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INFORMATION CONFRONTATION OF NAZI GERMANY AND THE USSR IN HISTORIOGRAPHY

The second world and its constituent German-Soviet wars became the key events of the 20th century. Currently, the study of domestic and foreign historiography in the context of the disclosure of the information policy of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, the information confrontation of the Nazi and Soviet systems of information and psychological influence on the enemy population is relevant.

Thanks to the work of domestic and foreign scholars, the attraction of new archival materials and documents, the world saw scientific works devoted to various aspects of the propaganda activities of Nazi Germany, including in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Among them are the works of Ukrainian historians: A. Podolsky, Y. Nikolaytsya, P. Rekotov, O. Lysenko, V. Shaikan, M. Mikhailyuk, V. Grinevich; Russian historians M. I. Semiaryagi, E. Makarevich, V. I. Tsymbal and G. F. Voronenkova.

An analysis of scientific literature published in Germany, England and the United States showed that the effectiveness and negative effects of German information policy are revealed in the works of German historians and publicists O. Hadamovsky, N. Muller, P. Longerich, R. Coel, et al.

Along with the works devoted to armed confrontation, one can single out a study in which the authors try to show the information technologies and methods of psychological action that were used by the governments of both countries to influence the consciousness and the moral and psychological state of their own population and the enemy's population, on the results of the Second World War.

Most active in the study of Nazi propaganda and information policy of the Third Reich, in general, were the German historians, in particular E. Hadamovskie, G. Fjorsterch and G. Schnitter, and others. The value of their work is to highlight the process of the creation in 1933–1945 of the National Socialist Party in Germany of an unprecedented system of mass manipulation in the world's history, fully controlled by the Nazi leadership of the information space.

Thus, an analysis of the works of domestic and foreign scholars shows that the information confrontation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union was extremely powerful, since both warring parties possessed the most up-to-date information and ideological weapon. Unfortunately, today there is no comprehensive study of this problem that could reveal all aspects of the information confrontation in the modern information world.

Key words: *World War II, information confrontation, Nazi Germany, Soviet Union, national historiography, foreign historiography.*

The Second World War and its component of German-Soviet war went down in history as a key event of the 20th century. Both Ukrainian and foreign historiography have a wide range of topics of studies of this event. Some aspects of both events in both wars have been the subject of lively debate in the national historiography that gave a great step forward to new documents and materials in the scientific revolution, which included many studies which objectively highlighted advocacy and information politics of Germany and the Soviet Union. But we have to note that the national historiography currently excludes any comprehensive studies of information policy of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany, any confrontation information combatants, Soviet and Nazi systems of information and psychological impact on the population of the enemy. In particular, to solve the problem, we face several questions: how did the information and ideological system, created by two countries on their territories, begin

to confront each other during the active information and ideological invader impact on the occupied territories of Nazi troops during the all-out war? Why was the use of the most advanced information technology and information dissemination methods of those times not so sufficiently efficient to meet the aspirations of the Nazi leadership and implement plans of aggressive financial groups of contemporary Germany?

The topic of the information confrontation between the Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1941–1945, is a new one, because the concept of “information technology” and “information-psychological influence” was not used in the scientific history in 1950–1980s. The vast majority of historians and politicians of the Soviet Union believed that the Soviet Union won in the Second World War only thanks to powerful weapons and patriotism of soldiers who were ready to give their lives for their country. In this context, the importance of information policy

of both countries was not practically studied by soviet historians. At those time the Soviet Union also did of study any tools and mechanisms of information-psychological influence. Soviet historians studied mainly ideological propaganda among the population with the priority of Communist Party — organizer of socialist life, the organizer of the struggle against the Nazi invaders. To some extent they were right. In particular, when it comes to organize a fight against the invaders, the Communist Party really served as an active organizer: it provided the information policy to the government, trying to reach the minds and behavior of the personnel of the Red Army and people on the occupied territories.

In the end of 1980s the foreign and soviet historians reached studies of methods and mechanisms of agitation and propaganda, especially when it was about the Nazi leadership and the German occupation authorities. But if the politics and the activities of the Soviet military leadership was studied, the Soviet historians did not hesitated to analyze the problem of information confrontation of both countries, as this analysis would inevitably lead to the conclusion that the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany did not yield information in the possession of powerful means during the war¹.

Taking to account everything written above, it can be stated that modern national historical science needs deep research of the information confrontation between two totalitarian powers on the occupied territories of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia during World War II.

The influence of the Nazi and Soviet propaganda on the occupied territories and its use as an information weapon studied such historians as I. Ivlev and A. Yudenkov. Their works are devoted to political activities on the occupied territories of the Communist Party of the USSR during 1941–1944. In their works these historians offer an enormous amount of factual material that illustrates the psychological impact of Nazi propaganda on the inhabitants of the occupied territories of the USSR. However, considering the methods and techniques of Soviet propaganda, the authors have not deeply explored propaganda mechanisms, apparently because its study was not their goal. In general, materials containing their jobs give an opportunity to compare and analyze German and Soviet propaganda activities².

During twenty years soviet historians, studying some aspects of advocacy of Nazi Germany,

¹ Коваль М.В. Общественно-политическая жизнь трудящихся Украины в годы Великой Отечественной войны: сб. науч. тр. / АН УССР, Ин-т истории; редкол.: М.В. Коваль (отв. ред.) и др. К.: Наук. думка, 1988. 231 с.

² Ивлев И.А. Оружие контрпропаганды. Советская пропаганда среди населения оккупированной территории СССР. Сборник материалов. М.: Мысль, 1988. 287 с.

in our opinion, payed little attention to the study of the information policy and advocacy structures in government of the Third Reich.

Nazi propaganda activity is also studied in articles of D. Volkogonov, the historian, who devoted his works to information and ideological confrontation of the USSR and the West during the “Cold War”. The author outlined that Nazi propaganda methods and techniques were used in Western Europe and the USA after the Second World War. They are the cause of a bipolar world. The main goal of these studies was the NATO countries direct borrowing of methods and techniques of Nazi propaganda³.

Let's pay more attention Nazi propaganda and methods of its implementation in the studies of other Soviet historian Yu. Orlov. For the first time the methods and principles of propaganda of the Third Reich were subjected to thorough analysis. The historian broke the myth that Nazi propaganda was sophisticated and professional. It was nothing to resist with. The principles of Nazi manipulation of peoples' masses were also analyzed and criticised. In his book, “The Collapse of Nazi Propaganda during the War against the USSR”, Yu. Orlov reveals the “lies” technique, exposes the ideology of dictatorship, violence and racism. The scientist writes about mechanisms of psychological war that Hitler fascism waged against all nations. However, enhancing the propaganda activities of Nazi Germany, the author paid insufficient attention to the research of the structures of the Nazi propaganda apparatus⁴.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, when Ukraine became an independent state local historians actively desired to give a comprehensive assessment of the events of World War II, objectively highlighting not only the activities of the Communist Party, but OUN, UPA on the occupied territories. Soviet scientists were able to study foreign historian works in details, working not only with local archives and materials, but also with the documents from abroad. A wide range of issues regarding information space and information propaganda were discussed at international conferences in which Ukrainian historians started to take an active part.

Thanks to new archival materials and documents, people learned about new scientific papers on various aspects of advocacy of Nazi Germany, including the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Among them there are the works of contemporary Ukrainian historians, such as: A. Podolskyi, Yu. Nikolaitisia, P. Rekotova, O. Lysenko, Y. Voloshin, as well as their Russian colleagues, M. Semyryahy, V. Tsymbals and G. Voronenkovo.

³ Волкогонов Д.А. Психологическая война: Подрывные действия империализма в области общественного сознания. М.: Воениздат, 1983. 288 с.

⁴ Орлов Ю.Я. Крах немецко-фашистской пропаганды в период войны против СССР. М., 1985. 176 с.

Many Ukrainians, dissatisfied with the policy of Soviet authority in Western Ukraine, were waiting on assistance from Nazi Germany in support to create their own state. This idea attracted a significant amount of Ukrainians and urged them to cooperate with the occupation administration. This question is deeply studied in the research of historian A. Bolyanovskyi: he reviewed the activities of independent movement in Ukraine in details. The author reached certain conclusions, namely the German leadership, despite its propaganda, who never supported the intention of self-relied Ukrainians on creating its own army, and especially the state. The existence of "Galicia" Division had a great influence not only on the population of Galicia District, but also on the population of Reichscommisariat "Ukraine" and zones of military administration. A. Bolyanovskyi noted that the activities of the Division "Galicia" in the context of the Ukrainian national liberation movement had a moral and political influence on the population of the Ukraine and that this weakened German propaganda⁵.

Works of V. Serhiychuk, the famous Ukrainian historian, deserves special attention and are devoted to Ukrainian national liberation movement of restoration and strengthening Ukrainian state, located on the occupied territories by Nazi German Military. Thanks to the reports of marching OUN groups, it can be monitored the reaction of local people to Nazi policy advocacy, which is very valuable factor in this research. Particularly, V. Serhiychuk important conclusions were about the locals graciously referred to the activities of OUN gangs and only Nazi propaganda made it impossible to bring to the national liberation movement of the population⁶.

The problem of modern Ukrainian historiography about the German propaganda impact on the socio-economic, cultural and educational development of the occupied Ukrainian lands is highlighted in the articles of V. Haydabura, historian. Exploring the cultural and educational development of the population of Reichscommisariat "Ukraine" and zones of military administration, V. Haydabura underlines that with the advent of Hitler's army, most of the theaters started working as actors and directors believed in the possibility of the revival of Ukrainian culture⁷. Nazi propaganda worked very effectively, but only in the first months of the war. The value of V. Haydabura research is that the historian highlights not only negative aspects of cooperation between

Ukrainian intellectuals with a German theater administration, but also, as major actors, using the opportunity to work, he tried to convey Ukrainian beauty and peculiarity of Ukrainian culture, the desire to develop state-Ukrainian traditions and art through theatrical performances.

From the point of view of historical science and with the help of new approaches, the impact of German propaganda on the Red Army and part of the occupied territories was studied by A. Skorobahatov and S. Halchak, historians. Considering Kharkiv region and Podillia during 1941–1944, revealing the specific features of the Ukrainian life under German occupation, these scientists also analysed advocacy activities of the occupation administration. A. Skorobahatov explores the process of establishing a "new order", when the brutal policies of the Nazis led to complete disaster of their promotional activities⁸. S. Halchak, studying documents and materials about politics of German invaders, which were used by "Eastern workers" to strengthen the Third Reich, tells reader about some promotional materials which insisted on Podillya people travel to Germany and work for the great future of the new Europe. The author also reveals the terrible picture of the life and work of Ukrainian workers in Germany by memories of the workers themselves. Unfortunately, the impact of Nazi propaganda was discussed only in the context of the study of the general problem⁹.

Studying the moral and psychological state of the Red Army and the situation and mood of the population of Ukraine at the beginning of the Nazi occupation, Yu. Nikolayets, the Ukrainian historian, notes that the population of Ukraine didn't want to go to defend the Soviet Union — the regime that has brought people so much grief. He also thought, the situation was worsened due to evacuation, during which many people were abandoned to their fate, and later declared "enemies". But not all people believed German propaganda and kept on cooperating. Yu. Nikolayets notes that most people took a pause, watching the developments on the fronts. Analyzing the moral and psychological state of the population, he concludes that with the continuation of war, the attitude to the Nazi occupation administration and the Nazi regime in general has changed dramatically, as played a significant role in the victory of the Red Army¹⁰.

⁸ Skorobahatov A.V. Харків у часи німецької окупації (1941–1943). Х.: Прапор, 2004. 367 с.

⁹ Гальчак С.Д. «Східні робітники» з Поділля у Третьюму рейху: Документи, нацистська каторга, опір поневолювачам / Український національний фонд «Взаєморозуміння і примирення» та ін. Вінниця: Книга-Вега, 2004. 343 с.

¹⁰ Ніколаєць Ю.А. Становище та настрої населення України на початку німецько-фашистської окупації: [червень 1941 — липень 1942 рр.]. Вінниця: Тезис, 1999. 64 с.

⁵ Боляновський А. Дивізія «Галичина». Історія. Л.: Львівський національний університет ім. І. Франка, 2000. 528 с.

⁶ Сергійчук В. Український здвиг: Волинь. 1941–1955. К.: Українська Видавнича Спілка, 2005. 840 с.

⁷ Гайдабура В.М. Театр, захований в архівах: Сценічне мистецтво в Україні періоду німецько-фашистської окупації (1941–1944). К.: Мистецтво, 1998. 224 с.

The modern historical science faced the problem of studying such common phenomenon as collaboration, which was the result of a powerful Nazi government information policy on the occupied territories. Ukrainian and foreign historians give different estimates of this cooperation; express different outlooks concerning the behavior of the occupied territories during the war, but the fact remains obvious that some of the people cooperated with the new government under the influence of propaganda carried out by Nazi Germany on occupied territories. For a long time in Soviet historiography people tried to avoid announcements of this issue. Let us not forget that all the people who working on the occupied territories, was clearly called "enemies", although people have different reasons for cooperation with the occupation authorities. "Collaboration on the territory Reichscommissariat "Ukraine" and the military zone during the Second World War" by V. Shaykan helped to understand this difficult issue of collaboration. The topic of her research is closely related to the problem, which is examined in this work, so that the cooperation of the occupied territories with the occupation regime directly depends on the quality of the Nazi information policy. Pondering complex processes, which took place in this period in Ukrainian society, the scientist tried to define objective reasons of collaboration among the population and the degree of the advocacy influence of the German occupation administration¹¹.

Offering new conceptual approaches to the study of World War II, O. Lysenko distinguishes such an important area in the research of local historians as social history. Studying the social aspects of the occupation of Ukraine, he explores the social policy of the German authorities and the reasons for the collaboration of all segments of the Ukrainian population. The scientist outlines that criticizing the "Bolshevik system", the Nazi government did not offer the local population anything new. Advocacy campaign, launched by the German authorities on the occupied lands of Ukraine, was carried out only to obtain voluntary labor for the economy of the Third Reich and force farmers to keep on working in collective farms. Analyzing propaganda campaign of Nazi power, O. Lysenko concludes that the system of collective responsibility, which is set by the Nazis, actually differed from the Soviet collectivism, so it's quickly lost the confidence of the population¹².

¹¹ Шайкан В.О. Колабораціонізм на території рейско-місаріату «Україна» і військової зони в роки Другої світової війни. Монографія. Кривий Ріг: Мінерал, 2005. 451 с.; Шайкан В.О. Політичні настрої інтелігенції України радянського тилу в роки Великої Вітчизняної війни і проблеми колаборації // Вісник Запорізького юридичного інституту МВС України. 2005. № 3. С. 231–236.

¹² Лисенко О.Є. Соціальні аспекти окупації України: методологія проблеми // Сторінки воєнної історії Укра-

B. Grinchenko's work deserves special attention, as it studies the Stalinist policy on national minorities during the World War II. Considering the overall problem, the author highlights Wehrmacht units' propaganda activities aimed to bringing up soldiers of the German Army and German soldiers and rooting in their minds the ideas of racial superiority, war, as a means to gain world domination, commitment to Nazism and others. V. Hrynevych notes that the system of education of soldiers and officers was implemented through the use of tools and techniques, reports, films, radio programs, carefully crafted leisure fighters. The military leadership used the reports, prepared by the Nazi theorists¹³.

Ukrainian historians studied deeper mentioned issues. In recent decades, the question of Nazi propaganda on the occupied territories of Ukraine was deeply researched. In particular, M. Mikhailiuk studied the issue of Nazi propaganda in occupied Kiev. In her writings, she describes means that the occupation authorities used to influence on the population. Among them: radio and movie propaganda, newspapers and magazines, which were published on the territory of the Reich Commissariat "Ukraine". The work is very valuable and important, but the researcher examines propaganda only as a tool, which operated the Nazi authorities to influence on the population of the occupied territories of Ukraine. But propaganda as a part of global information policy of Nazi Germany has not been explored by the author yet¹⁴.

The impact of Nazi propaganda on the Red army personnel and the population of the occupied territories through military propaganda, created by Wehrmacht, was studied by the Ukrainian historian D. Titarenko. By studying the reports of German propaganda battalions, the historian proved the system of their activities on the occupied territories of Ukraine, the methods they used, and he also determined the degree of influence on their activities on the occupied territories of Ukraine¹⁵. Unfortunately, the author does not highlight the advocacy battalions of German propaganda

їни: зб. ст. / НАН України, Ін-т історії України. К., 2007. Вип. 11. С. 3–9.

¹³ Гриневич В.А. Сталінська національна політика щодо національних меншин у роки Другої світової війни 1939–1945 рр. // Друга світова війна і доля народів України: матеріали Всеукр. наук. конф. К.: Сфера, 2005. С. 182–187.

¹⁴ Михайлюк М. Нацистська пропаганда в окупованому Києві // Український історичний журнал. 2006. № 1. С. 131–144; Михайлюк М. Нацистська кінопропаганда в окупованій Україні // Український історичний збірник: зб. наук. ст. аспірантів і молодих науковців / НАН України, Інститут історії України. К., 2005. Вип. 8. С. 287–298.

¹⁵ Титаренко Д.М. Звіти батальйону пропаганди У як джерело з питання про вплив нацистської пропаганди на населення окупованої України // Друга світова війна і доля народів України: Матеріали Всеукраїнської наукової конференції. К., 2005. С. 165–171.

as part of the entire information policy of the Third Reich on the occupied territories¹⁶.

Along with works dedicated to armed confrontation, there can be distinguished the research where authors try to open one of the most pressing problems of today — the theme of information confrontation of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in 1939–1945. Including information technology, which have been implemented by governments of both countries to influence on consciousness, moral and psychological state of its own population and the population of the enemy, and hence on the outcome of the war.

The problem of information influence on the minds of the occupied territories during World War II has not almost been studied during the existence of the Soviet Union, as such ideas as “information technology”, “German information space”, tools and mechanisms of information space, scientists did not study. Despite the fact that the USSR mechanisms and means of influence on the population thoroughly studied by specialists and special services departments, historians studied mainly ideological propaganda among the population of the priorities that demonstrated the advantages of socialist life. Partly there were studied methods and mechanisms of agitation and propaganda, when it was about Nazi leadership and Nazi German occupation authorities.

The Germans saw the situation in different way. Here, with the advent of the Nazi Party as a ruling power, the ministries, propaganda and education control offices worked quite open, which developed mechanisms and methods of influencing on the population and army personnel. Such great attention to the methods of information influence was caused by terrible defeat in the First World War. The first research of information policy of the Third Reich began to appear in 1960–1970s.

During that period the works of Soviet historians were published. The publishers have analyzed policy of the Third Reich, including the policy pursued by the Nazi army on the occupied territories. The works of D. Melnikov, L. Chorna, L. Ginsburg shows the effectiveness and negative consequences of Nazi propaganda of Germany. In his work “Meeting the Other side” L. Ginsburg emphasizes the personal responsibility of the heads of the Third Reich for the policies which they carried out on the occupied countries of Europe and the USSR. He reveals the political priorities of Nazi Germany

¹⁶ Титаренко Д.М. «Німецька пропаганда в Україні мусить здійснюватися»: цілі нацистської пропаганди в Україні у світлі німецьких документів // Гілея. Історичні науки. Філософські науки. Політичні науки: Наук. вісник: зб. наук. праць / Нац. пед. ун-т ім. М.П. Драгоманова, Українська АН. К.: Вид-во НПУ ім. М.П. Драгоманова, 2010. Вип. 36. С. 478–484.

and the consequences of propaganda carried out on the occupied territories¹⁷. L. Chorna, studying the apparatus of Nazi dictatorship and its promotional activities, Nazi Germany as a country where totalitarianism gained particular level and control over all spheres of political life, it was established by the only social-democratic party. L. Chorna's work is one of the first, which reveals the individual or a group impact mechanisms on the society in general and on the German one in particular¹⁸.

An important step in the study of information policy of Nazi Germany was the examination of military and political issues of the Nazi government, attempts to establish an information blockade to the German people. In this context the military rise of the Third Reich reached its reflection in books of famous Russian historian L. Bezymenskiy. In his book “The Third Front. Secret Diplomacy of World War II” the author reveals the true intentions of the great European powers and the United States which were in early 1930s. The author tried to disclose information policy of the Western powers, which tried on behalf of Nazi Germany resolve the problems in Eastern Europe¹⁹.

In 1960–1970s the question of information confrontation mechanisms and means of propaganda influence is also the subject of study of foreign historians.

The first study in Western Europe, analyzed the information policy of the Third Reich, were written by the participants of the events of World War II: Nazi government members, officials of the Ministry of Propaganda and Education in Germany. Only in the 1940–1950s Western historians and publicists started investigating the events of World War II, using material collected and saved by the contemporaries of 1939–1945 events.

Studying the works of foreign historians about the problems of information and promotion informational confrontation of Germany and the Soviet Union, it should be noted that most of these researchers had access to hidden materials, which made it possible to witness the events of World War II from the standpoint of observers. On the other hand, the materials were not known to the European historians: about the real situation on the front and rear both of the Red Army and the Wehrmacht. Nevertheless, this period takes extremely important place in foreign historiography: German, English, American historians even in their general works study

¹⁷ Гинзбург Л. Потусторонние встречи. М., 1990. 312 с.

¹⁸ Черная Л.Б. Коричневые диктаторы: Гитлер, Геринг, Гимлер, Геббельс, Борман, Риббентроп. М.: Республика, 1992. 384 с.

¹⁹ Безыменский Л.А. Разгаданные загадки Третьего рейха, 1933–1941: Книга не только о прошлом. М.: Изд-во агентства печати «Новости», 1981. 279 с.; Його ж. Третий фронт. Секретная дипломатия Второй мировой войны. Особый архив. М.: Вече, 2003. 441 с.

the information policy of Germany and the USSR, its interaction and reaction, more deeply. There are studies with the prior investigation of certain aspects of the political, social and economic life of the Soviet population, which was under the German occupation. Unfortunately, there were no generalized studies which would demonstrate that historiographical heritage about the studies of the German information space and information confrontation of the USSR, and Germany as a separate topic in modern European and Ukrainian historiography. So the terms in historical literature are still not used to characterize the occupation period in the Soviet Union and other countries that were occupied by Nazi Germany.

The analysis of scientific literature, which was published in Germany, England and the United States showed that the efficacy and negative effects of the information policy of Germany revealed in the works of German historians and publicists such as A. Hadamovsky, N. Muller, P. Lonherih, R. Koel and others.

The final important work of German historians about World War II was a ten series edition called "German Reich and the Second World War".

In general, the most active in the study of Nazi propaganda and information policy of the Third Reich were the German historians. The value of their work is to highlight the creation process of 1933–1945 in Germany by the National Socialist Party the unprecedented in the world history the system of public manipulate of human masses and completely controlled by the management of information space. Accordingly, the special attention is given to disclosure the preparations of German attack on the Soviet Union, including the means of formation of the information-psychological war of the Red Army and the USSR civilians. The historians think that Nazi propaganda had to shake the morale spirit of the Red Army, to promote the Soviet rear disruption and ensure the submission work of local people. To realize these plans, Nazi Germany had to ruin former ideological installations of Soviet citizens and create new values and ideas.

The media policy of Nazi Germany during the temporary occupation of Ukraine and Belarus, its influence on the psychological state of the population was studied by such Western scholars and American historians D. Amstronh, G. Jouet, J. Kershov, P. Longeri, J. Fest, M. Balfor, V. Soesman, V. Viperrman and others. A characteristic feature of the works of these researchers is the wide use Nuremberg documents, archival materials of European countries, memories of members of the Soviet partisan and ukrainian national liberation movements. Most historians studied Nazi propaganda mainly in the period of the National Socialist Party in Germany. Third Reich propaganda activity among the population of the occupied territories of the USSR does not stand aside in German historiography.

The first step in studying the advocacy of the National Socialist Party of Germany as an independent problem was the work of a contemporary of J. Goebbels and O. Hadamovsky. As a direct participant and witness of the Third Reich and an expert in forming public opinion, he investigated the mechanisms and technologies influence of propaganda on the population of Germany. Such activities forced A. Hadamovsky to perform a research in this field to determine its effectiveness. The importance for historical science is that by exploring methods of propaganda of the Nazi Party, he concluded that the propaganda and differentiated use of force should complement each other particularly well thought-out manner. They never act the exact opposite. The use of force can be a part of propaganda. This principle, according to O. Hadamovsky, was ignored by the National Socialist party after obtaining the ruling power in Germany²⁰. His works gave birth to a lot of opportunities and materialsto study mentioned topics and opened the way to a global study of modern weapons called the information policy.

An extremely important thing in this context is the work of J. Amstrong called "The Soviet Partisans in World War II". The research is based on endless documents and written materials: reports and messages of the Nazi political and military leaders and officials of the Wehrmacht occupation administration. The researchers highlight the activity of the departments of Wehrmacht propaganda against Soviet partisans on the occupied territories. According to the historian, the activities of Soviet partisans weakened propaganda impact on the population and forced the occupation authorities to apply all the new methods of exposure. Armstrong shows that the nature of the military significance of the guerrilla movement during World War II showed totally opposite conflicting statements of the Germany and the USSR, and official Soviet evaluations often differed in the interpretation of the importance of "spontaneous" reaction of the patriotic population, courage and organizational capabilities of local party leaders who directed the activity and the central party organs. His work is the first attempt to bring clarity on these issues through a systematic study of a large number of documents — mostly German, but also Soviet trapped in the end of World War II²¹.

The Nazi Germany plans of the seizure of living space of the USSR were studied by well-known German historian H. Muller. Focusing on one

²⁰ Hadamovsky E. Propaganda und nationale Macht. Die Organisation der oeffentlichen Meinung fuer die nationale Politik. Oldenburg, 1933. 128 s.

²¹ Armstrong J.A. (Ed.) Soviet Partisans in World War II. Мадісон. 1964. 361 p.; Армстронг Джон. Советские партизаны. Легенда и действительность. 1941–1944. М.: Центрполиграф, 2007.

thing, clarifying the role of the Wehrmacht and its governing bodies in the exercise of fascist occupation regime in Soviet territory, the author reveals the reasons for the breakdown of the plans of the German occupation administration and the consequent collapse of the occupation regime. The important place in the work is given to the failures of the attempts of fascist occupation authorities and its regime of the political and social demagoguery and information policy. The author managed to reveal the true role of the Nazi Wehrmacht in planning and implementing occupation policy on the occupied territories during the World War II.

Analyzing certain aspects of the information policy of Nazi Germany, H. Mueller has concluded that the German political goal was to break up with Bolshevism and Communist ideology, to destroy the socialist system, the Soviet state. Solving economic problems of the Third Reich, the Nazis planned to turn the occupied territories of Southeast Europe in the agro-raw materials appendage of a "large economic sphere" and of an important market for its industrial products²².

R. Koel is one of European researchers who studied Nazi government decrees to create new German colonies on the occupied eastern territories and a creation of new peasantry called *volksdeutsche*. The study of these documents helped to define which role the German Nazi government remained to to farmers on the occupied territory. One of these decrees gave birth to cruel orders and directives, implementation of which was the meaning of German policy on the occupied Ukrainian territories. R. Koel concluded that it was due to conditions of similar directives, there were created contrasting conditions of different peoples on the occupied territories. An important discovery made by R. Koel was also a propaganda analysis carried out by the occupation authorities among the rural population and its impact on the consciousness and behavior of peasants at the beginning of the occupation²³.

German historians G. Forsterch and G. Shnitter studied the activities Prussian-German General Staff in 1640–1965, including its work in terms of World War II. In the context of the problem they considered the activity management of Wehrmacht and its concept of propaganda war. G. Shnitter defined the role of outreach in terms of the German army, among the Wehrmacht soldiers among and enemy troops²⁴. The value is the study of the propaganda department of the Wehrmacht, which highlights

its structure, management bodies and key features. The historian concludes that the Department was looked after all measures which had an impact both on society of the Third Reich and beyond its borders. G. Shnitter concentrates his attention on three main areas of information policy of the Wehrmacht: the German propaganda among the population and soldiers; propaganda in the army; "Propaganda against the Enemy", ie, the impact on armed forces and the civilians of the enemy.

S. Jovet and V. O'Donell, the American scientists have studied ideological concept of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist Party for advocacy among the population of Germany. They highlighted the basic principles and regulations that were recommended by Hitler and which had to be followed during the propaganda of idea and psychological impact on society. S. Jovet notes that such advocacy helped NSDAP to seize power in the short term and to control almost all aspects of German society²⁵.

Complex information policy of Nazi Germany was studied by British scientist J. Kershou. Learning activities of A. Hitler, the author examines Nazi propaganda as a system created and managed by J. Goebbels. According to J. Kershou, the idea and image of the new state persistently implemented in society and consciousness of every German citizen. It was quite an effective psychological treatment method for people. Studying the documentary sources, J. Kershou shows facts confirming the effectiveness of psychological treatment of the significant part of the population, particularly the middle class and the peasantry. In his work the author pays attention on the fact that under the influence of information policy pursued by the Ministry of Propaganda, a significant number of farmers united and created the "Peasant alliance", which took on themselves to agricultural production for the Third Reich²⁶.

In advocacy activities national socialist party relied on the working class. Exploring this issue, the American historian W. Soesman showed that A. Hitler and Nazi Germany's leadership realized that the workers is the main driving force in the implementation of aggressive colonization plans of the Third Reich. That is why, according to the researcher, the government launched a campaign of ideological and psychological treatment of this part of German society and the proclamation of slogans about improving the social situation and workers' status. According to V. Soesman, A. Hitler's and Goebbels's oratory reached great results among big auditory. In his opinion it

²² Мюллер Н. Вермахт и оккупация (1941–1944) / [пер. с нем. А. Артемова, А. Долгорукова, И. Карабутенко, Ю. Чупрова, Г. Шевченко]; под ред. А. Юденкова. М.: Воениздат, 1974. 387 с.

²³ Koehl R.L. RKFDV: German resettlement and population policy 1939–1945. Cambridge, 1957. 352 p.

²⁴ Ферстерч Г. Гельмерт Г., Отто Г., Шниттер Г. Прусско-германский генеральный штаб 1640–1965. К его поли-

тической роли в истории. [Перевод с немецкого Г. Рудого]. М.: Мысль, 1966. 572 с.

²⁵ Jowett G.S., O'Donell V. Propaganda and Persuasion. Newbury Park etc. Stuttgart, 1992. 240 p.

²⁶ Кершоу Я. Гитлер. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 1997. 320 с.

confirmed the active development of broadcasting not only on the territory of Germany itself, but also in other countries, including the occupied ones²⁷.

German national idea takes an important place in the public consciousness of the postwar Germany. Therefore, the German researcher V. Viperrman mentions that nationalism was shown as a movement for the revival of German national idea and was widely used by A. Hitler in his speeches to workers and other people of Nazi Germany. V. Viperrman believed that such a propaganda trick in Germany after the war was extremely relevant, was able to unite the masses to any activity²⁸.

Analysis of the works of Ukrainian and foreign researchers concerning the issue of the German information space formation in military administration and in areas, controlled by Reich Commissariat "Ukraine" during the Second World War, there is evidence that scientists use various methodological and information-ideological principles and approaches in the study of the problem. Nevertheless, the issue remains less explored.

Historiographical experience shows that the topic of information confrontation of Germany and the Soviet Union requires deep research and defining separate important issues that require objective thinking. The complex political, military, social, psychological situation which has arisen before, and then there during the war in Ukraine, has contributed to the formation of the German information space and the rapid spread of Nazi propaganda among the population of the occupied regions of Ukraine.

Since the beginning of the German occupation and under the influence of massive information attack on the consciousness of the population of Ukraine, the locals showed different attitudes to the occupation administration: one small part of the population cooperated with the Nazis for ideological reasons, believing in change for the better; other — took a wait position; even one group of residents, understanding the true plans of the Nazis tried to resist, supporting Soviet partisans and resistance fighters. There was also a certain part of the population, whose representatives were members of different directions of the Ukrainian independent movement. These categories of people were formed under the influence of German information policy, advocacy, which had the moral and psychological pressure on the civilian population of the occupied territories, inspired people a sense of disbelief, confusion, hopelessness and terror. In our opinion, such an occupation advocacy policy of German administration uncertainty contributed

²⁷ Soeseman B. Propaganda und Öffentlichkeit in der "Volksgemeinschaft" // Nationalsozialismus und die deutsche Geschichte: Einfuehrung und Ueberblick. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart Muenchen, 2002. 416 s.

²⁸ Wipperman W. Der konsequente Wahn. Ideologie und Politik Adolf Hitlers. Muenchen, 1989. 620 s.

a large part of the population in questions: who to be with and against whom to fight and whether to fight at all. An important factor was also advocacy impact of the Ukrainian national movement, which, on the one hand, proposed alternatives to local residents — to fight for the creation of their own state, and on the other hand — the complicated situation of the peasantry, which was more worried about its economic position, rather than political one.

Studying separate works of foreign historians, it should be noted that the information policy of Nazi Germany and its attempts to create an information field in Europe and on the occupied territories in particular did not remain without attention of historians and publicists of Britain, the USA and Germany. Modern vision and understanding of information policy, information space helps scientists to study complex events of World War II and the German-Soviet war. The information confrontation between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany more and more attracts the attention of researchers, and its studies help to recreate a complete picture of the events of 1939–1945. However, it should be noted that for historians of Germany, the USA and the UK is normal much attention to the activities of Nazi propaganda on the territory of the Third Reich, while the impact on the Red Army and the population of the occupied territories of the USSR have been studied mainly in the context of the Eastern policy of Nazi Germany.

1990s and the beginning of the twentieth century is known as the beginning of a large number of works by Russian historians, in which they actively investigated the ideological and political activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the military leadership of the country during the World War II. In the context of the problem some publications were studied the Sovinformburo, oral propaganda, propaganda among the personnel of the Red Army and the population of the occupied territories of Ukraine and Belarus.

Some articles of Russian scientists which include information about system of ideological influence that was built up in the Soviet Union long before the war. Thus, A. Mazurytskiy's article shows changes in the ideological advocacy, spreading its influence on public consciousness by consciousness of every individual, in particular²⁹.

He was able to identify areas and traits of the professional activities of librarians during the war and define its contents on its different levels.

An important study, which in some kind reflects the multifaceted work of the political departments and in particular of the Soviet government, is the work by A. Gorlov, the historian, called "Soviet Propaganda during the Great Patriotic War". The aim

²⁹ Мазурицкий А.М. Очерки истории библиотечного дела периода Великой Отечественной войны. 1941–1945 гг. М., 1995.

of the research was the historical and political analysis of the Soviet party propaganda institute during the Great Patriotic War. The author managed to identify the main structures and the potential propaganda resource power, and also to define main stages of the advocacy among the personnel of the Red Army and people in the rear during the war. After analyzing a large number of documents the historian defined the effective level of the effectiveness of Soviet military propaganda, its errors' causes and its manifestation forms³⁰.

A. Livshin's and I. Orlov's work, called "Soviet Propaganda during the Great Patriotic War: Persuasive Communication" confirms the thesis that the Soviet information ideological impact was not less powerful than the Nazi one. Representing a large number of archive documents and materials, the authors reveal the structure and mechanisms of functioning of the Soviet propaganda machine during the German-Soviet war. For the first time

in Russian historiography there were comprehensively studied and published propaganda materials of the government organs, revealed various forms, methods and techniques of influence on the soldiers at the front and in the rear of the civilian population and on the occupied territories. There were found many documents proving the influence of Soviet propaganda on the population in the rear and on the occupied territories, and also the effectiveness of the influence of propaganda on the masses' consciousness in total³¹.

Thus, an analysis of the works of domestic and foreign scholars shows that the information confrontation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union was extremely powerful, since both warring parties possessed the most up-to-date information and ideological weapon. Unfortunately, today there is no comprehensive study of this problem that could reveal all aspects of the information confrontation in the modern information world.

³⁰ Орлов А.С. Советская пропаганда в годы Великой Отечественной войны: институциональные и организационные аспекты: дис. ... канд. истор. наук. М., 2009. 270 с.

³¹ Советская пропаганда в годы Великой Отечественной войны: «коммуникация убеждения» и мобилизационные механизмы / авт.-сост.: А.Я. Лившин, И.Б. Орлов. М.: РОССПЭН, 2007. 805 с.

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Оксана Салата

ІНФОРМАЦІЙНЕ ПРОТИСТОЯННЯ МІЖ НІМЕЧЧИНОЮ ТА СРСР В ІСТОРІОГРАФІЇ

У статті розглянуто інформаційне протистояння між двома тоталітарними державами — нацистською Німеччиною та Радянським Союзом на окупованих територіях України під час Другої світової війни 1939–1944 рр.; різні методологічні та інформаційно-ідеологічні принципи і підходи в дослідженні цієї проблеми. Розкрито основні напрями досліджень у вітчизняній та зарубіжній історіографії, що висвітлювали методи та технології впливу на населення України бійців Червоної армії та Вермахту.

Ключові слова: Друга світова війна, інформаційне протистояння, нацистська Німеччина, Радянський Союз, вітчизняна історіографія, зарубіжна історіографія.

Дата надходження статті до редакції: 25.05.2018.