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1. Ukrainian patriotic centers. According to Subject students and young intellectuals in general are the bearers of Ukrainian patriotism, particularly in Kiev and Lviv. In Subject's opinion Kiev - in this respect- may be even stronger than Lviv. Whereas older generation is still quite fearful of the regime and shows a great degree of cautiousness and circumspection, the young people seem to be not only more critical <sup>of the system</sup> but also more outspoken in demonstration of their patriotic Ukrainian feelings.

As an example Subject mentioned the demonstration of students and youth in general in Kiev on occasion of celebrations of Lesia Ukrainka's anniversary in 1963. Young people wanted to celebrate this anniversary by giving a concert with "Ukrainian patriotic program". They were, however, forbidden to perform

(at the last moment) and in consequence went into the streets and to the park where they were determined to give their concert with speeches, recitals etc.

Just when they started to perform militia took action against them and dispersed the crowd. The organizer of the celebration which turned into a street demonstration was arrested and was brought either to the jail or to militia office. The young demonstrators gathered again immediately after his arrest and went to the building where he was imprisoned. They demanded his release, and after some vacillation militia let him free.

This was not, however, the end of the story. Shortly afterwards all active participants of the demonstration were sacked from their jobs and ~~dismissed~~ or faced difficulties at dormitories and at their places of study. The students began then to collect signatures under a petition to the <sup>government</sup> ~~Party~~ and CC of the CPU demanding the re-employment of those sacked and the ending of any discrimination of others.

Many famous people signed this petition. Among them was also the late Maksym RYLSKYI. When students came to him he welcomed them with words: "I know why you came. 'They' told me you will come to ask for my signature and 'they' told me to refuse it. But I am going to sign the petition in spite of all". And he signed.

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Young people are also more daring and skillful in taking advantage of "existing limits for action". Thus the Lviv Komsomol suggested in 1964 that they will take initiative in organizing Shevchenko celebrations. The party was very happy about it as they were sure that Komsomol will fully comply with special secret instruction of the CC which "quietly" ordered to restrict all Shevchenko celebrations to "a modest affair". According to A, BB and their friends the explanation of the party was that otherwise the nationalists abroad might "misuse" a too loud and too enthusiastic celebration for their own ~~"hideous"~~ "hideous purposes".

The Komsomol -celebration of Shevchenko in Lviv turned out, however, into a patriotic and anti-Russian affair.

Not a single speech or song were in Russian and the climax came when a girl cited a Georgian writer who described Shevchenko as the one who always aspired to a free and independent Ukraine. The celebration took place in March 1964 at the Komsomol building, and so far at least Subject had heard of no reprisals.

Subject did not know details about Shevchenko celebrations in Kiev but she was told that also there "young people were active". She was told about an attempt to obstruct the Shevchenko celebration of students at the Kiev University. A group of students made a stain-glass panel of Shevchenko ~~with~~ an excerpt from one of his poems, and wanted to install it in the University hall. However, shortly before the unveiling, the party organs interfered and forbade the whole celebration. Next day the stain-glass panel was found broken into pieces in the same hall. Everybody knew that this was done by 'them' (the party and KGB-organs).

According to Subject, young people are getting not only more and more nationally conscious but often also explicitly anti-Russian. Her friends told her that at one time everyone was talking in Kiev about a Ukrainian student who when asked by a Russian for a street, refused to answer him in Russian by

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saying : "Sorry, I don't understand you, I am living in Ukraine and am not studying foreign languages at the University".

This is ,however, only one side of the picture. On the other hand, there ~~are~~ many young people who are getting russified and prefer to use Russian instead of Ukrainian. The Russification drive is quite strong, even the Ukrainian theatre is used for that purpose. As an example Subject mentioned how the Lviv theatre performed in YAVORIV "Svatannia na Honcharivtsi" last year; wherein all Ukrainian characters were dressed in Russian manner and though used Ukrainian made impression of presenting a Russian play. This had, however, the opposite to intentions effect because most people in the audience felt ~~simply~~ quite offended by such a clearcut ~~intention~~ travesty.

2. Death of Symonenko. According to what Subject was told by A and other young people in Lviv, they were not certain as to how Symonenko died. They were inclined to think that "he was helped to die while in hospital". Symonenko died one or two weeks after his delivery to the hospital in Kiev.

3. Gang in Lviv. Two or three years ago a gang of young bandits was operating in Lviv, consisting of sons of highest party officials. The object of the gang was to train themselves in killing people with one stroke of knife . In 1961/62 at one time it was so bad that some people were afraid to go into streets after 9 p.m. Finally the gang was caught or at least its 8 members. Their age ranged from 16 to 33. The youngest one took all deadly cases on his shoulders and was given life sentence. What happened to the others ,no one knew as the whole affair was handled secretly.

4. Nossenko's defection. People knew about this defection from Radio Free Europe and other foreign broadcasts. They approved of what Nossenko had done and the usual comment was, "This one knew at least how to hurt them".

5. Sereda. Subject did not know this name but remembered a case of defection in Austria . The son of a party official in raivykonkom in Sudova

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Vyshnia near Lviv defected to the West when on his trip to Vienna, Austria two or three years ago. The father of the defector was brought to Austria to persuade his son to return but failed in his efforts. After he came back to Suvava Vyshnia he was dismissed from his post. What happened to him later on Subject did not know.

6. General situation. There are no political arrests at the present. A few years ago two former UPA members were imprisoned, tortured, and forced to "confess" that they allegedly had murdered Ukrainian peasants while with the UPA, and in particular buried them in wells. The trial took place in Lviv, they were sentenced to death and hanged.

People in West Ukraine were still living under permanent fear as they thought that terror might return any time. No one trusts Khrushchev and most people think that he is capable of re-introducing the Stalinist methods if needed. Only young people are more optimistic on that point.

The food situation in Lviv as well as all over the country is getting worse and worse. At the present only "black bread" is available mixed with peas, maize and sometimes oat. Better bread and rolls are only for children and in very infrequent and scarce supply. There disappeared completely rice, oranges and lemons which were in sufficient supply before the open Moscow-Peking conflict. Also there is now less sugar than in previous years. Cigarettes can be obtained in Yavoriv only for eggs.

The demand for clothes is in general quite well covered mainly by parcels from the USA and other Western countries. Leather and shoes are being imported from CSR, Bulgaria and other satellite countries. There is no need to send leather from the West.

7. Cash instead of corn in Kherson oblast. Since two years people who go to agricultural work in Kherson-oblast are being paid now in cash

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instead of in kind as it has been the case previously. This has discouraged many people from volunteering for these works.

8. Collective farm reform. Shortly before Subject left Ukraine (April 1964) there were rumors that in the near future Khrushchev might start dividing kolhospy among individual peasants by making them responsible for entire cultivation of allocated plots. Some people, however, were quite skeptical about this eventual reform pointing out to the difficulties with agricultural equipment and lack of willingness on the part of peasants to be responsible under such conditions for their plots. Peasants simply did not believe that the system would risk doing something really good for them.

9. Cuba, underdeveloped countries. There is a very strong resentment among population against the regime's spendings on Cuba and underdeveloped countries. Particularly strong resentment is against Cuba. Everyone is complaining about the aid given to Castro while there are so many needs at home.

10. "Zapretna zona". According to Subject there is a Zapretna zona around KRAKIVETS, near Yavoriv. Two or three years ago YAVORIV was also included in some restricted zone. Subject could not describe it "in detail" and mentioned that there were some only ~~known~~ special markings and permits stamped on passports. In Yavoriv and around there are many military troops (Subject could not describe them.) The bulk of them is located in woods on Polish-Soviet frontier. Subject herself saw tanks, trucks, and "other vehicles". In YAVORIV there is a 8<sup>th</sup> grade Russian school for children of Russian officers serving with these troops.

11. Soviet - Chinese Conflict. All people think it is finally real and are quite happy about it. According to Subject "people would go even with devil be it only against the present system".

There are rumors that on Soviet-Chinese frontier many Soviet troops have been concentrated and some skirmishes have already taken place. The only unpleasant side-effect of the conflict is the disappearance of oranges, lemons, and rice, since it has openly broken out.

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12. Administration. Middle and higher echelons in West Ukraine are mostly composed ~~of~~ Ukrainians and Russians from Eastern Ukraine and Russia. The local population refers to them as "Soviets". Among Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine some happen to be quite nationally conscious. At a time, in <sup>late</sup> 1950' the chairman of raivykonom in Yavoriv was "a good Ukrainian", who spoke only Ukrainian, so also did his children and wife. In his house, on walls was Shevchenko, Franko and other Ukrainian writers and poets and ... no Khrushchev. Subject did not remember his name.

Khrushchev.

13. At the present he is generally disliked by all; Ukrainians, Russians, Poles, and Jews. Some Poles called him even a Ukrainian and a Ukrainian partizan. The main cause of Khrushchev's unpopularity - his unfulfilled promises. As an 'antipode' to Khrushchev more and more MALENKOV is spoken of who until now enjoys a tremendous popularity as the one "who wanted to give people more food and freedom".

14. The lack of interest in <sup>the</sup> usual changes" ~~in~~ party and government.

According to Subject people in general pay little attention to such moves as removal of Shcherbytskyi, evaluation of Podgorny etc. They consider them to be of no particular importance as long as there is no real crisis on the top. The most interesting page in Soviet papers remains to be the last one, dealing usually with foreign policy and news, The main source of "hot news" is foreign broadcasts and rumors but not the Soviet press or radio.

15. UPA Returnees from Siberia. Some of them succeeded to register in Lviv.

Subject mentioned a Levko, lnu of NAKONECHNE, near LVIV who when captured by Sovs with weapons redhanded, was sentenced to 25 years of concentration camp. After his return from Vorkuta where he met a Ukrainian girl, he managed with her help to register in Lviv and get a job. According to Subject the village of NAKONECHNE is a very patriotic one. Until now young people sing there Ukrainian national songs, celebrate Ukrainian anniversaries and "act almost like prior to 1939".

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Contrary to the case of Levko of MAKONCHORNE, the daughter of Roman LENTOVICH of Lviv, who was also serving with UPA, after her return from Siberia could not register in Lviv but had to go to a kolhosp near Lviv.

Subject was told that some of the returnees were approached by the KGB with proposition to work for them. In YAVORIV <sup>there</sup> was a case when the KGB wanted to recruit a girl who came <sup>from Siberia</sup> on vacant to her relatives. ~~XXXXX~~ They were promising her to get her husband and herself for good to YAVORIV if she agreed to inform the KGB "on what people talk about". She refused to. Then, one day, a KGB officer came to her relatives under pretext of filling in some forms about her stay. When the woman was feeding her child the officer approached her and while pretending to admire the child, whispered: "Why don't you come to us/? We are waiting for you to report. Don't be stupid." Next day, the woman left for Siberia in order to avoid for her progre from the KGB.

16. Landera's murder. Shortly after the news about Landera's death reached Ukraine, there were some rumors that he was killed together with some of his assistants or colleagues.

17. Church. The church in YAVORIV (as all over the Western Ukraine) is orthodox, the priest - a former catholic. There are only few typical orthodox priests with beards and long hairs and they are generally disliked. A few years ago died in YAVORIV Rev. TYLKEVYCH, fnu who had refused to become orthodox and was sent to Siberia. After his return, after Stalin's death, he lived in YAVORIV and read mass at his home only for his closest relatives.

The nuns of St Basil Order became usually nurses. Some of them work in hospital in Lviv. Subject knew a SAEVYCH, Olga, living and working in YAVORIV; she belongs to St Basil Order and maintains close contact with other nuns in Lviv.

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18. The appraisal of UPA-CUM-UHVR by population. In spite of all the propogande of Russians against those formations, the bulk of population, in particular young people fully approve of their activities in the past. There are still many legends and true heroic events circulating among the people and Subject thought that with time more and more the positive sides of the previous struggle are actually prevailing over the bad ones.

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