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

Subject: Michael Lemekh and his wife Jaroslava of Lvov, Ukr. SSR

Source: # 20

Date: September 27, 1967

1. Subject and his wife visited Paris from 26 July to 2 September 1967. Subject is 55 years old, Ukrainian, approx. 5,9, slim with greyish hair and is working in Department of Economics in the Academy of Sciences in Lvov. Subject's wife Jaroslava is 50 years old, appr. 5,7, brunette and is working as bookkeeper in office (receiving dept. of packages from foreign countries). Both are well educated but are more preoccupied with every day problems than with cultural and political questions of the time.

After WW II Subject and his wife came from Jaroslav area in Poland to Lvov in Ukraine where they are now living at School Street near Citadelle. In Lvov they have many friends and acquaintances such as:

Hrabar fnu. who spent 10 years at Siberia camp and died after his release in Lvov.
Palanycia fnu. who is still living in Lvov.

Dr. Monastyrskyj fnu., a medicine professor in a clinic in Lvov, son of professor Monastyrskyj. Arriving in Lvov, the Subject intended to find the wife of Zenko L., brother of Subject. She was working in a bookstore and now works in the University Library. Dr. Monastyrskyj told the Subject not to visit her, because she is now married to a Russian and is a agent of KGB. Her maiden name is Zenia Chorniega, daughter of a priest. Her two brothers Dozio and Lubko Chorniega were both killed by Russians, so was her first husband Zenon L.

Dr. Makarucha fnu., who is a clinic director and was very helpful to people returning from Siberia.

The family of Stefanyk Semen and his wife Olga Struminsky. Stefanyk is a good fellow but some times very impulsive. As Chairman of Obvykonkom of Lvov he is very popular and very helpful to the people.

Children of his are friends of the son of Katrusia Zarycka. After Subject she is a talented artist and should be proud of his mother that is probably in Kiev prison. This young people are considered by the Subjects as Ukrainian patriots of pro-Soviet orientation. They are not tjinking in old terms "Banderivci-Melnykivci". They don't like the Russians and are not on friendly terms with youngsters from the East. They stay away from foreigners and don't like the colored ones. They are very interested

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in sports and are going through pioneer training. The young people are satisfied with the school system which is on high level. The knowledge of Ukrainian language depends on parents' attitude. For example the children of Darka Cehelsky's sister, former wife of a priest, who is now supervisor of an liquor factory, has not taught her children to speak Ukrainian, so they are talking Russian.

2. Source's wife met the Subjects through Reverend Paul Kohut near Strassburg where the Subjects came to visit Ukrainian children staying on a vacation-camp. With them was the Subjects brother who came for this occasion from Winnipeg, Canada. The Subjects were rather disenchanted by their brother showing off his prosperity and their Strassburg relatives who received them as "unfortunate Soviet people." Moreover local Bandevici asked them directly what kind of special privileges did they enjoy to come to France. But the most unfortunate impression about life of the emigree was made by the low level of cultural life of relatives and denationalization of Ukrainian children in France.

The Subjects decided to come to Paris although they had only had permission to visit Strassburg and vicinity. After arriving in Paris they reported to Soviet Embassy where they were reproached by the Embassy employee for coming to the capital. If asked by Source what language did they speak in the Embassy, the Source's wife answered that they first talked in Russian but after a while, they changed to Ukrainian. The Subjects were sent by the Embassy employee to Mrs. Dubyk where the Subjects stayed a very short time only. Judging by what Subjects told Source Mrs. Dubyk was probably a communist enjoying full confidence of the Embassy. Still in this short period of time Subjects received from Mrs. Dubyk Dr. Zivago's book. After visiting the Subjects in the house of Mrs. Dubyk, they met them again near Gare de L'Est. Guiding them through Paris and making a shopping tour, they talked about common friends and acquaintances in Lvov and the conversation became friendlier from hour to hour. They even tried to sell an old-fashioned diamond ring and a necklace in their company, but without success. They hope to make a trip to Italy next summer.

3. Asked about the last trials, Subjects didn't give any new data and told only, that the trials were conducted by closed doors and the language on the trials were Ukrainian. The accused were tried for distribution of anti-Soviet literature and they don't remember if somebody from Lvov was a witness against the accused. Source showed to Subjects the communique in the foreign papers and also in Prolog edition which they took with them.

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On the next day they told to Source that they know many people mentioned in communique, but they don't believe that these people could play such a role.

Following is the gist of what Source was told by Subjects:

- a/Subjects know well ^{about} Dziuba, who is a brilliant and courageous man and his safety may depend upon his great popularity in the Soviet Union as well as abroad.
- b/Irene Wilde is also known as a courageous person especially after signing a memorandum on behalf of arrested writers, although no-body likes to speak to her because she "became very official".
- c/ Malanchuk G. is a son of a r-n secretary from Volyn who was killed by Ukrainian insurgents. Since that time, Malanchuk is pressing on Ukrainian nationalists. He has very ~~few~~ ^{few} friends in Lvov, and nobody likes him. The local party authorities have no influence at all on selection and appointment of secretaries in all party segments. In the party you will find many good Ukrainians but the political situation at the present time and the carefullness of people does not allow them to show up.
- d/Shelest P. a Ukrainian and a sincere man. He is considered as weak but a man of good will.
- e/Kyrychenko was made a hero but is only a careerist.
- f/Podgorny and Brezniew are moderate and are not considered as anti-Ukrainian. On question who is against Ukrainian in the party ranks, Subject answered, the party cadres in general. ^{but} now more and more people are openly coming to support of Ukrainian languages. Under the influence of the people of West Ukraine the people of East Ukraine started to speak more freely, although they use to begin to speak in Russian switch then to Ukrainian.
- g/Subjects have heard about trip of Pavlychko and Drach to USA, and they told to Source that they consider Pavlychko to be a Ukrainian patriot but a "Soviet Ukrainian patriot". Here the Subjects emphasized that the young generation is ^{conscious} and patriotic but wouldn't go back to the old way of life. The Ukrainian are threatened not only by Russians but by Poles too. The economic exploitation is intense. Liberman is little known in Ukraine. The Subject ~~were~~ ^{was} very surprised to hear, that he has such popularity abroad. He is favoured by the Administration probably because he is a Russian Jew.

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- i/The stress of relations between China and Soviet Union has sharpened the ~~stress, etc~~ ^{interest} but the Chinese propoganda has little influence. Cheronenko was in China, but its hard to say, if he is a Ukrainian.
- j/Residents of Lvov are holding together and keep to old tradition. The sons of professor Krypiakevych did not accept the State funeral for his father, but arranged a religion ceremony themsel^s. After the funeral of Kulchycka O., a famous painter, a gr-cath. priest in civilian clo^{thes} blessed the grave. Many priests carry out their religious duties secretly. Subjects don't now ^{anything} about the work of monks and nuns.
- k/Subject showed very critical attitude to past underground movement activities and ^{an} approval of present "Ukarainian pro-Soviet patriotism" of young generations. They agreed, that the intellectual and political activities of emigrants are of great value, but the massive emigration was unnecessary. They pointed out for example, that in Lvov vacant places were taken by Russians and Poles. They believe the Soviet economy to be satisfactory, still the choice and quality of Soviet products are questionable.
- l/Last Christmas the college youth gathered around the Christmas tree on the Theatre Place in Lvov, and sang the traditional Christmas carrols. The militia tried to dispel them, but they came back every day and song the carrols. During the holidays the church is crowded, but the new priests are very poor^y educated. In St. George church in Lvov there is only one priest from the old time.
- m/Natalia Kostelnyk and her husband made a trip to Yougoslavia last summer, to visit her grand mother. Many people are sorry that Revernd Dr. G. Kostelnyk was killed.
- n/The wife of Shuchevych-Chuprynka is in Siberia where she is living under surveilance of KGB. Nothing is known about the son of Shuchevych.* (*N.B. This is not true. Shuchevych wife is in Lvov and his son in Volodymyrsk, prison). From the deported persons many are coming back and with the help of compatriots and after some time, they settle ^{down} on jobs. The son of Dr. O. Stefaniw ^{got no job} ~~has no job~~ till now. He is a geography lecturer.
- o/Dr. Panchyshyn came back from Siberia and is working in the subberbs.
- p/Dr. Kylyman fnu. who died couple of years on mensels has helped the Ukrainian insurgent^s. His brother who is a seargeon in Lvov is not of the same political orientation as his brother. ~~SECRET~~
- r/For domestic help you can only get a person sent by authorities. Sub-

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ject's wife ^{wanted} ~~and like~~ to have a help for children. She found a farmer's wife but did not get a clearance from ~~the~~ authorities. She was given a Russian woman. To speak freely, they had to send her out.

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