

SECRET

SUBJECT: CHAPELSKA, Olena of 11 South Collington Ave., Baltimore, Md

DATE : 11 June 1963

1. Subject - aged 83, Ukrainian, widow of a high Railroad official, arrived on 4 April 1963 to the States from LVOV, West Ukraine. She joined for good her son CHAPELSKY, Bohdan at above stated address in Baltimore, Md. In spite of her age Subject is still quite energetic, gay, intelligent, and has a good memory, as for her <sup>ag</sup> After the war she lived all the time in LVOV. Her itinerary: Lvov-Ternopil-Kiev-Moscow - by train, Moscow-Amsterdam-New York - by plane. From New York she went by train directly to her son in Baltimore. Subject had to wait 3 years until her permit to immigrate to the States was granted by the Soviet authorities.

Subject received NR, rubel 16.- monthly pension. For her room 19 sq. metres she paid Rubel 2.70 monthly rent, sharing it with another lady. Subject lived mainly on her parcels from the States and earned additionally by sewing dresses.

Subject was interviewed <sup>by George</sup> in Baltimore on 15 and 24 May 1963. Another interview will be made in the near future.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

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B. 1. Explosion in Horodecka street in Lvov in 1962.

Subject heard people talk that in 1962 there was a very strong explosion in HORODECKA STREET in LVOV. As a result all sewers from old Ferdinand's military barracks up to St Elisabeth Church were blown up. The explosion resulted from gasoline poured into the sewers and obviously it was a sabotage. For six months or so no trams ran in Horodecka street. Subject was unable to say anything about the "background" and details of the explosion. Also she didn't know about any arrests in connection with the sabotage.

2. Cuban and African students in LVOV.

There are Cuban students in LVOV but not too many. They study usually medicine and engineering. Many more <sup>there are</sup> African students. Very often they have their servants. Their scholarship grants amount up to NRubel 70-90.- whereas Soviet students receive about NR 50.-/ In general African students are not being liked by the local population.

3. Youth.

The contemporary youth is very much materialistically minded. There is a general drive to study and make a good career. In Lvov there are many students from other Republics of the Soviet Union.

4. Lecturing at the Lvov University.

"Officially" all subjects with exception of Russian should be read in Ukrainian. Many lecturers, however, continue to lecture in Russian. The usual explanation for that is that Russian terminology is generally known to all students, also non-Ukrainians.

5. Development of Lvov.

The city has been rebuilt completely and widely expanded. In particular, many new buildings have been erected in the sections around following streets: Stryiska, former Lystopada, ~~and former~~ and former Potockoho. The suburbs themselves have been deeply developed in direction of STRYI and STANISLAU (now IVANO FRANKIVSKYI). The street behind the City-Theater in direction to PIDZAMCHE has been transformed into modern Boulevard 50 m wide.

6. General situation.

Although after Stalin's death life remarkably improved the majority of population is still suffering now from misery and various shortcomings. Wages are very low and it is rather difficult to get the ends meet. In recent years there was a very great shortage of jobs. The only place where it is easy to get a job is kolhosp and "construction sites" in the Far East. As an example Subject mentioned a family in LVOV the head of which a higher official of the City-Council earned NRubel 90.- per month and his wife was looking for job for a long time without success. They had two children and it was their luck that one child received Rubel 50.- scholarship and the other began recently to work. Otherwise, they would be rather badly off. (The name of the family is OKPYSHA, B. former -during the war - director of "Narodna Tozhivla" .)

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Prices: 1 kg meat - Rubel 2.- (shortly before Subject's departure there was sufficient ~~market~~ supply of meat on the market; very often, however, there were weeks without meat.); bread - white or black - Rubel 0.16, 0.18 or 0.32, respectively. Rolls - 4 or 5 kopeck each. 10 eggs - R 1.20.

The best shoes are Czeck and Hungarian, Rubel 18.- 22.-. 1 pair of shoes made on order - R 25.- and up.

People are very dissatisfied and want changes. They hope for some internal development and in general are afraid of war. During the Cuban crisis last October some people were quite afraid of eventual war but Subject noticed herself no specific preparations or restriction because of international tension at that time.

#### 7. Churches in Lviv.

There are 3 Ukrainian orthodox churches in Lvov : St Nicolas, Preobrazhenska and Uspenska. At the latter the head of parish is Father SEMCHYSHYN, fmu (Mitrat). The St. George's Church is in a very bad shape housing in attached apartments mostly strange elements who came from other parts of the Soviet Union. Not a single priest is living there.

There are 2 Roman-catholic churches in Lvov: the Cathedral and St. Magdalena. There are about 15-20,000 Poles in Lvov (some people state their number 18,000).

Father VASYLIV, fmu who previously was at Uspenska Church, is now orthodox and lives in a village "as civilian".

Father KLADOCHNY works in a hospital "as civilian".

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6. Subject knew quite a few people in Lvov. Following are data on some of them :

1. SHUKHEVICH, Natalka - wife of late Gen. CHUPRYNKA is officially registered in MYKOLAIV but actually lives in LVOV changing quarters at her friends and acquaintances. The KGB certainly knows about it but does not interfere.

Her daughter - Natalka also - is employed now as a bookkeeper with a kolhosp near KIEV. She was taken as a child from her mother and placed in a kindergarten in KIEV, and then she went there to desiatylitka. Natalka wanted her mother to join her <sup>in kolhosp</sup> near KIEV but Mrs Sh. decided to remain in Lvov.

Her son - YURKO SHUKHEVICH - after his release from prison 6 years ago, was shortly afterwards arrested again and sentenced to 10 years in Siberia. He has still 4 years before his eventual release. During his short stay in LVOV, YURKO visited the Subject. He looked fine, well dressed but seemed to be much older than he was. He is now about 30. Yurko was arrested and sentenced second time for an article that appeared at one time in a French magazine. The author of the article, a Frenchman who was together with Yurko in a Soviet prison and when released, mentioned in his article Yurko as the son of Gen. Chuprynka, the C-I-C of the UPA. Several days after the article appeared in Paris, Yurko was arrested by the KGB.

Mrs Sh. is jobless, she lives on parcels sent to her from abroad. She is very religious and spends several hours daily in church.

Mrs Sh. was informed by the KGB about the death of her husband but was not told when he was buried.

2. ZARYTSKA, Katrusia - 25 years deportation - sentence, should return in the near future from Siberia to LVOV. Her husband is already free but could not come to LVOV. Now, eventually they hope both to return to West Ukraine together. He was arrested anew in 1947 when on vacations in LVOV. Their son who was brought up by his grandma in LVOV, graduated from Lvov Politechnical Institute and became a very famous mathematician.

3. RUDNYTSKYI, M. - has a very bad reputation among local population because of his articles against the Metropolitan Sheptytskyi.

4. STEFANYK - helps his friends and acquaintances as much as he can.

5. ROZHANKOVSKYI, V. - lives with widow of HALAN in KIEV. They don't marry because she does not want to lose her pension after HALAN (Rubel 70.- p.m.) R's first wife died from a heart attack after she was castigated at a factory meeting in Lvov.

6. KOLESSA, M. - is Director of Musical Institute in LVOV, one of ~~his~~ professors of the Institute is KOSS-ANATOLSKYI.

7. Prof BARVINSKYI who after his return from Siberia lectured at the Musical Institute, is now retired and receives R 70.- pension. At one time, immediately after his release from Siberia he was supported by LUDKEVICH.

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Bar. was considered as a prospective candidate for Musical Award but instead (probably because of his past) ~~it~~ was granted to MAIBORODA, in spite of KOSS-ANATOLSKYI'S intervention in KIEV.

8. PANKIV - former director of museum , is now chairman of Fishers Society.

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9. Mother of OKHRYMOVYCH returned a few years ago from Siberia after having spent there 10 years. She lives now in MIKOLAIV near LVOV together with the rest of her family. One of her daughter is employed with local hospital, the other left recently M<sub>i</sub>kolaiv because she could not get a job. One son of Mrs OKHRYMOVYCH lives in MIKOLAIV ,the other one is still in Siberia. The Subject did not know about the fate of OKHRYMOVYCH and only accidentally she was told by Mrs OKHRYMOVYCH that her son died same way as sonsof Mrs FEDUSEVICH ( the latter's sons died in the UPA ).

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