

Subject: Lubow PROCYK, 43, 5219 N. Warnock St. Philadelphia, Pa

Source: M.P.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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From June 7 to 28 Subject visited Ukraine with the group of tourists from the U.S. led by Anthony SHUMEYKO and Barbara BACHYNSKY. They travelled from New York to Amsterdam, then to Moscow, Lviv, Kiev, Kaniw, Sochi.

Subject went to Ukraine to visit her relatives residing at Slavuta, Khmelnytska oblast and those of her husband Stepan PROCYK, 45, economist, (same address in Philadelphia) living in Lviv and Kut-Tovste, Ternopil'ska oblast. The ~~main~~ ^{primary} purpose of her trip was to obtain permission for her father and mother-in-law to emigrate to the U.S., because several requests submitted by the senior PROCYKS to the local Soviet authorities during the last years have produced no effect, the main objection being the ~~fx~~ allegation that Stepan PROCYK has been engaged in anti-Soviet activities. Another reason for the refusal of the Soviets to let the senior PROCYKS go to the U.S. might be the fact, that in 1946 they were accused of having helped the Ukrainian partisans and sent from their village Kut-Tovste to Khabarovsk for ten years. In 1965 Stepan PROCYK was approached by Pimen Hordiyovych ZELENSKY, head of the department of English at the university in Lviv and given a letter from his parents. It stood to reason that ZELENSKY, a good-natured man, was willing to be of some help. He explained to PROCYK that he had arrived in the U.S. to attend a seminar at ~~the~~ Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. and that he would stay there with other Soviet professors for several weeks. PROCYK and ZELENSKY met later on once or twice. Before his departure to the Soviet Union, ZELENSKY promised to intercede with the Soviet authorities on behalf of the PROCYKS, but no evidence of any of his steps has been obtained by their son Stepan.

In Lviv Subject resided at the Inturist Hotel and was visited by several of her relatives from Slavuta (Subject's parents ~~xxxx~~ and a sister live in Philadelphia). Mostly there were her cousins in the age 35-45. The most talkative was Sonia (ln not given), an agronomist and her husband, a mechanic. As before WW II Slavuta was inhabited almost exclusively by the Ukrainians, Subject was amazed at the number of Russian words in the language of her relatives. Asked for an explanation, they said that also at the present time there were only very few Russians in the city, but the majority of the population spoke

2. Lubow PROCYK

Russian. "It's fashionable ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ to speak Russian, while it sounds sort of funny when you speak Ukrainian" - said Sonia. True, her children attend a Ukrainian school, but she knows that this will impair their chances to enroll into a reputable college. Whereas before WW II there were ~~n~~ no Russian schools in Slavuta, at the present time there are two Ukrainian and two Russian desiaty-litkas. Sonia added that in the offices people speak ~~mainly~~ only Russian, or at least mix Russian words with the Ukrainian. However even today there are some party members who use Ukrainian giving a strong boost to those who insist on preserving their native language. Subject was also astonished by ~~th~~ little interest her relatives displayed for political affairs. They would only say that ~~there~~ ^{it} is better now than during ~~the~~ Khrushchev's rule, that there are more goods available, that there is more freedom in criticising the government. Especially when drunk, people do not spare "them" (the regime).

While in Lviv, Subject was also visited by her mother-in-law, by her husband's uncle BYRYCH (fnu), uncle's son Semko BYRYCH and his wife, Dziunia BYRYCH. Subject's husband cautioned her to be careful in her dealings with the BYRYCHS for these reasons: The senior BYRYCH has a Russian wife whom he married after his first wife had died in Siberia where they were sent in the late 1940's. Semko BYRYCH, 40, presently a graduate student at the Politechnical Institute in Lviv, had a love affair with a woman, who was a captain in the Soviet army. When he met his present wife, Dziunia, she was in trouble because of her association with a member of the Ukrainian underground. Semko used his Russian mistress to help Dziunia ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and later on he married her. But he continues to be a skirtchaser, so their marriage is on the rocks.

Subject spoke very little with uncle BYRYCH and Semko. Both men cautioned her against any activities that might be disliked by the authorities. ~~For~~ the reasons mentioned above, Subject felt rather uneasy when on the second day of her visit in Lviv, Dziunia BYRYCH engaged her in a conversation on the political situation in Ukraine. They talked while walking along the streets of Lviv. It started when Subject observed that the thoroughfare they walked along, was in an excellent condition. Dziunia replied that the street was repaired after it had been damaged by the people who prepared an attempt at Khrushchev's life. She also mentioned Yaroslav HALAN, a Soviet writer who had ^{been}

3. Lubow PROCYK

killed by two members of the UPA. Also nowadays - she said - there are people who work for the Ukrainian cause. One of them is HORYN and 4 of his colleagues, including one girl, who recently were convicted to prison terms. HORYN was given 7 years. During the HORYN trial several hundred of students, or perhaps more than one thousand gathered at the courthouse. When the sentence was pronounced there were many catcalls in the crowd. Many students were waiting three days and nights to greet the prisoners during their transfer to another prison. One night a rumor was spread that the transfer would take place next morning at 8:00. This however ~~was~~ proved false and the prisoners were taken away three hours earlier. None the less there was a large group of students around to greet the prisoners. No repressive measures were taken by the authorities against the students. Dziunia added that the trial of HORYN would not frighten off other young people from continuing their work. She knows e.g. that they have their own printing facilities and now and then distribute leaflets among the population. This inside information Dziunia has from her friend, a Komsomol member, who often meets young writers. "Besides, she said, ~~there are~~ ^{I have} some poetry ^{and pamphlets} which cannot be printed, but I do not think I can keep them, so eventually I will have to burn them up". Subject concluded that this was Dziunia's hint to hand them over to her, but decided not to run the risk and remained silent. Consequently Dziunia dropped this subject and went on to relate about her successes as a teacher in a desiatylitka. Finally she showed her poetry of Wasyl SYMONENKO published in the Ukrainian paper in Poland Nashe Slovo. Dziunia knew some of those verses by heart.

It should be added that Dziunia came ^{to} Lviv from Lemkivshchyna after that part of the Ukrainian territory had been ceded to Poland after WW II. ~~Next~~ Her two brothers live in Poland and are occupied in Warsaw as high government officials. Next year Dziunia plans to visit her brothers.

Subject also met her husband's ~~his~~ friend Stepan BOROZNYJ, residing in Nikopol, Dnipropetrovska oblast. BOROZNYJ is a former member of the Ukrainian underground. After WW II he was caught and sentenced to 25 years at hard labor. BOROZNYJ was held in the concentration camp in Norilsk and took part in the uprising of the prisoners of that camp in 1953. According to his information, the prisoners took over the administration of the camp and held it for 6 weeks. The revolt was crushed by the tanks which overran ~~the~~ and destroyed all the

4. Lubow PROCYK

barracks. BOROZNYJ was released from the camp in 1962. He is a man of poor health but very strong character. He is an ardent Ukrainian patriot. He writes patriotic poetry and is a member of the club of the Nikopol writers. He writes in Ukrainian, but recently has tried his hand also in Russian. The meetings during which poetry ~~and verses~~ are read are attended by large audiences. BOROZNYJ says that he is the only one who reads his poetry in Ukrainian. It happened one night that a man in the audience objected to his reading in Ukrainian, saying that he dislikes khakhlatsky dialect. BOROZNYJ stopped reading, stepped off the platform, went up to the man and slapped his face. BOROZNYJ was arrested for "hooliganism" and released after three days. Since that incident no one has ever made any unfavorable comments ~~about~~ about his Ukrainian language. Neither has this event changed friendly attitude toward him of the members of the Nikopol literary group. However he is despondent about the lack of a strong opposition to the policy of Russification. BOROZNYJ's wife is also a former member of the Ukrainian underground.

One of the cousins of Subject's husband who came to Lviv to meet her was Kateryna ANDRIUK with her husband (fnu). Back in the late 1940's she was arrested for giving aid to the Ukrainian partisans and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. In Khabarovsk she met her present husband, also a political prisoner coming from Volynska oblast. Before the war he studied medicine in Warsaw, Poland. They reside in Khabarovsk, at the present time a predominantly Ukrainian city. Unfortunately a great majority of Ukrainians use Russian language. When the children of the ANDRIUKS play on the street, they also speak Russian. One day while speaking Ukrainian they were attacked by a group of Russian children who called them "Bandiora".

To explore the chances for the emigration of her parents-in-law, Subject visited Pimen Hordiovych ZELENSKY at Lviv University. ZELENSKY received Subject very friendly but intimated that his office may be bugged and invited her to see him and his family at their apartment. The ZELENSKYS live very comfortably, their daughter attends an English school in Lviv. Mrs. ZELENSKY is a Russian. As to the emigration of ~~XXXXXXXX~~ the senior PROCYKS, ZELENSKY suggests that Subject see Andrij Yosypowych PASHUK, the dean of the law faculty at Lviv University. Next day Subject went to the PASHUKS. They also have a large apartment with very expensive furniture. PASHUK is from the Western part of Ukraine and studied law in Lviv before the war. His wife is a Ukrainian. PASHUK also tried to be friendly with the Subject, but he has an unpleasant

5. Lubow PROCYK

personality. PASHUK behaves like a successful careerist, who unlike his many former friends in the emigration was clever enough to have sided with the Soviets. As to the emigration of the senior PROCYKS, PASHUK promised to take it up with higher authorities. He dismissed Subject's question about the ~~xxxx~~fee, pointing out rather strongly that very much would depend upon Stepa PROCYK, who, as was well known to the authorities, had been associated with the anti-Soviet hangout in Munich, Germany. Subject feels that PASHUK is not a person who can be relied upon.

From Lviv Subject went to Ternopil to meet her father-in-law. There she also met BORYSIUK, a priest, who graduated from the theological seminary in Leningrad. BORYSIUK comes from Western Ukraine and used to be Catholic. He told her bluntly not to trust the orthodox priests.

While in Kiev the whole group was invited to the premises of the Society for Cultural Contacts With The Ukrainians Abroad. The opening speech was delivered by Yurij SMOLYCH who expressed his hope for further development of cultural exchange between the Ukraine and the U.S. He said that many Ukrainians are anxious to visit the U.S. but the arbitrary restrictions imposed upon by the U.S. government make it impossible for the Soviet citizens to move freely in America. Later on SMOLYCH depicted in glowing terms the life in Ukraine. The majority of guests sat silently, only a few of older people nodded approvingly.

Subject missed the bus carrying the group to Petchersks Lavra in Kiev and took a taxi. When she told the driver the destination, he scornfully asked her where she came from and why she spoke "po khakhlatsky". Subject retorted that she was a Ukrainian from the U.S. and that her language was none of his business. Later on the driver tried to placate the Subject, explaining that ~~was~~ ^{he} was on duty in Kiev only for ~~the~~ short time.

In Volodymyrsky Sobor in Kiev a woman-beggar, who began talking to the Subject in Russian, explained that she always used Russian because people would laugh when they hear Ukrainian. After the Mass a middle-aged priest engaged Subject in conversation and when he learned that she came from the U.S., said in Ukrainian: "Soon we shall get rid of all katsaps".

During a guided tour in Kiev a young guide pointed out to the Khmelnytsk monument and said ~~that~~ ^{that} Khmelnytsky was looking eastwards because he wanted to show the Ukrainian people the way toward eternal unity with Russia.

6. Lubow PROCYK

On the streets of Kiev Subject did not hear Ukrainian. In Lviv at least one half of the population speak Ukrainian in ~~the~~ public.

There was practically no custom control when the group entered the Soviet Union. On the other hand all luggage was subjected to a very~~xxxx~~ strict control when the group was leaving the country.

Immediately after ^{the} arrival ~~xxxx~~ of the group in the Soviet Union, it was joined by a "cousin" of Barbara BACHYNSKI and he travelled with them in all cities. When the the group arrived in Amsterdam on the way back to the U.S. the tourists complained that Miss BACYNSKI's "cousin" ^{had been} ~~was~~ placed on purpose to watch the group.
