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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Subject: A: Mrs. SAPELAK fnu

B: Mrs. FINITSKA fnu, nee Maziar. Both of Lvov, Ukr. SSR.

Source: K and M of Rome

Date: 14 April 1966

1. Subjects arrived in Rome, Italy to visit their brothers who are both priests living in Rome. They arrived in Rome on 5 March 1966 and departed on 26 March 1966 for Lvov. During their stay in Rome, Subjects stayed in a convent.

2. Mrs. SAPELAK fnu: Early thirties, married has two children aged 6 and 4. By nature is quiet, but when approached will carry on a conversation. She has two brothers, one a priest living in Rome who visited the Ukraine recently, and the other brother Bishop ANDRIY of Argentina. Andriy of Argentina later came to Rome to see his sister.

Mrs. FINITSKA fnu, nee Maziar: 46-48 years old, married has two sons aged 13 and 14. The older son is graduating from a technical school in Lvov and she hopes to send him to college. Finitzka is quite talkative and seems well orientated in the political situation in Ukraine. She is employed as a doctor in the Kul'parkiv mental clinic, where she makes 120 rubles per month.

3. According to Subject B. in 1964 the rector of the Lvov University LAZURENKO travelled to Kiev where he gave a very patriotic Ukrainian speech at the Shevchenko celebrations. Everyone who heard this speech was deeply moved by it. In retaliation Lazurenko was removed as rector and resettled together with his brother and another member of his family to Eastern Ukraine. About the present rector of the university, Subject B. only said that he is the husband "of 'comrade' KIKH"

4. The Ukrainian Catholic Church, although officially forbidden does exist illegally. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church also does not exist as such, only the Russian Orthodox Church is permitted. However Mass is said in Ukrainian if the priest is Ukrainian. A new Bishop was recently appointed for Lvov:

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YURYK, who is a Ukrainian by nationality, age 55. Was Ukrainian Catholic at one time, but signed a statement of conversion to Orthodoxy in 1946. Subject B. regards him as a decent Ukrainian. Yuryk was parish priest at St. George's church before conversion. A Bishop for the Volyn region has his offices in Lutsk.

5. About the general situation in Lvov Subject B. said that during Khrushchev era many things improved, materially. Russification is evident due to the high percentage of Russians who settled in Lvov after the war. However there exists a tendency by the youth to defend the Ukrainian language and revive "Ukrainianization", this reaction to Russification is quite strong and noticeable. Among the intelligencia there exists a strong Ukrainian patriotic feeling, this feeling is officialy labeled "nationalism" by the party, but this is ignored by the people. Among personalities in Lvov, Subject mentioned MALANCHUK and DUDYKEVYCH as faithful party servants. STEFANYK helps the people quite a bit, but is tolerated by the party due to his name. He is watched constantly. Stefanyk's housekeeper is a former Basilian order nun. VIL'DE Irene has lost her reputation among the people, who consider her a party servant, and a person who has lost her dignity. Western radio auditions are listened to, discussed and criticized. The most popular is B.B.C.

In Lvov there are two Roman Catholic churches, (previously there were 3) the priests say Mass, give confessions and Christen children. In SAMBOR and PERNOPIL there are Roman Catholic churches, as in some other cities. Last year two priests of the Basilian order visited Lvov and brought news of the quarrel among Ukrainian church orders in the West. Subject mentioned that father VYNNYTSKY was released from jail. His trial took place sometime last year, and he was charged with "illegal speculation" for selling holy pictures. In reality he ran seminary courses for aspiring priests.

6. Subject B. did much travelling throughout the USSR, she noticed that Russification was intense in Eastern Ukraine, but blamed the people themselves for this. The best impression she got was in Georgia, Georgians she called "patriots and nationalists". Every person who settles in Georgia must learn

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the language if he expects to get a job there.

7. The head of the KGB in Lvov was SHEVCHENKO until the end of last year. He was removed, and his whereabouts are not known. The present head is also unknown. Subject B. was familiar with the arrests of SYRYAVSKY and DANIEL as with the affair of TARSIS. About Tarsis she asked why the Soviet government let him leave the country, and wondered if he will be killed for speaking out against the Soviet government so sharply.

8. The director of the Kul'parkiv mental clinic is Dr. MUROVICH, a young and very brilliant man. Subject considers him to be career man and a fanatical communist. As far as Subject B. knows there are no "political patients" in Kul'parkiv.

9. People leave Ukraine for work in other Republics, and vice versa. This is done by advertising in the press, that work is available elsewhere. Students are sent to work elsewhere under the pretext that they are "repaying the state for their education".

10. While in Rome, Subjects met Cardinal Slipy, and were present at a banquet where he spoke. They were visibly impressed by Slipy and his speech in which he mentioned about his life in Soviet concentration camps. Subjects also met Dr. Markus, who made a very pleasant impression upon them.

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