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ІДЕОЛОГІЧНО-ПРОПАГАНДИСТСЬКА ПОЛІТИКА РАДЯНСЬКОЇ СИСТЕМИ В ЗАХІДНИХ ОБЛАСТЯХ УКРАЇНИ У 1944 – 1953 рр. (НА МАТЕРІАЛАХ ДРОГОБИЦЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ)

Сталінський режим для свого відновлення та функціонування в західних областях України використовував різноманітні засоби ідеологічно-пропагандистської «обробки» населення. В умовах, коли наша держава зазнала військово-політичної агресії з боку Російської Федерації, потужної інформаційної війни, важливо проаналізувати механізми поширення антинаціональної і антидержавницької пропаганди в історичному розрізі у межах конкретних регіонів, щоб виробити ефективні шляхи її протидії.

Метою статті є висвітлення змісту та заходів ідеологічно-пропагандистської політики радянської системи в західних областях України у процесі відновлення радянського режиму в краї на основі матеріалів Дрогобицької області.

1944 – 1945 роки – це період відновлення радянської системи в краї. Першочерговими завданнями влади на місцях було відновити діяльність партійних й державних органів, які мали проводити широкомасштабну політичну роботу, розгорнути ідеологічний наступ на всі сфери життя. Інформаційно-пропагандистський штурм мав насамперед довести неможливість успішного спротиву режимові, дискредитувати визвольний рух, «відірвати основну масу населення з-під впливу українських-німецьких націоналістів».

Політична недовіра до місцевих була однією з причин того, що керівні органи формувалися винятково з присланих кадрів, які вводилися до номенклатури області. Приїжджці з інших регіонів України та СРСР мали стати опорою системи в «зараженому націоналізмом регіоні», нести в «маси» комуністичну ідеологію. Виконувати важливі ідеологічно-пропагандистські завдання мали партійні, комсомольські, профспілкові організації, які створювалися на всіх підприємствах і установах Дрогобицької області. Комуністи та комсомольці, як найбільш свідомі, мали нести основний тягар суспільно-політичної та громадсько-організаційної роботи на місцях, здійснювати ідеологічну обробку населення з ключових для влади питань. Для підготовки та перепідготовки кадрів для ідеологічно-пропагандистської роботи на рівні республіки і областей почала формуватися система партійних освітніх закладів. Основні функції управління агітацією і пропагандою мав відділ пропаганди та агітації при ЦК КП(б)У, а також відповідні структурні підрозділи у компартійних комітетах різних рівнів. Для масового ідеологічного впливу на населення була розроблена ціла система суспільно-політичних заходів. Найбільш поширеною їх формою були лекції. Систематично проводилися мітинги, збори, наради, семінари, бесіди. Основним завданням ідеологічно-пропагандистської політики радянської влади було охопити максимально усі групи тодішнього населення. Особливе значення для партійно-радянського керівництва мала робота серед інтелігенції. Жінок, молоді.

Пропагування комуністичних ідей, забезпечення підтримки політики радянської влади в регіоні, організації ідеологічно-політичної боротьби проти ОУН і УПА здійснювали центральні та місцеві засоби масової інформації. Преса, радіо забезпечували інформаційний супровід системи. Важливими ідеологічними інструментами мали стати кіно, театр, радіо.

Здійснюючи освітньо-виховну політику партії, державні органи освіти створювали умови для того, щоб усі діти, підлітки, юнаки і дівчата відвідували школу, а отже, щоб усі вони з раннього віку проймалися партійно-комуністичними ідеями. Це реалізовувалося різноманітними шляхами: впровадженням закону про всеобуч, чітко окресленими і витриманими в душі комуністичної ідейності навчальними програмами, постійним розширенням мережі навчально-виховних закладів, залученням дітей та учнівської молоді до піонерських і комсомольських організацій, різноманітними заходами позакласного впливу на учнів.

Доведено, що для відновлення тоталітарного режиму в західних областях України, подолання національно-визвольного руху, знищення української національної ідеї, національних традицій, радянська система застосовувала усі можливі чинники. Велика увага приділялася пропагандистсько-ідеологічним методам. Була створена розгалужена система ідеологічно-пропагандистського впливу у на всі верстви та групи населення. Інструментами радянської пропаганди були засоби масової інформації, наочна агітація, освіта, культура, атрибути радянського способу життя. З огляду на малу ефективність ідеологічних впливів на населення Дрогобицької області, насильницькі методи стали панівними у подоланні спротиву радянському режимові.

Ключові слова: Дрогобицька область, радянська система, ідеолого-пропагандистська політика, суспільно-політичні заходи, засоби масової агітації.

The statement of the problem. Stalin's regime used versatile means of information and propaganda to «process» the population and become restored in the western regions of Ukraine. Loud and standard, but falsified accusations of one's «Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism» or «Ukrainian-German fascism» are used even today by Ukraine's enemies for zombiing of the population. In the conditions of the military-political aggression from the Russian Federation and powerful information war, it is important to analyze the mechanisms of distribution of antinational and antistate propaganda to work out effective ways of its counteraction.

The analysis of recent researches. The content and directions of the processes of Sovietization in West Ukrainian lands in the first post-war years are clarified in many researches, among which B. Yarosh works (Yarosh, 1995; Yarosh, 1999) deserve to be mentioned first. The role of the party-Soviet administration in the organization of political transformations in the region was studied by T. Pershina and H. Starodubets (Pershina, 2009; Starodubets, 2013). The political-ideological component in the Soviet regime and intelligentsia mutual relations is considered in the works of O. Rubliov, Y. Cherchenko, and T. Marusyk (Rubliov, Cherchenko, 1997; Marusyk, 2002). The ideological aspect in the development of the region's educational sphere during the post-war period is elucidated by S. Svorak (Svorak, 1998). The regime's political and ideological policy is characterized in researches of national-liberation movement (Kyrychuk, 2000, 2003; Rusnachenko, 2002; Kentiy, 2002; Makarchuk, 2002). In details this question is studied in the articles of M. Nahirniak, R. Lavretskyi, and V. Ilnytskyi (Nahirniak, Lavretskyi, 2013; Ilnytskyi, 2012, 2015).

The article's purpose is on the basis of materials of Drohobych region to elucidate the content and operations of ideological-propaganda policy of the Soviet system in the western regions of Ukraine in the process of the restoration of the Soviet there.

The statement of the basic material. The general situation in Ukraine's western regions right after the German armies were driven away was marked with destructions, economic problems, and demographic losses. The undergrounds of the OUN and armed formations of the UPA, supported by the population combated against the Soviet regime. Local authorities saw as their priority to restore the party activity and state structures which would conduct a large-scale political work in developing of an ideological attack at all spheres of life. The information and propaganda storm should, first of all, prove the impossibility of any successful resistance to the regime, discredit liberation movement, and «to tear off the majority of the population from the influence of the Ukrainian and German nationalists». Official «Appeals» of the republican administration (on January 12th, February 14th, October 14th, and November 27th, 1944) became an original form of propaganda and agitation among the local population, that was completely directed against «the Ukrainian nationalists» (Pavlenko, 2001). In these

appeals the power promised to pardon all those participants of the liberation struggle who «would frankly confess in his crimes» and work fairly afterwards (Ilnytskyi, 2015: 101). At the same time, the regime carried out powerful repressions in its struggle against the liberation forces and national-conscious Ukrainians.

The formation of authorities and administration in Drohobych region took place on the basis of a decree of the Central Committee of CP(B)U in which the basic accent was on sending into the western regions of the checked cadres who had worked there before the war. Participants of the Soviet guerrilla and underground movements, demobilized from the army, were actively involved: tempered in battles, they had to combat in the ideological front (Persyna, 2009: 300). However, political distrust of the local people was one of the reasons why the directing bodies were formed exclusively of the sent cadres, who were entered into the regional nomenclature. In the end of 1944, 1952 party-Soviet, economic, educational, medical, and other workers were directed to the region's towns – Drohobych, Stryi, Sambir, and Boryslav, whereas to the region's districts 928 persons were sent (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 107. S. 1, 5–19). In an overwhelming majority the local cadres from the other regions of Ukraine and the USSR did not know the Ukrainian language and local live peculiarities. However, in order to be closer to the people in the political influence on it, the party and Komsomol active of the region, according to Secretary of Drohobych regional committee S. Oleksenko, had for «the party duty» to speak Ukrainian (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 33).

The important ideological-propaganda tasks had to be fulfilled by the party, Komsomol, and trade-union organization created on each enterprise and establishment of Drohobych region. In the beginning of 1945 in Drohobych region 193 primary, 27 regional, and 4 town party organizations were organized, which consisted of 1716 members and 481 party candidates (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). In documents one can come across divergences concerning the quantity of party members and Komsomol members. For example, Secretary of the regional committee S. Oleksenko in his report said that in the end of 1944 in Drohobych region there were 1200 members of the Komsomol (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 31), whereas in the report to Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(B)U M. Khrushchov, in the beginning of 1945, the number of 919 members of the Komsomol was cited (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). The regional party-Komsomol activists were replenished, basically, by those sent from the eastern regions of Ukraine and the USSR. The majority of the local population demonstrated political apathy. In 1945, of 4970 persons who worked at the enterprises and establishments of Drohobych, only 7% were party members, while the Komsomol organization was 490 members strong, of which 399 were from the eastern regions of Ukraine (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 29. S. 4). The creation of Komsomol cells, particularly, in the village, was braked by the national-liberation movement. In October, 1944 at 864 schools of Drohobych region six teachers' and only one pupils' Komsomol organizations were created (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 86. S. 5). Of 260 regional Komsomol organizations created during this period only 44 were rural (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). As a result of a large-scale activity of the party and Komsomol bodies, and under the pressure of the different circumstances, not always connected with ideological convictions, the West Ukrainian youth gradually entered to Komsomol. However, a certain part with Komsomol tickets simultaneously was a part of the youth groups of the OUN underground (Nahirniak, 2013: 72).

The main burden of social-political and public-organizational work had to be carried by communists and members of the Komsomol, including the brain washing of the population

in key questions for the power. But it was necessary to convince others to have proper theoretical knowledge and educational level, which in the party functionaries and active workers of the region was very low. In the end of 1945, 14 secretaries of the primary party organizations of the region had higher education, 72 secretaries had secondary education, and 81 had a still lower level of education. Among secretaries of district party committees these indicators were, accordingly, 13, 37, and 26 (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 18–19). It is not surprising, that one of the regional party secretaries at a political lesson could not explain the difference between the materialists and the idealists (Rubliov, Cherchenko, 1997: 214). Since 1945, in Drohobych the region party school began operating (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 45. S. 15).

The department of propaganda at the Central Committee of KP(B)U and, also, the corresponding structural subsections in the party committees of different levels had the basic functions of management of propaganda and agitation activities. For a massive ideological influence on the population a whole system of political actions was developed. Lectures were their most widespread form. Also, meetings, rallies, seminars, and colloquiums were regularly held. Carrying out of all mass political actions in the region was accurately fixed and constantly reported. It is difficult to say, how much true the official data is, as they, first of all, ought to fix the mass character of these actions. During August–October, 1944 the by the efforts of the regional party activists, propagandists of the Central Committee of the All-Union CP(B) and lecturers of Drohobych regional committee 436 lectures were read and 3036 reports were made for 313.6 thousand persons (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 53. S. 2). In general, it was officially reported that by February of 1945 in the region 17 thousand meetings were held on different political themes, in which 1 million 300 thousand persons took part, 485 political schools and circles were organized in which 11 thousand communists, members of the Komsomol, and non-parties studied (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). All the questions raised at these mass actions were in details analyzed by the regional party administration. The local power studied the mood of the residents, regularly reported the higher party bodies on it, and on its basis the basic directions of influence were developed (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 4). The constantly operating in Drohobych party seminar for teachers and workers of kindergartens and children's homes 125 persons were to attend, but, actually, in the studying of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism only 50 students were involved. In October, 1945, at a meeting of the region party active the fact of the «badly organized lecturing work» was underlined (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 28).

An important task of the ideological-propaganda policy of the system was to supply the region with the corresponding literature. The department of propaganda and agitation of Drohobych regional party committee (RPC) in the autumn of 1944 addressed to the Department of agitation and propaganda at the Central Committee of the CP(B) with the request to include the region into a network of the centralized supply of propaganda literature (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 1. C. 51. S. 3). For completion of party offices in the region the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and books on the Soviet history, philosophy, and economy were ordered. Stalin's book «A Brief Course of A-UCP» was the most requested (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 1. C. 51. S. 4). It should be read by all – from the housewife to the highest administrator. For studying of the political literature seminars, circles, and conferences were organized, its independent studying was obligatory.

The primary goal of ideological-propaganda policy of the Soviet regime was to capture all groups of the population. Of special importance for the party-Soviet administration was

the work among intelligentsia. The calculation was that it should not only approvingly perceive the policy and actions of the power, but also actively convince the inhabitants of the region in the advantage of the Soviet way of life, to rise «into the first ranks of the struggle against the brutal German-Ukrainian nationalist bands». During this period», for the regional intelligentsia 70 reports were read, 600 meetings were held, but the largest success was demonstrated by the attraction of its 800 representatives to political and public work (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). On January 20–22, 1945 in Drohobych the first regional meeting of intelligentsia took place. It was organized in the traditions of the Soviet meetings, with obligatory performances of representatives of all professional groups of intelligentsia and regional party-state activists, with congratulations from pioneers, artistic performances, appeals to the intelligentsia of the whole land, letters to the highest party-state administration of the republic and the USSR (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 33. S. 20). The report of First Secretary of Drohobych RPC S. Oleksenko «Ukrainian-German Nationalists as the Worst Enemies of the Ukrainian People», with the forged digressions into the Ukrainian history, became the meeting's leitmotif and a display of political problems of the power (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 33. S. 134–166). Contrary to all efforts of the communist it was not possible to reach desirable goals concerning intelligentsia. Secretary of Drohobych town committee Kizium in February, 1945, complained: «When teachers and doctors hold meetings and sessions, they do it very apolitically: I was present at conferences of teachers several times, but not a word against the nationalists was pronounced» (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 152. S. 9). Even advertising its favour to the power, the majority of representatives of the regional intelligentsia did it just outwardly, remaining true to their inner convictions.

Also, a great attention was drawn to the political work among women. In 1945, in Drohobych region about 500 female councils, groups of a female active, sanitary squads, sanitary posts, and shock female brigades were created (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). Female associations directed the work, first of all, on the formation of a «correct» civic stand of women. For working women and housewives lectures were read, meetings and seminars were held. As these actions were organized for female audience, their main themes concerned the role of women in wartime and their contribution to the national economy restoration. The successes of the regional women's organizations' activity, as a rule, consisted in the attraction of women into manufacture, but never in their independent studying of Stalin's works (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 1. C. 34. S. 93–94).

Ideological and political education was spread among the repatriated citizens of the USSR, former prisoners of war, and immigrants who were in filtration camps and emigrant centers. This category of the population which long time was abroad and saw a life different from that in the then Soviet Union, were under special control and the «guardianship» of the power. In 1945, Drohobych RPC attached to the filtration and emigrant centers in Mostyska, Khyrivm and Sudova Vyshnia a propaganda team of 10 persons of the party and Komsomol active each. Besides, 27 lectures were read, at which up to 55 thousand listeners were present, 304 conversations, red corners, and library were organized (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 54–55).

The central and local mass media carried out the promotion of communist ideas, maintenance of the support of the Soviet power's policy in the region, and the organization of ideological-political struggle against the OUN and UPA. In September, 1944, in Drohobych region the work of 15 printing houses were restored, which published the leaflets of the Soviet inform-bureau and other propaganda materials (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 2. C. 51. S. 10).

On August 9th, 1944, a first issue of the regional newspaper appeared in print, which was renamed from «Bolshovytska Pravda» («The Bolshevik's Truth») to «Radianske Slovo» («The Soviet Word») (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 6). The Central Committee of the A-UCP(B) confirmed the daily circulation of the newspaper as 20 thousand copies. But for the lack of paper, polygraphic equipment, and experts, by September, 1944 the main propaganda megaphone of the region was published in the number of 5 thousand copies and only three times per week. Since August 25th, 1944, it increased to 10 000 daily (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 45). From October 1, of the same year the newspapers began to be published in Stryi, Sambir, Boryslav and some districts of the region (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 10). 28 different newspapers were published in the region in the autumn of 1945 (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 53. S. 11). The content of the issues was supervised by party structures and had an expressive ideological direction. The newspapers' headlines were devoted to the struggle against the national movement, successes of regenerative processes, election campaigns, and publications which should convince the people in the advantages of the Soviet system. Public readings of the press was initiated and newspaper show-windows were established.

The ideological factor also was dominating at the formation of the funds of 80 libraries of the region: «the harmful literature» was eliminated. Besides, the ideological influence was carried out through evident propaganda. In the end of 1944, at Boryslav's oil industrial enterprises 500 slogans, 300 portraits of the Soviet leaders, 150 copies of the text of the Constitution of the USSR, and the appeals to the participants of the UPA were hanged out (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 51. S. 52). In his account of the political-mass work in the region, Secretary of Drohobych RPC S. Oleksenko underlined that «the slogans with appeals to struggle against the bourgeois-nationalists should be in each establishment and in every corner» (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 51. S. 4). The villages and towns of Drohobych region «were decorated» with flags, posters, slogans, and portraits of the leaders on the eve of the Soviet holidays which was obligatory attributes of the Soviet way of life. A number of ideological and political actions was developed for their preparation. In particular, in every village and town, enterprise, establishment, and educational institutions in the region propaganda teams organized reports and conversations about «the historical importance of May, 1st», «the espionage essence of enemies of the Ukrainian people», and the like (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 80). During the celebration of May Day in 1945 in towns and villages of Drohobych region 709 solemn meetings and 707 rallies were held, accompanied by demonstrations and wound up by mass celebrations (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 47). In a similar way the celebration of the 28th anniversary of the «Great October socialist revolution» was spent. On November 7th, 1945, in Drohobych a parade of the Red Army troops took place in which 3500 military men participated. And in Sambir the OUN underground prepared «a celebratory greeting»: in the night on the eve of November 7th the leaflets with the anti-Soviet content were glued around (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 83–84.).

The directions of the organization of propaganda-ideological work amidst the region's population were developed by the highest party-Soviet administration of the republic and served for an index for party functionaries of all levels. On September 27th, 1944, the Central Committee of the CP(B) adopted Decree «On the Drawbacks of Political Work Among the Population of the Western Regions of the Ukr.SSR». The Drohobych regional party active was informed in October 1944, that this document underlined the strengthening of the use of «oral propaganda», by which the theatre, cinema, and radio should become important ideological tools (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 1. C. 51. S. 25). Due to the recent war, the majority of cul-

tural-educational institutions were destroyed. In the beginning of October, 1944, in the region 5 cinemas were restored, but they were filled with spectators only for 35%. Bad attendance (in particular, of local residents), to the opinion of the regional secretary for propaganda, was connected with the high prices for tickets, – from 4 to 7 rubles (karbovantsi). The region's administration even addressed to the department of propaganda and agitation at the Central Committee of the C(B) and Department of cinematography of the Ukr.SSR with a request to halve the price (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 1. C. 56. S. 13–14). However, it seems more plausible that the little interest of the local spectator to the cinema was caused by the poor quality of its films, at that time – still black-and-white and narrow-screen. Also, one should not bypass the fact that in countryside the demonstration of ideological films was counteracted by the Ukrainian underground (Heneha, 2011: 121). In 1945, three drama theatres, 500 clubs, recreation centers, houses-reading rooms, and red corners functioned in Drohobych region. During the first year of work of Ivan Franko musical theatre in Drohobych it was visited by 70 thousand spectators (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 240. S. 38). In its repertoire only popular plays of the classical Ukrainian writers were presented: «Zaporozhian Cossack beyond the Danube», «Orderly Shelmenko», «Marriage Engagement in Honcharivka», and other, but no plays on the Soviet subjects, wherefore it became criticized by the regional party administration. The repertoire of the other cultural-art establishments in the region was regulated as well (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 27). Radio also belongs to the means of political influence on the «masses», therefore to its broadcasts should listen as much population as possible. Right after the retreat of the German armies from Drohobych region, it was mostly the party-Soviet administration VIPs who used radio communication to be well informed about military-political events. In due course, radio receiving stations were established in all towns, districts, and in the countryside. By the beginning of 1945 they should have established over a thousand of RRS in the region. The broadcast subjects were developed by the regional radio committee and was discussed by the district structures (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 43).

The adults' illiteracy and insufficient literacy hindered the distribution of the new ideology. Revealing and taking for an account of such people was a priority task for educational bodies. In March, 1945, in Drohobych 112 illiterate and 79 insufficiently literate persons were registered, the majority of which were involved into Liknep educational program. (SALR. F. P-5002. D. 1. C. 51. S. 12). In 1945 in Drohobych region people were taught reading and writing in over more than 10 schools. They were organized at educational institutions and enterprises (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 24). Evening schools for working and country youth opened too (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 92. S. 2). As to the ideological work, the local state security agencies did a constant job against the national movement. In the report on the activity of schools in Drohobych region in 1944/45 educational year, it was underlined that «In great many schools the work on educating the pupils in the Soviet patriotism, materialistic outlook, hatred of German fascism and its supporters as the enemies of the Ukrainian people, of traitors of Motherland, and of Ukrainian-German nationalists was not enough performed» (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 83. S. 24). Only having overcome the organized opposition of the local population, the party-Soviet bodies could have seized the situation in the region and implemented a universal functioning of the Soviet system of school and higher education. In Drohobych teachers' institute Department of Marxism-Leninism had a priority value. Imposing of communist consciousness, selfless love and fidelity to the socialist Motherland «was its primary goal» (SALR. F. The River 2018. D. 7. C. 7. S. 6). From March,

1945, when the training process in the teachers' institute began, a circle of studying of Stalin's book «On the Great Patriotic War» functioned (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 213. S. 28). In the propaganda work the power shamelessly turned to falsifications. All proofs of the heroic past of Ukrainian people had to be liquidated. Decree of Military Council of the 4th Ukrainian front on September 12th, 1944, recommended that on all tombs with «crosses with tridents» and inscriptions «To the fighters for Ukraine's liberty» obelisks should be established, with the Soviet symbols: a red star with a sickle and a hammer, and with an inscription in honour of Red army soldiers. Speeches of representatives of the local population before the obelisks should be in the Ukrainian language and should publicly condemn the OUN members as spies and enemies of the Ukrainian people and Red army» (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 2. C. 51. S. 13–14).

The election in the Supreme Rada of the USSR in February, 1946, ought to become a powerful propaganda trump and a demonstration before the population of the democratic character of the Soviet political system. Actually, in order to hold the election without a choice, in the conditions of military-political opposition to the local authorities, an execution of considerable efforts was necessary. In Drohobych region the campaign for their preparation begun yet in the autumn of 1945. For it the whole arsenal of the aforementioned ideological-political means was used. In the end of 1945, in the circles of studying of the Constitution of the USSR and «Statement on the Election», according to official figures, 261 640 persons were involved (while a total number of voters in the region, according to some sources, was 399 305) and 721 propaganda groups were formed (SALR. F. P-5001. D. 6. C. 89. S. 111).

The conclusions. For restoring of a totalitarian regime in the western regions of Ukraine, overcoming of the national-liberation movement, and destroying of the Ukrainian national idea and traditions, the Soviet system applied all possible factors. The great attention was taken away to propagandistsko-ideological methods. A branched system of ideological-propaganda influence in all strata and groups of the population. Mass media, evident propaganda, education, culture, and attributes of the Soviet way of life were tools of the Soviet propagation. Considering a small efficiency of ideological influences on the people of Drohobych region, forceful methods became dominating in overcoming of the opposition to the Soviet regime.

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