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## **ANOTHER GREAT STUDY OF THE UKRAINIAN SELF-STYLED-STATE MOVEMENT**

**Review of Vasyl Ivanovych Ilnytskyi's research «The Carpathian Area of the OUN (Karpatskyi Krai) in the Ukrainian Liberation Movement (1945 – 1954): monograph / I. Krypiakievych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University. – Drohobych: Posvit, 2016. – 696 p., ill.**

In the treasury of Ukrainian science of history there are many works, which center on the history of the OUN and the the UPA. The subject was touched upon by P. Mirchuk, L. Shankovskiy, Yu. Kyrychuk, A. Kentiy, I. Iliushyn, I. Patryliak, V. Serhiychuk, M. Romaniuk, and others. But it is V. Ilnytskyi, who discovered such an angle of view on the problem, from which it has not yet been watched in a complex way and with consideration of the whole spectrum of historical and historiographical sources. The leitmotif of the research is the presentation of the functioning of the Carpathian Area of the OUN as an important compound of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement in the middle of the XX century.

As to its structure, the research is designed by the problem-chronological principle and consists of an introduction, six sections, divided into 34 subsections, conclusions, a list of references, an index of names and the list of illustrations. In the introduction the subject and object of the research are properly formulated and chronological and territorial boundaries are founded. In the first section the author gives a thorough analysis of the problem's historiography and presents the source base of his research. Its basis consists of numerous historic monuments that are in the collections of seven archival depositaries. The collections of documents of the Branch State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine make up the main part of the archival materials. In the second section – «Theoretical and Methodological Grounds of the Research» – the investigation methods and terminological apparatus are presented.

In the third section – «The OUN's Activities in the Karpatskyi Krai» – the author focuses his attention on such components of the nationalistic organization's functioning as its structure, strength, organizational and staff work and links, publishing and propaganda activities, fighting operations, maintenance, sanitary and social care, ethnic-national policy, the change of tactics in the end 1940s – beginning 1950s. A separate section is dedicated to the activities of the OUN's Security Service. Along with other facts, the author found out that the Karpatskyi Krai was among the strongest and largest, as well as that it functioned the longest. The number of population on its territory was 2.2 mln. During 1945 – 1954 over 2100 persons occupied the highest posts of leaders, consultants and members of areal, regional and supra-regional leaderships of the OUN. The liquidation of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement took place gradually. In May, 1954, there was not a single member of areal, regional and supra-regional leaderships of the OUN left. V. Ilnytskyi considers that it was May of 1954 when the armed struggle stopped in the Karpatskyi Krai altogether (pp. 82–83).

The fourth section centers on this: the formation of the UPA's MD – 4 «Hoverlia»; the relations between the OUN and UPA; field gendarmerie; selection and training of staff; political education, military equipment and material-technical supply; military operations. The author shows that MD-4 «Hoverlia» corresponds with the Karpatskyi Krai territory after the UPA-Zakhid (UPA-WEST) administrative-territorial division. Considering the strength of the guerilla troops in the region, the author concludes

thus: MD «Hoverlia» was the most peopled structure of the UPA-West, and its departments functioned the longest. In November 1944 here some 4500–5500 riflemen and officers were present. Besides, Drohobych MD «Makivka» numbered 1160 fighters and the UPA kurin' (department) in the Bukovyna was 400–500 strong. Accordingly, by the time of its joining MD «Hoverlia», the general strength of the UPA in the territory of the freshly created Karpatskyi Krai totaled 6000–7000, and by January 1948 – 320–400 (pp. 282–283).

The fifth section raises non the less interest, wherein the description of the everyday life of the insurgents is given. Also, the section on the role of the Greek-Catholic clergy in the liberation movement. It should be noted, that a socio-psychological portrait of an insurgent was drawn from the leaders and consultants of the areal and okruha leaderships of the OUN. The author does not take into consideration the lowest level of insurgent structures through the lack of complete information on each separate participants of the regional and supra-regional leaderships.

By the structure of the last, sixth sector, entitled «The Communist Party's Repressive Policy», it becomes clear, that V. Ilnytskyi in depth investigated the question on forms and methods of struggle of the regime against the Ukrainian underground. As s demonstrated, the force bodies used all means to achieve their goals, and repressive policy became their decisive argument.

The research under consideration has by far very important cognitive and practical importance. Probably, its most significant scientific results are such: 1) a great bulk of archival material is put in scientific circulation and published (the author elaborated over 700 cases, of which nearly 80% are the collections of documents of the Branch State Archives of the Security Service of Ukraine; 2) the organizational structure of the Karatskyi Krai of the OUN and MD «Hoverlia» of the UPA, its changes; 3) the Ukrainian liberation movement in the region is almost completely clarified; 4) on the bases of original methods the strength of the leadership members of the Karpatskyi Krai of the OUN, the strength of insurgents in the UPA's MD «Hoverlia» and also human losts are determined; 5) the functioning of the OUN structural units, headquarters and fighting departments, as well as various aspects of the underground activities in the Karpatskyi Krai of the OUN are elucidated; 6) the moral –psychological climate and material life conditions of the insurgents ere illustrated; 7) the peculiarities of the opposition of the liberation movement and the Soviet regime are shown.

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