

Subject: YANCHYSHYN Anna of 26 Drahomanova wul, Lvov, UkrSSR;
since Dec 1965 at 906 N.Oakley Blvd, Chicago, Ill.

Date : 11 Apr 1966

1. On 3 Dec 1965 Subject left Vnukovo Airport in Moscow for Chicago, Ill. via Amsterdam and New York, N.Y. to join for good her son Roman YANCHYSHYN of 906 N.Oakley Blvd, Chicago, Ill. Subject is Ukrainian, aged 65, widow, her husband died in 1950; during and after WW II Subject lived in Lvov, under German occupation they owned a small grocery shop and had an apartment in Pelchynska wul. After arrival of Soviet Army in 1944 their shop was expropriated and in 1945 they had to give up their apartment. Shortly afterwards they moved to Drahomanova wul.26 where Subject lived until her departure for the States. After the expropriation Subject's husband worked as janitor with Politechnics Library in Lvov. Subject herself had no job, she lived on parcels from her relatives in the West and by providing lodging and boarding for students from the countryside. In 1961 Subject made first application for emigration but was rejected. In 1965 it took her 8 months to get her permit to join her son in the States, in her opinion owing only to the fact that she gave up her nice apartment to a friend of a pensioned KGB officer who lived in the same building. BORODAVKA, fnu, the pensioned KGB officer, Ukrainian, aged over 60, from Khmelnytska obl, in Lvov since 1945, married, (his wife working with Khlibotrest -Bread Trest- in Lviv), 3 children, introduced Subject to a friend of his, also a KGB officer at Hlyboka wul. 1. who helped her with emigration. Subject did not remember this officer's name, only that he was a Ukrainian too, and was quite frightened.

Subject finished " a few grades" of high school, of average intelligence, with somewhat weak memory and limited knowledgeability.

She is a very religious person and her main interest has been in ^{local} church affairs.

From Lvov to Moscow Subject flew; one way fare R 22.-. In Moscow she stayed in hotel "Turist" on the outskirts of the city, while all the travel formalities she was handling through Travel Office at Hotel Metropol. At the hotel Turist she paid R. 2.60 per night. Because of shortage of economy class seats on the plane on 3 Dec 1966 Subject took first class and paid R. 415.- to New York, N.Y.

Subject was neither arrested nor deported.

Custom control was superficial in both, Moscow and New York, N.Y.

2. Arrests of students and others in the Ukraine. Early August 1965 there were arrests of Ukrainian students at Lvov Politechnics. According to students living at Subject's house about 10 students of Ukrainian nationality were imprisoned, interrogated, most of them afterwards released but some retained in prison or deported somewhere. The main source of this information was KVASNIY ^{of Stryi,} Luba, Ukrainian, aged 22, student of geodesy at Lvov Politechnics. All or at least most of the arrested were Ukrainians from Eastern oblasts. There was much commenting on the fact that "these were not West Ukrainians but genuine Soviets and could do such things..." "Such things" consisted in their demand to introduce more Ukrainian in lecturing at the Politechnics and in some "actions" directed at this goal. Subject did not know what those actions precisely were, she only reiterated her original statement that they wanted more subjects read in Ukrainian instead of in Russian.

Subject was also told by KVASNIY and other students that similar arrests ~~had~~ had taken place in other cities.

At about same time there were arrested three students in a village near KOLOMYYA, West Ukraine. Those arrests were connected with the

unveiling of a Shevchenko monument in the village during and after which some comments were made in a group of "trusted people" to the effect of increased Russification and general critique of Soviet policy in the Ukraine. These comments were clandestinely taperecorded and in consequence three people were arrested and sentenced.

Despite the arrests Subject is quite optimistic as to the future of Ukrainian potential in the Soviet Union. In recent years national consciousness of Ukrainians, particularly among young people, has definitely increased despite Russification, resettlements to other republics, and a strengthened influx of Russian element into the Ukraine. In her view over 50 % of language spoken in the streets of Lvov is Ukrainian. It is worse in Kiev and Kharkov but Subject had no exact knowledge of the situation there. The fact, however, of the latest arrests is in itself considered to be a significant indicator of an increase of Ukrainian patriotic feelings among students and other young people.

Subject lived only a few buildings from the Museum of Ukrainian Ethnography in which SVENTSITSKA Vira was employed. They knew each other but Subject did not tell her about her emigration to the States. As far as Subject was aware of, SVENTSITSKA had not been arrested and Subject saw her and spoke to her shortly before her departure for Moscow and Chicago, Ill. Subject did not know whether anybody else was arrested from the personnel of the Museum.

3. Subject belonged to some kind of ^{catholic} church "underground" in Lvov. She participated in Mass readings in private homes, re-writing of prayers and other religious papers, collecting of money for church and individual priests.

Prior to Card. Slipyi's release from the camp she was involved in collecting money and goods for the Cardinal.

As a rule they also hand-printed Easter and Christmass cards and special cards for specific occasions. Thus, shortly after Card. Slipyi's release

they disseminated postcards with pictures of the Cardinal and the Pope John XXIII with an inscription on : " Joseph, it's time for you to get out of slavery".

The "underground" was led by Redemptorists who refused to switch over to Orthodoxy and continued to practice their ritus clandestinely. Most of them were working in all kind of jobs, usually as male nurses, gardeners, store keepers aso. There was a close contact between this group and Polish Roman Catholic priests at the Cathedral.

Subject knew most of the priests and monks involved and she mentioned the following:

a/ Rev. REPETYLO, fnu, Ukrainian, over 50, has been not arrested or deported, lately employed as store -watcher somewhere in Klepar^{ov}, Lvov; prior to that worked as male nurse at the ~~XXXX~~ ^{Fast} Aid Station , and as ~~xx~~ a night -guard of a textile store. Redemptorist.

b/ Rev. STERNIUK, fnu, Ukrainian, Redemptoris, 55-60, was deported to Siberia, returned in 1959/60, Redemptorist, now employed as Feldsher at Fast Aid Station of Lvov (Ambulance Service).

c/ Rev. LYBIAK, fnu, Ukrainian, Redemptorist, 60, at ~~XXXXXX~~ ^{one time} storeman at Brick Factory in Lvov, in recent years was imprisoned once or twice for practicing confessions, lately worked as a gardener.

d/ Rev. MAIK, fnu, 50, Ukrainian, Redemptorist, employed as a bookkeeper summoned several times to Moscow on ^{alleged} charges against him as ~~xxx~~ bookkeeper but in fact persecuted because of his clandestine practice as priest.

e/ Rev. VAKIMOVICH, nu, 40, of Kryvytoli, near Lvov.

Other priests known to Subject:

aa/ Rev. Vasylii, lnu, ^{formerly} at Voloska Church in Lvov, over 60, lives near Lvov in a village, was deported to Siberia.

bb/ Rev. KOZITSKY at Preobrazhenska Church in Lvov, 70, "converted" to Orthodoxy but nevertheless deported to Siberia for 10 years because of a History of Ukraine found by the KGB at his house. Now ~~in~~ Lvov again, read mass at Preobrazhenska.

cc/Rev. MONTSIBOVYCH, fnu of Stare Selo, near Lvov. 1963 or 1964 the KGB took from him all church books but he refused to give away Holy Sacraments. His wife works in kolhosp, have two sons and a daughter who is oil engineer. Rev. Montsibovych spent 10 years in Siberia for having refused to sign "conversion to orthodoxy".

The relationship between Subject's group and Polish priests at Cathedral of Lvov, she described as that of mutual assistance. The Cathedral could not survive financially and otherwise without the help of Ukrainian Catholics. On their part Polish priests were quite helpful to Ukrainian Catholics and often performed religious rituals for Ukrainians in cases where Ukrainian Catholic priests were prevented from. Subject spoke very highly about the late Rev. JASTRZEMBSKI, fnu, Polish priest who died at Christmas 1965. Now there was a Father Rafal, fnu who was also friendly with Ukrainian Catholics. He is from West Ukraine, aged over 50, spent several years in Siberia. Another Polish priest at the Cathedral, over 60, Subject could not name.

4. Early spring 1965 the authorities converted the Maria Magdalena Roman Catholic Church ^{of Lvov} into a Club. The picture of St. Teresa was transferred to the Cathedral and the rest of interior decorations burned down in Lewandowka. The whole job was performed by students of Polytechnical Institute. Some students pretended to be sick at that time and had to submit medical certificates to Institute authorities.

5. Film Tini Zabutykh Predkiv was shown in Lvov in summer 1965. It attracted crowds of spectators but after a week or so ~~it~~ was withdrawn. The authorities did not like the film.

6. About PAVLYCHKO, VILDE and other Lvov writers and poets Subject knew only from hear-say. Such names as DRACH, KOROTYCH, DZIUBA were meaningless to her but she knew that there were very interesting young people both in Kiev and Lvov. She also knew that they were doing some politics.

STEFANYK, MAKSYMOWYCH, KIKH were "just Soviet servants". According to what she had heard from other people STEFANYK could do much more for Ukrainians if he would like to but he didn't. KIKH, wife of Rector MAKSYMOWYCH is just "a comic figure" not taken seriously by anyone.

From Vilna Ukraina of Lvov Subject knew the chief compositor of the printing shop who lived in the same building as Subject. His name was GORAL Wolodymyr, Ukrainian, of Lviv, 45-48, party member but an honest man, employed at printing shop in Spartak wul., married, 2 children, boy 16, girl 12.

7. From Lvov Politechnical Institute Subject knew the following people:

a/ KAZYMIRSKY, fnu, local Ukrainian, 45, divorced, non-party man, lectures on radio and electronics, an honest man and a good Ukrainian. Docent

b/ STETSIV, fnu, local Ukrainian, Docent, lived in Styiska wul., married, 2 children, his wife is lecture of chemistry. A good man.

8. From Lvov Medical Institute Subject knew :

a/ Dr KONOROVSKY, fnu, Ukrainian, aged 50, a good man, quite helpful to poor people. Docent.

b/ Prof. KARAVANOV, fnu, Russian, 60.

c/ Dr KILIMAN, fnu, surgeon, 55.

d/ Dr BARYLAK, fnu, local Ukrainian, 50, a good man, surgeon.

e/ Dr KOVTUN, fnu, nee SPIVAK, separated, lives with her mother in Horodecka wul., general practitioner, very helpful.

Other doctors known to Subject:

aa/ Dr MAKARUKH, fnu, now probably at Medical Institute too. Local Ukrainian, over 50, generally known in Lvov as a good surgeon.

bb/ Dr PERETIATKO, ~~xxx~~ Oleg of Teatynska wul, Lvov; local Ukrainian 26-28, married, one boy, his brother is investigating judge in Pekarska wul., Lvov. A good Ukrainian.

9. From Miskrada (Gorsoviet) of Lvov Subject knew TARANKO, fnu, engineer of geodesy, local Ukrainian, 48-50, an honest Ukrainian, lived in former Lystopada wul. where he had bought a small cottage, was not arrested nor deported, married, his wife is nee SEMCHYSHYN, daughter of Rev. Semchyshyn; have two small boys, the elder goes to 2nd grade. His father, owner of an antiquarian shop in Lvov, died in Siberia, his mother lived in Lvov, Lindoho wul.9. TARANKO'S father was deported to Siberia for having sold a forbidden book to an agent provocateur.

10. From KGB Subject knew only BURODAVKA mentioned before (in para 1) and from militia, or rather OVIR a SHVETS, fnu, Ukrainian from Eastern oblast and KRUKOVA, fnu,⁴⁵ Russian, secretary at OVIR, Lvov, her husband is with City Militia, too. She stems from DNEPROPETROVSK, both speak Ukrainian to Ukrainians and are on very friendly terms with local people. In Lvov militia there are many local Ukrainians but mainly those resettled from Lemko area in 1947. Subject could not name any. Oblast militia Hqs is in Smolki Square; that of city in wul. Druzhby (f.L. Sapie

11. From Lampochnyi Zavod of Lvov (Factory of electric bulbs and other electric equipment), in Turgeneva wul., Subject knew KOMYNETS Myron, engineer, 35, Ukrainian, lived in Lvov, Fedkowycha wul.20, married, 2 children, boy 16, girl 14?; deported to Siberia, returned to Lvov in 1957 or 1958, a good man.

The nearby workers' settlement will be soon dismantled and the Zavod further expanded. Now it has about 4,000 workers and it is going to be enlarged ^{UP} to 6,000 or so.

West off Stryisky Park in Lvov, behind Kadetsky Building there is a military factory but this is all she could say about it. Just as she knew that there is Glass Factory in Khmelnytskoho (former Zhovkivska) wul., Concrete Factory in Stryiska wul., and Chocolate Factory in Kirova wul., ^{part of} which (Chocolate F.) had been recently liquidated.

At Factory of knited fabric in Lychakivska wul. there was in 1963 discovered a huge fraud; the third shift was working "on the side" and all produce was privately delivered to Moscow and there sold. There were arrests among management but Subject didnot know the details.

12. North off Lvov in ZUBRYTSKY FOREST , between Lvov nad Sokolniki there is some sort of Zapretna Zona . A military unit is stationed there and no civilians are allowed.

13. Prior to Subject's departure there were rumors that either BREZHNEV or KOSYGIN would soon have to give more power to the other. KOSYGIN enjoyed greater popularity and was expected to stay. In comparison with Krushchev of 1964 the new leadership was much more popular. Last months before Khrushchev's removal the situation was really bad; there was no white bread, long queues for black bread, ~~for~~ milk, and meat. Actually ,there was no meat and butter or very rarely. After Khrushchev's removal some people talked that maybe he had deliberately led to such misery in order to get arguments for some sweeping changes of the system in the future. Some talked about Khrushchev planning " a revolution" because he could not get what he wanted by peaceful means. Anyway, a few days after Khrushchev's demotion the situation changed completely. All of a sudden appeared white bread and rolls, milk, meat and other consumer goods. It was obvious to everybody that for one reason or another Khrushchev kept them from the populace, and tried instead to feed people with empty promises.

At the present the material , economic situation^{has} remarkably improved. Yet, the new leadership did not enjoy same popularity as , for instance, Malenkov. The latter is talked until today as the man who had given many concessions to the people, primarily in economic aspect. Similarly , in political aspect is mentioned BERIA who wanted to rebuild the whole Soviet system and give freedom to Ukrainians, Georgians, and other non-Russians. According to Subject BERIA needed only 3 more days to implement his plans but was prevented by Russians. Many Russians in Lvov were already planning to leave Ukraine and resettle to Russian Republic because everything ~~was~~ to be put in Ukrainian hands and all party and administrative organs were told to prepare for that and follow Kremlin's orders without hesitation.

Despite some material improvement the people are still dissatisfied and want further changes. At one time, in 1950's, some people hoped that the Soviet system would change from itself but now few believe in that. Most people wait for war as the only factor that could improve people's lot by liquidating Soviet system. The population is not afraid of war no matter whether it would be with the West or China. People are aware of many missile bases also and eventual ruin resulting from nuclear war but they say "it's better to suffer once and then live well than to suffer all the time without end". However terrible the future war ~~should~~ should be some people would always survive it.

At one time there were great hopes that the United States will sooner or later finish off the Soviet system. Recently those hopes were fading because people were talking about eventual common fight of Soviets and Americans against China. There is, however, another factor that is being taken now into account, in this respect; this is West Germany as the new European power that could induce America to make no deals with Russians. Although no one in the Ukraine likes Germans, more and more people talked about them as those who sooner or later will fight together with Americans against Soviets.

14. People are now much more outspoken in their criticism of present shortcomings than before but recently there was more awareness ^{of} ~~the~~ the KGB ~~was~~ watching everything. Particularly depressing were arrests of intelligentsia in autumn 1965. People suddenly realized that this was not so good as many already thought of. The main thing was that during Khrushchev there also was a relaxation on the part of officials who became much less vigilant and hard than before. As an example Subject mentioned a uchastkovyi militiaman at PUSTOMYTY near Lvov who even quite often took ~~sides~~ sides with the people. Thus 3 years ago or so when the secretary of Silrada a MELNYK Zakhariy started to denounce people who were stealing in kolhosp some corn, the uchastkovyi (ln and fnu) ~~asked~~ instead of persecuting them asked MELNYK "for what money he had built his cottage?", and dropped the case.

Now , there was much apprehension among people that officialdom will become again more vigilant and will intensify their oppression.

15. Anatol KOS-ANATOLSKYI is generally considered to be good man and good Ukrainian.

16. KRYSA, the young musician went to Moscow and married there a Russian or Jewish girl. His mother suffered very much from that because she wanted him to marry a Ukrainian.

17. MAKAR, the defector from the West, is regarded as "just another fool duped by the Russians".

18. As far as Subject was told by doctors she knew, there were no "political patients" at Kulparkiv, Lvov. Most patients were not local but from Eastern oblasts. The majority of them invalids of WW II.

19. Subject mentioned BLAVATSKA Lesia of Lvov as the one urgently needing some help from abroad. She is 40, former student , sickly Ukrainian, sentenced to 10 years for wearing wreath during Metropolitan Sheptytskyi's funeral. Returned from Siberia in 1958, now employed as pianist at one of ~~xxxxx~~ movies in Lvov. Has ~~an OdzraghtelidThaughliss~~ in Horodecka wul. but the aid could be sent through her aunt:

MALANIUK Olga, wul. Sahaidachnoho 7/5, Lvov 14.

Lesia's mother was also deported, for supplying paper for UPA people. ~~xxxxx~~ ~~xx~~ She was victim of a KGB provocation. Lesia's father , a former judge, died in Lemko area in 1940's. Lesia's mother died recently.