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Bolekhov Raion Situation Report for September 1949

THE ENEMY SITUATION

The State of the Party, Police, Administration, and Changes Therein

1. Raion Party Committee - no change.
2. Raion Committee of the LKSMU [VKLSM - Komsomol]

There are no new members of the Komsomol in the raion. Those who are in the raion center and in the village of Hoziiiv limit their activities to those localities. There were no efforts during the period reported on to organize the Komsomol in the villages of the raion.

3. Pioneers and Children's Organizations

There are no Pioneers in the villages. There are some in the schools of the raion center and **they are** primarily recruited from among the eastern elements. There are also a few Pioneers forcibly enrolled from the local youth. It is the teachers' duty to organize the Pioneer movement but they have not done much **because of** the boycott of all Bolshevik organizations by the youth.

4. MVD -- no change.
5. MGB

No great changes were noticed during the period reported on. The operational groups were permanently on the move in the raion assisting the brigades in

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collecting the grain quotas and in giving protection to the transport of the quotas.

6. Military and Police Garrisons

There was no change with regard to the MVD troops in the raion center. During the period reported on, the head of the MVD sub-district, Folin, was permanently billeted in the village of Tysiv. There was no change in the police garrisons in the villages of Vytvytaya, Hoziv, Pidberesh, and Hoshiv.

7. Prisons and Concentration Camps - no change.

8. Units of the Soviet Army

The unit of men wearing red-epaulets [chervonopahonniky] which is billeted in the raion center and which is 600 men strong is undergoing military training.

9. Raion Voenkomat

During the period reported on, the Voenkomat called up young men of the 1929 - 1930 classes for ten days' military training. There were about 50 young men from the raion and the town of Bolekhov undergoing this training.

10. Osoaviakhim - no change.

11. Raion Council

Halychuk is the head of the Raion Council as well as of the RVK.

12. Town Council - no change.

13. Village Council

There was no change in the administration of the village council. In the villages of Polyanytsya and Bryaza the financial agents resigned. So far nobody has replaced them.

14. Raion Executive Committee

There was no change in the personnel of the RVK. It is divided into the following sections: National Education - head, Ivan Koskovchenko, easterner, Jew; Raion Health Section - head, Ivan Shendenuk, easterner, who has a polyclinic, health centers in the villages, and a pharmacist shop in the town of Bolekhov; Raion Land Section - head, Hontarenko, easterner; Social Insurance Section - head, Stefania Oleksina, local; Trade Section - head, Yarosh, easterner, Party member; and the Planning Commission - head, Palamarenko.

15. Town Executive Committee - no change.

16. People's Court - no change.

17. Public Prosecutor - no change.

18. State Bank (No material available)

19. Savings Bank (No material available)

20. Raion Consumers' Cooperative

There was no personnel change in the RSS; everything was as before. The Bolsheviks try to supply more goods and to have a bigger turnover and they are partially successful.

21. Upominzeg [Upominzah] - no change.

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22. Combines, Factories, and Workshops

The following factories are in the raion center: tannery, salt works, brick and ceramic kilns, train building factory, Lesprom combine, dairy, bakery, and power station; and the following guilds: tailors, shoemakers, and one for the production of lubricants for carts. All of these factories and guilds are headed by Communists from the raion center who actively implement all the Bolshevik instructions and orders.

23. Forest Station and Timber Economy

The forest stations during the period reported on were busy with their usual tasks, processing of timber, loading on trucks and the narrow gauge railway, and exporting.

24. Forestry

During the period reported on, the forestry was busy establishing nurseries of young trees, cleaning up young forest, and carting timber to the sawmills.

25. Machine and Tractor Station - non-existent.26. Kolkhoz, Sovkhoz, and Farms Attached To Works

On 28 September the MVD arrested the head of the kolkhoz i/n Victory in the village of Hoziiiv. They released him the same day but he was dismissed and his place was taken by his deputy, Vasil Pasichnik, from the village of Hoziiiv. There are small farms attached to the factories and enterprises in the village of Holekhov which are primarily used by Party members and managers of factories.

27. Raion Office of the Ministry of Communications

There is a raion office of the Ministry of Communications in the raion center and postal branches and agencies in the following villages: branches in Polyanysya, Vytvytsya, and Hoshiv, and agencies in Sloboda and Cholhany. There were no changes in personnel.

28. Railways

During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks deported the head of the narrow-gauge railway, Dmitr Betsin, to Siberia, and up till now he has not been replaced.

29. Printing Works - no change.

The Occupiers' Activities and Policies
in the Various Spheres of Life

30. Mining and Industry

There is no information available about the production figures in the raion center. All the factories are fulfilling or over-fulfilling their plans. The workmen earn from 200 to 500 krb per month and employees of the administration from 200 to 1,000 krb. The earnings are based on the fulfillment of norms. The Stakhanov system is arranged in such a way that a workman who depends on his pay for his living tries to overfulfill the norms to earn enough money for food and then he is made a Stakhanovets and is held up as an example for others to follow. The standard of life of workers in the town is average. Many of them do a bit of farming and that helps towards gaining a livelihood.

31. Agriculture

Crops were average in 1949. The rain spoiled the rye, oats, and potatoes; vegetables are better but they also suffered from too much rain. The Bolsheviks did not take this into account and the quotas which they imposed were as heavy as those in previous years, but they could not collect them since the peasants

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did not have enough to deliver. The quota imposed on the raion (except the town) was 6,500 cwt, of which only 2,426 cwt were collected. The Bolsheviks left the remainder for a later delivery. The peasants really had no grain for delivery and the Bolsheviks had to be satisfied in some villages with 50 percent of the quota. In the village of Polyanytaya the peasants had no grain and the Bolsheviks suggested that they should purchase grain from the Bolshevik Puzanov, head of a timber firm, or they could make arrangements with him to work it off in the forest. The peasants had to pay Puzanov 180 krb for one cwt of rye and the State paid the peasants 5.60 krb for one cwt.

The kolkhoz, during the period reported on, began autumn sowing; the last of the harvest was gathered in and thrashing begun. The kolkhoz i/n Victory in the village of Hozliv had erected four ricks: one rick was threshed, giving 69 cwt of grain; 22 cwt were returned to the State, which lent it to the kolkhoz for spring sowing; 22 cwt were distributed as an advance amongst the members of the kolkhoz; and the rest was stored.

The kolkhoz i/n Voroshilov in Bolekhov began the sowing, having threshed 46 cwt of grain.

32. Forest Economy

The forest station, during the period reported on, was busy storing timber and carrying it away by trucks and the narrow-gauge railway. The forest station in Sloboda stored 300 cubic meters of timber and sent 1,500 cubic meters to the raion district center by rail and trucks. In the forest station in Polyanytaya 218 people were employed in processing, loading, and carrying away timber: 144 of them were from the Trans-Carpatho Ukraine. This forest station has stacked 7,000 cubic meters of beech wood near the village of Tysiv and 4,200 cubic meters around the village of Polyanytaya Pasichniy. During the same period it has exported 3,854 cubic meters instead of 4,500 as originally planned.

The firm Ukrsovkhovstroi of Dolina carried away 836 cubic meters of timber in trucks. During the month of September 1949 the local workers were earning from 20 to 30 krb daily and the Trans-Carpathian Ukrainians from 40 to 50 krb. They have built sheds for themselves near the villages of Tysiv and Bryaza and live there. They buy their food in the markets or receive supplies from the raion center. Their diet is very poor. They say they have escaped from being made to join the kolkhozy which are being organized by force in the Trans-Carpatho Ukraine.

The Bolsheviks do not care about national forest economy. They cut down the best timber without taking the age of trees into consideration, as long as they are accessible for transport.

33. Breeding of Livestock

There are livestock breeding farms in the kolkhozy in Hozliv and Bolekhov. They have increased their livestock by having acquired that belonging to the peasants deported to Siberia. All the livestock which the Bolsheviks took away from these peasants was given to the kolkhozy (there are no figures for the actual increase and delivery of livestock by the kolkhozy).

The raion newspapers criticize the administration of the kolkhozy for their negligence in preparing fodder for the winter and for the lack of winter accommodations for cattle.

Livestock breeding in individual farms is neglected, as the Bolsheviks have ruined it by imposing heavy quotas and taxes. For failure to deliver milk quotas there are very heavy fines, confiscation of livestock, etc. If a peasant has no milk for delivery, he may purchase butter in the dairy, paying 50 krb for one kg, and he can then straight away deliver his butter as his quota, receiving from the State six krb per one kg. On top of that, 10 percent of the weight is deducted.

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For failure to deliver the milk quota the Bolsheviks, on 1 September, imposed a fine of from 500 to 1200 krb on three peasants from the village of Cholhany and in lieu of the fine confiscated three head of livestock. The Bolsheviks continually use such methods in collecting milk and meat quotas.

34. Fisheries - no change.
35. Gardens and Orchards - non-existent.
36. Trade

No fresh goods were delivered during the period reported on to the consumers' cooperative or SST. The following goods arrived in the village stores at Tysiv, which have a branch in the village of Bubnyshche:

Salt	400 kg	2.30 krb per kg
Oil	200 liters	2.50 krb per liter
Iron hoops for carts	18 pieces	8.60 krb per piece
Soap	200 pieces	4.00 krb per piece
Shoes	12 pairs	166.00 krb per pair
Shoes	20 pairs	130.00 krb per pair
Shoes	20 pairs	90.00 krb per pair
Linen	45 meters	14.20 krb per meter
Linen	60 meters	12.20 krb per meter
Whisky	20 liters	63.00 krb per liter
Sweets	20 kg	14.00 krb per kg
Sweets	15 kg	15.20 krb per kg
Sweets	10 kg	20.00 krb per kg
Pastry	28 kg	16.00 krb per kg
Pots	25 pieces	3.60 krb per piece
Pots	20 pieces	8.00 krb per piece

The turnover in trade is on the increase. Village stores at Tysiv had a turnover during the month of September of 18,700 krb, Vytvytsya - 16,443.90 krb, Tserkivna - 14,886 krb, and Cholhany - 17,729 krb, and received goods with a total value of 25,458.68 krb. The village stores of Cholhany received the following goods: 300 meters of material at 20 krb per meter, handkerchiefs - 132 at 3.20 to 6.70 krb, mens' suits - 10 at 230 krb, and blankets - 3 at 112 krb. Other articles were received, such as kitchen utensils, school note books, and various smaller goods. Similar goods were received by all the village stores. The SST has agents who, according to the plan, have to collect various goods. For example, the stores at Tysiv must collect five cwt of fruit, but they only collected two cwt, 20 cwt of scrap iron - but collected nothing, potatoes 20 cwt - the same amount collected, and various hair two kg - but collected nothing. Similar plans are made for all the village stores, but only about 30 percent is being fulfilled. The RSS does not as yet possess sufficient goods to supply everyone. The goods for which there is the greatest demand, such as shoes, clothing, and various agricultural implements, are being bought by the peasants on the black market at higher prices. The black market continues to thrive and everything which is in short supply in the State shops can be obtained there at a price.

37. Financial Economy

Taxes are imposed on the villages once a year and the Bolshevik brigades, together with the heads of the oblast sub-districts, collect them by force, making the peasants pay up. For instance, on 4 September 1949, in the village of Polyanytsya, the head of the raion financial section, Levchenko, took away two skirts from the farm of Yurko Yatsinin because he had failed to pay his taxes; he also took a skirt and a handkerchief from Yavdokhya Kozarnitska; a russet cloak, eight meters of linen, and a handkerchief from Fedor Tsinaika; and fur and two skirts from Dmitr Drozd. By such methods the Bolsheviks collected 3,700 krb from the village. There are many similar cases all over the raion and by such means the Bolshevik Government collects taxes from the population (the amount of taxes imposed

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on farmers was previously reported). The general plan of taxation for the raion and the fulfillment of this plan will be reported later.

38. Transportation, Traffic, and Communications

No new lines of communication or transport are being built in the raion. During the period reported on, trucks belonging to the firm of Ukrsovkhozstroi in Dolina have been carrying timber from the village of Polyanytsya and the trucks of DOK in Bolekhov have been carrying timber from the villages of Vytvytsya, Sloboda, and Lypa. About 15 trucks were employed in this manner. The narrow-gauge railway also carried timber to DOK from the villages of Tserkivna and Bryaza. There was no new construction of bridges or telephone lines in the raion. The narrow-gauge railway track from Tserkivna to Lushki is being repaired.

39. Military preparations

On 23 September the raion Voenkomat called up young men of the 1929-1930 classes for a fortnight's training.

A group of six men wandered round Hoshiv and Cholhany during the period reported on. They were engineers and cartographers preparing maps of the raion.

40. Schools

A new school year began during the period reported on. The curriculum is the same as in the previous year. The standard of education is not very good as the pupils do not obey their teachers, who have very little influence on the children. During the Russian language lessons the children make so much noise that the teachers have to interrupt the lessons or even give up teaching Russian. The pupils are fully supplied with text books and note books. Attendance is about 90 percent.

Through the efforts of the RVNO [Raion Section of People's Education], a secondary school was opened in the village of Vytvytsya, which is being attended by children from neighboring villages. There are 29 schools in the raion, 23 in the villages, and six in the town. There are eleven NSSh, eleven PSh, and one secondary school in the villages. In the town there are one secondary school, two NSSh, and three PSh; one NSSh is Russian. There are 200 teachers. The teachers from the east try to implement the Bolshevik educational program, but without success. They are unable to organize either Pioneer or Komsomol movements. For instance, on 23 September in the village of Bryaza the head of the RVNO, Moskovchenko, in the company of the head of the VD sub-district, Folin, visited the local school and were greeted by the pupils with the words: "Glory be to Jesus Christ!" Moskovchenko inquired who had taught them this greeting and the pupil Yurko Malanin answered that it was his father and mother. Moskovchenko tried to enroll the children in the Pioneer organization but they left the class without permission. Moskovchenko then tried to enter the 3rd and 4th class rooms, but the pupils barricaded themselves inside and he had to leave without achieving anything. When asked by the teachers why they behaved so badly towards Moskovchenko, one of the pupils, Vasil Yurkiv, said: "You do not belong to our village and you have to obey his orders, and we belong here and will not obey him." This attitude of the pupils towards their teachers is common to all the villages of the raion and it proves that the Bolshevik education has little influence on the Ukrainian youth.

41. Cultural-Educational Life

During the period reported on, the following films were shown in the raion center:

September 1949

1-2	<u>Sail Yards</u>	Foreign
3-4	<u>The First Ball</u>	

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5	<u>The Art of the Actor</u>	Russian
6-7	<u>Calling Sentry</u>	Foreign
8-9	<u>The Great Citizen</u>	Russian
10-11	<u>The Avenger of Eldorado</u>	Foreign
12	<u>International Festival of Youth</u>	Foreign
13-14	<u>The Girl Who Looked After Pigs and the Shepherd</u>	Russian
15-16	<u>The Battle of the Rails</u>	Foreign
17-18	<u>Konstantin Zaslavoy</u>	Russian
19	<u>The Lost Journey</u>	
20-21	<u>Sarat Yulaev</u>	Russian
22-23	<u>Vasilisa the Beautiful</u>	Russian
24-25	<u>The Secret Sign</u>	Foreign
26	<u>Beloved Girl</u>	Russian
27-28	<u>Ranchi</u>	Russian
29-30	<u>Captain of the Liberation Army</u>	Foreign

The mobile cinema has not paid any visits to the villages in the raion with the exception of Hoziiiv where, on 12 September, in the kolkhoz, there was a show of the picture Battle of Leningrad and there were 15 people present, Bolsheviks and children.

Clubs which are only formally organized in the villages do not display any activity.

During the period reported on, the following clubs were demolished and libraries burned:

On 4 September, in the village of Herynya, the club which was housed in the village council was demolished and the library containing 200 Bolshevik books with a value of 4,000 krb was burned.

On 11 September, in the village of Cholhany, the club was demolished and the library worth 3,000 krb was burned out. The following villages have club premises and libraries: the town of Bolekhov, and the villages of Hoziiiv, Hoshiv, Pidberezh, and Vytvytsya. In the other villages there are only heads of clubs, appointed from among the members of the Komsomol in the raion center, who, from time to time, arrive in these villages accompanied by brigades for "cultural work," but all this is only on paper. The Bolsheviks, by various methods, try to organize clubs and cultural activities in the villages, but they have no success. The peasants boycott cinemas, etc.

42. Church and Religious Activities

The churches are open in the villages but priests are not allowed to officiate. The population has no place to perform religious rites such as marriage and baptisms. The majority of them go to the monastery in Hoshiv, which is still active, or they bring in clergymen in secret from other villages. During the period reported on, the Bolsheviks sentenced the priest from the village of Cholhany to seven years' imprisonment because, in 1948, he did not deliver the quota of 700 kg of grain. On 12 September twelve Chekists from the MGB in Stanislav arrived in the monastery of Hoshiv and tried to persuade the monks to go over to the Russian Orthodox Church, but without success, and they departed the same day.

43. Intra-Party Life

Party leaders in the raion center participated in the conferences of the RVK with the heads of the village councils, where they criticized individual heads and village administrations. But they themselves are not safe from criticism and one can find some of these raion leaders attacked in the local papers. For instance, the raion newspaper criticized some

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of the leaders for indifference towards Marxist-Leninist teaching. It mentioned Communists Rudenko (Upominzag), Shkurnel (head of the MVD), and Bukhanov, who have ordered the complete works of Lenin and Stalin two years ago and have not bothered to pay for them up to now and take them from the knigkulturtorg. They also show very little interest in the library of the Party Office and are indifferent to all theoretical teaching. The same paper also criticized the leaders of the Party organization, Protosov of the MGB and Petrenko of the kolkhoz i/n Victory in the village of Hoziv, because they are indifferent in regard to the completion of political education of their subordinate Communists.

On 21 September there was a conference in the Party Offices of the RK VKP(b) U of the secretaries of the Party and the Komsomol organizations on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the unification of the Ukrainian nation into one Ukrainian Soviet State. During this conference, the Secretary of the RK VKP(b) U, Topchly, mentioned the deficiencies in preparations for this anniversary in the tannery, where Communist Yakovlev is the director; in the salt work, where Communist Kykhaylenko is the director, and in the Lespromkombinat, where Communist Foscyak is the director. The conference resolved to liquidate these deficiencies.

The Komsomol organization of the raion arranged seventeen special political courses for the new 1949-1950 school year, which were to be attended by 220 people. These courses began on 1 September 1949, but they only take place in the town in certain enterprises. The Party members have no moral upbringing and behaved like bandits in the villages. For example, on 28 September in the village of Hoshiv, in the cooperative, two Chekists from the MVD, Capt. Panerilov and another man, had been drinking whisky; they had nothing to eat, so they went to the house of Maria Oglabyak and robbed her of bread and a pot of sour milk. Then they got drunk and the captain went behind the counter with his pistol and demanded from the shopkeeper, Mykola Khromyak, that he contribute 600 krb towards the OUN fund. When the shopkeeper refused, he struck him with a pistol. Hearing the shouting, the head of the council came to the cooperative and the captain beat him too and forced the pot of sour milk on to his head. The man went straight to the raion center and the captain was arrested.

On 29 September, in the village of Tserkivna, Chekists beat the head of the village council, Mykhaylo Muk, as he was walking along the road at night.

All these facts reveal the moral state of the Party members and their attitude towards their subordinates.

With regard to the recruitment of new Party members, Komsomoltsy, and Pioneers, there is very little activity in the villages. The Party work is concentrated in the raion center and Party members are recruited from among the easterners. There are no recruits from among the local population.

44. Propaganda and Agitation

During the period reported on, there were about 48,000 copies of newspapers, magazines, and brochures distributed by the Bolsheviks in the raion. The subscriptions to the newspapers are forced on the people, the workers have subscriptions deducted from their earnings, and all office and factories have to subscribe. The newspapers distributed are the central Party organs, the Republic newspapers, the oblast papers, and the raion paper. The monthly sale of the raion paper amounts to 135,000 copies and every retired man, invalid, mother of many children, etc., has to subscribe.

During the period reported on, two meetings were held in the villages concerning the delivery of quotas, two about the resettlement in Odessa, and six meetings in the raion center among the workers in connection with the tenth anniversary of the union of the ZUZ/Western Ukrainian

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Territories/ with the SUZ [Eastern Ukrainian Territories/. All the meetings were held under the chairmanship of the Communists from the raion center who were leaving their brigades. In the raion center the chairman was Mikulin from the Oblast Committee of the VKP(b) U.

On 1 September, in the village of Polyanytsya, Communist Butenko [illegible/ peasants to whom he spoke about the grain deliveries together by force.

On 6 September, in the village of Tysiv, Communist Levchenko held a meeting in the presence of ten peasants and spoke about the voluntary resettlement in Odessa. He praised the happy life of the kolkhoz members in the east.

On 17 September, in the Party Offices in Bolekhov, a meeting was called for the Party leaders in the raion center. During this meeting Sholupenko spoke of the necessity for agitating the peasants to volunteer for resettlement in Kherson Oblast. He said that those who go should be honest people, while all those who have contacts with "bandits" would be deported to Siberia. He concluded by saying: "Either the people or the Banderovtsi must disappear."

On 21 September, in the House of Culture in Bolekhov, a meeting was held for the employees of the administration and for the workers of the raion center. The chairman was Communist Mikulin from the Oblast Committee. He talked about the voluntary resettlement and about the struggle of the working people for peace and also criticized the western powers and their leaders who desired war. He spoke of unemployment in the west, where everything is sacrificed for armaments in preparation for a war against the peace-loving nations.

On the same day there was a conference of the Party employees and secretaries of the Party organizations in connection with preparations for the tenth anniversary of the unification.

On 24 September lecturer Mikulin held similar meetings in the salt works and the train construction works, during which he spoke of the might of the Soviet Union and appealed to the workers in time of war to defend the fatherland. One of the workers of the train construction factory said: "You are right, comrade lecturer; when the war comes, we shall defend our fatherland." The lecturer then asked the man which was his fatherland and he answered: "The country in which I live." The lecturer said: "Do not be stupid." The worker then said: "It is not true what I said, that my fatherland is the country where I live, for if I am taken away to some other country to live I shall not call that country my fatherland."

During the meeting in the salt works, Mikulin said that workers in the capitalist countries work only one day in the week and live in great poverty with their families. The head of the [illegible/ Union of these works asked the lecturer how these workers could exist if they worked only one day per week and the lecturer answered that such workers are helped by the Soviet Union. Another worker then said that a worker in the capitalist state earns so much that he can live on this for the rest of the week. The lecturer denied this and said that workmen in capitalist countries buy bread from their meager earnings, dry it, and so it lasts them for a long time.

Similar meetings are being held in all factories. In the villages the Bolsheviks conducted propaganda for resettlement of the population in the east. During the meetings the Bolsheviks pay special attention to our movement, trying to discredit it in the eyes of the masses, accusing us of collaboration with the Anglo-Americans, etc. The Bolshevik propaganda is primarily conducted through the raion newspaper, which is full of lies. For instance, in the paper Bolshevik Tempo of 15 September, it was stated that the library of the village of Hoshiv is visited by more than 220 readers who have already read through 26 to 27 books, that the

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peasants are specially interested in new editions of Soviet writers, and that they specially enjoy the works of Stalin and Lenin. In reality, the peasants of the village of Hoshiv never read any Bolshevik books and never visit the local library apart from a few school children.

In the paper of 29 September the Bolsheviks wrote about the life full of poverty in Bolekhov Raion, part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and Poland. They boast of the fact that the Soviet Government helped the peasants of the raion to rebuild 782 houses and to repair 463 buildings. They boast of the fact that, during the time of unification, the Soviet Government helped the peasants of Tysiv to build 85 houses and 45 in the village of Hoziv. In reality, the peasants of Tysiv had to rebuild their houses because part of the village was burned down by the Cheka and the remaining part was burned down without the cause of the fire being discovered. The same thing happened in Hoziv, where more than 40 farms were burned down and the peasants were forced to rebuild their houses. Even up to now some of the peasants have not managed to rebuild their houses but Bolshevik propaganda is not interested in them but only in those who had the means for rebuilding, to use their efforts for propaganda purposes. In such a way Bolshevik propaganda in the press twists the facts to suit its aims.

45. Police Terror, Provocation, and Justice

Police terror practiced by the enemy is constantly increasing. Only by terroristic methods can the Bolsheviks drive the peasants to obey their instructions. The greatest terror, however, they use towards the Ukrainian revolutionary movement. During the period reported on, there were no large raids, but many ambushes were laid in the forests and villages. During the period reported on, the Cheka laid 38 ambushes in various places. They murder the Ukrainian insurgents and civilians who are found near the insurgents. In the raion during the month of September, the Cheka killed eight insurgents, one girl, and wounded another civilian girl who were found in the vicinity of the insurgents.

Beatings and arrests are widely practiced by the Cheka and brigades in their dealings with the civilian population and on the slightest of pretexts. During the period reported on, they beat 19 peasants in the villages and arrested 16 whom they took to the raion center.

On 9 and 12 September the Bolsheviks deported 30 families to Siberia, a total of 106 people, from this raion; from the village of Vytvytsya they deported 11 families - 38 persons, and from the town of Bolekhov 19 families - 67 persons. They deported the families of the insurgents and those suspected of collaboration with them.

The Bolsheviks often confiscate the property of those who do not obey government instructions and also those who are deported. During the period reported on, they confiscated 30 farms belonging to deported people and one farm belonging to a kulak from the village of Tysiv, for non-delivery of the quota and for non-payment of taxes. In the village of Cholhany three peasants were fined 2,500 krb for non-delivery of the milk quota and five head of livestock were taken away from them.

Prosecutions of peasants are a daily occurrence, primarily for non-payment of taxes, for which they are heavily fined, and also for being kulaks, in which case they are sentenced to banishment to Siberia.

46. Colonization of Our Lands by Foreigners

During the period reported on, there was no influx of foreigners into the raion. The foreigners who are in the raion center are Russians who settled there after the war and occupy key positions.

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OUR OWN SIDECharacteristic of the Population47. Attitude Toward the Bolsheviks and the Reason For It

The population is hostile toward the Bolsheviks because they deport people, sentence and beat them, fine and shoot them, etc. For these reasons the population hates them.

This hostile attitude is proved by the following fact: On 9 September, during the deportation from the village of Vytvytsya, Communist Topchiy told the peasants that they were being deported for collaboration with "bandits". The peasants protested vehemently and Topchiy shouted: "You are all bandits." Then a woman, Natalia Hladun, said: "You yourself are a bandit. The people who are being deported to Siberia are good Ukrainians. And if you say that you will deport all Banderovtsi to Siberia, it is a lie; Banderovtsi existed in the past, still exist, and will exist in future." Farmer Vasil Vitvitski said: "We are not being deported because we are bandits. You are the real bandits as you are taking away our property." The girl Maria Krasivska shouted: "You hangmen, why do you deport us. The time will come when you yourselves will be deported!" The population used many similar expressions when faced by the enemy action. The population obeys all sorts of Bolshevik instructions and orders only under threats of terror. To avoid deportation, confiscation of property, jail, and beating, the population is forced to implement some of the Bolshevik economic instructions. They have to go about armed from house to house, collecting loans, taxes, and quotas, or trying to get hold of young men for the FZN.

The Bolshevik agitation, terror, and provocation has no great influence on the population. Bolshevik propaganda is regarded by the population as a pack of lies. Terror and provocation have only a temporary influence and later the population is even more hostile towards the enemy.

Through continuous Bolshevik plundering by means of loans, taxes, quotas, etc., the population has been impoverished and lives in constant want. They have not sufficient food, clothing, or other necessities of life. The cultural educational level of the population is average. The youth acquires knowledge in the schools. Even in the most backward village young people aspire to a primary education, but quite a lot of young men pass through secondary schools and continue at the university.

The attitude of the population is completely hostile towards all Bolshevik efforts at organizing cultural-educational activities in the villages, such as clubs, cinemas, libraries, etc. These efforts have met with no success up to now.

The population's health is of average standard. There are no grave illnesses in the raion. We quote below the mortality and birth figures in the villages of the raion during this period.

	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
Rostichky	6	2
Knyazholuka	6	4
Vytvytsya	4	2
Teerkivna	4	3
Stankivtsi	2	-
Lyva	1	-
Tysiv	4	1
Polyanytsya	2	1
Tanyava	3	1
Bubnyshche	2	-
Bryaza	2	-
Cholhany	3	1
Hoziv	2	-
Pidberesh	1	2
Tyapche	2	1

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	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
Hoshiv		
Herynya	2	1
Sloboda	1	-
	2	2

There are health centers organized by the Bolsheviks in the villages which give first aid in case of need, but the more serious cases are being dealt with in the polyclinic in the town of Bolskhov.

48. Ideological-Moral State and National Consciousness

The ideological moral state of the population is of average standard. They do not drink or frequent any places of entertainment, or join any Bolshevik organizations, and solemnly observe all the Ukrainian national holidays.

The population holds the church and religion in great respect. They pay regular visits to the monastery of Hoshiv, which is still active and also visit local churches although no priests officiate. The banning of the priests by the Government was a great spiritual blow to the population. There is no case of any member of the population attacking or boycotting religion or the church.

Our ideas are well known to the population which realizes that we are fighting for a USSD [Independent United Ukrainian State], and that only in a USSD can there be real freedom. The population is friendly towards us and helps us with food, money, by gathering intelligence, and by supplying all the needs and necessities for the continuation of revolutionary liberation struggle. The people often say that if it were not for the insurgents most of them would have been finished in the kolkhozy or in Siberia long ago and the Bolsheviks would have a free hand in running village life. They regard the insurgents as their defenders whose only aim is the good of the Ukrainian nation and who are fighting to destroy the Bolshevik regime and this is why they are friendly to us.

Our struggle and propaganda have a positive influence on the population. They follow our example and resist the Bolsheviks as best they can, knowing that the latter are the chief enemies of the Ukraine, who aim at physical and material destruction of the Ukrainian nation. Under our influence the population resists the enemy in everything and the enemy is obliged to use force to obtain anything from the villages.

Our appeals for practical help are obeyed by the population, which boycotts Bolshevik organizations, collectivization, elections, anniversaries, and delays as long as possible the payment of taxes, deliveries of quotas, etc. Politically, the population is more experienced than in the pre-war years. They are interested in political events, follow them eagerly, and believe in and expect a war between the USSR and the USA. They count more on the assistance of the foreign powers than on their own resources.

49. Possibilities

There is no isolation of one strata of the Ukrainian nation from another. The population fully supports our organization and there is no place in our raion for another one. There is a possibility of further development of propaganda-political activity among the population. At a suitable given moment, all stratas of the Ukrainian population would join the revolutionary struggle for a USSD.

For further development of work in the raion it would be necessary to live continuously among the masses and to destroy the spies who are preventing the development of the organizational work. The population appeal to us to destroy these spies, who are a great nuisance.

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The people from the Dnepr districts, Party and Komsomol members, and employees of the administration are very hostile towards us. They try to suppress us by arms and implement all Bolshevik orders and instructions very energetically. The people from the Dnepr districts who work in the villages and live there permanently are friendly enough towards us. They arrive from the SUZ already prejudiced against us, "the bandits". After meeting the insurgents and visiting the local population they change their views. For instance, the school mistress who arrived from the SUZ told the insurgents that when she first arrived she was very frightened and could not sleep at all the first night, expecting the bandits who would come to kill her. Next morning she spoke to the woman with whom she lived and, wishing to find out things from her, pretended to have had a nightmare in which armed men came to her room and wanted to kill her, but she begged for her life and they did not harm her. She asked the woman, who tried to pacify her, whether she could see any of the insurgents. After a while a few came in and introduced themselves as such. At first she was frightened, but was reassured and given a leaflet to read which made a good impression on her. It described the life of a woman who might have been her mother, working from early morning till evening in the kolkhoz for 200 grams of grain and then, late in the evening, having to work on her own plot of ground. She took this leaflet with her when she returned to the east and told all her family what she had learned about the insurgents. They were most interested and she told them that they were people who were fighting to liberate the Ukraine. When she was going to the ZUZ, her parents said to her: "Go back to these good people, be good yourself, and everything will be right for you!"

The people from the Dnepr district who have lived in the village for a long time are friendly towards our movement. They even wish to meet the insurgents and often send messages asking us to visit them and send greetings to the insurgents. Many of them sing revolutionary songs and are very interested in the movement. But there are also some individuals against whom one has to be on one's guard.

Other nationalities, such as Russians, who live exclusively in the raion center and are active Communists and members of the Komsomol, are hostile to our movement, help to suppress it by arms, and try to discredit it in the eyes of the masses.

50. Conditions in Towns and Labor Centers

The inhabitants of Bolekhov are usually Ukrainians who work in the factories and also own small farms. They have an average standard of living. They are discontented with the Bolshevik regime. They can see everywhere the priority enjoyed by the newcomers from the east and the indifference displayed by the Bolshevik Government towards the local labor. The town people continually talk about the coming war and wait for a change. They hope for the liberation of the country with the assistance of the foreign powers.

About 30 percent of the population of the towns are newcomers from the east, Russians, Ukrainians, and others, who live in better conditions, do better work, and display their "superiority" everywhere.

51. Losses Among the Ukrainian Population in Men and Property

During the period reported on, the Cheka killed eight insurgents and one civilian girl.

On 19 September four insurgents were killed in the bushes near the village of Vytvytsya. They were: S____, raion head of the SB; L____ and K____, his combat troopers; and the girl H____, who brought food to the insurgents. The Chekists, who were keeping watch, followed the girl with the food and found the insurgents and killed them.

On 21 September, in the Zhidovets woods near the village of Tysiv, two insurgents were killed: combat trooper O____ and S____, who was a combat trooper of the intelligence link of the SB. The Chekists came upon them by using a dog to track them down.

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On 30 September, in the woods near the village of Cholhany, two insurgents were killed, H_____ and C_____. They betrayed their hiding place to the Cheka themselves.

As a consequence of the deportations which took place on 9 and 12 September, the Ukrainian population of the raion lost 30 families - 106 persons. On 9 September 11 families (38 persons) were deported from the village of Vytvytsya and on 12 September 19 families (68 persons) were deported from the town of Bolekhov.

As a consequence of the plunder, liquidation, and confiscation of property and searches, the Ukrainian population lost the following property and money:

On 1 September, in the village of Cholhany, the raion court sentenced the following peasants to confiscation of livestock and to fines: Andrei Savkiv, 500 krb fine and confiscation of a cow for non-delivery of 40 liters of milk; Palagma Tsyatsyura, 800 krb fine for non-delivery of 200 liters of milk; and Anna Kanets, 1,200 krb fine for non-delivery of 200 liters of milk.

On 9 September, in the village of Vytvytsya, the Cheka confiscated the property of eleven farmers who were deported to Siberia.

On 12 September, in the town of Bolekhov, the Bolsheviks confiscated the property of nineteen farmers who were deported to Siberia.

The plunder of the Ukrainian population by the Bolsheviks is continuing. For non-payment of taxes they take away clothing and other articles and keep the peasants locked up in the village council until they pay up the sum which was apportioned to them in full. The last method, in particular, is often used now by the Bolsheviks, forcing the population to pay their taxes.

The Bolsheviks permanently apply the policy of material and physical destruction of the Ukrainian nation and to this end they use various methods. They would so like to impoverish the nation that there would be no opposition to join the kolkhozy and to enable the Bolsheviks to have full political control over the Ukrainian population.

Field bivouac, 20 October 1949

(Signature deleted)

Attachment: List of coordinates for towns mentioned in this report.

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Attachment

1. Hoziiiv (Huziejow)	49-04-30N, 23-54-30E
2. Tysiv (Cisow)	49-30N, 23-57E
3. Vytvytsya (Witwica)	49-00N, 23-51E
4. Hoshiv (Hoszow)	49-02-30N, 23-53E
5. Pidberezeh (Podberez)	49-03N, 23-54E
6. Bolekhov	49-04N, 23-52E
7. Polyanytsya (Polanica)	49-02N, 23-42E
8. Bryaza (Brzaza)	48-59N, 23-39E
9. Sloboda	49-02N, 24-02E
10. Cholhany (Czolhany)	49-06-40N, 23-57E
11. Dolina	48-58N, 24-00E
12. Bubnyshche (Bubniszcze)	49-02-30N, 24-43E
13. Tserkivna (Cerkowna)	49-00N, 23-47-30E
14. Luzhki	48-58N, 23-42E
15. Herynya (Gerynia)	49-02-20N, 23-52-40E
16. Rostichky (Rostoczki)	48-58N, 23-48E
17. Knyazholuka (kniazoluka)	49-03N, 23-54E
18. Stankivtsi	49-00N, 23-30E (approximately)
19. Lupa (Lipa)	48-57N, 23-43E
20. Tanyava (Taniawa)	49-06-30N, 23-46E
21. Tyapche (Tiapcze)	49-01-30N, 23-54-20E

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