

Research Report No. 46

Occasional Research Reports

**A STUDY OF**  
***A HISTORY OF CITIES AND VILLAGES***  
***OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR***

by

**ADRIAN KARMAZYN**

Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press  
University of Alberta  
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*For Sonia,*

*Whose ancestors came from  
Chortkiv and Sorotske*



# Acknowledgements

The research for this project was conducted while I served as an intern at the U.S. Department of State (October 1987 - January 1988). Paul A. Goble, Special Assistant for Soviet Nationality Affairs (Office of Intelligence and Research), supervised the project, and I thank him for his encouragement and valuable advice. The project was funded by The Washington Group (TWG), an Association of Ukrainian-American Professionals under the auspices of its 1987 Alvin Kapusta Memorial Fellowship. I am grateful to TWG and to all the contributors to the fellowship fund. Additional thanks go to Orest Deychakiwsky of the Helsinki Commission (CSCE, U.S. Congress) for his helpful suggestions, to Alex Kaganovsky of the Voice of America for assistance with terminology, to George Sajewych, also of VOA, for editing my translation of the essay on Chernobyl, and to Karen Deychakiwsky for typing the original manuscript. Finally, I wish to thank Myroslav Yurkevich, Peter Matilainen and David Marples of CIUS for guiding the project through its publication phase.



# Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
PART 1: The <i>Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR</i> Project	3
PART 2: Contents and Format	9
PART 3: Case Studies	13
SECTION A: World War II Casualties	13
SECTION B: Party Membership per 1,000 Residents	19
SECTION C: Physicians per 10,000 Residents	23
SECTION D: Historic Churches	26
Conclusion	37
Postscript	39
Appendix:	
A.1 Translation of Essay on Chernobyl	41
A.2 Bibliography of Articles on <i>Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR</i> in <i>Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal</i>	58
A.3 List of Volumes in <i>Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR</i> in English Alphabetical Order	64

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# Introduction

The city of Chernobyl, the site of the world's worst nuclear power plant disaster, was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1193.<sup>1</sup> In the old section of Nykopol, a historical plaque marks the site of the Mykytyn Sich, where Bohdan Khmelnytsky was elected hetman by the Ukrainian Cossacks on 19 April 1648.<sup>2</sup> As of 1 January 1968, the city of Dnipropetrovsk (population at the time—837,000) had 5,903,973 square meters of housing; 534,000 square meters were added in 1966-7 alone.<sup>3</sup> In 1845, the Dnieper River overflowed its banks, flooding 538 buildings in Kiev's Podil district. Unsanitary conditions in the city led to an outbreak of cholera in 1847, which took 990 lives.<sup>4</sup> More than 278,000 people were killed in Ternopil oblast during the Second World War, and of these 256,040 were civilian deaths.<sup>5</sup> In the city of Drohobych, in Lviv province, St. Iurii's, a sixteenth-century wooden church, still stands.<sup>6</sup>

In 1960, in the town of Sosnytsia (Chernihiv oblast), the birthplace and home of world-renowned film director and writer Oleksander Dovzhenko was converted into a literary museum. A decade later the county of Sosnytsia, with a population of about 37,800, could boast of having 45 cinema theatres or movie places, 12 buildings of culture, 25 clubs, 28 libraries, and a local history museum.<sup>7</sup> In the late 1960s Dnipropetrovsk oblast, with a population of 3,273,000, had 179,000 Communist party members, that is, 55 per 1,000 residents; while Lviv oblast, population 2,380,700, had 80,000 party members, or only 34 per 1,000 residents.<sup>8</sup>

The source for all these facts and figures on Ukraine is the Soviet Ukrainian-language publication *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR* (A History of Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR). The above is only a minute sample of the detailed information available in this 26-volume set published between 1967 and 1974.

In this study I wish to provide a review of this remarkable, but virtually forgotten, series.<sup>9</sup> My review is divided into three parts. The first presents the history of the project—the "who, what, where, when, how and why?" of the effort to publish *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR* (IMSU), as documented on the pages of the Soviet Ukrainian historical journal *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal* (UIZh). The next part focuses on the substance and format of the descriptive essays in IMSU. The third part is divided into

four sections which are case studies demonstrating some ways in which this source can be used to study Ukraine.

### Notes

1. *IMSU: Kyivska oblast*, p. 708.
2. *IMSU: Dnipropetrovska oblast*, pp. 435-6.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 107.
4. *IMSU: Kyiv*, p. 103.
5. *IMSU: Ternopil'ska oblast*, p. 50.
6. *IMSU: Lviv'ska oblast*, pp. 63 and 284.
7. *IMSU: Chernihiv'ska oblast*, pp. 617, 630.
8. *IMSU: Dnipropetrovska oblast*, p. 57; *IMSU: Lviv'ska oblast*, p. 48.
9. The most substantial work published to date dealing with *IMSU* is a series of book reviews written by John A. Armstrong, which highlighted the general parameters of the material in this encyclopedic set and suggested some research possibilities. The reviews were published in the *American Historical Review*, v. 76, no. 5, December, 1971, pp. 1570-3; v. 77, no. 2, April, 1972, pp. 546-7; v. 78, no. 3, June, 1973, p. 716; and v. 81, no. 1, February, 1976, pp. 189-90.

# PART 1

## *The Istoriiia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR Project*

After fifteen years as *persona non grata* the former First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Petro Shelest, surfaced on the pages of the Soviet central press with criticism of Leonid Brezhnev and words of praise for Nikita Khrushchev and his policies.<sup>1</sup>

Most Western observers recognize Shelest as a supporter of the cultural assertiveness which was manifest in Ukrainian society throughout the 1960s, up through the crackdowns that coincided with his ouster in 1972. If Shelest is to be credited with overseeing a Ukrainian cultural renaissance in the 1960s, his successor, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, has the dubious distinction of presiding over a far-reaching purge of Ukrainian political, academic and cultural elites, a crackdown on dissent, and a displacement of the Ukrainization trends of the 1960s with a systematic program of Russification in publishing, education, cinema, etc.<sup>2</sup>

What will become apparent as we review *IMSU*, an encyclopedic local history series unique to the Ukrainian republic, is that it is another significant component of what perhaps can best be described as Petro Shelest's campaign of *glasnost* twenty years before Mikhail Gorbachev popularized the word.

In order to better understand the significance of *Istoriiia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR* within the context of the cultural renaissance that occurred in Ukraine in the 1960s, we need to comment on the monumental effort that went into writing, compiling, editing and publishing this massive and detailed 26-volume set. Although one might expect that such information would be difficult to obtain, the *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal (UIZh)* published more than 50 articles on the subject between 1963 and 1974 that provide a striking portrait of the process. A complete bibliography of these articles is provided in the Appendix (A.2) of the present study.

The project was officially initiated by a resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CC CPU) dated 29 May 1962 and titled "Concerning the Publication of the History of Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR."<sup>3</sup> It established a Main Editorial Board (*Holovna Redaktsiina Kolehiia*) to direct the project.<sup>4</sup> In time some 100,000 scholars, educators, writers, artists, eyewitnesses, and others were engaged in the project, ten thousand of whom served as primary authors.<sup>5</sup> *IMSU's* authors were directed to write "from a party-class position...[to show]...the common historical fate of the

Russian and Ukrainian people...[and]...their struggle against foreign occupiers and exploiters...[and to] uncover the great achievements of the Ukrainian people under the star of Soviet rule, which is the result of the incomparable victories of the socialist ruling order, [and] the wise rule of the Communist party and its Central Committee..."[etc.].<sup>6</sup>

The party was directly and extensively involved in the project at all levels. During the 12-year preparation and publication schedule for the 26-volume set, the CC CPU reviewed the progress of the project five times, while oblast, city, and raion party committees directed the project at the local level. The obkom (oblast committee) secretaries for ideological work headed the editorial boards of the volumes dedicated to their respective oblasts, and city committee secretaries and raion committee secretaries headed the editorial commissions of their home districts. The editorial board of each volume consisted of instructors at institutions of higher learning, scholars, "cultural workers," archivists and journalists. The administrative branches of the oblast and raion executive committees (oblvkykonkomy and raivykonkomy) provided authors with a vast array of facts and figures, later reviewing and correcting them as necessary.<sup>7</sup>

The republic-level ministries of education, higher and special secondary education, and culture were also involved in the project, as was the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR (UkSSR) in Matters of Publication, Polygraphics and Book Trade. The Central Statistical Administration, the Main Archives Administration of the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR, the Radio-Telegraph Agency of Ukraine (RATAU), the Union of Writers, the Union of Journalists, and the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture all took part in the process.<sup>8</sup>

### *Scholarly Administration*

In September, 1963, the Division of the History of Cities and Villages was established at the History Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (AN UkSSR) to ensure that a high standard of scholarship was maintained by the authors. Initially, the division employed five senior and three associate scholars. By 1968-9 the division's staff grew to nine senior and three associate scholars. Other faculty members of the academy's Social Science Section (Literature Institute, Economics Institute, etc.) were called upon for assistance.<sup>9</sup> In 1964, at the request of the project's Main Editorial Board, and by decision of the Presidium of the AN UkSSR, a special editorial section for *IMSU* was formed within the Main Editorial Office of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia.<sup>10</sup>

### *The Three Stages of the IMSU Project*

The production of *IMSU* took place in three phases: 1) organizational-preparatory (mid-1962—spring 1964); 2) the initial research and writing period (spring 1964-7); and 3) the review and publication period (1967-74). Some overlap occurred because the volumes were not released simultaneously.<sup>11</sup>

During the first stage, editorial boards for all the volumes, commissions for gathering information, and authors' collectives were selected at the appropriate territorial-administrative level. Archivists and librarians began compiling bibliographic and reference aids. In May, 1964, the CC CPU and the Main Editorial Board approved "The Methodological Guidelines for Authors' Collectives, Commissions, Editorial Boards, Reviewers, and Editors of *IMSU*." It spelled out the goals of the project and the responsibilities of the authors and editors, and described the hierarchy of the scholarly and publishing organs of the project.<sup>12</sup>

The actual research and completion of hand-written drafts for *IMSU* took place in the second stage of the project. The Main Editorial Board of the series worked closely with the editorial boards of the individual volumes and with the authors' collectives on questions of methodology. Plans were made to complete the volumes on the Kharkiv, Poltava, Lviv, Odessa, Transcarpathia, Kiev, and Vinnytsia oblasts. The volume "Kharkivska oblast" became the test model for the project. In 1966 some 200 sample review copies were sent to various scholars and educational institutions. About half the recipients responded with helpful criticism, and the volume was revised and then published in 1967. It served as the standard for writing and editing the remaining volumes.<sup>13</sup>

Phase three of the project was the editorial-publication stage. The editing and review of the hand-written essays on cities and villages began at the local level. First they were discussed at meetings of local residents, in open party meetings, and in party raion and city committees. This approach helped limit the number of errors and discrepancies at the lowest administrative levels. Individual essays were also reviewed at college and university history departments. Scholars and instructors were included in the authors' collectives and in the scholarly-editorial groups of the editorial boards of the individual volumes. Once approved by them, the essays were sent to the Division of History of Cities and Villages of the History Institute of the AN UkSSR for editing. The final scholarly-editorial review and editing-publishing phase of the project was completed by the editorial groups of the Main Editorial Office of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia.<sup>14</sup>

### *Sources*

A vast array of guides to sources was prepared to assist the authors of *IMSU*. Among the bibliographic guides compiled were: the *Bibliohrafichna kartoteka z istorii mist i sil URSS* (a.k.a. the *istoryko-kraieznavcha kartoteka*) housed at the State Historical Library of the UkSSR; and, also, the card file on notable figures from Ukraine's population centers and the annotated card file listing the scholarly literature on Ukraine's population centers, both located at the Division of the History of Cities and Villages of the History Institute of the AN UkSSR.<sup>15</sup>

*IMSU on the Pages of Other Periodicals*

The periodical most involved in directing and criticizing the *IMSU* project was the *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal (UIZh)*. However, *UIZh* did acknowledge the contribution of other publications. The following periodicals were cited as having published articles on *IMSU*: *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, *Narodna tvorchist ta etnografia*, *Movoznavstvo* and *Pamiatnyky Ukrainy*.<sup>16</sup>

*Republication in Russian*

Following a July 1974 resolution of the Presidium of the AN UkSSR, the volumes on Voroshylovhrad, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Crimea, Lviv, Odessa and Kharkiv oblasts and on the city of Kiev were published in a second, Russian-language edition.<sup>17</sup> The volumes on Transcarpathia, Zaporizhzhia, Sumy, Mykolaiv, Kherson and Chernihiv oblasts have also been re-released in a Russian-language version.<sup>18</sup>

*IMSU and the 1960s Thaw in Ukraine*

The scale, scope, nature and goals of the *IMSU* project as spelled out on the pages of *UIZh* suggest that *IMSU* was a highly significant component of the post-Stalin "thaw" in Ukraine in the 1960s. Interestingly, an article published in 1969 listed the series as a source to be used in a proposed 70-hour educational program for grades seven through ten titled "The History of My Native Region."<sup>19</sup> Such a major emphasis on local, i.e., Ukrainian history would undoubtedly displace at least some of the time devoted to Russian and all-Union history. Another article stressed the importance of Ukrainizing place names that have retained Russian, Polish, and other forms.<sup>20</sup> Such articles are highly representative of the issues raised by Ukrainian cultural, academic and political leaders in the 1960s as they attempted to reverse the damage created by decades, if not centuries, of Russificatory policies. And it is not surprising that no Russian-language versions of *IMSU* appeared, or were even officially planned, until after the ouster of Petro Shelest.

## Notes

1. Shelest's comments were published in an article by A. Aivazian, "Svezhego vetra v nashi parusa!" *Stroitelnaia gazeta*, 23 June 1988, pp. 2 and 4; and were analyzed by Bohdan Nahaylo, "Disgraced Ukrainian Party Leader Petro Shelest Reappears after Fifteen Years—A Slap in the Face for Shcherbitsky?" *Radio Liberty Research Bulletin* 293/88, 29 July 1988, pp. 1-8. Nahaylo's article also appeared (in slightly modified form) in the *Ukrainian Weekly* (Jersey City, N.J.), 3 July 1988, pp. 1 and 16, under the title, "National deviationist Petro Shelest reappears after 15 years as a non-person."
2. A number of valuable articles have been published on Shelest and Shcherbitsky. See Bohdan

Krawchenko, ed., *Ukraine After Shelest* (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1983); Borys Lewytzkyj, *Soviet Ukraine, 1953-80* (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1984); and Jaroslaw Pelenski, "Shelest and His Period in Soviet Ukraine (1963-1972): A Revival of Controlled Ukrainian Autonomism" in Peter J. Potichnyj, ed., *Ukraine in the Seventies* (Oakville, Ontario: Mosaic Press, 1974).

3. "Do zavershennia vydannia 26-tomnoi *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," *Ukrainskyi istorychyi zhurnal (UIZh)*, no. 12 (Dec.), 1974, p. 4, and O.A. Parasunko, Ia.P. Siman, and P.I. Zhevakhov, "Rozshyryty naukovo-dzherelnu bazu dlia zavershennia roboty po stvorenniu *Istorii mist i sil URSR*," *UIZh*, no. 3 (Mar.), 1965, p. 109. The resolution of the CC CPU dated 5 February 1964 decreed a partial structural change for each volume, reducing the total number of longer (more detailed and extensive) essays in the series to cover only the most significant population centers (raion centers, bigger cities, and cities of exceptional historical significance), i.e., some 2,200-2,500 of the republic's 34,572 population points. In addition "encyclopedic briefs" for population points with town or village soviets were planned. See "Uspishno zavershymo robotu nad *Istoriieiu mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," *UIZh*, no. 3 (May-June), 1964, p. 108, and H.K. Makarenko, "Napysannia korotkykh dovidok pro tsentry silskykh ta selyshchnykh rad Ukrainskoi RSR," no. 4 (April), 1965, p.114.
4. "Do zavershennia...," *UIZh*, no. 12 (Dec.), 1974, p. 4.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 4.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 5.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 5.
9. "Do zavershennia...," *UIZh*, no. 12 (Dec.), 1974, p. 5, and I.S. Slabieiev, "Naukovo-metodychne kerivnytstvo pidhotovkoiu *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," no. 11 (Nov.), 1972, p. 33. The division also employed two non-academic staff members. The December, 1974 article cited here lists 1966 as the year that the division was established. Since that date appears out of chronological order in the text of the article I have opted for Slabieiev's November, 1972 citation of 1963 as the division's founding date. Since the division was founded for the purpose of providing scholarly and methodological guidance from a central source, and because the first volumes of *IMSU* appeared in 1967, it seems logical that it was founded before 1966.
10. "Do zavershennia...," *UIZh*, no. 12 (Dec.), 1974, p. 5.
11. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 6.
14. *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.
15. For a more detailed description of bibliographic guides, sources, libraries, archives, museums, and indexes recommended to *IMSU*'s authors, see R.M. Iesypenko, "Vysvitlennia pytan rozvytku kultury v *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," *UIZh*, no. 5 (May), 1966, pp. 115-18; L.L. Makarenko and P.I. Zhevakhov, "Bibliografichniy aparat z istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR," *UIZh*, no. 6 (Nov.-Dec.), 1964,

*Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR*

- pp. 107-10; I.M. Premysler and V.I. Samoilenko, "Muzei ta ikh rol v stvorenni istorii mist i sil," *UIZh*, no. 2 (Mar.-Apr.), 1964, pp. 94-6; and O.A. Parasunko, Ia.P. Siman and P.I. Zhevakhov, "Rozshyryty naukovo-dzherelnu bazu dlia zavershennia roboty po stvorenniu *Istorii mist i sil URSS*," *UIZh*, no. 3 (Mar.), 1965, pp. 109-13.
16. "Do zavershennia...," *UIZh*, no. 12 (Dec.) 1974, p. 7. The first piece published on the subject, according to *UIZh*, was a letter from a reader titled "Stvoryty istoriiu mist i sil Radianskoi Ukrainy," published in *UIZh* in 1958.
  17. *Ibid.*, p. 12.
  18. For a complete list of the volumes in the series, including languages of publication, year of publication, and print-runs, see the Appendix (A.3). The Kiev city volume has two Russian-language versions. Interestingly, only three of the 13 Central-West/West Ukraine oblast volumes are also published in Russian. Ten of the 12 volumes for the remaining Eastern and Southern Ukrainian oblasts (which are considered "heavily Russified" linguistically) were republished in Russian. Only Poltava and Kirovohrad (in the South-East region) "escaped" having a Russian-language version produced. The designations Central-West Ukraine (Kiev, Chernihiv, Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia and Khmelnytskyi oblasts) and West Ukraine (Lviv, Rivne, Volyn, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Transcarpathia and Chernivtsi oblasts) are taken from Roman Szporluk, "Russians in Ukraine and Problems of Ukrainian Identity in the USSR" in P.J. Potichnyj, ed., *Ukraine in the Seventies* (Oakville, Ont.: Mosaic Press, 1975), p. 202. The two regions combined make up what is known in Soviet Ukrainian parlance as the *Donetsko-Prydniprovskiy ekonomichnyi raion*.
  19. M.M. Lysenko, "Na dopomohu vykladachu istorii (proekt): Prymirna prohrama fakultatyvnoho kursu 'Istoriia ridnoho kraiu (oblasti)' dlia VII-X klasiv serednoi shkoly (Poiasnivalnia zapyska)," *UIZh*, no. 7 (July), 1969, pp. 124-31.
  20. I.P. Chepiha, "Toponomichni vidomosti v *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," *UIZh*, no. 1 (Jan.), 1967, p. 108. On the purification of place names see also M.F. Ponomarenko, "Onomastychni vidomosti v *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," *UIZh*, no. 12 (Dec.), 1968, pp. 94-101.

# PART 2

## Contents and Format

Each volume of *IMSU* is devoted to a particular oblast in Ukraine; in addition, there is a volume covering the capital city of Kiev. Each volume is organized according to the standard territorial-administrative divisions of the respective oblast: a) a description of the oblast; b) a description of the oblast center; c) descriptions of raion centers (arranged in alphabetical order) and cities under oblast administration; d) descriptions of the raion and important towns and villages in a given raion; e) brief descriptions of towns and villages that are centers of local soviets, including lists of villages subordinate to them. Parts "d" and "e" are provided for each individual raion. A name index and a geographical index appear at the end of each volume.

The descriptive essays on the oblast and oblast center are, far and away, the longest and most detailed (about 60 pages each in the *Dnipropetrovsk oblast* volume, for example). The essays on the raion centers run about 10 pages, with a few additional pages on the raion itself, and then roughly 10-20 pages devoted to larger and more important population centers in the raion. Brief descriptions of towns and villages that are centers of local soviets run several paragraphs. Descriptions in this last category include: current population, the number and types of schools and cultural institutions, and information on the predominant economic and agricultural activity. Historical description is limited to the origin of the place name and two or three most important historical events, which are sometimes of an anecdotal nature.<sup>1</sup>

The detailed descriptive articles for the oblast, the oblast center, the raion centers, the raions, and important cities, towns, and villages in the raions are generally arranged according to the following format (or at least include information on the following):<sup>2</sup>

- 1) Geography, topography, demography.
- 2) History, including the date on which the given jurisdiction was first mentioned in recorded history. (Emphasis is placed on Khmelnytsky, 1905, 1917, the Civil War, the Second World War and Soviet partisans, and post-war reconstruction.)
- 3) Role of the Communist party (including rise of "Soviet power," i.e., underground Bolshevik organizations; and party membership figures).
- 4) Economy—industry and agriculture (very detailed; number and types of farms,

main agricultural activities and products listed at raion level).

- 5) Housing construction (including dates of electrification and gas hook-up).
- 6) Health care (number of beds and doctors).
- 7) Educational and cultural institutions and number of students, libraries and books.
- 8) The press.
- 9) Famous sons and daughters.

The major defect of the data is their inconsistency—the amount of data available on particular questions varies widely from one jurisdiction to another. Some data are often unavailable for all jurisdictions (party membership data are not listed for many raions). When the data are available, there are frequently inconsistencies in terminology (are night schools counted as high schools?) and in temporal and spatial relationships (square meters of housing in raion *a* in 1967 vs. square meters of housing *built* in raion *b* in 1968). Thus, a great deal of data are difficult or even impossible to compare statistically.

Moreover, the discussion of local history typically falls far short of the standards of Western scholarship. The writing is politically biased—the party is always right, the opposition always wrong. Also, Ukrainians and Russians are portrayed as destined to be eternally united in one state. Too much information has been omitted for the work to serve as an accurate survey of Ukrainian history.

A translation of a typical essay on a raion center appears in the Appendix (A.1). I chose to translate the article on the city of Chornobyl.

In the next part of this review I will present four case studies that demonstrate some ways in which *IMSU* can be utilized for conducting systematic research on Ukraine.<sup>3</sup> The four case studies that I have chosen deal with World War II casualties in Ukraine; party membership per 1,000 residents in selected jurisdictions; physicians per 10,000 residents in selected jurisdictions; and a list of extant historic churches in Lviv oblast.

## Notes

1. The Russian-language version of the Lviv oblast volume also lists World War II casualties, party membership and number of students at this level (see the brief description of the town of Pomoriany, Zolochiv raion, for example). Other than these types of additional data or updated statistics, and in some cases (like the Kiev city volume) an expanded and somewhat reorganized text, I did not perceive any significant differences in style, substance or format between the Ukrainian-language and

Russian-language versions.

It is worth noting that by comparing population statistics in the Ukrainian-language volumes and those given in their Russian-language counterparts, usually published about a decade later, one can quite readily observe population changes in almost every Ukrainian jurisdiction for the intervening period. This would be especially valuable for demographers studying such phenomena as the "flight from the village."

2. More detailed descriptions of essay format, guidelines and "information to be included" can be found in *UIZh*:

H.K. Makarenko, "Istoryko-ekonomichni kharakterystyky administratyvnykh raioniv Ukrainiskoi RSR," no. 9 (Sept.), 1965, pp. 127-9.

H.K. Makarenko, "Napysannia korotkykh dovidok pro tsenry silskykh ta selyshchnykh Rad Ukrainiskoi RSR," no. 4 (April), 1965, pp. 114-6;

H.K. Makarenko and I.P. Chepiha, "Vysvitlennia diialnosti vyznachnykh liudei v narysakh z *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainshoi RSR*," no. 9 (Sept.), 1966, pp. 114-8.

I.O. Hurzhii and V.S. Petrenko, "Vysvitlennia pytan kultury v narysakh pro mista i sela," no. 1 (Jan.), 1965, pp. 101-6.

R.M. Iesyenko, "Vysvitlennia pytan rozvytku kultury v *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainiskoi RSR*," no. 5 (May), 1966, pp. 115-8.

H.P. Kryvdin, "Dobir i vykorystannia iliustratsii v narysakh z istorii mist i sil Radianskoi Ukrainy," no. 4 (April), 1966, pp. 121-2.

L.V. Oliinyk, "Pro vysvitlennia diialnosti partiinykh orhanizatsii u narysakh z *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainiskoi RSR*," no. 3 (March), 1966, pp. 124-7.

3. In his reviews John A. Armstrong has emphasized the enormous potential of *IMSU* as a source for systematic research. He notes that although there are no subject indexes, each volume has indexes of geographical locations and personal names. Armstrong also took note of: 1) the value of data on party membership, which he proposes can be correlated with data on population distribution, number of schools, geographic location, etc.; 2) information on Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) activity presented in the Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil oblast volumes and names of Soviet officials killed by insurgents; and 3) information on pre-revolutionary social stratification and sizes of landholdings by class ("kulaks", "poor" peasants, etc.). Armstrong's reviews of *IMSU* were published in *The American Historical Review*, v. 76, no. 5 (December), 1971, pp. 1570-3; v. 77, no. 2 (April), 1972, pp. 546-7; v. 78, no. 3 (June), 1973, p. 716; and v. 81, no. 1 (February), 1976, pp. 189-90.



# PART 3

## Case Studies

### SECTION A: WORLD WAR II DEATHS AND DEPORTATIONS IN UKRAINE BY OBLAST

*Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR* is a valuable source for illuminating the extent of death, destruction and suffering brought upon the Ukrainian populace during the Second World War. By studying the chronologically appropriate sections of the essays on each oblast and oblast center, I was able to construct a table showing the minimum death-tolls and deportation figures for each of Ukraine's oblasts and the city of Kiev. In some cases it was possible to break the death toll figures down into "civilian deaths" versus "number of prisoners of war (POWs) killed." Based on this data, a second table was set up, showing death and deportation figures as a percentage of the oblasts' total population.

The oblasts with the highest total number of persons killed as a percentage of the oblast population were Lviv (over 31%), Khmelnytskyi (27.5%), Kiev city (over 23.6%), Kiev oblast (19.7%), Ternopil (19.7%) and Zhytomyr (19.1%). Stated proportionally, Lviv oblast lost nearly a third of its population; Khmelnytskyi oblast and Kiev city about one-fourth. In Kiev, Ternopil and Zhytomyr oblasts, one in every five persons was killed during World War II. Overall, more than 12.3% of the republic's population was killed in the war.

Another striking feature of the data is that the death toll consisted disproportionately of civilians. In the nine oblasts for which such data were available, the majority of war deaths were civilian. In six of these nine oblasts civilians constituted more than 70% of the death toll. Ternopil oblast has the dubious distinction of having the highest figure—91.8% of those killed were civilians.

As far as the number of persons deported to Germany as slave labour, about 5% of Ukraine's population was deported. However, Ternopil and Zaporizhzhia oblasts, as well as the city of Kiev, had about twice that percentage deported (i.e., more 11% of the population in these areas was deported to Germany).

Certainly, the issue of reliability needs to be addressed here. In all cases, I have opted for presenting the *minimum* number of persons killed or deported, as opposed to estimating the "maximum possible" figures. The data I collected suggest that, at the least,

5 million people were killed in Ukraine during the war. More than 2.5 million were civilians and more than 639,000 prisoners of war. Deportations to Germany surpassed 2.1 million. Recently, Bohdan Krawchenko, who did not use this source, has estimated that 6.8 million people were killed in Ukraine during World War II: 5.4 million civilians (including 600,000 Jews), and 1.4 million front-line soldiers and prisoners of war. He states that more than 2 million people were deported to Germany.<sup>1</sup> The authors of *IMSU* apparently have not exaggerated Ukraine's human losses or population upheavals in the Second World War.

### Notes

1. Bohdan Krawchenko, "Soviet Ukraine Under Nazi Occupation, 1941-4," in Yury Boshyk, ed., *Ukraine During World War II* (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1986), p. 15.

**World War II Deaths and Deportations in Ukraine by Oblast**  
(Listed roughly West to East. Figures in thousands and rounded to the nearest hundred.)

OBLAST	Total # of Persons Killed (x 1,000)	# of Civilians Killed (x 1,000)	# of Captured Soldiers Killed (x 1,000)	# of Persons Deported to Germany (x 1,000)	Oblast Population* in 1939 (x 1,000)
Transcarpathia (Zakarpattia)	115.0	NFG	NFG	NFG	920.2 <sup>a</sup>
Chernivtsi	[9.8]	NFG	NFG	52.1 <sup>b</sup>	812.3
Lviv	+760.0 <sup>c</sup>	578.0	182.0	170.0 <sup>d</sup>	2,452.1
Ivano-Frankivsk <sup>e</sup>	223.9	NFG	NFG	68.4	1,281.9
Ternopil	278.8	256.0	22.7	[164.0]	1,413.3
Volyn	165.0	86.7	78.3	[+30.0]	1,031.7
Rivne	158.9	100.9	58.0	22.3	1,057.6
Khmelnyskyi	477.6	[+16.6]	[+65.0]	[117.0]	1,739.1
Zhytomyr	322.0	NFG	NFG	60.0	1,689.0
Vinnysia	250.8	204.8	46.0	64.2	2,278.2
Kiev (oblast)	338.0	269.0	69.0	170.0	1,715.9
Kiev (city)	+200.0	NFG	NFG	+100.0	846.7
Cherkasy	[+22.0]	NFG	NFG	[+4.5]	1,576.1
Chernihiv	[+52.0 <sup>f</sup> ]	NFG	NFG	[+7.0]	1,777.3
Kirovohrad	+150.0	NFG	NFG	52.0	1,185.1
Dnipropetrovsk	115.3	78.1	37.2	176.3	2,272.6
Zaporizhzhia	78.0	67.0	11.0	157.4	1,388.8
Odessa	200.0	NFG	NFG	NFG	2,066.4
Mykolaiv	105.4	74.7	30.7	25.8	919.2
Kherson	+75.0	[+17.0]	[+40.0]	[37.5]	742.9
Krym (Crimea)	[+19.0]	NFG	NFG	NFG	1,123.8
Sumy	110.7	NFG	NFG	+78.0	1,706.7
Poltava	221.9	NFG	NFG	[156.0]	1,896.1
Kharkiv	+280.0	280.0 <sup>g</sup>	NFG	160.0	2,555.6
Donetsk	+279.0	279.0	NFG	200.0	3,103.2
Luhansk	<u>100.0<sup>h</sup></u>	<u>[+8.6]</u>	<u>NFG</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>1,837.2</u>
(Voroshylivhrad)					
TOTAL ALL OBLASTS (excluding Trans- carpathia)	+4,993.1	+2,540.3	+639.9	+2,142.4	40,468.8
TOTAL ALL OBLASTS (including Trans- carpathia)	+5,108.0	+2,540.3	+639.9	+2,142.4	41,389.0

\*Source: *Itogi vsesoiuznoi perepisi naseleniia 1959 goda: Ukrainskaia SSR* (Moscow: Tsentralnoe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1963) Table 5, p. 16. All other data from sections on WWII in essays on oblasts and oblast centers in *IMSU*.

**World War II Deaths and Deportations in Ukraine by Oblast (in Percentages)  
(Calculated from unrounded figures)**

OBLAST	Total # Killed as % of Total Population	Civilians Killed as % of Total # Persons Killed	Captured Soldiers Killed as % of Total # Persons Killed	# of Persons Deported as % of Total Population
Transcarpathia (Zakarpathia)	12.5%	X	X	X
Chernivtsi	[+1.2%]	X	X	6.4%
Lviv	+31.0%	76.1%	+23.9%	6.9%
Ivano-Frankivsk <sup>e</sup>	17.5%	X	X	5.3%
Ternopil	19.7%	91.8%	8.2%	11.6%
Volyn	16.0%	52.5%	47.5%	2.9%
Rivne	15.0%	63.5%	36.5%	2.1%
Khmelnyskyi	27.5%	X	X	[6.7%]
Zhytomyr	19.1%	X	X	3.6%
Vinnytsia	11.0%	81.7%	18.3%	2.8%
Kiev (oblast)	19.7%	79.6%	20.4%	9.9%
Kiev (city)	+23.6%	NFG	NFG	+11.8%
Cherkasy	[+1.4%]	X	X	[+0.3%]
Chernihiv	[+2.9%]	X	X	[+0.4%]
Kirovohrad	+12.7%	X	X	4.4%
Dnipropetrovsk	5.1%	67.5%	32.2%	7.8%
Zaporizhzhia	5.6%	85.9%	14.1%	11.3%
Odessa	9.7%	X	X	X
Mykolaiv	11.5%	70.9%	29.1%	2.8%
Kherson	10.1%	X	X	[5.0%]
Krym (Crimea)	[+1.7%]	X	X	X
Sumy	6.5%	X	X	4.6%
Poltava	11.7%	X	X	[8.2%]
Kharkiv	+11.0%	X	X	6.3%
Donetsk	+9.0%	X	X	6.4%
Luhansk (Voroshylovhrad)	<u>5.4%</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>3.8%</u>
TOTAL ALL OBLASTS (excluding Transcarpathia)	+12.3%	X	X	+5.3%
TOTAL ALL OBLASTS (including Transcarpathia)	+12.3%	X	X	+5.2%

**Key (and explanations) for World War II  
Death and Deportation Tables**

+ = "at least" or "more than"

NFG = no figure given

X = impossible to calculate owing to incomplete data

[ ] = see below

- \* The figures for "total number of persons killed" for Chernivtsi, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, and Krym (Crimea) oblasts are largely incomplete. These represent the total number of people killed only in the oblast center or only in a few raions of the oblast.
- \* The figures for "number of civilians killed" for Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, and Luhansk (Voroshylivhrad) oblasts are incomplete. They represent only the number of civilians killed in the oblast center or only in a few raions in the oblast.
- \* The figures for "captured soldiers killed" are incomplete for Kherson and Khmelnytskyi oblasts. They represent the figures only for the oblast center or only for a few raions.
- \* Figures for the number of people deported to Germany for the following oblasts represent only the number of "youth" deported: Cherkasy (Irkliv district only), Chernihiv, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, Poltava, Ternopil, Volyn.

## NOTES FOR WORLD WAR II DEATHS AND DEPORTATIONS TABLES

- a. Transcarpathia's population in 1939 is not available in the 1959 census booklet from which I gathered population statistics for 1939 for all the other oblasts. Transcarpathia oblast population in 1959 was 920,173, and I have used that figure here as a rough approximation, since Ukraine's population increased by only 3.5% between 1939 (40,468,848) and 1959 (41,869,046).
- b. In this case, the figure represents the number of persons deported to Germany and Romania.
- c. The Russian-language version of the volume on Lviv oblast (1978) lists a much higher number of persons killed: 879,000. (Another sign of the devastation caused: in 1939 the city of Lviv's population was 340,000; by war's end it was down to 150,000.)
- d. No figure was given in the Ukrainian version. The Russian version of the volume on Lviv oblast lists 170,000 people deported.
- e. The descriptive essay for Ivano-Frankivsk oblast uses the imprecise term "na Prykarpattiu" (in Subcarpathia) when referring to the number of deaths and deportations here. It is to be hoped that the different names represent the same administrative jurisdiction.
- f. This figure represents only the number of persons killed in the city of Chernihiv. Although no figure was given for the entire oblast, the descriptive essay indicated that the oblast's 1944 population of 1,237,000 represented a 30% drop from the 1939 population figure. Thus, the number of people killed, deported, or having fled the area was more than 530,000.
- g. Based on "incomplete data." Cited in the text as *myrni zhyteli* (civilian/non-military residents) killed. Thus, more than 280,000 people were killed in total if POW deaths are added. This point applies to Donetsk oblast as well.
- h. Total number of persons killed was "nearly" 100,000. Luhansk was renamed Voroshylovhrad in 1970, but has recently reverted to its prior name.

## SECTION B: PARTY MEMBERSHIP PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN SELECTED JURISDICTIONS IN UKRAINE

*IMSU* is also useful for studying party membership patterns in Ukraine's administrative jurisdictions. Party membership figures are not provided for all jurisdictions, but such data are available for a significant number of them.

The table below is a compilation of party membership statistics for 19 jurisdictions in Lviv (c. 1967) and Dnipropetrovsk (c. 1968) oblasts. The jurisdictions were selected at random from the essays (in the respective volumes of *IMSU*) that included such data. The data base in this table represents too limited a survey to allow this author to draw any conclusions concerning trends in party membership. The table does, however, illustrate two points worth commenting on.

In the table, jurisdictions are ranked from highest to lowest in terms of party members per 1,000 residents in the jurisdiction. The range of membership figures is striking. In our sample, the jurisdiction with the greatest number of party members was the city of Dnipropetrovsk, which had 78 full party members per 1,000 residents (81 members per 1,000 when candidate members were included). At the other end of the spectrum, the town of Nemyriv, in the Iavoriv raion of Lviv oblast, had only 10 members per 1,000 residents. Thus, residents of Dnipropetrovsk city are about eight times more likely to be party members than are Nemyriv's residents.

Another notable difference in party membership figures is that between Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts. Lviv oblast had only 34 members per 1,000 residents as compared to 55 party members per 1,000 residents for Dnipropetrovsk oblast. The ratio is roughly 5:3 in favor of Dnipropetrovsk oblast.

There are several likely reasons for this variance in membership. Dnipropetrovsk oblast has been part of the USSR since 1923, allowing more time for "Sovietization." Also, since the mid-seventeenth century this area has been part of the Russian Empire. The Russian tsarist regime conducted a policy of Russification in Ukraine, whereby the Ukrainian language and culture and national institutions were proscribed. The territory of Lviv oblast was incorporated into the USSR during World War II. At the time of publication of *IMSU*, Lviv oblast had been under Soviet—and thus Russian—rule for less than thirty years. National consciousness and Ukrainian institutions were much more developed in Lviv, since the Ukrainian language, culture and organizations were not as severely restricted by Austria or Poland. In addition, Western Ukrainians were spared the Stalinist terror and government-induced famine that devastated Eastern Ukraine and the Ukrainian national movement there. Because of their different historical experiences and consequent higher level of national consciousness, Ukrainians in Lviv oblast would undoubtedly be less likely to enroll in the party than their counterparts in

## Dnipropetrovsk.

There is also a religious component to differences in party membership. Lviv oblast has retained a strong tradition of Uniate Catholicism, which has not dissipated under Soviet rule despite the government's efforts to liquidate the church. Again, essentially because of the events of the 1930s, the Ukrainian Orthodox church and religion in general have not been as resilient in Eastern Ukraine, including Dnipropetrovsk. Thus, given the Communist party's hostility to religion, we would expect the large number of believers in Lviv oblast to reject party membership.

Finally (at the time of publication in 1968-9 and as cited in the respective articles in *IMSU*), Dnipropetrovsk oblast was 76 per cent urbanized, while Lviv oblast was only 45.7 per cent urbanized. It seems natural that it would be easier to recruit party members where the population is concentrated in urban areas, as opposed to being scattered in rural areas.

Other factors are undoubtedly at work, but in any case the discrepancy in party membership figures in different jurisdictions is a topic worthy of further research. Such large differences in party membership from one jurisdiction to another undoubtedly reflect problems in socialization, in support for the regime or its policies, and in Soviet egalitarianism. If party members are the most privileged members of Soviet society, then there appear to be areas with fewer privileged people and leaders. Areas with weaker party representation may end up on the proverbial "short end of the stick" when it comes to disbursement of funds for housing, recreation and other special projects (pork barrelling).

**Party Membership per 1,000 Residents in Selected  
Jurisdictions of Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk Oblasts in Ukraine (c.1967-8)\*  
(Ranked from highest to lowest)**

Jurisdiction Administrative Unit	# of Party Members per 1,000 Residents in Jurisdiction	Total # of Party Members in Jurisdiction	Population of Jurisdiction
Dnipropetrovsk (city) <sup>a</sup>	81	67,641	837,000
Dnipropetrovsk (city) <sup>b</sup>	78	65,400	837,000
Dniprodzerzhynsk (city) (u.o.a., D.O.)	66	15,000	227,900
Nykopil (city) <sup>c</sup> (Nykopil raion, u.o.a., D.O.)	62	7,044	114,000
Marhanets (city) (u.o.a., D.O.)	61	2,715	44,500
Dnipropetrovsk oblast	55	179,000	3,273,000
Apostolove (city) (Apostolove raion, D.O.)	46	800	17,500
Truskavets (city) (u.o.a., L.O.)	44	500	11,300
Nykopil raion (excluding Nykopil city, D.O.)	39	2,117	54,300
Iavoriv (city) (Iavoriv raion, L.O.)	37	326	8,900
Lviv oblast	34	80,000	2,380,700
Busk (city) (Busk raion, L.O.)	33	200	6,000
Chatkovychi (village) (Sambir raion, L.O.)	33	100	3,000
Krasne (town) (Busk raion)	33	150	4,600
Shyroke (town) (Shyroke raion, D.O.)	31	294	9,500
Zolochiv raion <sup>d</sup> (including Zolochiv city, L.O.)	24	2,086	85,800
Brody raion (including Brody city, L.O.)	21	1,469	69,800
Iavoriv raion (including city of Iavoriv, L.O.)	14	1,360	100,400
Mezhivka raion (including Mezhivka, D.O.)	12	466	39,900
Nemyriv (town) (Iavoriv raion, L.O.)	10	26	2,700

Source for all data: *IMSU*

KEY: u.o.a. = under oblast administration

L.O. = Lviv oblast

D.O. = Dnipropetrovsk oblast

Notes:

- a) The figure represents "number of members and candidate members."
- b) The figure represents full party members.
- c) The figure represents the designation "number of members and candidate members." *IMSU* usually uses the designation "number of party members" without indicating whether the figures include candidate members.
- d) Because this represents party membership in the "raion party organization," the party membership of Zolochiv city would be included.

### SECTION C: PHYSICIANS PER 10,000 RESIDENTS IN SELECTED JURISDICTIONS IN UKRAINE

IMSU includes information on the number of physicians practicing in many if not most of Ukraine's jurisdictions at all levels. Below I have presented the data on the number of physicians in randomly selected jurisdictions of Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts in terms of the number of physicians per 10,000 persons in the jurisdiction.

In my sample the number of physicians per 10,000 residents ranged from a high of 62 in the city of Skole to a low of 17 for the city of Apostolove. Clearly, physicians are not evenly distributed across the population centers of these oblasts. This means that residents of Skole have more than three times as many doctors per 10,000 as do residents of Apostolove. In terms of health care services Skole is apparently the preferred place to live.

It is also interesting that Dnipropetrovsk, a heavily industrialized city likely to require more physicians to treat the greater number of occupational illnesses associated with this type of economic base, has somewhat fewer doctors per 10,000 than the relatively unindustrialized city of Lviv (47 to 52 per 10,000).<sup>1</sup> The two oblasts had the same number of physicians per 10,000 (27), but again, Dnipropetrovsk oblast is much more industrialized, and we might expect that residents there would need more doctors than those in the less urbanized and less industrialized oblast of Lviv.

#### Notes

1. The U.S. average (in 1970) was 16 physicians per 10,000. *World Almanac*, 1986, pp. 259, 789. Of course this is not an indicator of which country has better health care, since level of training, technology, etc., may differ between the two.

**Physicians per 10,000 Residents in Selected  
Jurisdictions of Lviv and Dnipropetrovsk Oblasts in Ukraine  
(Ranked from highest to lowest)**

Jurisdiction Administrative Unit	# of Physicians per 10,000 Residents in Jurisdiction	Total # of Physicians in Jurisdiction	Population of Jurisdiction
Skole (city) (Skole raion, L.O.)	62	33	5,300
Lviv (city) (oblast center, L.O.)	52	2,600	496,600
Nemyriv (town) (Iavoriv raion, L.O.)	52	14	2,700
Dnipropetrovsk (city) (oblast center, L.O.)	47	3,970	837,000
Marhanets (city) (u.o.a., D.O.)	45	199	44,500
Zhydachiv (city) (Zhydachiv raion, L.O.)	41	42	10,300
Zolochiv (city) (Zolochiv raion, L.O.)	37	48	13,100
Borynia (village) (Turka raion, L.O.)	34	9	2,644
Verkhniodniprovsk (city) (Verkhniodniprovsk raion, D.O.)	34	40	11,900
Busk (city) (Busk raion, L.O.)	33	20	6,000
Boryslav (city) (u.o.a., L.O.)	32	109	34,200
Mezhova (town) (Mezhova raion, D.O.)	32	24	7,585
Brody (city) (Brody raion, L.O.)	31	42	13,508
Dnipropetrovsk oblast	27	9,000	3,273,000
Lviv oblast <sup>1</sup>	27	NFG	2,380,700
Chervonohrad (city) (u.o.a., L.O.)	26	140	53,300
Dniprodzerzhynsk (city) (u.o.a., D.O.)	24	557	227,900
Vasylkivka (city) (Vasylkivka raion, D.O.)	20	29	14,500
Apostolove (city) (Apostolove raion, D.O.)	17	30	17,500
Verkhniodniprovsk raion (excluding Verkhniodniprovsk, D.O.)	13	106	81,600
Iavoriv raion (including Iavoriv, L.O.)	6	65	100,400

Source for all data: *IMSU*

**KEY:**

u.o.a. = under oblast administration

L.O. = Lviv oblast

D.O. = Dnipropetrovsk oblast

1. Data for Lviv oblast presented in text in terms of *X* physicians per 10,000.

#### SECTION D: HISTORIC LANDMARK CHURCHES IN LVIV OBLAST

Until recently, Lviv has been the only city in Lviv oblast officially open to foreign travelers. As a consequence, much of the province's historic architecture is inaccessible to tourists and scholars. *IMSU* provides a good deal of information throughout its pages on architecture of historic significance, including churches. Below I have compiled a list of pre-nineteenth century churches extant in Lviv oblast as of 1967.<sup>1</sup> It is valuable as documentation of churches that survived destruction during World War II or, thereafter, at the hands of Soviet authorities hostile to the nationalistic Ukrainian Catholic church (based in Western Ukraine). No information was provided as to whether or not religious services were still being held in these churches. These churches have survived many centuries, and this writer is curious to know how they have weathered the past twenty years of Soviet rule.<sup>2</sup>

Certainly a list of churches still standing could be compiled for all of Ukraine using *IMSU*. Such an endeavor would be valuable to the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches as they celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and to church historians, archeologists, art historians, and students of architecture, who might be able to gain access to these churches through international scholarly exchange programs.

A. List of "Historic Landmark" Churches (still standing) in Lviv oblast.

*LVIV* (city, oblast center)

- Church of St. Nicholas (Rus' period)  
Significantly reconstructed
- Polish Roman Catholic Cathedral (XIV c.)
- Armenian Cathedral (XIV c.)
- Church of the Assumption (late XVI c.) with Chapel of the Three Saints and Korniaht steeple/bell tower (late XVI c.)
- church—"oboronna Piatnytska tserkva" (late XVI c.)
- chapel ("Kampianiv") (late XVI c.)
- chapel ("Boimiv") (late XVI c.)
- St. George's Cathedral [Ukrainian], (XVIII c.). Built in baroque style.
- Dominican PRCC (XVIII c.)

*BRODY* (R.C., city)

- PRCC (1596)
- Church of the Mother of God (1600)
- St. George's Church (1625)

*BUSK* (R.C., city)

- Church of St. Paraskeviia (with wall paintings from the XVI-XVII centuries)
- wooden church (first written mention—1776); near it a chapel carved out of a thousand-year-old oak tree, six metres in circumference.
- PRCC in the center of the city (XVII c.)

*KUTY* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1697)

*OLESKO* (town, c.l.s.)

- former monastery and PRCC of the Capuchin monks, built in baroque style (1740s)
- PRCC (built in the second half of the XV c., rebuilt circa 1625, restored 1960)

*TOPORIV* (village, c.l.s.)

- PRCC (XVII c.)

*CHERVONOHRAD* (city under oblast administration)

- Basilian monastery (XVII c.)
- Bernardine monastery (XVII c.)

*DROHOBYCH* (R.C., city)

- wooden Church of St. George (XVI c.)
- Church of the Holy Cross (XVII c.)

*HORODOK* (R.C., city)

- Church of St. Nicholas, with bell tower (1510)
- wooden Church of St. John (1670)
- PRCC with bell tower (XV-XVIII c.)
- bell tower (XVIII c.)

*Povitne* (village, c.l.s.)

*Zavereshytsi* (village, administered by Povitne's local soviet)

- wooden church (1693)

*LAVORIV* (R.C., city)

- church, located "na Malomu peredmisti" (1670)
- Church of the Assumption (1760)

*Buniv* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church with bell tower (XVII c.)

*Vorobliachyn* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1662)

*Zaluzhzhia* (village, c.l.s.)

*Staryi Yar* (village, administered by Zaluzhzhia's local soviet)

- church (early XVI c.). The history of the village and of the Cossacks' liberation march into Galicia are inscribed on the church's walls.

*Lozyna* (village, c.l.s.)

- bell tower (1692)

*Nemyriv* (village, c.l.s.)

- PRCC and wooden church from Rus' period are cited as standing in 1772. Not sure about current status.

*Prylbychi* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1741)

*KAMIANKA-BUZKA* (R.C., city)

- no churches listed

*MOSTYSKA* (R.C., city)

- no churches listed

*MYKOLAIV* (R.C., city)

*Velyka Horozhanka* (village, c.l.s.)

- bell tower (XVIII c.)

*NESTEROV* (R.C., city) [formerly known as ZHOVKVA; renamed 1951]

- PRCC (XVII-early XVIII c.)

- Church of the Nativity (XVII-early XVIII c.)

- Basilian monastery with bell tower (XVII)

*Marheniv* (town, c.l.s.)

- brick PRCC (rebuilt in 1845)

- two Uniate churches, bell tower (XVII c.)

[only the PRCC is definitely described as still standing]

*Nova Skvariava* (village, c.l.s.)

- Iconostasis (XVII c.) by Ivan Rutkovych. Does not indicate whether still standing.

*Poletych* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden Church of the Holy Spirit, with bell tower (1502)<sup>3</sup>

*Viazova* (village, c.l.s.)

*Volia Vysotska* (village, administered by Viazova's local soviet)

- Iconostasis (XVII c.) by Ivan Rutkovych. Does not indicate whether still standing.

*Zvertiv* (village, c.l.s.)

- church (1705)

*PEREMYSHLIANY* (R.C., city)

*Bibrka* (town, c.l.s.)

- PRCC (XVI c.)

*Briukhovychi* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church with bell tower (XVII c.)

*Dunaiiv* (village, c.l.s.)

- PRCC (XV c.) Later restored in the Renaissance style.

*Korosne* (village, c.l.s.)

- church (XV c.)

*Mizhhiria*, formerly Univ (village, administered by Korosne's local soviet)

- church and buildings of a former monastery (XIV c.)

*Svirzh* (village, c.l.s.)

- PRCC (XVI c.)

*Hlibovychi* (village, administered by Svirzh's local soviet)

- wooden bell tower

*PUSTOMYTY* (R.C., town)

*Shchyrets* (town, c.l.s.)

- church (XVI c.)

- PRCC (XVI c.)

*Zvenyhorod* (village, c.l.s.)

- foundation of stone church (XIII c.)

*RADEKHIV* (R.C., city)*Korchyn* (village, c.l.s.)*Radvantsi* (village, administered by Korchyn's local soviet)

- wooden church and bell tower (1700)

*SAMBIR* (R.C., city)

- church (mid-XVIII c.)
- two PRCCs and their associated buildings
- Dominican and Jesuit monastery buildings and Jesuit Collegium building

*SKOLE* (R.C., city)

- wooden church (XVII c.). Currently houses a museum of atheism. "Pantaleivska tserkva [church]" (XVII c.) is also identified, but it is unclear whether this refers to the same church.

*Lavochne* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1827)

*Nyzhnia Rozhanka* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church

*Verkhnia Rozhanka* (village, administered by Nyzhnia Rozhanka's local soviet)

- wooden church (1801)

*Oporets* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1842-44). Built in the classic Boiko style. Old manuscripts (early XVII c.) of the Lviv Stavropygian Brotherhood are housed here.

*Tukholka* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1845). Built in the classic Boiko style.

*SOKAL* (R.C., city)

- Bernardine PRCC (XVII c.)
- Church of Sts. Peter and Paul (XVIII c.)
- St. Nicholas Church chapel (XV c.)

*Belz* (city, c.l.s.)

- remnants of Dominican monastery buildings (XV-XVI c.)
- remnants of PRCC (XVII c.)

*Pereviatychi* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (XVII c.)

*STARYI SAMBIR* (R.C., city)

- None mentioned

*STRYI* (R.C., city)

- None mentioned

*TRUSKAVETS* (city under oblast administration)

- None mentioned

*TURKA* (R.C., city)

- Church of St. Nicholas
- Church of the Assumption<sup>4</sup>

*Borynia* (village, c.l.s.)

*Nyzhnie Vysotske* (village, under administration of Borynia's local soviet)

- church

*Hnyla* (village, c.l.s.)

- church

*Komarnyky* (village, c.l.s.)

- church

*Kryvka* (village, c.l.s.)

- church (XVIII c.). Built in Boiko style. Moved to Lviv in 1930.

*Matkiv* (village, c.l.s.)

- church

*Vovche* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (XVII c.)

*Zavadiivka* (village, c.l.s.)

*Losyntsi* (village, under administration of Zavadiivka's local soviet)

- wooden bell tower (XVII c.)

**ZOLOCHIV** (R.C., city)

- church (XVIII c.)

*Pomoriany* (town, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (1690)

- PRCC (XVII, c.)

*Sasiv* (village, c.l.s.)

- wooden church (XV c.)

ZHYDACHIV

- none mentioned

*Key to List of "Historic Landmark" Churches in Lviv Oblast*

The list is arranged by raion centers in English alphabetical order. As a reference aid, population points that are not centers of local Soviets (i.e., that are not indexed in the table of contents in *IMSU*) are listed here under the population center (with a local soviet) under which they are administered. Synagogues are rarely mentioned, and never mentioned as still standing.

( ) = Date built is in parentheses

R.C. = Raion center

c.l.s. = center of local soviet (council)

PRCC = Polish Roman Catholic Church

"church" = Ukrainian church, which in Western Ukraine would typically be Uniate/(a.k.a. Greek Catholic or Eastern/Byzantine-Rite Catholic). This church was banned under Soviet rule. "Chapels" and "bell towers" are also listed.

Notes

1. Churches built in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are not listed in the volume on Lviv oblast.
2. For information on Soviet destruction of churches in Ukraine see: Osyp Zinkewych and Andrew Sorokowski, *A Thousand Years of Christianity in Ukraine: An Encyclopedic Chronology* (Baltimore: Smoloskyp Publishers, 1988), pp. 267-74 and Osyp Zinkewych and Rev. Taras Lonchyna, *Martyrology of the Ukrainian Churches, Vol. II: The Ukrainian Catholic Church* [in Ukrainian] (Baltimore: Smoloskyp Publishers, 1985), pp. 631-48.
3. A rare type of church (architecturally) in Ukraine. Next to the church is a bell tower. It is the oldest type of bell tower found in Ukraine, 20 metres high, resembling a fort, and constructed without nails.
4. The raion retains many examples of Ukrainian national wooden architecture. (Many churches and synagogues were built in the eighteenth century.)

All the churches listed above are cited in *IMSU: Lvivska oblast*.



# Conclusion

Recently the Soviet Union's chief mapmaker, Viktor Iashchenko, admitted that his country has been deliberately falsifying its domestic maps for the past 50 years on orders of the secret police.<sup>1</sup> This practice included the misplacing of rivers and streets [which undoubtedly has led to more than a few eventful fishing trips and vacations in the USSR]. In light of these candid statements by Mr. Iashchenko, the publication some twenty years ago of a 26-volume local history encyclopedia replete with a remarkable collection of historical, demographic, and geographical information on Ukraine must be recognized as an outstanding accomplishment. The creation and publication of *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR* must also be acknowledged as a major component of Petro Shelest's program of "glasnost before glasnost" or cultural liberalization in Soviet Ukraine.

In closing, I wish to emphasize that *IMSU* is useful not only to Sovietologists, but also to Ukrainian-Americans and Ukrainian-Canadians interested in studying their family history. Because *IMSU* lists almost every one of the nearly 35,000 population centers in Ukraine, it can be utilized for tracing one's heritage back to one's parents', grandparents', or even great-grandparents' birthplace in Ukraine. *IMSU* could be an exceptionally valuable resource for Ukrainian Saturday-school "Roots projects" that would probably be welcomed by students usually overwhelmed by much less tangible aspects of Ukrainian history and geography. *IMSU* is a good starting point for anyone in search of his Ukrainian roots, armed with only the name of an obscure village whence his ancestors came.

\* \* \*

In a joint letter to the editor published in a recent issue of the Kiev weekly *Kultura i zhyttia*, two readers from Ivano-Frankivsk oblast called for the publication of a revised and improved edition of *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*. They note that the idea for this series was born in the era of Khrushchev's "thaw," but that during writing and compilation its authors were careful to practice "self-editing," i.e., each writer knew "what could be written and what could not be written about the civil war, collectivization, dekulakization..." Besides citing the work's shortcomings and

emphasizing the need for applying more glasnost in producing the next edition, they describe the first edition of *IMSU* as a valuable reference source for anyone fond of Ukrainian local history or Ukrainian history in general.<sup>2</sup>

### Notes

1. V. Zaikin, "Grif sekretno sniat," *Izvestiia* (Moscow), 3 September 1988, p. 2.
2. O. Hetman and V. Skitsko, "Maie promovliaty pravda," *Kultura i zhyttia* (Kiev), no. 52, 25 December 1988, p. 3.

# Postscript

The October, 1989, issue of the journal *Kyiv* published an interview with former Ukrainian First Secretary Petro Shelest in which he discussed, among other things, his involvement in the creation of *IMSU*. In response to the interviewer's question on his involvement in the project, Shelest replied: "...Truly, I was very much involved in the issues surrounding this publication. We discussed and made the decision on commencing the work on...this series of books at a meeting of the Politburo of the CC of the CP of Ukraine. The project was headed in its entirety by Petro Tronko, who at the time was the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine—interestingly, based on this work he became, in time, an academician and a laureate of a State Prize of the USSR, but at first, it was Tronko himself who objected most [to the project], saying that it was too difficult, until I personally pressed him on this....

"...I don't know whether I am a local history enthusiast or not. The point is that I came up with the idea of a gigantic all-national encyclopedia long ago...and, one might say, by accident. At the time I was working as the party first secretary of the Kiev obkom. Somehow, I ended up spending the night in a village.... And there at an old man's place I found a prerevolutionary book—a detailed description of the village and its history, written by a deacon.... Such a wonderful book was written and I thought...a cantor was able to write such a book, but what about us? So many years have passed since the cantor's death, but the book lives, and I am reading it with great interest—this is the memory of the people! ...We should also create such a work, and not just about one village, but about many. So we started to develop the project—we organized public editorial boards in the oblasts and raions, we invited the local village intelligentsia, and simply older people; in the cities there were more professionals—a pure and good wave of enthusiasm was raised among the people, which awakened the local history movement, making it a mass movement. Great and painstaking work was begun. And later, on more than one occasion, I conducted special meetings where local history issues were addressed. A special decision was rendered during a meeting of the Politburo of the CC of the CP of Ukraine concerning support of this project—a resolution titled "On the creation of a multi-volume History of Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR" was passed. At that point all the practical work was turned over to Tronko and the editorial office of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia* headed by Mykola Bazhan. The Institute of

History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and social-science experts from institutions of higher learning were also engaged to offer assistance. At first some people rejected the idea, [saying,] 'How can I, a specialist on world affairs, work on the history of some village or farmstead?' But an absolute majority put their heart into it, and thus the results sits on the shelf—26 fundamental volumes. I am pleased that at least a small drop of this project is my work."<sup>1</sup>

### Notes

1. Dmytro Tabachnyk, "Pohliad personalnoho pensionera Petra Shelesta na 60-70-ti cherez dva desiatky rokiv," *Kyiv* (Kiev), October 1989, p. 106.

# Appendix

## A.1 Translation of Essay on Chornobyl

The following is a translation of the descriptive essay on the city of Chornobyl found in the volume *Kyivska oblast* in the *IMSU* series. It is representative of the essays presented for each *raion* center in Ukraine in the series:

Chornobyl is a port city with a population of 10,100, situated on the right bank of the Prypiat River at the confluence with its tributary, the Uzh River. Under raion administration (since 1941), it is located 133 kilometers from Kiev and 18 kilometers from the Yaniv railway station.

Chornobyl is the center of a raion [county]<sup>1</sup> of the same name. The raion's territory is 2,000 sq. kilometers (km.<sup>2</sup>), its population—47,000. Chornobyl raion has one city soviet [council] and 27 village soviets,<sup>2</sup> which administer 69 population centers in all. There are two *radhospy* [state farms]<sup>3</sup> and 18 *kolhospy* [collective farms]<sup>4</sup> which constitute 100,700 ha. of agricultural land, including 34,100 ha. of land under crops. Potatoes, flax and grain are grown here. Livestock is raised for milk and meat production. The raion has 11 industrial enterprises. Children attend 55 general education schools, including 11 high schools,<sup>5</sup> 21 eight-year schools and 23 elementary [grammar]<sup>6</sup> schools. Also, [the raion] has a medical [nursing] school of nursing,<sup>7</sup> a vocational technical school<sup>8</sup> and a music school. The raion's workers have the use of six buildings of culture, 47 clubs, 41 libraries, and 91 medical offices and clinics.<sup>9</sup>

Chornobyl is one of the oldest cities of the lands along the Dnieper River.<sup>10</sup> It was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1193. In its vicinity the remains of an ancient town encircled by a deep trench and burial mounds from the Kievan Rus' period have been discovered. Iron weapons were found in the Tatar mound. A treasure of jewelry and bronze and silver decorations from the XII-XIII centuries was also found.

During the reign of the Kievan *udilni*<sup>11</sup> princes, a castle stood here. In 1362, the

settlement fell under Lithuanian rule. In 1473 or 1482, the castle was destroyed.

In the second half of the fifteenth century, serfdom was instituted in Chornobyl and in the surrounding villages. Peasants were required to pay tribute<sup>12</sup> to the feudal lord and to perform various obligations, including military service.

The Chornobyl castle was renovated in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. It stood near the settlement, in a relatively inaccessible location. The dimensions of the structure were large. The castle featured double walls and was encircled by a moat filled with water. A bridge was lowered to allow passage from the castle gate across the moat. If an enemy threatened, the bridge was raised. Inside the castle sentries stood guard continuously. With the reconstruction of the castle, Chornobyl became the center of a *povit* [district]. In 1552 Chornobyl had 196 buildings with 1,372 residents, including 1,160 townsmen.<sup>13</sup> Artisan trades—smithcraft and cooperage and others—grew. Not far from Chornobyl, ore<sup>14</sup> was mined in the swamps and used to produce iron.

After the Union of Lublin (1569), Chornobyl fell under Polish rule. Henceforth, it became the center of a hereditary estate.<sup>15</sup> Having taken control, the Polish gentry<sup>16</sup> increased the peasants' obligations under serfdom. The serfs were obligated to work one to two days of *corvée* per week. In addition, they were forced to pay tribute in money and in kind, and to perform other duties.<sup>17</sup> Artisans also paid heavy taxes and were obliged to perform services to maintain the fortress.<sup>18</sup>

The social oppression of the populace was compounded by national and religious oppression. The Polish gentry used the Catholic church to strengthen its rule. In 1600, a Polish Roman Catholic church<sup>19</sup> was built in Chornobyl. The local residents were persecuted for practicing Orthodox rites.

In the first half of the seventeenth century the Polish gentry treated the peasantry and the artisans with increasing oppressiveness and cruelty. *Corvée*<sup>20</sup> now took up four to five days per week. Rent in the form of money or in kind was collected from every peasant homestead.<sup>21</sup> Serfs repaired dams and roads, guarded the gentry's estates, and the like. Taxes and obligations increased for artisans as well. The gentry enjoyed unlimited power over their subjects. All this bred hatred among the peasants and artisans toward their oppressors.

Chornobyl's residents played an active role in the Ukrainian people's war of liberation (1648-54). In the vicinity of the town, several intense battles were waged between the insurgents and the Polish-Lithuanian armies. In 1649-50 Chornobyl was occupied by Lithuanian forces headed by L. Sapieha. In the spring of 1651, 2,000 rebels led by M. Popovych forced the enemy armies out of the city. In time, the Kievan regiment of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's forces, under the command of A. Zhdanovych, also came here. In May of that year a major battle took place near Chornobyl between the Polish-Lithuanian army and Semen Harkusha's Cossack regiment, which was on its way

from Ovruch to Chornobyl to join the Kiev regiment. The battle concluded with a Cossack victory. But within a month, under pressure from Lithuanian forces, the Kiev regiment was forced to leave Chornobyl. However, within a short time the enemy forces were once again routed from the city.

The people of Chornobyl joyously greeted the historic decision of the Council of Pereiaslav concerning the reunification of Ukraine with Russia. In 1654 they pledged an oath of loyalty to the Russian state.

But shortly thereafter Chornobyl again fell under [Polish] gentry rule. The former masters and the old order returned. But not for long. During the peasant uprising of 1665 in Right-Bank Ukraine, the forces under the command of the Ovruch colonel<sup>22</sup> Detsyk liberated the town for a time.

After the Adrusovo truce between Russia and Poland (1667), Chornobyl remained under Polish rule. The town became the property of the Sapieha princes. From here the gentry often conducted raids into Left-Bank Ukrainian lands that were part of the Russian state. Thus, in January 1669, a detachment led by the magnate, Colonel<sup>23</sup> J. Piwo, attacked the town of Nizhyn. The Sapiehas ruled Chornobyl to the end of the seventeenth century. From time to time they leased it out. The owners and the lessors of the town intensified feudal oppression. In summer corvée was raised to six days of service per household. Taxes, in both currency and in kind, were increased, as were other obligations.<sup>24</sup> In Chornobyl, as in all Ukrainian lands under Polish gentry rule, the Ukrainian language and culture were discriminated against; Catholicization of the local population was pursued.

Under such unbearable conditions the populace increasingly rebelled against the landlords, and struggled for the reunification of Right-Bank Ukraine with Russia. During the uprising of Ukrainian peasants and Cossacks led by Palii and Samus (1702-04), Chornobylites destroyed buildings belonging to the gentry and the lessors.<sup>25</sup>

When the flames of the Haidamak movement engulfed Right-Bank Ukraine, the local peasants and artisans actively supported the rebels. Twice—on October 20, 1747 and on June 13, 1751—they helped insurgent bands capture Chornobyl and take revenge upon the oppressors. On July 17, 1768, Prince M. Repnin, then in Warsaw, wrote to Major General<sup>26</sup> M. Krechetnikov about the necessity of dispatching the hussar<sup>27</sup> [cavalry] regiment from Kharkiv to crush the Haidamaky, should they gain control of Chornobyl. It was decreed that "the rebellious peasants and Haidamaky in the Ovruch and Chornobyl area were to be killed."

To defend himself against the insurgents, M. Khodkevych, the owner of Chornobyl at the time, rebuilt his castle and maintained a garrison there of 700 soldiers with 12 cannon.

In the second half of the eighteenth century, light industry<sup>28</sup> and trade grew rapidly in Chornobyl. Tailors', shoemakers', and furriers' guilds were established. Khodkevych, eager to increase his profits, allowed the artisans to market their goods themselves. Great fairs were organized in the city, to which traders bought their wares. Timber, pitch and tar<sup>29</sup> were transported from Chornobyl to Kiev, Kremenchuk and other places. At the same time the exploitation of the serfs and of the artisans intensified. From 1772 on, during harvest time, residents of the town were obliged to perform week-long corvée.

The economic growth of the town was conducive to the growth of its population. Many people fleeing other lands settled here. By the end of the eighteenth century there were 2,865 residents in the town and 642 buildings.

After the reunification of Right-Bank Ukraine with Russia (1793), Chornobyl was incorporated into Radomyshl *povit* [county] of Kiev *guberniia* [province], as a town without administrative significance.<sup>30</sup> During the Patriotic War of 1812, in response to the threat of the French army's advance on Kiev, Chornobyl was considerably fortified. The Kostroma people's militia was based here.

Small businesses emerged in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1845, a tannery and two candle factories produced more than 2,000 *karbovantsi* worth of goods.

In 1830 the first medical institution—a small pharmacy—was opened in the town. Twenty-five years later a parochial school was established. The cantor served as the teacher. He taught the school children in his own home, because there was no school building.

After the reforms of 1861, 1,270 *desiatyns* [a unit equalling 1.09 hectare] of the better land remained in the landlord's possession. Of the 736 peasants 206, or 27%, received plots of land (totalling 1,928 *desiatyns*), purchased for large redemption fees. Landless peasants were forced, under the threat of starvation, to hire themselves out<sup>31</sup> to the landlord or the *kulaks*,<sup>32</sup> or to seek other sources of income. In the post-reform period the expansion of capitalism expedited the demise of peasant landholdings.

In the 1870s, in Chornobyl, a tannery and a candle factory were in operation. There were 105 artisans, and seven [market] fairs were held every year. Of greatest economic significance for the town was its harbor. Between 1859 and 1905 the volume of trade passing through it increased thirteenfold.

In 1900 Chornobyl had 16,740 residents and over 2,000 homesteads.<sup>33</sup> Most of the peasant households had no plots.<sup>34</sup> Of the general total of 3,861 *desiatyns* of land, 1,726 *desiatyns* belonged to the landlord, 120 *desiatyns* to the church, and 2,015 to peasant farms.

The economic crisis which gripped industry at the end of the nineteenth and the

beginning of the twentieth century was felt in Chornobyl. The number of workers in businesses and at the port declined. The landless peasants were fortunate to find any kind of work at all. Business owners, taking advantage of the mass unemployment, increased the length of the workday and lowered the already paltry wage. The landlord, meanwhile, intensified the exploitation of the peasant proletarians who worked for his enterprises.<sup>35</sup>

During the revolution of 1905-7, workers' meetings and strikes were held in Chornobyl. The local peasants took an active stand against the landlord. They seized gentry lands. Between January and May 1907, the local authorities issued 400 official acts against peasants who had attempted to cut timber without permission.

After the defeat of the first Russian revolution businessmen, the landlord and the *kulaks*<sup>36</sup> exploited workers even more ruthlessly than before. The workers' living and working conditions were appalling. The workday at enterprises<sup>37</sup> lasted 12-14 hours. Most peasant farms barely squeezed out a miserable existence. In 1912, 144 household farms in Chornobyl were left totally landless, 60 had plots of up to two *desiatyns* each, 130 had up to three *desiatyns* each. In addition to this 134 farms had no livestock.<sup>38</sup> Meanwhile six *kulak* farms had 440 *desiatyns* of land.

In 1910 the city and the area under its administration<sup>39</sup> had two physicians and three doctor's assistants.<sup>40</sup> The clinic and the pharmacy were used by only a small number of people.

In the late 1870s a building was constructed, with peasant funding, for the parochial school. In 1890 a two-grade school for 60 students opened. Parents covered its operating costs.

During the imperialist world war practically the entire able-bodied male population of Chornobyl was mobilized and sent to the front. Many families were left without a breadwinner. Political disfranchisement, the growth of exploitation and the decline in standard of living all led to the dissatisfaction of the workers.

After the February bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1917, a soviet of workers' and soldiers' deputies<sup>41</sup> was formed. At the same time the local organs of the Provisional Government, which stood as the guardians of the exploiters' property, became active. In response to the peasants' call for the confiscation of the landlords' property (a demand supported by the soviet of workers' and soldiers' deputies) the local organs of the Provisional Government summoned troops to Chornobyl. But after a time, when the military detachment left the town, the peasants once again called for the fulfillment of their demands. The frightened local authorities were again forced to appeal to the Kiev *guberniia* commissar of the Central Rada, who in turn appealed for help to the Chief of the general staff of the Kiev military *okruh* [district]. The commissar asked that "not less than 300 military men be sent immediately to Chornobyl...because without military

strength it is impossible to fight anarchy."

The workers of Chornobyl joyously greeted the victory of the Great October socialist revolution and the creation of a Ukrainian Soviet Republic. On February 2, 1918, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks and with the active participation of city workers, peasants, and soldiers returning from the front, a *revkom* [revolutionary committee] was formed. At that time a party center [cell] began to function in Chornobyl.<sup>42</sup>

In early March 1918 the town was captured by the German interventionists. For more than eight months they practiced arbitrary rule. With the active support of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, the occupiers shot anyone who fought for or sympathized with Soviet rule. They robbed the local population. After Chornobyl's liberation from the German occupiers and from Petliurites, the *revkom* began to function. When in March 1919 a city soviet of workers, peasants and Red Army deputies was elected, the *revkom* yielded its authority over to it.<sup>43</sup>

*Kulak*-nationalist bands interfered with the consolidation of Soviet rule. On April 15, 1919, Struk's gang burst into the city. They robbed and they murdered. The bandits killed 400 citizens. They seized several freighters on the Dnieper in the Chornobyl area. Red Army units and ships from the Dnieper Military Flotilla were sent into the Chornobyl area to smash the bandits. After many days of fighting in early May the main forces of the enemy were defeated. During the battles the crews of the armored cutters Vernyi, Samuil, and Kurier distinguished themselves. For the courage they showed in battle against the enemy, they were thanked by A.V. Polupanov, the commander of the flotilla.

In June of 1919, Chornobyl became the center of a *povit* [county]. A Chornobyl county party committee<sup>44</sup> and a county executive committee<sup>45</sup> began to function.

When Denikin's forces captured Chornobyl in September 1919, a party underground became active. In the Chornobyl area a partisan detachment carried out operations against White Guard forces.<sup>46</sup> In early November 1919, the Red Army liberated the city from the White Guards.

In the ensuing period of peace the party center [cell] at Chornobyl organized the workers for the reconstruction of the economy and the fight against hunger, disease and gangs. The communists were aided by the Komsomol youth. The Komsomol center [cell]<sup>47</sup> was founded in December 1919. In February 1920, the city had 100 communists<sup>48</sup> and 70 Komsomol members.

The party and Komsomol centers organized communist *subotnyky* and *nedilnyky*<sup>49</sup> for the reconstruction of enterprises and of the port. Hundreds of non-party workers and peasants participated. On the initiative of the communists and Komsomol members the population collected food and clothing for the Red Army. Together with the city soviet,

the party and Komsomol centers worked on the development of education and culture. In December 1919 a school and a club opened in the city, and in February 1920, a library.

In late April 1920, forces of the Red Army and the Dnieper Military Flotilla<sup>50</sup> were engaged in battle in the Chornobyl area against the White Polish forces. The defense of the city—the seat of the county [*povit*—was directed by a specially created committee. Still, it was a mismatch of military forces, and on April 30 the enemy captured Chornobyl.

For 43 days the occupiers committed black deeds. They robbed the state's and the people's property, and wrecked the city. Many residents were shot. On June 11, 1920, the units of the 12th Army attacked with a massive strike and liberated Chornobyl from the White Polish invaders.

During the civil war period Chornobyl was severely damaged. Enterprises and the river port were inoperative. There were bread and fuel shortages in the city, and disease spread.

By personal example, communists and Komsomol members inspired workers to overcome the difficulties of the reconstruction period. They were the first to take on the most difficult and the most complex tasks. At that time much emphasis was placed, first, on rejuvenating the river port and restoring passenger and freight steamship traffic. In 1921, steamship repair shops were established, employing over 200 workers. Industrial *artels*<sup>52</sup> began production. In 1922 peasants established two associations for the joint cultivation of land.<sup>53</sup>

During the period of reconstruction much was done for workers in the areas of health care, education and culture. During the period 1920-22, a hospital,<sup>54</sup> an out-patient clinic,<sup>55</sup> and a pharmacy became operational. In 1924, a pediatric center was opened.<sup>56</sup> Children attended one of two seven-year [grammar] schools, teenagers attended factory school, and adults studied in groups and in schools for the elimination of illiteracy. The opening of two clubs and libraries (1921-23) and the T.H. Shevchenko drama theater (1921) were important events in Chornobyl's cultural life.

In 1923 Chornobyl became the center of a *raion* [county] of the same name and was reclassified as an urban-type settlement.<sup>58</sup> This was central to its further economic and cultural development.

By 1925 the reconstruction of Chornobyl's economy was complete.

The city's economy and culture underwent considerable development during the years of socialist construction.<sup>59</sup> In 1932 a ship-repair factory was built to service the Dnieper's shipping, based around existing repair workshops. New enterprises started up production—a cast-iron foundry (1934), a butter factory (1932), a *raipromkharkombinat*<sup>60</sup>

[county food production combine] (1932), and a brick factory (1929). The petty industrial *artels* "Peremoha," "Pratsia," "Invalid Polissia" and others produced various goods for the needs of the local populace.

Social changes also occurred in the peasants' lives. In 1930 agricultural workers founded the March 8th and "Novyi svit" [New World] collective farms. That year the "Komsomolets Polissia" state farm was established. In 1932 the MTS<sup>61</sup> [Machine Tractor Station] went into operation, servicing all the collective farms in the *raion*.

In the years of the pre-war five-year plans much effort was put into city planning and the city's new construction projects. A wide network of medical institutions was created. The populace was serviced by a hospital,<sup>62</sup> a polyclinic, an out-patient treatment center,<sup>63</sup> an anti-tuberculosis dispensary,<sup>64</sup> a pediatric center,<sup>65</sup> two pharmacies, and a hygiene substation.<sup>66</sup>

Impressive changes occurred at this time in education and culture. Before the outbreak of the war, illiteracy had been eliminated among the adult population. Books and knowledge became accessible to wide masses of workers. All school-age children were involved in studies. In the *raion* center [*raitsentr*], four high schools with over 1,800 students were in operation. Beginning in 1936, a nursing school trained cadres for work in medical institutions.

The *raion* cultural building, the clubs, the library and the cinema theater served as the centers of cultural and educational work. In 1934 a Pioneer palace opened its doors to pupils.

This was Chornobyl prior to the Great Patriotic War.<sup>67</sup>

During the war years the high moral qualities of the Soviet people, which had been instilled by the Communist Party, were revealed. An organized Red Army recruitment program was conducted in Chornobyl on June 22-23, 1941. Among those who went to take up arms in defense of their Soviet Fatherland were 200 communists and over 300 Komsomol members. With the front approaching Chornobyl, the workers expended much energy in evacuating industrial enterprises, the equipment of the MTS, the state and collective farms deep into the country. The *raion* party county committee [*raikom*] formed a party underground.

On September 25, 1941, the German-fascist invaders captured the city. But the Soviet people did not submit to the enemy. Communist underground agents organized them to fight against the occupiers. A group of patriots, including A.M. Tytarenko and P.S. Synitsyn, was active at the ship-repair factory. A.I. Demydenko, I.I. Holovenko, I.I. Popadiuk, M.I. Shylenok, and M.O. Vorona were actively at work among the laborers of the logging bureau.<sup>68</sup> The underground party organization, headed by P.M. Kvasha, was directly active in the city itself. The underground conducted anti-fascist propaganda

among the workers, engaged in sabotage against enterprises and the river fleet, and aided the partisans.

In 1941-43, the Chapaev partisan detachment battled against the German-fascist armies in the Chornobyl area. In April 1943 it numbered 220 [insurgents, known as] people's avengers.<sup>69</sup> At first, the troop was led by lieutenant F.V. Holovach (commander) and B.O. Zamyka (commissar), and, later, by Lieutenant Colonel H.F. Pokrovsky (commander) and V.M. Myronenko (commissar). The people's avengers carried out attacks against the enemy, dealing him stinging blows. Thus, in 1943, they routed the German garrison that was quartered in the village of Rotychi. The communist M. Ia. Navalny died a heroic death in this battle. The dead partisan's 13-year-old brother, Vasyl, took his place in the battle ranks.

Between September and November 1943 the partisans greatly aided the troops of the 13th Army of the First Ukrainian Front in the crossing of the Dnieper and the Prypiat Rivers. In particular, during the battles for control of Chornobyl, units and detachments of the people's avengers under the command of V.S. Ushakov, H.F. Pokrovsky, K.A. Taraniuk and I.M. Bovkun captured and held the crossing points across the Prypiat, until the approach of Red Army units. This contributed to the overall success of the offensive.

On November 16, 1943, units of the 8th Infantry Division (Major-General A.S. Smirnov commanding) liberated Chornobyl from the German fascist armies. The battalion commander P.K. Baliuk, a Ukrainian, and First Lieutenant Abdula Dukhambetov, a Kazakh, both heroes of the Soviet Union, died in the battles to retake the city.

During their stay in the city the Hitlerites perpetrated many crimes. They tortured more than 500 residents to death, forcibly deported many others to Germany, destroyed industrial and communal enterprises, medical and educational-cultural institutions, and sank 22 steamships and barges in the backwater.

Immediately following the liberation of the city the Chornobyl party *raikom* [*raion* committee], the *raivvykonkom* [*raion* executive committee] and *miskvykonkom* [city executive committee] renewed their activity. They began political and organizational work among the populace in order to rebuild the economy as rapidly as possible. The communists [Communist Party members] headed the most complex tasks of reconstruction at the enterprises, the river port, the "Komsomolets Polissia" state farm, and the March 8th and "Novyi svit" [New World] collective farms.

The entire country aided the workers of Chornobyl in the rebirth of industry and agriculture. Machine tools, instruments and building materials arrived from Moscow, Magnitogorsk, Cheliabinsk and other cities. Collective farms from a number of *oblasts* in the RSFSR sent agricultural machines, seed and cattle. In turn, the workers, collective farm members and city intelligentsia sought to alleviate the consequences of the

occupation as quickly as possible, and actively helped the front. Already by 1944 enterprises were partially rebuilt and began production. The river transport workers<sup>70</sup> displayed true labor heroism at the time. In a short period of time they raised from the bottom of the Prypiat 17 steamships and barges sunk by the Hitlerites, rebuilt them and returned them to active service. In 1944 the laborers at the state farm and the collective farms grew a fine crop of potatoes and vegetables, and fulfilled their responsibilities to the state. Medical and cultural-educational institutions renewed their activity, [although] in facilities not designed for that purpose; high-school instruction resumed.

The workers of Chornobyl contributed significantly to the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's Germany. Three hundred ninety native soldiers, partisans, and members of the underground were honored with government awards. Many battle heroes never returned home. They will always be remembered by the city's workers.

Reconstruction took on an even wider scope during the years of the fourth (i.e., the first post-war) five-year plan. New shops were built in the ship-repair factory. In 1946, the Chornobyl river port's passenger traffic and freight volume reached pre-war levels. In 1948, a sawmill came into operation. The cast-iron foundry and the *raipromkombinat* [*raion* industrial combine] increased their production. In the course of the five-year plan the city's gross industrial output increased nearly 4.6 times.

State and collective farms were successfully rebuilt. In 1947-8 the area under cultivation returned to pre-war levels. In 1949 the collective farms were consolidated into one farm, named after Krupskaia, which, in turn, was consolidated in 1955 with the "Druzhba" [friendship] collective farm of Zalissia village, located three kilometers from the *raion* center. The central complex of the "Komsomolets Polissia" state farm<sup>71</sup> was relocated beyond the city limits.

The city itself was also renovated during the years of the first post-war five-year plan. Its streets were made beautiful with many new residential buildings. A *raion* building of culture and a stadium were constructed by the method of people's construction,<sup>72</sup> and a park of culture, rest and recreation was opened.

New successes were achieved in subsequent decades. During this period enterprises were refitted with the latest equipment. Much attention was given to the scientific organization of work at the production level, and a progressive system of planning was instituted, together with economic incentives.

The original river port is no longer recognizable. The once tiny Chornobyl pier grew into a modern transfer port outfitted with complex equipment—a branch of the port in Kiev. From here numerous cargoes are delivered to river ports in the Russian Federation, the Belorussian SSR, the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic. During the 1970 shipping season, 1.5 million tons of the economy's freight were received here and sent out.

In 1955 the ship-repair factory was converted into a repair and operational base (REB)<sup>73</sup> for Dnieper River shipping. The REB is one of the largest river-transport enterprises in the country, building barges and landing platforms, and repairing passenger steamships, freight steamships, tugboats, ore carriers, and also transporting freight. During the eighth five-year plan the volume of work performed by the repair and operational base increased 2.2 times.

Major changes also occurred at the city's other enterprises. Specialization of production was conducted at the cast-iron foundry. It now produces spare parts for farm machinery and equipment for livestock farms. The production capacity of the butter factory and the brick factory have grown. A *raion* joint enterprise, "Silhosptekhnika" [agricultural equipment], has played an important role in servicing the local collective farms.<sup>74</sup> In the vicinity of the city an energy giant is being constructed—the Chornobyl atomic power station, which, when placed on line, will have a major impact on the economic development of the Polissia *raions*.

The products of the Krupskaia Arts and Crafts Factory<sup>75</sup> are in great demand among the populace. Many experienced masters of Ukrainian artistic folk embroidery work here.

Two thousand laborers and employees<sup>76</sup> work in Chornobyl's industrial enterprises. During the days of the labor watch<sup>77</sup> dedicated to the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the workers of the repair and operational base [REB] for Dnieper River shipping achieved especially great success. As the winner of the All-Union public review to raise the quality of production, this collective was awarded a certificate from the Council of Ministers of the USSR and VTsRPS [The All-Union Central Council of Professional Unions].<sup>78</sup> The Lenin labor watch in Chornobyl's enterprises was extended to welcome properly the XXIV Congress of the CPSU and the XXIV Congress of the CP of Ukraine, which were being held at the time. Thanks to the high level of political and labor activity, all production collectives of the city's enterprises fulfilled the eighth five-year plan ahead of time.

Chornobyl is a well-managed, beautiful city. In the post-war period its central square was reconstructed and widened, a series of new streets was built and 600 residential buildings were constructed. During the years of the eighth five-year plan, housing space in the city grew by 17,000 square meters. Chornobyl is linked to all of the *raion's* villages by bus lines, and to Kiev by bus, river and air transportation.

The workers have the use of a wide network of commercial enterprises and public eating establishments.<sup>79</sup> The city has a department store, 50 shops and stores,<sup>81</sup> a restaurant, and seven cafeterias. In 1970 the gross value of trade<sup>82</sup> stood at 7.6 million *karbovantsi* [rubles], or 1.5 times that in 1965.

The consumer services<sup>83</sup> sector is growing quickly. In 1969-70 the scope of services

provided to the populace by the service combine<sup>84</sup> increased fourfold.

Medical services for the populace are well-organized. The city has a hospital, a polyclinic, an out-patient treatment center, an anti-tuberculosis dispensary, a maternity building, emergency medical aid, a hygiene department substation and two pharmacies. These institutions employ 198 medical personnel, including 44 doctors.

The city has a medical [nursing] school. In the past 15 years, 1,200 medical workers have been trained here. Since 1950 5,000 mechanics<sup>85</sup> have graduated from the rural professional technical school. Two thousand three hundred students are enrolled in the city's three high schools.<sup>86</sup> Young people who are without a high-school education attend evening school or take correspondence courses.<sup>87</sup> A children's special seven-year school was opened for teaching music.

Chornobyl's workers make use of the building of culture, the library, and the wide-screen movie theater. A university of culture<sup>88</sup> and amateur artistic groups are affiliated with the building of culture [or use the facilities].

A *raion* newspaper, "Prapor peremohy," has been published since 1930. Members of the editorial board belong to a literary circle which at one time was headed by P. H. Tychyna.

The party organizations direct the political and labor<sup>89</sup> activity of the city's workers and intelligentsia. There are 34 primary [local party] organizations<sup>90</sup> in the city's enterprises and institutions, uniting 885 communists. They are the political educators of the masses, the organizers of their struggle to fulfill the grandiose plans of communist construction put forth by the party. There are 1,500 boys and girls in the 28 primary [local] organizations of the VLKSM [*Komsomol*].

The city soviet [*rada*, council] of workers' deputies is the fully empowered organ of Soviet rule in the city. It consists of 50 deputies—35 workers and 15 representatives of the intelligentsia. The soviet is subdivided into eight standing committees.<sup>91</sup> The soviet, aided by a large core of active members,<sup>92</sup> conducts significant work in the areas of economic and cultural development.

Chornobyl's workers are making a noteworthy contribution toward the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

[signed] I. Kh. Sas.

The above is a translation of the article "Chornobyl'skyi raion—Chornobyl," found in *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR: Kyivska oblast*, editor-in-chief P. T. Tronko (Kyiv: Instytut istorii Akademii nauk URSS i Holovna Redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii AN URSS, 1971), pp. 708-17.

### Notes

I have chosen to translate the article on Chornobyl in honor of the victims of the 1986 nuclear power-plant disaster there and to underscore the longevity and vibrancy of this ancient town prior to the disaster. The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* recently revealed that some officials at the Soviet Ministry of Atomic Power have decided that the best way to decontaminate Chornobyl is to raze the whole town (see A. Levada, "Byt li gorodu Chernobylu?" *Pravda*, Moscow, October 8, 1988, p. 4). Apparently, in the minds of some authorities, two years after the disaster, the town of Chornobyl can finally be officially proclaimed dead. For more information on the Chornobyl disaster see Jurij Dobczansky, *Chernobyl and Its Aftermath: A Selected Bibliography* (Research Report No. 18) (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, 1988), and David R. Marples, *Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986); idem, *The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988).

[Parenthetic brackets] indicate the translator's explanatory words, phrases or comments, or alternate translations.

Below is a list of explanations and Ukrainian-language equivalents in transliteration taken from the original text and presented here for reference and/or clarification. They correspond to the note numbers in the translation.

1. *Raion* is the Soviet Ukrainian and Russian term roughly equivalent to a North American "county." *Raion* is also commonly translated as "district."
2. The Russian word for council is *soviet*. The Ukrainian word for council is *rada*.
3. *Sovkhoz* is the Russian term for "state farm," *radhosp* the Ukrainian.
4. *Kolkhoz* is the Russian term for "collective farm," *kolhosp* the Ukrainian.
5. *Seredni shkoly*
6. *Pochatkovi shkoly*.

7. *Meduchylyshche*.
8. *Proftekhuchylyshche*.
9. *Medychni zaklady*.
10. *Prydniprovia*.
11. *Udil*—principality or subprincipality in a system where the prince of Kiev was the superior prince in a network of principalities.
12. *Danynu*.
13. *Mishchany*.
14. *Bolotna ruda*.
15. *Starostvo*—in feudal Poland and Lithuania, the name of a king's or great prince's estate which was granted in perpetuity [hereditary estate] to the feudal *starosta* (magnate/landlord).
16. *Shliakhta* (Polish *szlachta*).
17. *Povynnosti*.
18. *Zamok*.
19. *Kostiol* (Polish *kościół*).
20. *Panshchyna*.
21. *Dvir*.
22. *Polkovnyk*.
23. *Mahnat polkovnyk*.
24. *Povynnosti*.
25. *Orendatorski*.
26. *Heneral-maior*.
27. *Husarskyi polk*. In tsarist and other armies, soldiers in the light cavalry troop who

own farms.

28. *Dribni promysly.*
29. *Diohot i smola.*
30. *Zashtatne misto.*
31. *Ity batrakuvaty.*
32. *Do pomishchkyiv i kurkuliv (wealthy peasants) [Russian kulaks].*
33. *Dvory.*
34. *Nadiliv.*
35. *Pratsiuvaly v ioho ekonomiiakh.*
36. *Kurkuls [kulaks]—landowning peasants who hired labor.*
37. *Na pidpryiemstvakh.*
38. *Khudoba.*
39. *Volost.*
40. *Feldshery.*
41. *Rada robitnychykh i soldatskykh deputativ.*
42. *Partiinyi oseredok.*
43. *Revkom peredav ii svoi poovnovazhennia.*
44. *Povitovyi komitet partii.*
45. *Povitvykonkom.*
46. *Bilohvardiiski viiska.*
47. *Oseredok.*
48. *CP members.*

49. *Subotnyky, nedilnyky* — "voluntary" collective work performed on Saturday or Sunday.
50. *Dniprovska viiskova flotyliia.*
51. *Bilopoliaky.*
52. *Promartili.*
53. *Tovarystva spilnoho obrobtku zemli.*
54. *Likarnia.*
55. *Ambulatoriia.*
56. *Dytiacha konsultatsiia.*
57. *FZN (Fabrychno-zavodskoho navchannia).*
58. *Selyshche miskoho typu.*
59. *Sotsialistychnoho budivnytstva.*
60. *Raionnyi promyslovyy kharchovyy kombinat*—an enterprise that produces food products.
61. Machine Tractor Station.
62. *Likarnia.*
63. *Ambulatoriia.*
64. *Protytubdyspanser.*
65. *Dytiacha konsultatsiia.*
66. *Sanepidstantsiia.*
67. The Soviets refer to the Second World War as the Great Patriotic War.
68. *Splavkontor.*
69. *Narodni mesnyky.*
70. *Richkovyky.*

71. *Tsentralna sadyba.*
72. *Metodom narodnoi budovy.*
73. *Remontno-ekspluatatsiina baza.*
74. *Mistsevi kolhospy.*
75. *Fabryka khudozhnykh vyrobiv.*
76. *Sluzhbootsi.*
77. *V dni trudovoi vakhty.*
78. *Vsesoiuzna Tsentralna Rada Profesiinykh Spilok (VTsRPS) (All-Union Central Council of Professional Unions).*
79. *Pidpriemstv hromadskoho kharchuvannia.*
80. *Univermah.*
81. *Mahazyny.*
82. *Tovarooborot.*
83. *Pobutova sluzhba.*
84. *Kombinat pobutovoho obsluhovuvannia.*
85. *Mekhanizatory.*
86. *Seredni shkoly.*
87. *Zaochna shkola.*
88. *Universytet kultury.*
89. *Trudovu.*
90. *Pervynni partiini orhanizatsii a.k.a. local party organizations.*
91. *Postiino diiuchykh komisii.*
92. *Aktyv.*

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"Do zavershennia vydannia 26-tomnoi *Istorii mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR*," No. 12 (Dec.), pp. 3-12.

\*Up until January, 1967, the articles appeared under the heading "Do istorii mist i sil Radianskoi Ukrainy"; articles published in 1972 appeared under the heading "Materialy Vsesoiuznoi Konferentsii 'Pro dosvid napysannia istorii mist i sil, fabryk, zavodiv, kolhospiv i radhospiv SRSR.'"

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*A.3 List of Volumes in IMSU in English Alphabetical Order\**

[including year of publication of Ukrainian-language (U)  
and Russian-language (R) versions]

Cherkaska oblast - U: 1972; R: none

Chernihivska oblast - U: 1972; R: 1983

Chernivetska oblast - U: 1969; R: none

Donetska oblast - U: 1970; R: 1976

Dnipropetrovska oblast - U: 1969; R: 1977

Ivano-Frankivska oblast - U: 1971; R: none

Kharkivska oblast - U: 1967; R: 1976

Khersonska oblast - U: 1972; R: 1983

Khmelnyska oblast - U: 1971; R: none

Kirovohradska oblast - U: 1972; R: none

Krymska oblast - U: 1974; R: 1974

Kyiv (city) - U: 1968; R: 1979 and 1982

Kyivska oblast - U: 1971; R: none

Luhanska oblast - U: 1967; R: 1976  
(Voroshylivhradska oblast)

Lvivska oblast - U: 1967; R: 1978

Mykolaivska oblast - U: 1971; R: 1981

Odeska oblast - U: 1969; R: 1978

Poltavska oblast - U: 1967; R: none

Rovenska oblast - U: 1973; R: none

Sumska oblast - U: 1973; R: 1980

Ternopilska oblast - U: 1973; R: none

Vinnytska oblast - U: 1972; R: none

Volynska oblast - U: 1970; R: none

Zakarpatska oblast - U: 1969; R: 1982

Zaporizka oblast - U: 1970; R: 1973

Zhytomyrska oblast - U: 1973; R: none

\*All the volumes were published in print-runs of 15,000 copies. The only exception is the *Dnipropetrovska oblast* volume, whose Ukrainian and Russian versions were published in print-runs of 25,000 copies each. Also, the two Russian-language volumes released on Kyiv city were published in print-runs of 15,000 copies each.

Main citation for Ukrainian-language edition:

*Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainiskoi RSR (v dvadtsiaty shesty tomakh)*, P. T. Tronko (holova Holovnoi redkolehii), Instytut Istorii Akademii nauk URSS; Holovna Redaktsiia Ukrainiskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii, Kyiv, 1967-74.

Main citation for Russian-language edition:

*Istoriia gorodov i sel Ukrainiskoi RSR (v dvadtsati shesti tomakh)*, P. T. Tronko (predsedatel Glavnoi redkollegii), Institut Istorii Akademii nauk USSR i Glavnaia Redaktsiia Ukrainiskoi Sovetskoi Entsiklopedii, Kiev, 1974-83.





