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**Kovalska Lesya,**  
PhD, Associate Professor,  
Senior lecturer, Social Communication,  
Department of Information Systems Management  
Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University  
dreamlife.lesya@gmail.com  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1579-7708>

### **Auto communicAtiVe nAture of the documents of personAl oriGin (1941-1945)**

**The purpose of the article.** *The introduction of the auto communicative documents into the scientific circulation and their involvement in the study of the Soviet Resistance movement provide for identifying the terminological peculiarities of documents, ascertaining their specific diversity as to the specifics of targeted communication, and methods of determining the informational potential, which is the purpose of this article. The methodology assumes the use of methods of analysis and synthesis as well as a descriptive way for considering the historiography of the problem of introducing sources of this type, establishing their informativeness and formulating appropriate generalizations and conclusions. The scientific novelty of the work provides for justifying the specifics of auto communicative documents and their informational potential in the scientific research. Conclusions.* *There was established the necessity to attract reports of this type to scientific research, the social orientation of the communicative direction of the text is justified that is inherent only to this document.*

**Key words:** *auto communicative documents, social relations, documentary source.*

**Ковальська Леся Андріївна,**  
кандидат історичних наук, доцент,  
доцент кафедри інформаційних систем управління  
Донецького національного університету  
імені Василя Стуса

### **АВТОКОМУНІКАТИВНИЙ ХАРАКТЕР ДОКУМЕНТІВ ОСОБОВОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ (1941-1945)**

**Мета роботи .** *Впровадження автокомунікативних документів до наукового обігу та залучення їх у вивченні радянського руху Опору передбачає виявлення термінологічних особливостей документів, з'ясування їх видового розмаїття за специфікою адресної комунікації та методикою з'ясування інформативного потенціалу, що й становить мету даної статті. Методологія дослідження передбачає застосування методів аналізу та синтезу й описового методу для розгляду історіографії проблеми з впровадження джерел даного виду, встановлення їх інформативності та формулювання відповідних узагальнень і висновків. Наукова новизна роботи полягає в обґрунтуванні специфіки автокомунікативних документів та їх інформативного потенціалу в науковому дослідженні. Висновки.* *Встановлено необхідність залучення автокомунікативних документів виду до наукового дослідження, обґрунтовано соціоорієнтований комунікаційний напрям викладу тексту, який властивий лише документам цього виду.*

**Ключові слова:** *автокомунікативні документи, соціокомунікаційні відносини, документне джерело.*

**Ковальская Леся Андреевна,**  
кандидат исторических наук, доцент,  
доцент кафедры информационных систем управления  
Донецкого национального университета  
имени Василя Стуса

## АВТОКОММУНИКАТИВНЫЙ ХАРАКТЕР ДОКУМЕНТОВ ЛИЧНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ (1941-1945)

**Цель работы.** Внедрение автокоммуникативных документов в научный оборот и привлечение их в изучении советского движения сопротивления предполагает выявление терминологических особенностей документов, раскрытие их видового разнообразия специфики адресной коммуникации и формирование методики определения информативного потенциала. **Методология исследования** предполагает применение методов анализа и синтеза и описательного метода для рассмотрения проблемы привлечения источников данного вида в научный оборот, установления их информативности и формулировки соответствующих обобщений и выводов. **Научная новизна работы** заключается в обосновании социокоммуникативной специфики автокоммуникативных документов, их информативного потенциала. **Выводы.** Установлена необходимость привлечения документов данного вида в практическую научную деятельность, обосновано социоориентированное коммуникационное направление изложения текста присущее данному виду документов.

**Ключевые слова:** автокоммуникативные документы, социокоммуникационные связи, документный источник.

The historically conditioned development of humankind results in the formation of the common information they contain is somewhat diminished in the scientific research, since it requires the involvement of its own methodological tools for criticism and verification of the received data by the official documents. For full-fledged introduction of the documents of personal origin into the scientific circulation, their involvement in the research of the document sources of the Soviet Resistance movement, it is important to determine the terminological features of these documents, their typological diversity according to the specifics of the targeted communication as well as methods of finding out their informative potential that all shape the aim of the article. The content uniqueness and informative value of the personal origin sources lies in the fact that they are personal reflections of witnesses of the events under investigation. Such historical documents, in spite of the subjectivity and style of presenting the information, allow of comprehending the motives of the characters' behavior, reconstructing their spiritual world, recreating the images of the military period.

Studying the specifics of documents of personal origin, it is worth recalling the works of foreign Russian source study and some of the works of Ukrainian source researchers H. Strelsky, I. Voitsekhivs'ka, [1, 2, 3]. A range of documents of personal origin was introduced into the scientific circulation as far back as the end of the 19th cen-

Researching the documents of personal origin, it is necessary to determine their specific variety and classify them according to the most characteristic features. The main criterion for the

classification of that type documents is the direction of the established by them communicative relations, according to which they can be divided into autocommunication (diaries, autobiographies) documents and documents of interpersonal communication (the remaining memoirs and epistolary texts). At the same time, the second group of documents can be divided according to the same principle into the sources with a fixed addressee (correspondence, stories addressed to the descendants) and with an indefinite addressee (memoirs-“modern stories”, memoirs, confessions). By communicative relations, documents of personal origin are divided into sources aimed at establishing evolutionary (secondary social) and coexistential (in the narrow communication circle) ties [1, p. 466-467]. The unchanging main function of the documents of personal origin is the establishment of the secondary social connections of an individual in the evolutionary whole.

The suggested classification is weighty, since it conditions differences in the methods of study as well as it is necessary for the clarification of the informational value of sources. It is obvious that the addressee (fixed / unfixed) influences the author to a different degree. However, it is important to take into consideration that different addressness as well as orientation directed at the evolutionary or existential whole both affect the degree of integrity of document sources, their concentration in archives, and possibility of their searching. The components of the document analysis determine the degree of adequacy of the conceptions as to the certain type of document sources. The classification of the sources is not constant and may vary depending on the object and subject of the study, completeness of sources, stated aim and objectives of the work. The systematics and typology of the document sources in the study is an important creative process. It is important for the author to confirm the hypotheses only by the existing theoretical studies.

In the process of studying the autocommunicative documents, it is necessary to take into account theoretical and methodological tools of the special historical discipline within the framework of a separate study of memoirs suggested by Voitsekhiivs'ka, I.N. The author proposes the definition of “memoirism” (Latin. Memory / French ‘recollection, reminiscence’) as the study

of narrative works of personal origin, created on the basis of impressions recorded in writing or in the memory of the author about the events, the participant or witness of which he was” [3, p. 359]. Here belong author’s diaries (record books, notes), recollection or memoirs, autobiographical records, literary processed memories, and obituaries. Defining the author’s individuality as the major characteristic peculiarity of memoirs, the author emphasizes the need for their criticism, which includes five stages: to ascertain the source’s authorship, to determine the impelling motives for creating a memoir source; to ascertain the time and place of the memoirs’ creation; to define the writing form of memoirs (diaries, memoirs, autobiographical records, literary record); to determine the completeness and reliability of the source [3, p. 360–364]. Such a list will allow of establishing a complete description of the document and its source value.

The social and historical information obtained from the criticism and the actual data of the autocommunicative sources of the participants of the Soviet Resistance movement require careful examination, since they can accommodate not only unconsciousness (decorating their role and significance) but also direct (custom-made) falsification of facts. That is why information from such sources should be compared with press materials, official documents and other document sources.

In the elaboration of this group of documents H.V. Strelsky devotes particular attention to the questions of critical analysis of memoir literature (external and internal criticism), which are well represented in source study historiography [2]. For external criticism the author counts such issues as authentication of the source (the genuine belonging to the attributed author), the research of history of the text’s originality, conditions and methods of edition and re-edition with the aim to ascertain the level of confidence to the edition, determination of the number and nature of the strata of different editions, clarification of distortions during the first edition of the original text and the restoration of the latter [2, p. 268; 4, p. 115, 118]. As for the internal memoir criticism, it includes ascertaining the social belonging of the memorialist, his social and employment status, profession and degree of education [2, p. 269-270; 4, p. 109, 113].

The discovered document social information as to the memoir and diary heritage of guerrilla activity can be conditionally divided into several groups depending on the value-significant mythologems, each of which reflects the inherent level of communication between the population and the governing structures. The first group of mythologems is associated with the reflection of such issues as patriotism (often custom-made), loyalty and self-sacrificing work on the Soviet motherland. In the post-war memoirs and reminiscences of combatants and partisans, there can be traced the following common features of narrative: standardization of the descriptions of military operations, the presence of an “order” for patriotism, glorification, mythologization and romanticization of the events of the Soviet-German War. The second group of mythologems aims at expressing the views of eyewitnesses about the devotion of the Soviet citizens to communism and the Party. The non-alternative Soviet life corresponded to the general guidelines of the Soviet communist propaganda [5]. The party used all the power of the imperious administrative apparatus for raising the morale among the troops and partisans, establishing the necessary political consciousness in military trials. Therefore, in the memoirs and diary reminiscences, much attention is paid to the role of the Communist Party in the fight against the Germans (attackers), which is more evident in the memoirs of partisans and underground workers.

An important attribute of the Soviet “realities” is glorifying the leader. Therefore, the third group of mythologems is close to the previous one and includes plots about the personality cult and “contribution of the leader of J. Stalin” to the military events of 1941–1945 on the territory of Ukraine. The authors of such documents, who mostly belonged to the circle of the Communist Party leaders and the Soviet Generals, preserved deep respect for the leader, which revealed itself in the emotions and the subject matter of memories. In the testimonies of the former war veterans and partisans of the later Soviet period, the idealization of the leader attenuated, more attention is paid to other Soviet leaders. The following group of mythologems includes the description and heroization of partisans and underground fighters, romanticization of images, especially of the deceased heroes [5]. The authors pay great attention to the detailed description of the realized tasks given by commanders of the partisan detachments and units, emphasizing the successful performance of tasks in the German rear, that was already a feat for each partisan, and at the same time was affecting the assessment of events and processes in general.

The fifth group of mythologems in the sources of personal origin is associated with a high evaluation of the heroic deeds throughout the war on the part of children and youth, older generation, experienced participants of previous wars [5]. The authors idealize the general social mood, in particular that all people regardless of social stratification were helping in the fight against the enemy. A network of the Komsomol organizations played a special role in the education of youth. The role of the Komsomol members in the struggle against the enemy can be traced in most memories, which became the basis for further mythologization of certain figures for the education of youth in the communist spirit.

One of the distinctive features of the mythologization of the Soviet-German War in the testimonies of the military generation was the attempt of shaping a negative image and a generalized conception of the enemy. The dominant feature of the mass consciousness of the Soviet society was the active rejection of the policies and practices of the German occupation authorities, their ideology and morals. The psychological nature of confrontation as a form of expression of thoughts and actions of people follow from the essence of the very military existence. Only in war the psychological construction of “we — they” exists in a pure form of mutual rejection [6]. This mythologized perception of the enemy’s image was accumulated primarily in military memories, where there were emotionally negative descriptions of the enemy, e.g. “fritz”, “fascist”. The generalized image of the enemy contained a mythological component, the universal negativity became a mythologem. Positive features of the enemy were rather an exception than regularity. The last group of mythologems can also include heroization of the partisan and clandestine activity. In their works, authors did not pay much attention or ignored the phenomenon of treason and facts of cooperation with the Germans. For the authors

of memoirs, those who collaborated with the occupation authorities were more than enemies — they were defectors, traitors, strange “elements”.

Such a general characteristic can be made on the basis of available published and archival material relating to the group of autocommunicative documents of personal origin.

Autocommunicative documents of personal origin, revealing the events on the territory of Ukraine in the period 1941-1945, occupy a prominent place in the documentary array of the National Archival Fund of Ukraine and is an important source of socio-historical information and a model of existing communication technologies in the society of that time. Among the archival document collections, there should be separately mentioned those of the Central State Archives of Public Associations of Ukraine (CSAPAU). Profile regional archival institutions, funds and expositions of domestic museum institutions also possess a noticeable potential [7].

Unlike official documents, which are compiled according to certain rules, it is the autocommunicative documents that most clearly reflect the individual character traits of their author, his perception of the surrounding reality and often contain such data about events that are almost impossible to find in the official documentation. All autocommunicative materials collected in the personal funds of the participants of the Second World War, which are stored in the archival fund of Ukraine, can be divided into the following groups: autocommunicative documents of the direct participants in combat operations on the fronts; autocommunicative documents of the guerrilla and underground fighters; autocommunicative documents of the rear workers, who during the Soviet-German War worked at enterprises, in educational establishments, went to the front as part of concert brigades, and others. The suggested systematization corresponds to a group of autocommunicative documents of personal origin — memoirs, diaries, autobiographies and so on. Documents of personal nature of guerrilla and clandestine movements presented in various regional archival funds are not always singled out into collections [7].

Documents of the personal origin fund of the central and regional archives of Ukraine, as a rule, are divided into several thematic groups:

autocommunicative documents in biographies, autobiographies, diary notes, diaries, documents of interpersonal communication — documents of the official, scientific, creative and public activity, correspondence and literature [7]. It is quite natural that the information of the autocommunicative documents of the partisans and clandestine participants is supplemented with official documents. The central archival institutions of Ukraine possess their own archive fund structure and thematically distinguish collections of personal origin belonging to partisan and clandestine fighters. Therefore, it is logical to consider archive autocommunicative documents due to the collections of regional partisan leaders and partisan units and detachments.

Varieties of the autocommunicative sources include diaries and various notes, among which the following types can be singled out: by volume (short or expanded records); by regularity (frequent, systematic); by dates (always strictly dated or dated carelessly). To here also belong: diaries, covering the events of a short period of time (field diary), diaries that develop into a separate genre of literature. The specified group of autocommunicative sources of personal origin, diaries and notes, tending to grow into the genre of fiction, become a form of artistic representation of life according to the vision of the author. Such a document evokes the interest of an ordinary reader, but impels the researchers severely criticize the author's or eyewitness's personal view. Such sources completely reflect the essence of the Soviet era, because the communist worldview of a person was choiceless that was massively captured in the documents of that time.

Among the document arrays of the Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine there are both partisan personal funds and those devoted to partisan detachments — from the fund illustrating the activity of the Ukrainian Headquarters of Partisan Movement (UHPM) to the fund 262. Each of them presents documents of autocommunicative nature — diary notes, author's records describing the events of partisan activities, autobiographical documents and photographs [7].

In addition to these, there are also diaries written by various levels of leadership as well as by simple partisans. These documents combine genre similarities, although some diaries are rather diary

notes. Diary documents require critics due to their subjectivity, providing author's judgments about the events, heroism and cowardice both of leaders and partisan composition.

In addition to archival institutions, a large number of diaries is accumulated in the collections of Ukrainian museums as well as in the funds of the National Museum of History of Ukraine in the Second World War. Guerrilla diaries are kept in the memorial complex. In 2015, the museum research assistants for the first time published the full versions of the diary notes of the Soviet Resistance participants in Ukraine that is of F. Tkachenko, M. Sheremet, Y. Bashmak, K. Stepanov and P. Khy-mysh. They possess a powerful source information potential and reflect quite a few complex poorly studied pages in the history of partisan-underground struggle on the Ukrainian territory during the Soviet-German War [7].

The opposite side of the struggle is always interesting, and Ukrainian archives also store diary documents of the German soldiers. It is exemplified by the "Extracts from the diary of the German Major Karl Dorman on guerrilla warfare in the temporarily occupied territory of the Soviet Union". It is worth noting that diaries and diary entries of Soviet soldiers do not differ from those of the Germans. They are characterized by the emotional way of information transmission about surrounding reality, as well as psychological tension. The diaries are often frankly, resembling confessions of individual participants in the Second World War.

The information about participants of partisan detachments is preserved in the thematic funds of the CSAPAU. Among such documents, there are autobiographies of the Communist Party and Komsomol members, autobiographical data in other types of paper documentation, diary notes on daily life of guerrilla fighters, diary entries about combat activity, full-fledged diaries with the recording of guerrilla activity. In addition to autocommunicative information of personal nature, every large detachment or unit possessed its own diary at its headquarters. A large array of autocommunicative sources is accumulated in the fund-collections of national and regional museum institutions of Ukraine. So in the National Museum of Ukrainian History in the World War II. The memorial complex concentrates the combat and partisan characteristics, autobiographies, memories of the participants in the Soviet Resistance movement, their relatives, close acquaintances, former single-servicemen, copies of transcripts of conversations, references and other documents [7].

Quite a representative range of memories of the participants in the Soviet Resistance movement was archaeologically processed and was published in scientific and documentary publications, collections of documents and materials. The socio-historical potential of such materials enables the researcher to carry out profound historical reconstructions of the integral picture of the Soviet Resistance and war movement. Information subjectivity, one's own thoughts and judgments, acceptable decorations of perception of the surrounding reality, allow us to see events and phenomena from the participant's point of view, to reflect the worldview of the person. Such documents are stored mainly in the personal funds of central and regional archives. Quite a significant layer of the mentioned source array is published in separate editions as well as placed in various collections of documents and materials. The socio-historical potential of such materials makes it possible for the researcher to carry out deep historical reconstructions of the activities of individual detachments and to shape an integral picture of the regional Resistance Movement in 1941-1945 on the territory of Ukraine.

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