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THE ROLE OF THE OUN AND UPA PRESS PUBLICATIONS IN THE FORMATION OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD AND NATIONAL SELF-AWARENESS

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On August 24, 1991, Ukraine became an independent state. For more than 30 years of Ukrainian national state-building, unfortunately, no clear state position was formed in the field of ideological propaganda, especially through mass media. The political elites of independent Ukraine very often took the path of such a maneuvering (rather "calm") position on this issue. Today, we are reaping the fruits of such an inert national policy of our government on the fields of the modern muscovite-Ukrainian war.

Among the means of spreading revolutionary ideas in the first place is an underground publication. Senior leaders of the OUN and UPA knew that powerful machine of soviet propaganda is a major component of the stalinist policy.

In terms of statelessness in an unequal struggle with the largest totalitarian regime of XXth century the Ukrainian liberation movement

created the structure illegal propaganda. In May 1941 the OUN in "Political guidance" claims that important elements in this struggle are propaganda centers. In April 1942, on the second conference of the OUN was taken "Propaganda resolutions". The document identified the forms and methods of propaganda and training programs of agitators and propagandists. District OUN formed their Referents of propaganda for organize a system of agitation and propaganda among the population, including the creation of underground printing and setting courier network for the distribution of newspapers, journals and postcards. Soon in many centers of propaganda was published many recurrent and non-recurrent publications and printed much of postcards and agitations.

In 1942 the OUN started publishing the journal "Ideia i Chyn" (1942 – 1946). Chief Editor of journal was Dmytro Mayivskyy. It was the official publication of the OUN. The main objective of publications in the journal was a reflection of thinking and the policies of the OUN in its fight against the German and bolshevik invaders. On its pages were printed eminent publicists of the Ukrainian underground.

The main means of propaganda UPA was the press. Political Department of the General Command of the UPA published the journal "Do Zbroi" ("To Arms") (1943–1944). It printed in "Printing UPA named after Bohdan Khmelnytsky" [1, p. 230]. Chief Editor was Y. Busel. The journal accommodated publications on the history of the liberation struggle, reviews of military events on the fronts of World War II. The main military headquarters UPA published the journal "Povstanec" (1946 – 1947 years). Chief Editor was M. Duzyy.

The journal "Shliakh Peremohy" ("The Way of Victory") was published by Fourth Military district "Hoverla", edited by Marko Boieslav. Tactical sector of Stanislav Command of the UPA "Chornyi Lis" published in the 1947–1950 years the journal "Chornyi Lis". Survived 11 issues of the journal from 16 published. Most places in the journal was given to stories about combat operations, descriptions of army life, there are also poems, short stories, because the journal edited by a famous poet of the Ukrainian underground Marko Boieslav. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army also printed following the publication "Schodenni Visti" and "Visti Striltsia". Was published a satirical journal "Ukrainskyi Perec" [5, p. 337].

There were underground journals from Ukraine beyond the Curzon line. The "Tyzhnevi visti" (The Weekly News), was published every week and contained information which was gathered primarily from foreign sources, the press and the radio services. In addition to the commentaries on the Polish press, the foreign newspapers (primarily various press organs from England) were constantly being surveyed and reported upon.

"Informator" ("The Informer") on the other hand was a journal of larger format and had anywhere from 20 to 60 pages. The focus of the journal was the USSR and the position of the Ukrainian liberation struggle within the constellation of forces in the Soviet Union and in the world at large. It contained longer, more serious analytical articles discussing for example, such problems as the "Budget of the USSR", the population policies in Poland and the Soviet Union, the Polish terror against the Ukrainian population, as well as shorter news items from Ukraine or from abroad.

"Lisovyk" ("The Forrest Dweller") was the journal of humor and satire, clearly designed for a very wide distribution among the UPA soldiers and the population at large. Well edited and illustrated by political cartoons by "Astra", a young Crimean Tatar (his father was the Red Army colonel while his mother was ethnically Russian), it was full of witty and quite often very biting vignettes on various aspects of international politics, Soviet and Polish life and on the conditions of life in the underground [6, p. 10].

Also were publications for youth: "Yunak", "Na chatah", "Na zminu". "Molodyi revolyucioner" ("The young revolutionary") was published in Volyn during 1948–1953 years.

The Ukrainian underground published their publications in their printing, which were twenty. The largest of them, Printing named after Otaman S. Petliura (in Stanislav), Printing named after Klim Savur (near Lutsk) and Printing from Ukraine beyond the Curzon line.

Press publications were the mouthpiece of the revolutionary struggle for statehood not only among OUN members and UPA soldiers, but among ordinary Ukrainians. Such a practice should be continued in the formation of the national self-identification of modern Ukrainians.

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НАУКОВИЙ ТА ОСОБИСТИЙ ВНЕСОК ВІРИ НЕКАНОРІВНИ ЖУК У РОЗИТОК ЛОКАЛЬНОЇ ІСТОРІЇ ПОЛТАЩИНИ

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Віра Никанорівна Жук народилася 12 квітня 1928 року в селищі Кривуші Полтавської області. Закінчивши історичний факультет Київського державного університету імені Т.Г.Шевченка, у Києві, вона повернулася до рідної Полтавщини. Віра Никанорівна була направлена на роботу в Полтавський обласний державний архів в якому пропрацювала 23 роки, займаючи різні посади. Починала з наукового і старшого наукового співробітника, а також займала посаду начальника відділу публікації і використання документів[1, с. 29–70].

1977 року захистила дисертацію в Інституті історії Академії наук Української Радянської Соціалістичної Республіки на тему «Громад-