Apart from the voluminous published, republished, and sometimes bowdlerized writings of Dmytro Dontsov, of other contributors to the journals he edited or worked for, and of his supporters and opponents worldwide, this book examines the contents of various archival collections. Chief among these is the Dontsov Archive, held in the Polish National Library in Warsaw, which contains the personal and official papers and extensive correspondence of Dontsov and associated individuals and institutions up to 1939. The extant record for the period of the Second World War is considerably slimmer, not only because of the general chaos of those years, but also because of the sensitive and controversial nature of Dontsov’s activities in Nazi-dominated Europe. Given his willingness to expunge inconvenient facts from his past and legacy, Dontsov either destroyed or failed to preserve much of what he wrote during the war. Between 2014 and 2016 the Dmytro Dontsov Scientific-Ideological Center—a Ukrainian nationalist think tank based in Drohobych, Ukraine—published a ten-volume collection of Dontsov’s works. Faithful to the first editions, the collection is valuable to researchers despite the agenda of its creators. The second large repository of Dontsov’s papers is held in the Library and Archives of Canada in Ottawa and consists of letters, notes, articles, immigration documents, and miscellany from his last thirty years. I consulted other archival collections
dedicated to Dontsov’s associates (his wife, key literary and political collaborators, and others) and to key organizations (affiliated periodicals, the OUN, and other political formations [SVU, USDRP, UDKhP, etc.]). These collections are kept at the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv, the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kyiv, the Central State Archive of Supreme Authorities and Governments of Ukraine, and the Central State Archive of Public Organizations of Ukraine.

These sources were written in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, German, and English. Unless otherwise noted, all translations are my own. Transliterations from Ukrainian and Russian generally follow the Library of Congress system. Place names, however, are spelled in accordance with modern English conventions, and with the soft sign (otherwise represented by an acute accent) omitted. Occasionally, alternate spellings of cities (e.g., Lviv, Lwów, Lemberg) are given in order to convey their historically contested aspect.