers to appeal to young people and middle-aged people to work in Germany (Скопобаратов, 2004, 113).

From the report of the former professor of history of church at theological faculty of the Konigsberg University Hans Koch who well knew Russian and also Ukrainian languages, character of East Slavs and during World War II was the officer of the German intelligence we know and can do conclusion that the Hitler's government considered radio as the most influential media. But as it was stressed above in the villages and the towns of Ukraine there were catastrophically not enough receivers. If in the cities it was carried out a radio communication, in villages the occupying authorities could install only loudspeakers. Thus, most of the population lived in villages propaganda in the rural zone had a smaller effect in comparison with rural population. By the beginning of September 1942 in the Ukrainian regional cities the leading role of radio was adjusted. There were 2000 loudspeakers for 200000 people. It was not enough. The posters were a less effective remedy than broadcastings. Due to the shortage of loudspeakers of local administration it was offered to apply photomontages which somehow would have shown new war events, pictures of working Ukrainians in the "Reich" and a trip of the Ukrainian workers and peasants across Germany (Центральний державний архів громадських об'єднань України, 9).

In Kirovohrad the leading radio had with 35000 loudspeakers. It transferred messages and music from Kyiv and from "Gustav" radio station

of Dnipropetrovsk. The city commissioner who was engaged in work of radio was responsible for the work of radio and content of broadcast (Центральний державний архів громадських об'єднань України, 11–12).

In September 1943 when fascist troops conducted defensive actions under the pressure of the Red Army radio among rural workers became more active. So, in the Dnipropetrovsk region, the occupying authority explained to the Ukrainian peasants that the German army would return soon and therefore the Ukrainian did not need to be supported Bolsheviks who would bring on the Ukrainian land a grief and tears (Поліщук, 1998, 19).

Oral broadcasting was widely used together with printing propaganda. The texts of programs of oral broadcasting were, as a rule, simple according to contents and short. They repeatedly transmitted them through loudspeakers as announcers used captured Red Army men and also often girls from the local population (according to the German experts in the field of the psychological war, female voices better perceived by soldiers).

In radio propaganda promotion, except trophy Soviet long-wave stations, mobile radio stations of “Wehrmacht” were used. They carried out broadcasting in German for the troops and on the population of occupied territories. Especially Ukraine population happened historically to be experienced powerful radio brainwash.

Often various forms of propaganda were used at the same time and in a complex. Most often it was a combination of printing production and oral broadcasting through loud-speaking installations.

Generally broadcastings played an extremely important role in Hitler's informational propaganda. to sum it up we can conclude that despite a large number of loudspeakers and a wide network of fascist radio the majority of villages remained out of the German information space. In the rural zone and small towns, there was practically no press. There was one loudspeaker on all settlement. But the message of guerrilla connections got into the most remote corners of occupied territories. It very much disturbed occupational administration and forced it to apply certain measures.

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