

RESOURCES AND METHODS

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THE ISSUE OF LABOUR IN GERMANY IN THE GALICIA DISTRICT PRESS: CONTENT ANALYSIS

Abstract: The article presents the content analysis of publications on the labour in Germany that were published on the territory of the Halychyna (Galicia) region during the German occupation of 1941–1944. All the articles, namely 104 of them published in 14 periodicals (*Volia Pokuttia, Ukrainske Slovo, Vilne Slovo, Holos Pidkarpattia, Drohobyske Slovo, Zborivski Visti, Zolochivske Slovo, Lvivski Visti, Ridna Zemlia, Sokalske Slovo, Stanislavivske Slovo, Krakivski Visti, Ternopilskyi Holos* and *Chortkivska Dumka*), were divided into several groups: “Type of publication”, “Time” and “Placement”. Each group underwent the word cloud type of analysis, and it provided an opportunity to thoroughly study peculiarities of the printed materials of the Nazi occupation period. Additionally, the article presents the cross-analysis of these groups in an attempt to trace their possible interconnection. The main objective of this paper is to use the content analysis method to analyse German propaganda policy of the time encouraging Galician workers to work in Germany and the way the policy changed over the time. The application of new research methods, in particular the content analysis method, to the study of the topic of Galician work force relocation to Germany on the materials from the Galician periodicals, contributes to the novelty of the paper. Summing up, one should say that the German authorities’ labour policy aimed at the Galician population was not consistent and constantly changed.

Keywords: World War II, Galicia district, Ukrainian workers, forced labour in Germany, propaganda, content analysis

<https://doi.org/10.14746/sho.2024.42.2.009>



INTRODUCTION

The World War II became a turning point in the history of both Europe and the whole world. Therefore, it is not surprising that nowadays, practically every year, in all European countries, there appear a lot of studies dedicated to the events of the World War II including dozens of books and scientific articles. In this context, the topic of foreign labour forces in Germany deserves as much attention as other problems resulting from the Nazi occupation. There is nothing surprising in this, because during the German-Soviet war, a large number of people were deported for forced labour in Germany. Thus, in the Galicia district in the period from 1941 to 1944, about 300,000 workers were taken to work in Germany. Mainly, Ukrainian scientists study the problem of the Ukrainian population's forced and voluntary labour in Germany relying on the analysis of regulatory documents, eyewitnesses accounts, etc. However, we have decided to study the problem with the help of the content analysis method applied to the printed material on the topic of work in Germany that appeared in Galician press.

The method of content analysis is recommended when a high degree of accuracy or objectivity of the analysis is required, in the presence of a large amount of unsystematized material. When analyzing the printed editions of the Halychyna district, we encountered the problem of receiving a large mass of text that was absolutely not systematized (except for the topic of workers deported to Germany) – publications in the editions were in the form of news announcements, published letters, appeals to the population, etc. Therefore, this method was chosen to obtain an accurate and objective analysis. This allows readers to better grasp the essence and certain peculiarities of the German propaganda policy used by the occupation authorities during 1941–1944 in the Galicia district and aimed at convincing as many Galician workers as possible to willingly relocate to Germany to work.

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the German propaganda policy on getting Galician workers to work in Germany along with its changes by means of the content analysis method applied to the printed newspaper and magazine materials of the time. Among the scientists dealing with the topic of Galician labour force there are E. Andriiv (2008), M. Loboda (2010), T. Turchyn (2013), H. Stefaniuk (2013), V. Starka (2016) and A. Aftanas (2021), Regarding the use of mathematical methods in his-

torical research, it is worth mentioning such researchers as: R. Sprugnoli et al. (2016) and M. Piotrowski (2012).

First of all, we should clarify the content analysis principles. In this study, we rely on the “wordcloud” method aimed at analyzing the content of the printed materials in question. Therefore, the description of the method is due.

Words from each text get filtered, that is, one gets rid of the function words (conjunctions, particles, pronouns, etc.) and changes content words to their base forms (nouns should be in their singular forms, nominative case; verbs should be in their infinitive forms etc.). Then, base forms of the all the words from all the texts in question form the so-called corpus of words. Within each text, one counts the number of words from this corpus, along with the number of repetitions of each word.

To build a word cloud one selects texts from the needed category (be them letters, calls, etc.). Taking into account the number of words from the corpus and their frequency of use in the selected texts, one calculates their relative frequency. Graphically, the wordcloud is a reflection of these frequencies. A larger font and color saturation indicates a higher frequency of the corresponding corpus word in the texts under study.

The current study, namely, the wordclouds in question, contains the analysis of the 104 articles from 14 periodicals *Воля Покуття* [*Volia Pokuttia*] (1941 № 29; 1942 № 17, 29, 36; 1943 № 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25, 26, 31, 41, 44, 45; 1944 № 2), *Українське слово* [*Ukrainske slovo*] (1942 № 3), *Вільне слово* [*Vilne slovo*] (1941 № 20, 47, 60, 62, 66; 1942 № 2, 15, 16, 19, 22), *Голос Підкарпаття* [*Holos Pidkarpattia*] (1942 № 11, 13; 1943 № 9, 13, 23, 24, 28, 34), *Дрогобицьке слово* [*Drohobyske slovo*] (1942 № 30, 44), *Зборівські Вісті* [*Zborivski Visti*] (1942 № 4), *Золочівське Слово* [*Zolochivske Slovo*] (1942 № 5; 1943 № 1), *Львівські Вісті* [*Lvivski Visti*] (1941 № 59, 77, 88; 1942 № 62, 68, 75, 94, 101, 104, 108, 121, 129, 144, 148, 255, 261, 267, 288; 1943 № 13, 89; 1944 № 53), *Рідна Земля* [*Ridna zemlia*] (1941 № 5; 1942 № 12, 13, 26, 27, 33; 1943 № 8; 1944 № 26), *Сокальське Слово* [*Sokalske Slovo*] (1942 № 18, 21), *Станиславівське Слово* [*Stanislavivske Slovo*] (1942 № 2; 1943 № 9, 14, 23), *Краківські Вісті* [*Krakovski Visti*] (1943 № 188), *Тернопільський Голос* [*Ternopilskyi Holos*] (1943 № 3, 12, 14, 16, 22) and *Чортківська Думка* [*Chortkivska Dumka*] (1942 № 18; 1943 № 1–2) that were published on the territory of the Galicia district in 1941–1944, and represented social and political processes in this region. Regarding the newspaper articles analyzed in this study, they were selected according to the

principle of semantic content on the given topic. Specifically, articles that reflect information about the policy of deporting the Galician population to work in Germany in 1941–1944.

In the course of the study, the 104 articles from the 14 above-mentioned newspapers and magazines have been divided into separate analysis groups in order to achieve more accurate study results. Therefore, one can distinguish 3 groups:

- Type of publication (“Letters”, “Calls”, “Announcements” and “General information”);
- Placement (“page 1”, “pages 2–3” and “other pages”);
- Time of publication («1941», «1942 (January–June)», «1942 (July–December)», «1943 (January–June)», «1943 (July–December)» and «1944»).

It is also worth emphasizing that in the current study each article or publication was considered (and counted) only once even if it was placed and printed simultaneously in several sources. This decision correlates with the aim of reaching better, more objective and accurate results.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE TYPE OF PUBLICATION GROUP („LETTERS”, „ANNOUNCEMENTS”, „CALLS” AND „GENERAL INFORMATION”).

Before introducing the material analysis results of the group in question, it is necessary to clarify what kind of printed material belongs there. As it has been mentioned before the “Type of publication” group consists of 4 separate subgroups, namely “Letters”, “Calls”, “Announcements”, and “General Information”. The name of the subgroup “Letters” is self-evident, and it includes letters from people working in Germany that were published in press. The subgroup “Calls” includes lengthy articles including subtle and evident appeals to the local population describing good lives of Ukrainian workers in Germany. In contrast, “Announcements” include direct appeals, instructions, and orders regarding labour forces coming from the German authorities, the Labour Government, the Ukrainian Central Committee and other similar organizations. The “General information” subgroup contains analysis of articles on various topics that are directly or indirectly related to Galician workers. These publications range

“працівник” [„an employee”], “український” [„Ukrainian”], which have similar semantic meaning (see: Picture 1–4). The word “свій” [„one’s own/native”] can be seen in every word cloud, however it is in the „letters” subgroup that it occupies a central place (see: Picture 1). This result is quite obvious as the letters were written from the faraway Germany and sent home, so their authors were bound to be feeling homesick. The authors of the letters subconsciously tried to hold on their connection with home, therefore, it is only natural that their letter would contain words with the following semantics: “власний” [„one’s own/native”], “мати” [„mother”], “дорогий” [„dear”], “жінка” [„wife”], “сім’я” [„family”], “життя” [„life”], “місто” [„town”], “додому” [„home”] (see: Picture 1–4), etc. This also means that workers romanticised their faraway homeland. In other analyses, some of the words used have slightly different shades of meaning. The word “свій” [„one’s own/native”] serves to evoke the feeling of closeness of labour within the masses. In the context, there also appear words like “край” [„land”] and “рідний” [„native”]. In the analysis of the „announcement” group (see: Picture 3), they use words “обов’язок” [„duty”], “треба” [„must”], “кожен” [„everyone”], “повинен” [„should”] and “мусити” [„need”]. This proves that the Nazi occupation authorities imposed on Galician workers the feelings of the need and duty to work in Germany. Additionally, in the analyses of „calls” and „announcements” groups (see: Picture 2–3), we can see the use of the words “добрий” [„good”], “життя” [„life”], “відпустка” [„holidays”], and “гроші” [„money”]. These words actually emphasize the intention of the German authorities to encourage new workers to voluntarily leave for work in Germany. Coming back to the analysis of „letters” group (see: Picture 1), one often meets the word “фабрика” [„factory”]. We assume that most of the workers who were writing letters home worked in German factories, thus, the frequent use of this word. Another interesting thing is that it is only in the analysis of the „calls” group (see: Picture 2) that one finds such words as “молодий” [„young”] and “здоровий” [„healthy”]. This fact proves that the German occupation authorities would directly state their need for young and physically healthy workers in the first place. The „calls” group also includes words “промисел” [„industry”] and “фабрика” [„factory”] (see: Picture 2), and it shows that the German authorities had a clear view as to where foreign workers would belong.

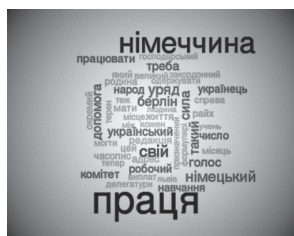
It is worth mentioning that the analyses of the „type of publication” group reveal a systematic use of the words “уряд” [„government”], “комітет” [„committee”], and “виказка” [„documentation/identification

card”] (see: Picture 1–4). One can conclude that the German authorities assigned an important role to pro-government organizations [the Labour Government, the Ukrainian Central Committee, the Ukrainian Regional Committee, etc.] that dealt with the workers affairs in the Galicia district. On the other hand, the frequent use of the word “виказка” [„documentation/identity card”] stems from the desire of pro-government structures to remind workers of the importance of identifying themselves as Ukrainians in order to obtain better working conditions in Germany. Another frequently used word is the name of the city Lviv. It is hardly surprising, as Lviv was, in fact, the headquarters for resolving labour-related issues.

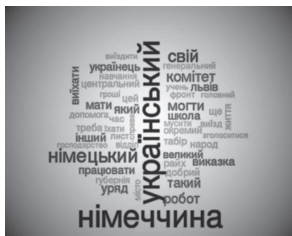
THE ANALYSIS OF THE PLACEMENT GROUP (“PAGE 1”, “PAGES 2-3” AND “OTHER PAGES”)

The “Placement” group is divided into 3 subgroups, i.e. “Page 1”, “Page 2-3” and “Other pages”. In the given case, the name of each analysis shows the placement of the analyzed articles on the corresponding pages of newspapers, therefore the “Page 1” analysis includes articles that are printed on the first page, while “Page 2-3” publications are printed on pages 2 or 3. The “Other pages” subgroup contains analyses of the articles that are published on the following pages of newspapers or magazines (i.e. from page 4 onwards). In fact, the “Placement” group analyses entail determining the importance of the published articles taking into account their placement in the newspapers.

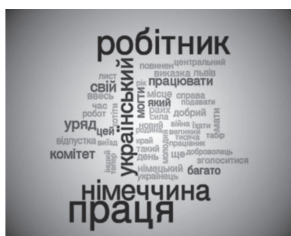
Picture 5. Word cloud analysis results (Page 1)



Picture 6. Word cloud analysis results (Pages 2-3)



Picture 7 Word cloud analysis results (Other pages)



Source: own calculations performed using the R Core Team program.

The analysis of the „Placement” group brings to the following results. Strange as it is, one finds several of the most commonly used words in the centre, namely “праця” [„work”], “український” [„Ukrainian”], and “Німеччина” [„Germany”] (see: Picture 5–7). This is hardly surprising as the use of these words reflects the direct instructions of the German authorities aimed at workers: „Who are the articles meant for? – Ukrainians”, „Where should workers go to work? – to Germany”, etc. One should mention a couple of other words used by the German authorities with the same purpose, including “працювати” [„to work”], “робочий” [„worker”], “працівник” [„labourer”], “Берлін” [„Berlin”], and “Рейх” [„Reich”]. The analysis of the group also emphasises the words “родина” [„family”], “народ” [„people”], “свій” [„one’s own/native”], and “терен” [„native land”] (see: Picture 5–7); all that attests to the clear goal of the German authorities to substantiate the issue of workers’ labour in Germany and make it relevant to the population. There is also a systematic use of the words “кожен” [„everyone”] and “треба” [„should”], which indicate the intention of the German authorities to impose an obligation to leave for Germany. Interestingly, the analysis of the articles that are placed on the first pages (see: Picture 5), does not include words to denote the emigration process itself, unlike the other groups. These words include “виїхати” [„to leave”], “виїздити” [„to move”], “виїзд” [„departure”], and “їхати” [„to go”] (see: Picture 6–7). In our opinion, these words frequently used in press had to constantly remind of the need to go to work in Germany.

The analyses also include the frequent use of the words “учень” [„student”] and “навчання” [„training”] (see: Picture 5–6). This proves that potential workers were often reminded they could and should enroll in specialized training schools so that in the future they could become skilled workers serving the industrial needs of Germany. Interestingly, these words are missing from the “other pages” analysis (see: Picture 7), and this proves that the German authorities would have the relevant information printed on certain pages, and it shows that the Nazi occupation administration paid attention to the issue of specialized schools in order to get more professional workers to satisfy economic needs of Germany. Additionally, there appear words “гроші” [„money”], “добрий” [„good”], “життя” [„life”], and “табір” [„camp”] (see: Picture 5–7) on a permanent basis. They were commonly used to describe both life and working conditions in Germany. Moreover, they would advertise the “good life” of foreign workers in order to recruit new volunteers. The word “зголоситися” [„to volunteer”] served the same purpose.

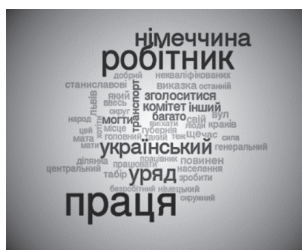
Quite often, there appear words “комітет” [“committee”] and “уряд” [“government”] (see: Picture 5–7), and that proves the important role these organizations have in the analysed articles. As it has been already mentioned in previous analyses, the words “комітет” [“committee”] and “уряд” [“government”] must denote the Ukrainian Central Committee (UCC), the Ukrainian Regional Committee (URC), and the Labour Government. Additionally, there is a frequent use of the words “допомога” [“assistance”] and “виплата” [“payment”] (see: Picture 5–7) associated with these organizations, as the German authorities’ attempted to portray the above-mentioned organizations in a good light for prospective workers. There is no doubt that the proper noun Lviv (see: Picture 5–7) belongs to the frequently used words as it was, in fact, the headquarters where a lot of issues were resolved, including those regarding workers and their problems. Interestingly enough, contrary to other analyses, in the analysis of the “other pages” group (see: Picture 7) there appears the word “війна” [“war”]. This fact may attest to the German authorities’ intention to justify the necessity of work in Germany and the word “war” was the means of urging prospective workers to make their decisions. Additionally, the analysis of the “other pages” group (see: Picture 7) shows there is a quite systematic use of the word “молодий” [“young”] that may indicate the German authorities’ wish to hire predominantly young people.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE TIME OF PUBLICATION GROUP (“1941”, “1942 [JANUARY-JUNE]”, “1942 [JULY-DECEMBER]”, “1943 [JANUARY-JUNE]”, “1943 [JULY-DECEMBER]”, AND “1944”)

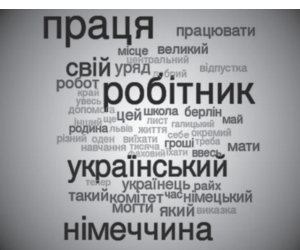
Similarly to the previous groups, the “Time of publication” group is divided into several subgroups with corresponding analyses (“1941”, “1942 (January-June)”, “1942 (July-December)”, “1943 (January-June)”, “1943 (July-December)”, and “1944”). The name of the analysis corresponds to the year of certain articles or announcements published. That means that the “1941” analysis includes articles published in 1941, etc. The focus of the “Time of publication” group analyses is to trace changes regarding issues related to work in Germany on the press pages throughout the period of occupation of Galicia (1941–1944). The reader might wonder why

the analyses of years 1941 and 1944 are not subdivided like the ones of the years 1942 and 1943. The answer lies in the fact the neither 1941 nor 1944 were in fact full years of occupation. Historical facts tell us that it was the end of June of 1941 when the occupation of Galicia took place and the district of Galicia came into being, while August, 1944 marked the end of the German occupation of the region. Consequently, there has been made a decision not to subdivide the years in question the way 1942 and 1943 have been.

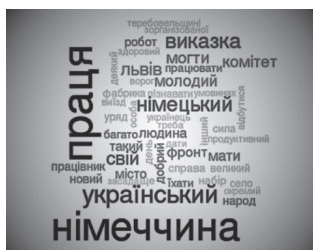
Picture 8. Word cloud analysis results (1941)



Picture 9. Word cloud analysis results (1942 [January–June])



Picture 10. Word cloud analysis results (1942 [July–December])



Source: own calculations performed using the R Core Team program.

The analyses reveal quite interesting information. In the center of all the three wordclouds one can see several words at once, namely “праця” [„labour”], “робітник” [„worker”], and “Німеччина” [„Germany”]. They correspond to the main ideas and theses of the analyzed articles. There is also a fair amount of related words present, including “працівник” [„employee”], “працювати” [„to work”], and “німецький” [„German”]. At the same time, the systematic use of the word “повинен” [„must”] is present only in the analysis of „1941” (see: Picture 8), and it shows that during the first year of the occupation (1941) the primary task of the German authorities was to convince Galician population it was their duty to work in Germany. Interestingly enough, the analyses of the following year („1942 [January–June]” and „1942 [July–December]”) (see: Picture 9–10) do not reveal similar dynamics. Instead, during 1942, the German authorities decided to employ a different technique and instead of imposing the duty to work in Germany they appealed to the prospective workers on a sentimental level, applying a more personality-oriented approach. They relied on such words as “українець” [„a Ukrainian”], “український” [„Ukrainian”], “галицький” [„Galician”], “народ” [„people”], “родина” [„family”], “край” [„homeland”], and “свій” [„one’s own/native”] (see:

Picture 9–10). One should emphasise that while these words were used in the 1941 analysis as well, their amount in 1942 was significantly higher.

The analysis of the 1941 group singles out another problem the German occupation authorities faced, namely unemployment. We assume that the frequent use of the word “безробітний” [“unemployed”] (see: Picture 8) stems from the attempt of the German authorities to solve this problem by attracting attention of the target population of Galicia and campaigning so that they would voluntarily go to Germany to work. The analyses of the 1942 groups (see: Picture 9–10) do not show the frequent use of the word “безробітний” [“unemployed”] or words with similar meaning, and that may indicate the problem of unemployment was at least partially solved. Another frequently used word in the analysis of the 1941 group (see: Picture 8) is “некваліфікований” [“unqualified”]. It might have been a conscious attempt on the part of the German authorities to encourage unskilled labourers to go to Germany as well. However, in the analyses of the 1942 groups (see: Picture 9–10), the word “некваліфікований” [“unqualified”] seems to be substituted by the word фаховий [“professional”]. It might be explained by a probable change in the recruitment policy to serve the economic needs of Germany of the period as there were not enough professional and qualified workers. Also, in the 1942 analyses (see: Picture 9–10) there systematically appear words “школа” [“school”] and “навчання” [“training”], and that proves that Germany had the need for skilled workers trained in specialized schools. This emphasises the above-mentioned statement regarding the professionals and skilled workers meant to go to Germany. Contrary to the analysis of 1941, the analyses of 1942 (see: Picture 9–10) contain the words “набір” [“enrollment”], “здоровий” [“healthy”], and “молодий” [“young”] in a comparatively large quantities. This proves there was a serious campaign of the German authorities aimed specifically at the young and healthy population urging them to leave for Germany. In the analysis of the second half of 1942 (see: Picture 10), there appears a new form of propaganda that meant to satisfy German labour demand. There would appear such words as “ворог” [“enemy”] and “фронт” [“front”]. The word “ворог” [“enemy”] suggests that the German authorities tried to exploit the ideas of the common enemy [the Bolsheviks] and war in order to get more people on their side and to impose the labour duty. The use of the word “фронт” [“front”] leaves more room for interpretation. On the one hand, it could be directly associated with the military operations, yet, on the other hand, it might have denoted the GLF (German Labour Front), the

word “доброволец” / “volunteer”, which shows that German authorities tried to draw attention and encourage voluntary recruitment among prospective workers who were meant to work in Germany. However, in the following analyses, this word disappears, and in its place one can find terms imposing a duty to work (“повинен” [“should”] and “мусити” [“must”]) (see: Picture 12–13). This facts indicate there was a decline in the policy of voluntary employment campaign, instead, mass raids aimed at the local population took place in in order to get people to work in Germany by force. Thus, the extensive use of the words “повинен” / “should” and “мусити” / “must” (see: Picture 11–12). In 1943, another sign of propaganda of the “good life in Germany” concept finds its way through the words “лист” [“letter”] and “писати” [“to write”]. German authorities used to print letters from workers where only good aspects of labour in Germany were described, and which sometimes also glorified the Reich. Therefore, it is evident that those words appear in the analyses of 1943. However, they are no longer present in the analysis of 1944 (see: Picture 13), which may be explained by the fact that 1944 was the last year of the occupation of Galicia, and the labour issue was not that much on the forefront, therefore there were less publications on the topic.

The analysis of the first half of 1943 (see: Picture 11) includes the word “війна” [“war”], which proves German authorities tried bring attention to military actions and to implement the policy aimed against the common enemy while promoting the idea of the necessity of work in Germany. The same policy had been in place since the previous year, as the analyses of 1942 (see: Picture 9–10) prove, and it must have been a rather successful policy in occupied Galicia. There is also a regular use of the words “навчання” [“training”], “школа” [“school”] and “учень” [“student”] (see: Picture 11–13). This proves that society would often address the issue of the importance of training or specialised education in order to get a certain job or improve in it. Additionally, the analysis includes the word “гроші” [“money”], as they were high salaries with which German authorities tried to lure potential workers. Interestingly enough in the analysis of 1944 (see: Picture 13), there appears the word “кінець” [“end”]. This might have been an indication that German authorities understood the inevitable imminent loss of the Galicia district to Bolshevik troops, and therefore the end of occupation.

INTERCONNECTIONS OF GROUPS

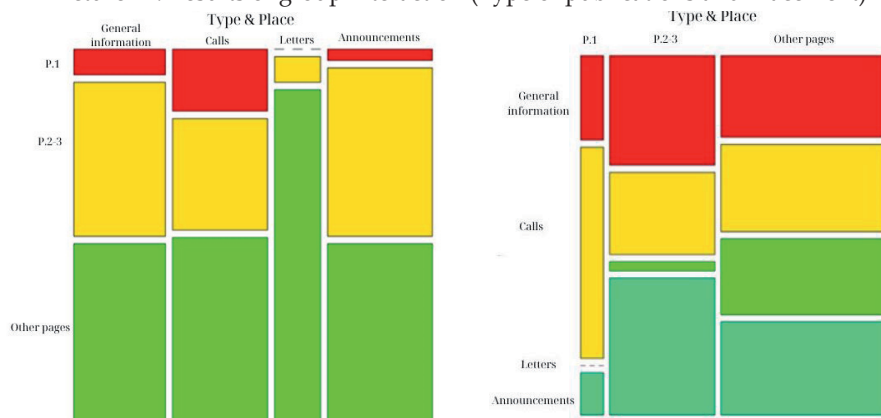
The collected and analysed data include characteristics of 104 texts published in 14 magazines on the territory of the Halychyna region while it was under German occupation (1941–1944). There are the following 4 characteristics considered: Type (General information, Calls, Letters, Announcements), Placement (Page 1, Pages 2–3, Other pages), Time of publication (1941, 1942 (January–June), 1942 (July–December), 1943 (January–June), 1943 (July–December), 1944), and Size (Small Size, Average Size, Large Size). These characteristics are formal by their nature. In order to analyse connections and interrelations between the characteristics, Pearson’s chi-squared test for independence and Fisher’s Exact Test for Count Data (Hollander et al., 2014) are employed. If p-value is less than 0.05, it proves the existence of a statistically significant connection. Otherwise, there is no connection. Two-dimensional frequency diagrams visually demonstrate the results of the tables data comparison. All calculations and graphs are performed with the help of the statistics calculation software R (‘R Core Team’, 2024).

Table 1. Characteristics interconnection analysis (Type of publications and Placement)

	P. 1	P. 2–3	Other pages
General information	2	12	14
Calls	5	9	15
Letters	0	1	13
Announcements	1	15	17

Source: own calculation.

Picture 14. Results of group interaction (Type of publications and Placement)



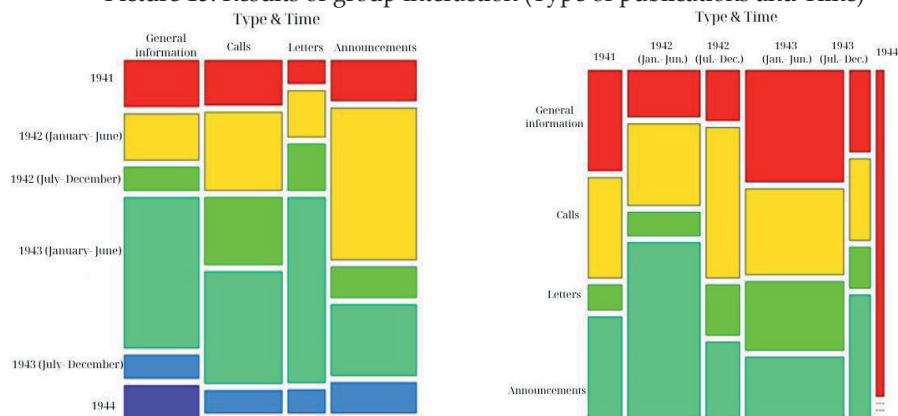
Source: own calculations performed using the R Core Team program.

Table 2. Characteristics interconnection analysis (Type of publications and Time)

	1941	1942 (January- June)	1942 (July- December)	1943 (January- June)	1943 (July- December)	1944
General information	4	4	2	13	2	3
Calls	4	7	6	10	2	0
Letters	1	2	2	8	1	0
Announcements	4	15	3	8	3	0

Source: own calculation.

Picture 15. Results of group interaction (Type of publications and Time)



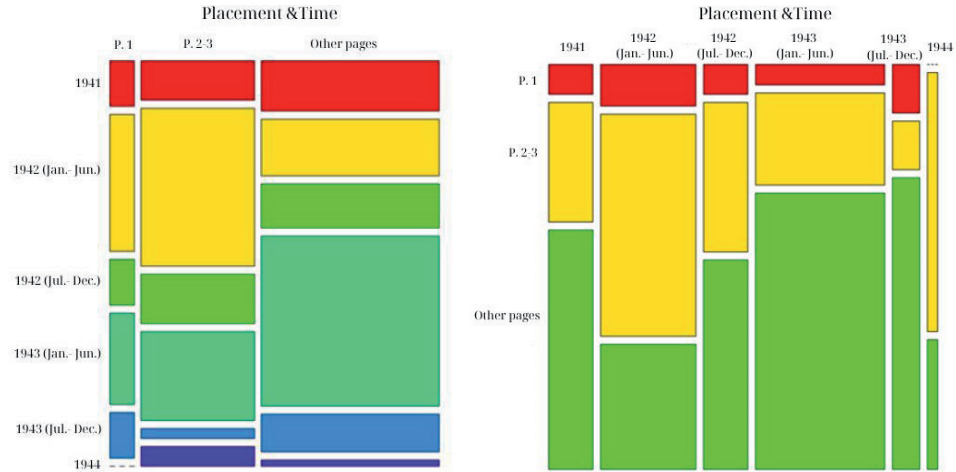
Source: own calculations performed using the R Core Team program.

Table 3. Characteristics interconnection analysis (Placement and Time)

	1941	1942 (January– June)	1942 (July– December)	1943 (January– June)	1943 (July– December)	1944
P. 1	1	3	1	2	1	0
P. 2–3	4	16	5	9	1	2
Other pages	8	9	7	28	6	1

Source: own calculation.

Picture 16. Results of group interaction (Placement and Time)



Source: own calculations performed using the R Core Team program.

The analyses of the interconnections between different groups have shown the following results:

- “type of publication and placement” – the connection is confirmed.
- “type of publication and time” – the connection is not confirmed.
- “placement and time” – the connection is not confirmed.

The presented on the pictures 14–16 diagrams lead to certain conclusions. Application of the cross-analysis method reveals the existence of statistically significant interconnections only in one cases out of three, namely when it comes to “type of publication and placement” (see: Picture 14). This fact calls for a number of conclusions. First of all, the existing in-

terconnection between the “type of publication” and “placement” groups proves that the German authorities of the time followed certain policy regarding publications of certain types of articles in press. The fourth point is there is no confirmed interconnection of the “time” group (see: Picture 15–16) with any other one, and this fact suggests that there was no single or specific policy on publications on the topic of labour in Germany, the policy that would be consistent from the beginning of the occupation and to its end.

CONCLUSION

Having conducted the research and having analysed corresponding 104 articles from 14 journals, one can draw certain conclusions. All the analyses have a similar set of key words, including “Німеччина” [“Germany”], “праця” [“labour”], “робітник” [“worker”], and “український” [“Ukrainian”]. Moreover, each group includes words referring to pro-government organizations (“уряд” [“government”] and “комітет” [“committee”]) as well as to their activities regarding workers affairs (“віказка” [“documentation identification card”]). It is evident that each group has its own peculiarities. The analysis of the “type of publication” group reveals that the “letters” subgroup contains a vast amount of words regarding workers’ attitude to work and their longing for homeland (“свій” [“own”], “дорогий” [“dear”], “жінка” [“woman”], “родина” [“family”], “додому” [“home”], etc.). On the contrary, in other types of publications, these words are rarely used. Instead, the “announcement” group features words meant to impose the duty to work, such as “обов’язок”/“duty”, “треба”/“to have to”, “кожен”/“every”, “повинен”/“should” and “мусити”/“must”. In the analysis of the “general information” group, there appear words like “школа”/“school”, “навчання”/“training”, and “учень”/“student”, which demonstrate German authorities’ intention to promote the idea of specialized schools for prospective workers. In the analysis of the “calls” group, there often appear words “молодий”/“young” and “здоровий”/“healthy”, and it proves that German authorities implemented a consistent policy of attracting a certain segment of the population of Galicia. In the analysis of the “placement” group, there is a number of words that are not so widely used in other types of analysis. In fact, this

proves that German authorities paid more attention to certain social topics, and they tried to promote certain ideas by printing relevant articles in the right places. For instance they would promote the idea of getting professional trainings and education in specialised establishments (by means of words “учень” [“student”] and “навчання” [“training”]); information on the topic would appear on the first three pages of a printed edition, and this fact serves a proof of importance of the issue in Galicia.

At the same time, the analysis of the “time of publication” group shows that the propaganda policy regarding the new workers recruitment underwent certain changes over the time. To begin with, since 1942 and onwards, the German authorities started to actively impose the idea of working in Germany by means of words “свій” [“one’s own/native”], “народ” [“people”] and “родина” [“family”], as they tried to exploit more personal aspects and create an emotional link between a worker and work in Germany. As the analysis of 1941 shows, there had already existed certain problems in the district of Halychyna, namely, the issues of unemployment and a large number of unskilled workers on the labour market. While the former issue was somehow resolved if one relies on the analyses of the following years where the word “безробітний” [“unemployed”] was no longer present, the latter problem was more difficult to handle. In order to overcome the problem of excessive unskilled labour reserve the German authorities tried to encourage people to get into training or develop their working skills in a number of specialised schools and educational establishments (as it has already been mentioned before); therefore, during the period of occupation of Galicia (1941–1944), there were published numerous articles and calls addressing the issue. Moreover, while in 1942, there were numerous instances of the use of the words “молодий” [“young”] and “здоровий” [“healthy”], and that showed the German authorities’ preferences in terms of prospective workers in Germany, in subsequent years’ analyses these words disappear, and this fact may the policy changed. The next point is, from the beginning of 1942 and all through 1943 the words “ворог” [“enemy”] and “війна” [“war”] were frequently used as there had been a change in the propaganda policy, thus local people were encouraged to fight against the common enemy (the Bolsheviks) and the labour duty for Reich was seen as a part of it. The last point is the use of the words “відпустка” [“holidays”] and “гроші” [“money”] since 1942, they served as a means of quite logical manipulation of the local population that was promised good conditions of work if they agreed to leave for Germany.

The cross-analyses of the article groups have shown the following results. Only one pairs of groups out of three have a statistically confirmed correlation. First of all, the “document type and location” analysis confirms that there must have been a certain policy regarding placement of different types of publications on the pages of magazines. Finally, there was no interconnection confirmed in the analyses with the “time” group involved; therefore, one might argue there was no single specific policy concerning labour in Germany that would determine publications on the topic during the occupation period.

Summing it up, the research conducted has yielded a lot of interesting yet controversial results; therefore, the further study of topic and the ones related to it will help to understand the Nazi policy in the region (on the occupied territories) much better.

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