

SUBJECT: Situation in LVIV and in the Ukraine in general

SOURCE: Ukrainian, female, aged about 70, till 1961 lived in LVIV, in autumn 1961 came to Manchester, England where she joined her daughter for good. Clerk, in a clinic in LVIV.

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1. LVIV is nowadays much more Ukrainian than it was before WW II in spite of the numerous influx of Russians since 1945. The latter are called by Ukrainians "rusски", "moskali", "katsapy". Nobody, not even Russians themselves, use the word "rosiyany". In LVIV there is also a great number of Ukrainians from Eastern Ukraine. A small group of Poles seems to be quite coherent and some of them, in particular elderly ones, still dream of "Polish Lvov". They are considered even by their compatriots as "manias".

The Russian element is regarded by local Ukrainians, in particular by intelligentsia, as inferior, "less cultured", "clumsy", foreigners.

The new Ukrainian element in LVIV consists mostly of young people coming from the countryside. Some of them, for sheer opportunistic reasons, try to "emulate" Russians by using a mixture of Ukrainian and Russian.

2. LVIV is the most attractive city of Ukraine from the point of view of fashion, "society-life", and "Westernization". "Commission-shops" are full of Western articles, in particular of American ones, and elegant ladies wear "only" "Western cloths". This is a sign of "bon ton". People from all over the Soviet Union come to LVIV to procure "Western materials" and get a look at the "most modern" in fashions.

LVIV-artisans have a very good reputation in the other parts of Ukraine and of the Soviet Union and consequently earn much money. They get orders from all over the Soviet Union.

3. University. 1958-59 there was an official order at the University telling all lecturers with knowledge of Ukrainian, to read their lessons in that language. Those who lacked proper command of Ukrainian were obliged to state the time-limit within which they were going to learn it. Some lecturers of non-Ukrainian nationality, in particular some Russian "docents", were very much displeased with that order and made protests. The same did non-Ukrainian students who claimed they did not understand Ukrainian.

Some Ukrainian lecturer read in Ukrainian all the time: before and after above mentioned order. On the other hand there were such who even now prefer to read in Russian though they know Ukrainian. They do it only for sake of "double-reassurance" being afraid that the situation in the future might change again completely in disfavour of Ukrainians.

4. Terror in general decreased and there could be no comparison with Stalin's times in this respect. Also mass-deportations to Siberia stopped. The population on the whole, and the youth in particular, ceased to be afraid of the regime. They demonstrate it very often by criticizing openly its defects and shortcomings. All expect some great changes in the future which should come through further evolutionary developments inside the Soviet Union. Nobody, however, is able to specify them.

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Khrushchev has reputation of an adventurer. Nobody believes any longer his promises. Russians regret often ZHUKOV'S removal on whom they seem to have put great hopes.

General situation improved. There is sufficient amount of goods but distribution and transportation fail much too often. That results in periodic shortages in supply of shops. When finally a product appears in sufficient amount it is practically "snatched away" as people use to put always something in store.

5. Diefenbaker. The latter's attack on Russian colonialism in Ukraine was very much welcomed by the population, even by the non-Ukrainians. Everybody praised the Canadian Premier and Canada. On this occasion there was also very much talk about emancipation of Asia and Africa. Most people consider present developments on these continents as forerunner of the future decolonization of the USSR.

6. The Source did not travel outside of LVIV ^{region} but to her knowledge there was no restriction in travelling all over the Soviet Union.

7. People in LVIV know about MATVIYEIKO and his "revelations". They call him a "canaille". The Source did not know anything about KUK.

8. People in Ukraine suffer very much in ^a moral sense because of disunity among Ukrainians abroad. In particular about ^{the} splits within the Organization. In general they are rather well informed about developments abroad.

9. Most people having their own radio-sets listen to foreign broadcasts. They prefer the BBC to the "VOA", because the BBC "gives more news and less propaganda". The news heard "clandestinely" is very fast spread among friends and in consequence the population is quite well informed about international politics.

10. Churches in LVIV are usually full up on Sundays. Also youth attends them. The priests seem to be quite well off earning a lot of money by performing religious rituals (baptisms, weddings etc).

Officially there are only orthodox churches. But they ^{are} in practice divided into "Ukrainian" and "Russian ones". The former are mostly attended by Ukrainians and mass is read in Ukrainian. The Russian ones ~~are~~ in former Franzishkanska - and St. Nicolas churches.

In St. George Sobor (Cathedral) the mass is read in Ukrainian. Greek-catholic mass is read only "secretly" in private homes.

Personalities

1. ZARYTSKYI, Kateryna (Katrusia) is in prison and her sentence in being "permanently" extended. The people say that she belongs to those Ukrainian nationalists who will be never released. She is a "hard core" case.

2. SHUKHEVYTCH, Natalia - wife of late General CHUPRYNKA - lives in LVIV, Her daughter is in a liceum in DNIPROPETROVSK where she is brought up as "a Russian girl". Natalia had got her daughter for some time to LVIV but then she was taken back to the liceum in DNIPROPETROVSK.

3. SHUKHEVYTCH, Yurko - son of late Genetal CHUPRYNKA - is in prison again. At one time he visited Mrs CHAPELSKA, fnu in LVIV when he was on search for his sister all over the Soviet Union. Finally he did find his sister in DNIPROPETROVSK.

YURKO is very patriotic and some people say he threatened to revenge his father's death.

4. KACHIMAR, fnu, female, ~~single~~, took care of CHUPRYNKA'S old ^{paralyzed} father, on order of "militia" and lived at the same building in LVIV. After his death she was arrested and deported to a concentration camp in VORKUTA "because she knew too much". In VORKUTA she got married and then returned to LVIV. She complained about terrible conditions in VORKUTA.

5. RUDNYTSKYI, Mykhailo of LVIV, has a very bad reputation among population. He is regarded to be a scoundrel ("podlets").

6. KEYPIAKEVYTCH, Iwan, historian, of LVIV - is generally respected. Some relatives of his are still in Siberia and K. helps them. His both sons are lecturers at LVIV University.

7. BARVINSKYI, Olexander, of LVIV, returned after Stalin's death from Siberia. He told his friends that when arrested he was fed with some tablets ~~whi~~ made him talk "all they wanted - what he knew and did not know!"

8. STEFANYK, Semen of LVIV, is regarded to be just a puppet without any real influence or power in the CP of Ukraine.

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