

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

By: 6-D and 6-R

FROM LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

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GHOSTS OF MUNICH CELIARS

By Vladimir Belyayev

These are their tactics nowadays.

"We must sneak into the Party, the Army and into the areas deep in Russia. We must organize sabotage on foreign, not on Ukrainian territory. We must set series of fires in Russia, set forests and warehouses on fire..."

Such were the instructions given by one of the leaders of the Ukrainian nationalistic emigration to an agent who was to be sent to the USSR. The traitors to their fatherland still nurse the idea of obtaining power in the Ukraine. They threaten the Soviet Union with paper swords.

The majority of these "Saviors" of the Ukraine has taken refuge in Munich now, in that very Munich where Hitler started his political career. This only emphasizes the fact that they are continuing the policy of the German Nazis.

Throughout the post war years, the "Fuehrer" of the Ukrainian nationalists, Stepan Bandera, alias "Popel", lived in Munich until he met his infamous death on the stone steps of house No.7 on Kraytmayer-shtrasse. The fifty year old priest's son, from the village of Staryy Ugrinov, was cruel, greedy, ready to commit any crime for profit. He divided his time equally between the struggle for "independent Ukraine" and petty debauchery, forcing the wives of his followers and those of the "couriers" sent to the Ukraine, to cohabit with him. In March of 1951

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he almost reached the peak of his career: a representative of the American political intelligence proposed to him a meeting with Eisenhower. However, the meeting of the slave and the master was disrupted. More likely than not, it was because Bandera's business of forged dollars became known to Eisenhower. Thus, the leader of the Ukrainian nationalists made a fool of himself. On his order American banknotes were printed, in the illegal printing house on Fyurichshtrasse, which were later used to pay for the "services" of instigators and saboteurs. However, Bandera's followers Mykola Lebed' and the priest Ivan Grin'okh denounced him to the Americans. The "Fuehrer" had to make quite an effort to emerge scatheless. His helper in all the dirty business was Yaroslav Stets'ko-Karbovich, the former "premier" of a bunch of traitors who called themselves "The Government of the Independent Ukraine" in L'vov, and who were dispersed by the Hitlerists in July 1941.

The old spy Stets'ko, connected with many secret services, got different traitors together under his banner - from Latvian "ayzsargs"(sic) to the associates of Mr. Mikolaychik. Stets'ko also lived long in Munich on Vil'trudenshtrasse No.4, together with his wife Roma Muzyka who had the nickname of "Mukha" (fly).

Yaroslav Stets'ko became well known in many anti-Communist centers. Grasping the opportunities he developed his "trade business" to the fullest. Stets'ko offered his services to John Foster Dulles to organize espionage in the Ukraine, and to Chiang Kai-shek the assistance of Ukrainian nationalists in the "conquest" of China. He was often seen at the Edinburgh apartment of the so-called Scottish "War League for the European Freedom" representative John Stewart. This was the meeting

place of the Latvian, Hungarian, Estonian, Caucasian and Middle Asian traitors who had fled abroad.

These traitors have different names, are of different descent, faith and nationality. And yet great is the similarity of their biographies and their present fates. Here is the example of a specific figure now grazing emigrant meadows.

On June 30, 1941, the nationalist battalion "Nakhtigal'" (nightingale) burst into L'vov together with Hitlerists. It was led by the future Bonn Minister Teodor Oberlander, the nationalist Roman Shukhevich and the battalion chaplain Ivan Grin'okh. The chaplain had crosses on his tabs, the inscription "God With Us" on the buckle and a "Walter" in his holster. On the night of fourth of July the soldiers of "Nakhtigal'" blessed by the chaplain, cruelly shot and killed a large group of L'vov's intelligentsia.

In the Spring of 1944, when the Soviet Army was approaching L'vov, Dr. of Divinity Ivan Grin'okh negotiated with the chief of S.D. of Galitsia Province about the cooperation of the Ukrainian nationalists of the O.U.N. with the German punitive bodies. At the same time he met Dr. Fel', a representative of the German counter-espionage. On the instructions of the L'vov Gestapo, Grin'okh discussed "combined actions against the Soviet Army" with the Government of Salashi in Budapest.

And then there came another master. Grin'okh is now in the American occupation zone. New meetings, new "discussions", everything is almost the same as before, but chaplain's interlocutors are different. Grin'okh contacted the important American intelligence officer Eych. From then on he maintained contact between the nationalist center in Munich and American intelligence.

One and a half years ago there appeared, in a Kiev newspaper, the

story by a former nationalist Yuriy Stefyuk, smuggled at one time by an American military plane into the USSR. He related that he and several other American spies were given instructions by Ivan Grin'okh prior to their flight. This "doctor" demanded his agents to establish contact with the nationalist underground movement supposedly still active in the Ukraine.

"Did Grin'okh himself believe in the existence of such underground movement, I don't know" relates Stefyuk, "in any case, he insisted that we send radiograms to the American intelligence center in the name of the underground movement and not in our name regardless of our success in contacting the underground movement. Moreover, prior to our departure to the Ukraine, Grin'okh gave us a typewritten address to the President of the U.S.A. Eisenhower, in connection with his re-election. This address had the following signature:

'In the name of Ukrainian nationalists on the Ukraine soil,  
member of O.U.N. Leadership Petro Poltava'.

In short, I had to transmit a false document which Grin'okh could use as an official document received from the Ukraine. Even though he himself prepared this document, I had to transmit it even without seeing any Poltava in whose name I was supposed to transmit it."

Much to Grin'okh's regret the President of the USA Eisenhower never received this congratulatory message from the fake underground movement.

This is why:

"On my arrival in the Ukraine, when I had hardly folded the parachute after landing," informs Stefyuk, "I was detained by the simple peasants from the L'vov area. No matter how hard "Orest" and I tried to explain to the people who disarmed and tied us down that we will help them

'liberate themselves', that we came to join the underground movement, all that provoked only laughter on their part at our naivete, at our ignorance of the real situation in the Ukraine."

However, Grin'okh did not learn anything, either from these or from many other failures. He is still engaged in espionage, looking, at the same time, for new sources to replenish the diminishing O.U.N. funds. For this purpose he travels tirelessly now to USA, then to Canada; he was seen in France and Italy. He visits England, goes even as far as Australia and the South American countries, makes trips to Asia and Africa, but his efforts are in vain. People in the West see more clearly that there is not much gain from this trash. The flimsiness of CIA's image of the present-day Ukraine makes itself more and more clear. Lesya Ukrainka's nephew, Yuriy Kosach, the editor of the New York magazine "Behind the Blue Ocean" concludes his book "From Feudalism to Neo-Fascism" with these words:

"The patriotism of Soviet Ukrainians is a strong feeling of one family, the world outlook of the courageous, working, self-sacrificing and creative people. This patriotism inspires also the new Ukrainian culture of the post revolutionary period, the culture which reflects brilliant achievements, uniting the new forces of the nation, freed by revolution, for creative work. Instead of the Ukraine which was 'not recognized', which was contemptuously regarded as a 'remote province' faceless and voiceless, today there exists a powerful, sovereign state which is represented in all international forums."

The game of Hitlerist servants, those of Grin'okh's type, is lost for ever. Let them rot there.

## UKRAINE SPY LEADER BILKS U.S. MASTERS

Moscow LITERARY GAZETTE 16 April 1963--A

(Article by Vladimir Belyayev: "Spectres From Munich's Vaults")

(Text) These are their present tactics: "We must sneak into the party, the army, and deep into Russia. We must organize sabotage on foreign, non-Ukrainian territory. We must carry out a series of arsons in Russia, set fire to forests and warehouses . . ." (ellipsis as printed)

This is what one of the leaders of the Ukrainian nationalist emigres said to an agent before he was sent to the USSR. These traitors and betrayers of their motherland still think of getting power in the Ukraine in their hands. They threaten the Soviet Union with cardboard swords. Most of these "saviors" of the Ukraine have now taken refuge in Munich, in the very Munich where Hitler started his political career. Is there any better way to emphasize that they are the successors of the German Nazis?

Stepan Bandera, the "Fuehrer" of the Ukrainian nationalists, "Popel" himself, lived in Munich since the war up to the time of his inglorious death on the stone steps of the staircase in No. 7, Kreimaierstrasse. He was the 50-year-old son of a priest from the village of Starvy Ugrinov, a brutal and greedy man, ready to commit any crime for profit. He divided his time between the struggle for an "independent Ukraine" and petty debauchery, forcing the wives of his retinue and of the "couriers" sent to the Ukraine to cohabit with him.

In March 1951 he almost reached the apogee of his career. A representative of the American political intelligence service proposed to Bandera that he meet Eisenhower. The meeting of the henchman with his master did not take place, however. Eisenhower was the first to learn about Bandera's affair with counterfeit dollars. The ringleader of the Ukrainian nationalists made a fool of himself. On his orders, American banknotes were printed illegally in Fuerichstrasse and used to pay for the "services" of provocators and saboteurs. Followers of Bandera, Mykola Lebed and the priest Ivan Grinyokh, however, denounced him to the Americans. The "Fuehrer" had to make great efforts to come out unscathed.

He was helped in all his dirty affairs by Jaroslav Stetsko-Karbovich, the former "premier" of the handful of traitors who called themselves "the Government of Independent Ukraine" in Ivov, and whom the Hitlerites dispersed in July 1941.

Being an old sleuth, connected with many intelligence services, Stetsko collected under his aegis different traitors--from the Latvian Ayszargi to Pan Mikolaychik's fellow fighters. And Stetsko also lived for a long time in Munich, in No. 4, Wiltrudenstrasse, together with his wife Roma Muzyka, nicknamed "Mukha (the fly)."

Yaroslav Stetsko became known in many anticommunist centers. And he did not fail to set up his "trade business" with full speed. Stetsko offered John Foster Dulles his services in the organization of espionage in the Ukraine, and to Chiang Kai-shek he offered the help of Ukrainian nationalists in the "conquest" of China. He was frequently seen in the Edinburgh quarters of John Steward, the chairman of the so-called Scottish "League for the Struggle for European Freedom." This was the meeting place of Latvian, Hungarian, Estonian, Caucasian, and central Asian traitors who had escaped across the borders.

These traitors have different names, origins, denominations, and nationalities, but dismally similar biographies and present fates. There is, for example, one actual figure, grazing at present in the cornfields : emigration. On 30 July 1941 the nationalist battalion "Nachtigall" (Nightingale) broke into Lvov together with the Hitlerites. It was headed by the future Bonn minister, Theodor Oberlaender, the nationalist Roman Shukhevich, and the battalion's chaplain, Ivan Grinyokh. The chaplain wore little crosses in his buttonholes, the inscription "God With Us" on his belt buckle, and a "Walter" in his holster. On the night of 4 July the soldiers of "Nachtigall," after being blessed by their chaplain, brutally shot a large group of Lvov's intelligentsia.

In the spring of 1944, when the Soviet Army approached Lvov, Doctor of Theology Ivan Grinyokh negotiated with the SD chief of the "Province of Galicia" on cooperation of the Ukrainian OUN nationalists with the German oppressor organs. At the same time he met the representative of the German Abwehr, Dr. Fel. By order of the Lvov Gestapo, in Budapest Grinyokh discussed "common actions" against the Soviet Army with the Szalasi government.

But then the master changed. Grinyokh was in the American occupation zone. Again meetings, again "discussions"--everything just as before, only the ex-chaplain's interlocutors are different. Grinyokh contacts the big American intelligence agent Eychem. From then on he established ties between the nationalist center in Munich and the American intelligence service.

Six months ago a Kiev paper published a story by the former nationalist Yuriy Stefyuk, who some time ago was sent to the USSR in an American military plane. He reports that, prior to his takeoff, Ivan Grinyokh instructed him and several other American intelligence agents. This "doctor" demanded that his agents establish ties with the nationalist underground movement, which allegedly still operates in the Ukraine.

"Whether Grinyokh himself believed in the existence of this underground movement, I do not know," says Stefyuk, "but he insisted that we, regardless of whether we succeeded in contacting the underground or not send radiograms to the American intelligence center in the name of the underground only, and not in our own. Moreover, prior to our flight to the Ukraine Grinyokh gave us a typewritten address to U.S. President Eisenhower concerning his reelection. This address was signed as follows: "On behalf of the Ukrainian nationalists on Ukrainian soil, Petro Poltava, member of the leadership of the OUN." In short, I was supposed to transmit a falsification which Grinyokh could have used as an official document received from the Ukraine, although this document had been written by himself. I should have had to transmit it without even having seen any 'prophet Poltava' in the name of which I was supposed to transmit it. . ." (ellipsis as printed)

To Grinyokh's great regret, the U.S. President never received the congratulation telegram from the fake underground. And this is why.

"After my flight to the Ukraine, even before I was able to gather up my parachute after landing," Stefyuk reports. "I was arrested by simple peasants in the Lvov area." "Repeat as we might--'Orest' and I-- to the people who had disarmed us and tied us up, that we would help them to 'liberate themselves, and that we had come to meet the underground, all this only made them laugh at our naivete and our failure to understand the real situation in the Ukraine. . ." (ellipsis as printed)

Grinyokh did not learn anything either from this or any other failures, however. To this day he is engaged in espionage, seeking at the same time for ever new sources to fill up the ebbing OUN cashbox. For this purpose he untiringly travels around--now to the United States, and now to Canada. He was found in France and Italy, he visits England, and is even preparing to travel to Austria and the South American countries, and to Asia and Africa. But his attempts are in vain. It is becoming increasingly clear to the West that weeds are of no use.



It is also becoming more and more obvious that the ideas of the Central Intelligence Agency about the present Ukraine are, to put it mildly, unfounded. The editor of the New York Journal "BEYOND THE BLUE OCEAN" and nephew of Lesa Ukrainka, Yuriy Kosach, ends his book "From Feudalism to Neofascism" with the following words:

"The patriotism of the Soviet Ukrainians is. . .(ellipsis as printed) the powerful feeling of being one family and the world view of courageous working people who are selfless and creative. This patriotism also inspired the new Ukrainian culture of the epoch after October, which reflects in each branch the brilliant achievements creatively uniting ever-new forces of the nation which was liberated by the revolution.

"Today there exists--instead of the Ukraine which was 'not acknowledged' and which was contemptuously considered an 'out-of-the-way provincial corner' without a face or a voice--a powerful, sovereign state with a representation in all international forums."

The game is forever lost for the Hitlerite underlings of Grinyokh's type who hide in Munich's vaults. Let them rot there!

#### KOSYGIN SPEECH MARKS POLISH TREATY DATE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 20 April 1963--A

(Abridged version of speech by CPSU Politburo member A. Kosygin at the Polish Embassy reception in Moscow to mark the 18th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty)

(Text) On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, allow me to cordially greet our Polish friends and all the Polish people. Indestructible friendship unites the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. The basis of this friendship is the unity of our views, the community of our ideas and aims--to build socialism and communism--the common struggle for a radiant future of mankind, and the struggle for the dearest cause of all peoples--for peace.

The treaty of friendship, the 18th anniversary of which is now being celebrated, was a truly historic event in the lives of our two peoples. The treaty has created lasting foundations of eternal and unbreakable friendship between our peoples and has opened broad prospects for the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in all fields of political, economic, and cultural life.