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NETWORK RESEARCH AND CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUMS IN UKRAINE

Abstract. *The purpose* of the research – to study the network of military history museums in Ukraine and to systematize the institutions of the modern military history museum network. **The methodology of the research** was formed by using the general scientific principles of systematics, historicism and laws of logic, which helped to search for sources of information, its selection, classification, systematization and analytical processing. The methodological and statistical tools used make it possible to research the military history network objectively and to propose a classification of its institutions. **The Scientific Novelty.** On the basis of extensive statistics, the institutions of the modern military history museum network have been systematized. The features of classification of state museums, museums in the system of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, at educational institutions of the sphere of management of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine have been elaborated. The correlation between the military history and other state museums of Ukraine by regions and the relation between the military history and other state museums of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol

have been analyzed. **The Conclusions.** In independent Ukraine, the issue of the use of knowledge about its history is highly relevant. In its decision one of the leading places is occupied by military history museums. The network's research and classification of military history museums remain debatable and need further analysis. However, one of the key features of the classification should be the profile and typology of the museums. The lack of a separate record of military history museums made it difficult to find the necessary information, which was limited by collecting information from official sources of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine system and data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

Key words: military history museum, classification of museums, network of museums, branch of the museum.

ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ МЕРЕЖІ ТА КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ ВІЙСЬКОВО-ІСТОРИЧНИХ МУЗЕЇВ В УКРАЇНІ

Анотація. Мета дослідження – дослідити мережу військово-історичних музеїв в Україні та здійснити систематизацію закладів сучасної військово-історичної музейної мережі. **Методологія дослідження** вибудовувалася із застосуванням загальнонаукових принципів системності, історизму та законів логіки, що сприяло пошуку джерел інформації, її відбору, класифікації, систематизації та аналітичній обробці. Використаний методологічний та статистичний інструментарій дав змогу об'єктивно дослідити військово-історичну мережу та запропонувати класифікацію її закладів. **Наукова новизна.** На основі широкого використання статистичних даних здійснено систематизацію закладів сучасної військово-історичної музейної мережі. Розроблено ознаки класифікації державних музеїв, музеїв у системі Міністерства оборони України, при закладах освіти сфери управління Міністерства освіти і науки України. Проаналізовано співвідношення між військово-історичними та іншими державними музеями України за регіонами та співвідношення між військово-історичними та іншими державними музеями України в Автономній Республіці Крим і м. Севастополь. **Висновки.** У незалежній Україні вкрай актуалізоване питання використання знань про свою історію. У його розв'язанні одне з провідних місць займають військово-історичні музеї. Дослідження їх мережі та класифікація залишаються дискусійними й потребують подальшого аналізу. Однак однією з ключових ознак класифікації має стати профіль і типологія музеїв. Відсутність окремого обліку військово-історичних музеїв ускладнило пошук необхідної інформації, який був обмежений збором відомостей з офіційних джерел системи Міністерства культури України та даних Державної служби статистики України.

Ключові слова: військово-історичний музей, класифікація музеїв, мережа музеїв, філія музею.

The Problem Statement. A significant number of museums have separate museum institutions: branches, departments and sectors, which are not often located in cities, towns and villages where the main museum operates. For example, the National Military History Museum of Ukraine (Kyiv) has 7 branches operating in Vinnytsia (Military History Museum of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine), Ivano-Frankivsk (Museum of “The Heroes of the Dnieper”), Lutsk (Volyn Regional Museum of the Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment), Pobuzsky, Holovanivskyi district, Kirovohrad region (Museum of Strategic Missile Forces), Odesa (Central Naval Museum of Ukraine), Poltava (Museum of Heavy Bomber Aviation), the village of Pamiatne, Chernihiv region (Kruty Heroes Memorial Complex).

The state services do not register them as separate museum institutions, only the main museum is included into the statistical records as a museum unit. Thus, the total number of museums in Ukraine according to statistics is 574 units in 2017 (Zaklady, 2018, pp. 10, 18, 19); the number of branches – 18, the number of departments and sectors – 795 (Zaklady, 2018, p. 43).

Thus, in reality, not 574, but 1 487 state museum institutions operate in the whole country (Statystychnyi shchorichnyk, 2015). At the same time, the state services did not take into account the museums located in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

The Analysis of Recent Researches. The study of the network of military history museums in Ukraine was carried out on the basis of official sources, including the lists of museums and reserves of the system of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (Derzhavni muzei Ukrainy, 2014), the data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and official websites of museums (Muzeini zaklady, 2014) and reserves (Zapovidnyky, 2014). The formation of museum catalogues was carried out by collecting information from official sources of the system of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and the data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. This fact revealed gaps in the recording of many statistics and found out that there are still no special comprehensive thorough works in Ukraine devoted to the study of the network and classification of military history museums. The topicality of the research was caused by the absence of comprehensive thorough works on the network of museums.

The purpose of the article is to study the network of military history museums in Ukraine and to systematize the institutions of the modern military history museum network.

The Main Material Statement. Objective analysis of the network of military history museums of modern Ukraine is impossible without their classification, i.e., grouping of museums by features that are essential for the organization and development of the museum network and for all museum activities. The main categories of museum classification include the profile and typology of museums (Ravikovich, 2001, p. 273). The profile of the museum means its specialization, which determines the composition of the museum collection; the principles of museum funds acquisition; the topics of exposition and educational work, i.e., the connection of museum activities with the profile discipline. This is a specific field of science, technology, production, culture, art. It is a profile discipline that determines the research activities of museums and their diversity, gives each museum an individuality that distinguishes it not only from museums of another profile, but also from other museums of the same profile (Ravikovich, 2001a, p. 121).

All military history museums are a subgroup of history museums, i.e., their specialization is based on a military history – a branch of historical science that studies the causes, course, driving forces and consequences of wars (armed local conflicts), the development of martial arts, thought and army building in a chronological order. Such special historical disciplines as military historiography, archeography, archeology, source studies, statistics, biography, etc., are subordinated to it (Nikishin, 1997, pp. 37–55).

At the same time, the need to optimize the activities of museums is becoming increasingly apparent. The tool that allows you to identify ways to improve the activities of museums, as mentioned above, is the classification. As a result of the analysis of the state museums network of Ukraine, 111 military history museums of Ukraine were identified, of which 7 – in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 9 – in Sevastopol, which are currently under occupation by the Russian Federation. But we do not exclude them from the classification catalogues, taking into consideration the fact that these museums were created in Ukraine. Their names and subordinations are currently indicated, according to official websites. Their localization was established according to regions:

Kyiv city – 6
Vynnytsia region – 4
Volyn region – 3
Dnipropetrovsk region – 4
Donetsk region – 2
Zhytomyr region – 1
Transcarpathian region – 0
Zaporozhye region – 4
Ivano-Frankivsk region – 8
Kyiv region – 4
Kirovohrad region – 1
Luhansk region – 1
Lviv region – 12
Mykolayiv region – 4
Odesa region – 6
Poltava region – 2
Rivne region – 2
Sumy region – 4
Ternopil region – 3
Kharkiv region – 4
Kherson region – 0
Khmelnytsky region – 3
Cherkasy region – 6
Chernivtsi region – 1
Chernihiv region – 9
Autonomous Republic of Crimea – 7
Sevastopol – 9

According to the administrative and territorial division of Ukraine it was found out by means of a comparative analysis of the of military history museums network that the leader in the number of museums in this profile is Lviv region, which has 12 military history museums. Along with the leader – Chernihiv region and the city of Sevastopol, which hold 9 museums. Seven military history museums operate in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and 6 museums are located in Cherkasy, Odesa regions and the city of Kyiv. Regions such as Kherson and Zakarpattia do not have any military history museums at all.

In Ukraine, military history museums comprise 6,3% of the total number of the state museums – 94 out of 1,487. In two regions – Zakarpattia and Kherson – there is no profile subgroup under analysis. The largest percentage of military history museums in Mykolaiv region – 18,2%; but such a high percentage is relative, as the museum network in the region is very small – only 22 museum institutions, 4 of them – military history. Next are Odesa region – 15% (6 out of 40 institutions), Volyn region – 13% (3 out of 23), Cherkasy region – 9,5% (6 out of 63), Lviv region – 9,2% (12 out of 23)), Ivano-Frankivsk region – 9,1% (8 out of 88) and Kharkiv region – 7% (4 out of 57). In other regions, the percentage of military history museums is much lower. The result of the analysis of the museum network of Kyiv, which includes 323 institutions, of which only 6 are military history museums, i.e., 1,9%, seems unexpected. This is the lowest figure in Ukraine. The corresponding percentage for all other regions reaches 2,5% and above.

Large differences in percentage in different regions allow us to conclude that the analytical work of responsible management structures in the museum industry is almost not carried out. Regions are provided with powerful educational institutions unevenly.

Let us analyze the state military history museums of Ukraine according to their type:

1. Museums of general military history of Ukraine – 4 (3,6%);
2. Museums related to certain branches of military affairs and science – 35 (31,5%);
3. Museums according to the type of armed forces and types of troops – 9 (8,2%);
4. Museums of history of separate military divisions – 5 (4,5%);
5. Memorial museums – 28 (25,4%);
6. Museums-monuments – 2 (1,8%);
7. Diorama museums and panorama museums – 3 (2,7%);
8. Fortress museums – 3 (2,7%);
9. Castles-fortresses – 3 (2,7%);
10. Museums of military educational institutions – 0 (0%);
11. Museums-arsenals – 1 (0,9%);
12. Military history museums-reserves – 18 (16,3%).

According to the proposed classification according to the type, museums of general military history of Ukraine are represented by 4 institutions, which make up 3,6% of the total number of the state military history museums of Ukraine. Among them are the National Military History Museum of Ukraine (Kyiv), Volyn Regional Museum of the Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment (Lutsk, Volyn Region), and the others.

The typology of museums related to certain branches of military affairs and science is the most numerous and has 35 museum institutions, which make up 31,5% of the total number of the state military history museums in Ukraine. Typical representatives of such museums are the Museum of the History of the Zaporozhian Cossacks (Zaporizhzhia, Zaporizhzhia region), the Museum Complex “Cossack Glory and Military Equipment” (Yuzhnoukrainsk, Mykolayiv region) and the Museum of the History of Korsun-Shevchenkivska Battle (Korsun-Shevchenkivskiy, Cherkasy region).

Museums classified according to the type of armed forces and the types of troops are represented by 9 institutions (8,2%). Such museums include: the Military History Museum of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Vinnytsia), the Museum of Heavy Bomber Aviation (Poltava) and the Central Naval Museum of Ukraine (Odesa), the Museum of Strategic Missile Forces (the town of Pobuzke, Kirovohrad region) and the others.

Museums of the history of individual military units are represented by 5 (4,5%) institutions. The examples are the following: the Military History Museum of the Southern Operational Command of Ukraine (Odesa) and the Museum of the Guards-Shyronintsi (the village of Taranivka, Kharkiv region).

In the classification memorial museums occupy the second place and number 28 units, which is 25,4% of the total number of the state military history museums of Ukraine. Representatives of memorial museums are the Museum of the Hero of the Soviet Union V. Poryk (Poryk village, Khmilnytskyi district, Vinnytsia region) and R. Shukhevych Memorial Museum (Tyshkivtsi village, Horodenkivskiy district, Ivano-Frankivsk region). The majority of memorial museums are located in Lviv region: Historical and Memorial Museum of Colonel E. Konovalts (Zashkiv village, Zhovkva district), Museum of General-Cornet of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army R. Shukhevych (Lviv), Petro Sahaidachny Museum, Sambir district), Museum of S. Bandera's family (Stryi), Museum-memorial of Hetman of Ukraine I. Vyhovsky (the village of Ruda, Zhydachiv district) and the others.

Golden Gate Museum (Kyiv) and Werewolf headquarters, the historical and memorial complex in memory of the victims of fascism (Vinnytsia region) are represented by museums-monuments, which is only 1,8%. The typological group of museums-dioramas and museums-panoramas includes 3 museums (2,7%): diorama “Battle for the Dnieper” (Dnipro), museum-diorama “Battle for the Dnieper near Pereyaslav and the creation of the Bukrin bridgehead in the fall of 1943” (Pereyaslav-Khmelnyskyi, Kyiv region) and the diorama “Storm of Izmail” (Izmail, Odesa region).

Fortress museums and fortress castles are represented by 6 institutions (2,7%). Fortress museums: the National Historical and Architectural Museum “Kyiv Fortress” (Kyiv), Museum “Citadel of Baturyn Fortress” (Baturyn, Bakhmatsky district, Chernihiv region), Kerch Fortress (Kerch, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea), Sudak Fortress Museum (Sudak, Autonomous Republic of Crimea), “Mykhailivska Battery” Military History Complex (Sevastopol, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea); and the castles-fortresses include the art-historical sector “Zhovkva Castle” (Zhovkva, Lviv region).

Arsenal Museum (Lviv) is the only representative (0,9%) of the “arsenal museums” type.

Military history museums-reserves are represented by 18 institutions (16,3%). The most typical representatives of this museums type include: “Khortytsia” National Reserve (Zaporizhzhia), “The Battle for Kyiv in 1943” National Museum-Reserve (Novi Petrivtsi village, Vyshhorod district, Kyiv region) and “Piatnychanska Vezha” Museum-Reserve (Piatnychany village, Zhydachiv district, Lviv region), “Ternopil Castles” National Reserve (Ternopil region).

According to the typological classification, there are no state museums of military educational institutions in Ukraine.

During recent decades, the Ukrainian researchers in the field of military history reviewed the achievements of military history in recent years conceptually, reinterpreting important military events for the national history. In order to have a better understanding of the state military history museums network in terms of the achievements of domestic military history historiography, the authors did a typological classification of the studied network according to one of the social functions of museums – the function of documentation (Karpov, 2017, p. 400). The classification the purposeful reflection in the museum collection with the help of museum objects of those processes and phenomena in nature and public life that the museum studies in accordance with its place in the museum network and the profile of the museum (Karpov, 2015, p. 33).

Museums are systematized on a chronological and thematic basis in accordance with the military history of Ukraine.

Analyzing the state military history museums of Ukraine according to chronological periods of military history of Ukraine, it should be noted that the National Military History Museum of Ukraine is the only museum in Ukraine that documents the entire military history of Ukraine comprehensively, and Volyn Regional Museum of Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment (Lutsk, Volyn region) studies the Ukrainian army from the moment of its creation to the modern period.

The largest number of military history museums in Ukraine is dedicated to the period of World War II. There are 45 of them, which is 41,3% in relation to 111 state military history museums of Ukraine (excluding the National Military History Museum of Ukraine and Volyn Regional Museum of the Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment). Representatives of such museums are the National Museum of the History of Ukraine in Second World War II, Memorial complex (Kyiv), Museum of the Great Patriotic War (Donetsk), diorama museum “Battle for the Dnieper near Pereyaslav and the creation of the Bukryn bridgehead in the fall of 1943” (Pereyaslav-Khmelnyskyi, Kyiv region), Museum “Underground Partisan

Movement in Mykolayiv Region during the Great Patriotic War of 1941 – 1945” (Mykolaiv), Museum “Kharkiv Region in the Great Patriotic War of 1941 – 1945” (Solonytsivka town, Derhachiv district, Kharkiv region) and the others.

The second largest group includes museums that study the creation of the modern Armed Forces of Ukraine and the participation of Ukrainian peacekeeping missions under the auspices of the United Nations (1991 – 2014). There are 23 such institutions (21,1%). These are the Military History Museum of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Vinnytsia), the History Museum of the National Academy of Border Troops named after B. Khmelnytsky (Khmelnysky), Museum of Heavy Bomber Aviation (Poltava), Central Naval Museum of Ukraine (Odesa), etc.

There are 18 (16,5%) military history museums that reflect the military history of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Among them: “Khortytsia” National Reserve and the Museum of the History of the Zaporozhian Cossacks (Zaporizhzhya), the Museum of the History and Development of the Ukrainian Cossacks (Odesa), the State Historical and Architectural Reserve “Khotyn Fortress” (Khotyn, Putilsky district, Chernivtsi region), the Museum of the Hetmanate (Kyiv), Petro Sahaidachny Museum (Lviv region) and the others.

8 museums (7,3%) study the history of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (1942 – 1954), in particular the Museum of the General Cornet of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army R. Shukhevych (Lviv), the Museum “Roman Shukhevych's Underground Headquarters” (Kniahynychi village, Rohatyn district, Ivano-Frankivsk region), Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Museum of Liberation Struggle Named after S. Bandera (Ivano-Frankivsk) and the others.

The War for Independence of Ukraine 1917 – 1921 is represented in 5 museums (4,6%): Museum of the Liberation Struggle of Ukraine (Lviv), Historical and Memorial Museum of Colonel E. Konovalets (the village of Zashkiv, Zhovkva district, Lviv region), Memorial complex “In Memory of the Heroes of Kruty” (Pamiatne village, Borznyiansky district, Chernihiv region), etc.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in Ukraine there are no specialized military museums of many periods of the country's military history, such as the era of the Old Ruska state and Galicia-Volyn principality; Grand Duchy of Lithuania; the period of World War I; the insurgent movement in Soviet Ukraine and many other topics were not covered. In addition, there are very few memorial military museums and museified monuments of military history. Thus, the network of military history museums needs a more thorough analysis of its quantitative and qualitative characteristics, research on its forecasting, which should be the part of economic planning and cultural management.

The State Military History Museums of Ukraine are only a small part of the network of the profile subgroup of military history museum institutions. It includes several other groups: museums at educational institutions of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine; departmental museums, i.e., those that operate in the field of other departments, including the military, various sectors of the economy, etc.; public museums and private museums. The only one of these groups is registered, albeit in an outdated list; these are museums at educational institutions under the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine: as of January 2011, the number of such educational museums was 4,576 (Kataloh muzeiv, 2011). Among these museums, 1,114 are military history museums, which accounted for 24,3% of the total number of institutions in this group. There has been carried out the comparison of quantitative indicators of military history and other museums of management sphere of the specified ministry according to the administrative and territorial division of Ukraine. It gives grounds to speak about the great role that was given to the studied typological group in the education of a young generation.

The lack of up-to-date data does not allow to do a complete and reliable analysis of the museums network at educational institutions. But, taking into consideration the fact that such a large network of military history museums was formed during the time of independent Ukraine (as of 2011), we can compare the number of its institutions (1,114) with the number of state institutions (111) of the same typological group (as of 2014). The first group is 10 times more numerous than the state museums network. There are almost no lists of museums of other groups, in fact they are beyond the state registration.

A significant part of military history museums forms a network of departmental museums in the system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. According to the Law of Ukraine “On the Armed Forces of Ukraine”, the Armed Forces of Ukraine is a military formation, which, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, is responsible for the defense of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability (Zakon Ukrainy, 1992, p. 108).

The direct management of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is exercised by the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. Organizationally, the Armed Forces of Ukraine are divided into three types (Land Forces, Air Forces, the Navy) and two separate types of troops (Assault Troops) and forces (Special Operations Forces), as well as other military authorities that are not the part of certain types of troops.

The departmental network of museums of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, in which there are 66 such institutions, was selected for analysis. According to administrative characteristics they are divided into 12 groups. The National Military History Museum of Ukraine and 7 of its branches, in fact – 8 museum institutions, are subordinate to the Department for Military Education, Science, Social and Humanitarian Policy of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine reports.

The Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine have 26 museum formations under their command, including 14 military museums and 12 rooms of combat traditions.

The Air Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine takes care of 18 museums, of which 2 are military museums and 16 are rooms of military traditions.

A small group of the Armed Forces of Ukraine – the Navy – manages 3 museum formations, which include 1 military museum and 2 rooms of military traditions.

The General Directorate of Communications and Information Systems of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine consists of the Museum of Communications Troops (Poltava) and the Museum of the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization named after Heroes of Kruty (Kyiv).

The Main Department of Moral and Psychological Support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine manages the military history museums of the 58th (Lviv) and 59th Officers' Houses (Odesa).

Museums of military traditions function in two military units subordinated to the Armament of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Ivan Cherniakhovsky National University of Defense of Ukraine has a museum of this famous educational institution. The People's Museum of Military Glory operates as a separate structural subdivision of Zhytomyr Military Institute named after S. Koroliov.

The Central Intelligence Agency of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine maintains and develops its own museum.

Military unit A3817 (Sambir), subordinated to the Main Directorate for Operational Support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, also has its own museum of military traditions.

The cabinet of the military medicine history was set up at the Main Military Medical Clinical Center in Kyiv.

The museums of the Ministry of Defense can be classified according to the scale of activity:

- 1) museums of general military history of Ukraine;
- 2) museums related to certain branches of military affairs and science;
- 3) museums according to the types of armed forces and types of troops;
- 4) museums of history of separate military divisions;
- 5) museums of military educational institutions.

The first group of museums engaged in the study and promotion of the general military history of Ukraine includes 4 military history museums. This is, primarily, the National Military History Museum of Ukraine (Kyiv), Museum “Heroes of the Dnieper” (Ivano-Frankivsk), Volyn Regional Museum of Ukrainian Army and Military Equipment (Lutsk), Memorial Complex “In Memory of the Heroes of Kruty” (Pamyatne village, Chernihiv region).

The second group of museums related to certain branches of military affairs and science is represented by 3 museums: the Museum of Strategic Missile Forces (Pobuzke town, Holovanivskiy district, Kirovohrad region), the Museum of Heavy Bomber Aviation (Poltava) and the Cabinet of military medicine history of the Main Military Medical Clinical Center (Kyiv).

The third group (according to the type of armed forces and the types of troops) is represented by 5 museums: the Central Naval Museum of Ukraine (Odesa), the Military History Museum of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Vinnytsia), the Museum of the 58th House of Officers (Lviv), the Military History Museum of the 59th House of Officers (Odesa) and the Museum of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine (Kyiv).

The fourth group of museums – the history of individual military units – is the largest. It consists of 47 museum formations, including 14 military museums and 33 rooms of military traditions. According to the analysis of the organizational subordination of military history museums of the fourth group of museums there is the following information:

- there are 11 museums in the Land Forces (military units A0409, A3091, A2167, A1815, A1671, A1556, A2331, A3283, A4239, A0665, A1978) and 12 rooms of military traditions (military units A0998, A1769, A1671, A3817, A05, A1546, A1604, A1405, A0553, A0508, A2042, Separate Artillery Brigade 44);
- in the Air Force – only 1 museum of combat traditions of military unit A0704 and 16 rooms of combat traditions (military units A2656, A1620, A2800, A2171, A2183, A4465, A0800, A1215, A1356, A1451, A4608, A2860, A4623, A0780 A4324, A1880);
- in the Navy – also 1 museum of combat traditions of military unit A3163 and 2 rooms of combat traditions (military units A2802, A2062);
- The armament of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is represented by 2 rooms of military traditions (military units A2920, A1352);
- The Main Directorate for Operational Support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is represented by 1 room of military traditions of military unit A3817.

The fifth group – the museums of military educational institutions – includes 7 institutions: the Museum of the National University of Defense of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovsky (Kyiv), the Museum of History of the Military Academy (Odesa), the Museum of History of the National Academy of Land Forces named after Hetman P. Sahaidachny (Lviv), the Museum of Combat Traditions of the Military Institute of Tank Troops of the National Technical University “Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute” (Kharkiv), the Museum of Kharkiv National University of the Air Force named after I. Kozhedub

(Kharkiv), the Museum of the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization named after the Heroes of Kruty (Kyiv) and the People's Museum of Military Glory of Zhytomyr Military Institute named after S. P. Koroliov (Zhytomyr).

In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine dated on 10.07.2019 No. 374 “On approval of the Instruction on the organization of military museums, museums (rooms) of military traditions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine” (Order of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, 2019), military museums with their own staff are legal entities. Such museums include the National Military History Museum of Ukraine and its branches.

Other military history museums of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, which operate in military units (institutions, organizations), are not legal entities and are divided into full-time staff (created as separate structural units) and freelance (operating on a voluntary basis). Freelance museums can be created without making changes to the organizational and staff structure of the military unit (institution, organization) by the decision of the relevant commanders (chiefs).

The staff military history museums of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, which function in military units (institutions, organizations) and are not legal entities, include 11 divisions:

1. the Museum of the History of the Military Academy (Odesa).
2. the Museum of History of the National Academy of Land Forces named after Hetman P. Sahaidachny (Lviv).
3. the Museum of Combat Traditions of the Military Institute of Tank Troops of the National Technical University “Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute” (Kharkiv).
4. the Museum of Kharkiv National University of the Air Force named after I. Kozhedub (Kharkiv).
5. the Museum of the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization named after the Heroes of Kruty (Kyiv).
6. the Museum of Communications Troops (Poltava).
7. the Museum of the 58th House of Officers (Lviv).
8. the Military History Museum of the 59th House of Officers (Odesa).
9. the National Museum of Military Glory of Zhytomyr Military Institute named after S. Koroliov (Zhytomyr).
10. the Museum of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine (Kyiv).
11. the Museum of the National University of Defense of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovsky (Kyiv).

47 military history museums in the system of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine have the status of freelance and work on a voluntary basis.

The National Military History Museum of Ukraine and its branches are legal entities, therefore, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Museums and Museum Affairs” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 03.11.2010 No. 1007 “On Amendments to the Regulations on the Museum Fund of Ukraine”, their stock collections are an integral part of both the Museum Fund of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Museum Fund of Ukraine.

The Conclusions. Thus, the military history museums are worthy multipliers of the struggle traditions of the Ukrainian people, bearers not only of true ideas about its military past and indelible history of Ukraine, but also the projection of the future development of the state. Unfortunately, nowadays the relevant state services do not keep separate statistical reports and records of the military history museums in Ukraine, which complicates their search, preservation and development.

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