THE CHRONICLE OF THE UKRAINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF THE MIDDLE OF THE XX CENTURY ON THE UKRAINIAN-POLISH BORDER

Review of:

The topicality of V. I. Ilnytskyi’s scientific research gives rise to no doubts. At the present stage of the development of Ukrainian society the interest to the problem of the Ukrainian liberation movement’s history of 1940 – 1950 has considerably increased. It has been caused not merely by the social-political circumstances, but also by the scientific ones, such as disclosing of archives and the need to process a considerable bulk of sources. In particular, the interest to this problem has generated with the Russian aggression against the Crimea and in the East of Ukraine as in this connection the Ukrainian national armed forces began its revival after many dozens of years. It can definitively have crystallized and tempered, but mainly thanks to its historical traditions. It is clear, that the UPA’s experience of military actions, as well as, in fact, its organisation as an armed force, can be in many respects transformed into the development of the modern Ukraine’s military doctrine and of working out of its separate military operations. The scientific novelty of the research under
review is strengthened also by a regional aspect, i.e., by the first complete consideration of the history of the OUN’s underground structures’ activities in a separate area.

After the acquaintance with Vasyl’ Ilnytskyi’s monograph one may easily come to a conclusion that the work structure is very logical. It is necessary to underline, that the general scientific level of Ilnytskyi’s research is based on the association of philosophy of history and determinative theoretic-methodological approaches to the solution of a chain of scientific problems, namely axiological, synergetic, hermeneutic, civilization and phenomenological. For example, the axiological approach enabled to conduct the research altogether, first of all, its interpretational and evaluating judgements, made on a firm basis of the universal (Christian) and national values.

The synergetic approach in the work is manifested by the interpretation of the Carpathian Area of the OUN (Karpatskyi Krai) as an organised system which contains many components in structural, personnel, military-material and functional measurements. The concretely scientific level of the research methodology is represented by the synchronously-diachronic, regional, system and complex approaches, and also by an association of principles of historicism, scientific character, objectivity and factor multiplicity, priority of documentary facts.

All this can be well seen in the description of the basic sections of the work. In particular, the author has diligently analysed the problem historiography, source base, has proved the theoretical-methodological bases of his research, has elucidated the activity of the Carpathian Area of the OUN, the functioning of UPA’s Military District – 4 «Hoverlia», everyday routine and the life of underground activists and insurgents, the repressive policy of the communist party authorities concerning the liberation movement. In the course of the work the purpose and research task have been completely fulfilled, which fact is displayed in the resumptive conclusions. The list of the sources and literature totalling 1137 positions is really impressive.

What is characteristic of V. I. Ilnytskyi’s monograph is the innovative approach in solution of certain scientific problems. First, he has managed with the greatest possible accuracy to find out the changes in territorial, and, furthermore, in supervising structures of the Carpathian Area of the OUN, to define nearly a hundred persons who worked as leaders and consultants in the six district and a regional OUN headquarters, to discover their real surnames, names and biographic data (by the way, for the first time about many separate persons). Secondly, the forms and methods of propaganda activities has been accurately analysed (the social objects of nationalist information influence and, also, its separate results have been specified), the basic directions of the OUN’s fighting and economic activities in the Karpatskyi Krai have been singled out. Thirdly, the fifth section, featuring the life, moral-psychological climate and the planes of conflicts is marked with author’s originality. Fourthly, the mechanism of the struggle of Soviet special bodies against the nationalist underground in the Karpatskyi Krai have been disclosed in details, particularly, what concerns the variety of special means and methods implemented by the structures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and KGB in the opposition with the OUN.

The scientific and practical value of the monograph is incontestable: it is a significant contribution into the elaboration and study in depth of the Ukrainian liberation movement in 1940 – 1950 on the wholly and of its separate segment – the Carpathian Area of the OUN’s activities in particular.