

TOP SECRET

OPERATIONAL MEMORANDUM

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COUNTRY Ukraine

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SUBJECT Operation Belladonna

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ORIGIN Amzon

PAGES 25

SUPPLEMENT

SOURCE KILKENNY

A. HISTORY OF THE OPERATION

1. Operation Belladonna originated in April 1946 with the introduction of source to members of the Oriental (Catholic) Church familiar with Eastern affairs. Through Father Ivo Zeiger, at that time special adviser to the chief of the Vatican Mission to USFET at Kronberg, source was introduced to Father Diaczisyn, formerly also on the staff of the Vatican Mission but then in Rome. Through Diaczisyn in Rome, source met the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Buczko, adviser to the Vatican on Ukrainian affairs and a long-standing member of Ukrainian nationalist movements, who supplied information and introductions to other informants. Eventually both Buczko and Diaczisyn withdrew as active contacts, after sending source on to a leader of the Ukrainian organization in Germany, Vasily Mudry, former vice-president of the Polish Sejm. After considerable contact with source, Mudry also withdrew from the operation, on the grounds that, although he is a vice-president of UHVR, he is only an overt Ukrainian political representative and does not deal with any secret affairs. He passed source on to the real leaders, Father Ivan Hrinioch and Yury Lopatinsky, who accorded source their confidence and agreed to collaborate on intelligence operations.

2. Contact was thus established with the UHVR for the purpose of obtaining intelligence concerning the USSR and Soviet operations at home and abroad. It was understood from the beginning that the Ukrainians considered themselves not agents but collaborators of the Americans and that their subordinate agents should remain ignorant of the American aspects of their work. On this basis, contact has been maintained with the representatives of the UHVR at the highest level: Hrinioch, Lopatinsky, and Lebed. An additional contact is a Ukrainian, Michael Korzan, an ABN representative in Austria, whom source employs as an informant and liaison man. Source is known by his real name to Hrinioch, Mudry, Buczko, and Lebed, but with Hrinioch he also uses the name Dr. Felix Novak and with Lebed Dr. Michell. Incidental information has been supplied by Mudry, Bishop Buczko, Father Diaczisyn, and other less prominent Ukrainians.

After mutual confidence had been established, Hrinioch delivered to source two long, detailed reports on Ukrainian centers, as well as much other information, and agreed to furnish agents to enter the Ukraine. A questionnaire submitted to Lopatinsky in May 1946, however, was not answered owing to the UHVR group's understanding that they were to deal directly with source and with no one else in his absence. That difficulty was resolved, and satisfactory arrangements were made for contacts through other means in source's

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absence. The work of selecting and preparing agents continued, although source has not been in contact with Hrinioch for several weeks. One agent (Basil) was briefed and dispatched from Bayreuth in October, arrived at Przemyśl, and is expected to return soon. A second agent, intended for Poland, went only as far as Vienna because of the lack of necessary documents and has returned to Munich to await further assignment.

4. Background and personnel of the UHVR are discussed in Sections B and E respectively, and their future operation plans in Section D. Most of the information on personnel and organizations was supplied by the members of R-33 (see below), and the operational plans were also supplied by them. In reference, R-33 means primarily, Hrinioch, Lebed, and Lopatinsky.

B. UHVR AND ITS AFFILIATES

5. Organizations Preceding UHVR

a. UVO (Ukrainska Viyskova Organizacya) - Ukrainian Military Organization - was formed to fight for an independent Ukraine. After the bitter and indeterminate struggle for an independent Ukraine following the first world war, most Ukrainians were incorporated either into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic or into Poland on the decision of the council of ambassadors in Paris in 1922 to award Galicia to that country. As a result, former officers and soldiers of the Ukrainian army began to organize secretly against the non-Ukrainian governments imposed on them. Their group, the UVO, united all Ukrainians except Communists and published an illegal paper, Surma, in the Basilian monastery at Zowkwa near Lwow. The last UVO leader, Captain Holovinsky, was arrested and shot by the Polish police. In 1928, when OUN was founded, UVO became the Lwow military section of the new organization. A few remnants of UVO still exist in widely scattered localities.

b. OUN (Organizacya Ukrainskych Nationalistiv) - Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists - was founded in Prague in 1928 as an illegal secret group fighting for Ukrainian freedom, under the able leadership of Colonel Konovalets. It functioned until 1938, with such occasional difficulties as the revelation of the OUN archives to the Czech Police in Prague in 1932 and the Bandera affair of 1934. In 1932, Stefan Bandera became commander of OUN for Western Ukraine and Poland. In 1934, he and Mikolay Lebed planned and organized the murder of Pieracky, the Polish Minister of Interior. Although the real murderer, a Ukrainian worker, escaped (he is now in USA), the Polish police arrested a number of Ukrainians, including Bandera, Lebed, Ivan Maluca, Vladimir Paskevic, Yaroslav Stetsko, Mikola Klimishin, Karpynets, Pidhaini, Yaroslav Spolsky, and Roman Sukhevich. Most of them were condemned to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. All escaped during the first disorders of the German invasion in 1939. After Konovalets was murdered in Rotterdam in 1938 by a Russian agent named Waluch, OUN began to go to pieces. According to Konovalets' will, his leadership passed to Colonel Andrey Melnik. He, however, was not sufficiently strong to hold the group together, and in 1940 a dissident faction which had formed around Bandera forced Melnik to abdicate in Bandera's favor. Since then, the OUN has been composed of two factions, both claiming the name. The original OUN continues under Melnik and is referred to as OUN-Melnik or the Melnik Group; it has only about 20% of the membership. The dissident group, comprising about 80% of the organization, is called

either OUN-Bandera or the Bandera Group. During the war, some members of the group were suspected of collaborating with the Gestapo and with Polish Intelligence: Yaroslav Baranovsky, Peter Senek, Colonel Susko, and Engineer Stiborsky. Melnik was never convinced of their guilt, but after it was ascertained that Baranovsky had denounced Lebed to the Germans, the Bandera group killed them. Bandera himself spent several years in a concentration camp for refusing to collaborate with the Germans. During this period, his position in OUN was taken by Lev Rebet, but he resumed the leadership after his release and still holds it.

6. UPA (Ukrainska Povstancza Armija) - Ukrainian Revolutionary Army - was founded in the days of the German invasion of eastern Poland and Russia. In 1941, in the early part of the German occupation of the Ukraine, there was no partisan movement because the Ukrainians hoped that the Germans would recognize an independent Ukrainian state and treat the people well as anti-Soviet allies. Their hopes were rudely thwarted, however, when Ukrainian representatives were not received at the German Foreign Office, the first Ukrainian attempt at autonomous government was rapidly liquidated by the Gestapo, and the German army treated the Ukraine like any other conquered country, looting, killing stock, and devastating the land. The Red Army's behavior, on the other hand, was correct, and although the Ukrainians were anti-Russian, they preferred the Soviet regime to which they had become accustomed and the currently favorable Soviet policy to the unknown possibilities of German domination. Consequently, at the end of 1941 uprisings began, after the massacre of a thousand Ukrainians in retaliation for the killing of three Gestapo agents. The Gestapo, moreover, began to employ former local NKVD agents who were particularly active against Ukrainian and Polish nationals. These NKVD-Gestapo personnel became so dangerous that the Ukrainians formed a special underground committee in Kiev to liquidate some of them. From such small secret groups the UPA was formed.

7. From the end of 1941 through 1942 was a period of organization and passive resistance, during which the Ukrainians refused to deliver their wheat to the conquerors and fled into the woods to escape deportation, and small resistance groups began to form in Volhynia in Western Ukraine. About the beginning of 1943, the first organized fighting began in the Pripet Marshes to destroy German bases and ammunition and at the same time to hinder the Red partisans, who were flooding into the territories west of the Pripet. During the year, the Ukrainian resistance managed to organize cavalry, artillery, armored forces, and schools for commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Volhynia-Pripet area, Brode, and Zhitomir. They also amassed considerable supplies of ammunition captured from the Germans, with which they held up trains and committed various forms of sabotage. From the pressure of the local population, the movement was directed against both Russians and Germans.
8. In mid-1943, the German General von den Bach began an offensive against the resistance groups which moved them from the Pripet in the direction of Kremenev. The Germans suffered considerable defection in their forces, since the Ukrainian Secondary Service Groups (Hilfswillige) in the German army usually went over to the resistance with their full equipment. When the Germans sent a Hungarian division against the partisans in June 1943, the Ukrainians liquidated the Hungarian general and his entire staff and made a non-aggression pact with the troops. In September or October 1943, a division of Cossacks and other eastern peoples sent to combat the partisans reacted in the same way, most of them joining the troops they were supposed to fight. By November 1943, the Ukrainian

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- resistance included the groups mentioned above, Red Army deserters, former Red Army prisoners of war who had escaped from German camps, and local supporters. They were strong enough to hold up the Russian partisan General Kolpak, who was trying to get from Tarnopol to Hungary, and to kill the German SA chief, General Lutze, and the Red Army Marshal Vatutin.
9. The various partisan groups operated under their own independent leaders. One of the most distinguished at this period was Borovets, who adopted as his pseudonym the name of the Cossack hero Taras Bulba. He organized the Polikasic as early as 1941 and fought in the Sarny area until he was arrested by the Germans; his subsequent history is detailed in the biographical section below. Even the Ukrainians he led considered him a good fighter but anarchistic and contemptuous of any authority but his own. Bandera, being interned at Sachsenhausen by the Germans, did not participate actively in this phase of the resistance.
 10. The Ukrainian resistance groups first organized under the name of UNS (Ukrainska Narodna Samooborona) - Ukrainian National Self-Defense - in the Volhynia-Polesie territory and north through the Pripet area. Their operations extended as far as Lodz, Kovel, Rovne, Sarn on the Sluc, and into the Carpathians, where they established their second training center. This territory later was controlled by UPA-North. Late in the summer of 1943, other groups moved into Galicia and gradually dominated a territory including Zhitomir, Tarnopol, Transnistria (Odessa), Kiev, and Kamenev-Podolsk, the area later controlled by UPA-South.
 11. Early in 1944, UNS changed its name to UPA. Besides the two areas already designated, it controlled a third, UPA-West, through Drohobicz, Strij, Stanislav, Lwow, Sanek, Lisko, Turka, Ravorska, Sokal, Mubieszow, and the Carpathians. When the Germans retreated in the fall of 1944, all these groups were ordered to move to the east to avoid being caught behind the German lines. They were all evacuated except the UPA-West (Carpathian) group, which was unable to move until November; it then fought through to the east, leaving no Ukrainian partisans west of the German lines. After the German collapse, the division of UPA into three parts was altered to a two-part organization, which it still has.
 12. After the war UPA moved its headquarters and the majority of its members into Soviet-occupied territory, and little detailed information on its location and strength has been available since that time. One of the last couriers who came out in 1945, Captain Hvozdetki, a former Polish consul in Rome, was arrested at the Czechoslovak border and shot himself. Lopatinsky, who was one of the leaders of the UPA, came out in December 1945 with two others. Because of lack of documents, no agents were sent back after that, and couriers who arrived in Munich in April could not return because they had been examined and photographed.
 13. Another UPA group, formed west of the Curzon Line, under a voivode, has, however, sent out information from time to time. Couriers arrived in Munich in April and in July 1946, with reports of activity around Lwow and as far as Hrubesiv and Janivske Lisy to Bibka and Brode, Stanislav, Kolomea, and Tarnopol. The reports describe in detail struggles with Polish troops in the Stanislav area, including a detailed map, lists of Polish units, losses, booty, tactical moves, interrogation of prisoners, etc. Another report, of a combined raid of UPA and Polish partisans against Polish Security troops, MVD

headquarters, and Red Army units at Hrubieszow, is equally detailed, with data on the planning of the raid, contacts with the Polish partisans, description of their equipment, behavior of the Polish Regulars, the Red Army, and the local population, etc. These reports, which are in the possession of UHVR at Munich, are available for examination at any time.

14. The principal UPA outpost at present is the voivode at the Curzon line. The first courier from him arrived in Munich in October, after the courier (Basil) who had been sent to establish a password and make arrangements had already left. When Basil returns, the first safe contact will have been accomplished. The voivode's letter states that he had received one copy of a report from the USSR, the first detailed news from inside the USSR in a long time, dealing with the situation of UPA. Because of intensive MVD activities, UPA has suffered great losses and has had to reorganize in smaller units (patrol size instead of company size), but it still operates in the entire territory it formerly controlled. As soon as the report can be reproduced, a copy is to be forwarded to Munich by the next courier.
15. UHVR (Ukrainska Holovna Vyzvolna Rada) - Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council - is the principal active organization of Ukrainians at present. It was founded in July 1944 in a forest in the Carpathians between Lwow and the former Hungarian border, chiefly by OUN-Bandera members, in conjunction with other groups. At the same time, an executive organ for the movement was created, called the General Secretariat. The UHVR claims to be based on democratic principles and to act as a provisional national assembly for the Ukraine, being composed of elements of all the various parties, including Eastern Ukrainians.
16. The organization of UHVR and its affiliated groups is rather complicated, with considerable overlapping of personnel. UHVR, as the Provisional National Assembly, formed the General Secretariat. This in turn formed a combination executive arm and war cabinet known as Referat-33 or Referentur-33 (usually abbreviated to R-33). Co-existent with R-33 under the General Secretariat and thus under UHVR are two other administrative divisions of the Ukrainian forces, which are regarded as autonomous - UPA, the formal army of UHVR, and SB (Sluzba Bezpeka), the Security Service of OUN-Bandera, which operates under UHVR control. Thus UHVR appears to be the controlling factor, but UPA, nominally under it, is an affiliate rather than a subordinate organization, and SB, which is definitely under it, is actually a subsidiary of a political group which is related to but not identical with UHVR. In effect, UHVR, which controls all these organizations externally, is itself controlled largely by OUN-Bandera. The situation is not so paradoxical as it appears, however, because many of the offices in all the organizations are held by a few OUN-Bandera personnel who are really the heads of the entire network. A list of officers and leaders of the organization will clarify this confusion:

a. UHVR

President - a leader in the Ukraine, name unknown
Vice Presidents - Hrinioch and Mudry
Secretary and other officials, not known
Security Chief - Matviyeyko
Foreign Secretary - Lebed
Head of ABN (see para 20 below) - Stetsko
Swiss Representative - name unknown
Voivode at the Curzon Line - name unknown
Head of UPA - name unknown

b. General Secretariat

Head in Europe - Hrinioch
UPA Representative - Lopatinsky
Foreign Section - Lebed
Interior Section - name unknown
Finance Section - name unknown
Defense Section - name unknown
One other section, title and head unknown

c. Referat-33 (R-33) - Hrinioch, Lebed, Lopatinsky (Chiefs)
Matviyeyko, Stetsko

d. UPA

Head in the Ukraine - name unknown
Liaison to General Secretariat - Lopatinsky (last UPA leader
to leave the Ukraine)

e. SB - Chief - Matviyeyko

f. OUN-Bandera

Leader - Bandera
Important controlling members - Hrinioch, Lebed, Lopatinsky,
Stetsko, Sokol, Matviyeyko, the Swiss Representative (nu)

From this it can be seen that whatever the organization is called, the controlling personnel are Hrinioch, Lopatinsky, Lebed, Bandera, Matviyeyko, and Stetsko in the areas outside USSR.

17. It must be further remembered that the functional assignments and geographical locations of the affiliated organizations overlap somewhat but not entirely. OUN-Bandera, to begin with, is a political party which exists in the Ukraine but also includes many Ukrainian emigres in Europe and in other parts of the world. UHVR, on the other hand, is primarily a provisional government but partly a political group, which exists only in the Ukraine but has representatives in other parts of the world, chiefly in Europe. UPA is a resistance group which operates solely in the Ukraine and is affiliated to and partly subordinate to both the government UHVR and the political party OUN-Bandera. Outside the Ukraine, it depends on UHVR for finances, supplies, and agent contacts, and its couriers from the Ukraine to Western Europe are supplied by OUN-Bandera. The SB, although it is semi-autonomous, belongs technically to OUN-Bandera and works for UHVR in Western Europe (principally Germany, Austria, and Italy). In counter-intelligence matters, instead of working through UHVR, however, it has preferred to establish a separate organization, the Zakordona Sekcija Vezvolnoie Borodje, with headquarters at Munich, which maintains its own channels of communication with the Ukraine. In addition, there is ABN, an organization formed by UHVR for external propaganda in Western Europe (mostly Germany), headed by a UHVR man but not composed of UHVR members.

18. UHVR maintains contact personnel or representatives in many localities outside the Ukraine, including the following:

a. Germany: Hrinioch and Lopatinsky at Munich are the chief representatives. With them are Stetsko, head of ABN, and Matviyeyko, head of SB.

All this sounds obvious. What about the Comintern?

When do they grow? & how who as recognized? How? What are these channels?

b. Poland: In 1945, UHVR had contacts with individuals in Lodz, Katowice, Krakow, Gdansk, Warsaw, and Stettin. Although these contacts have not been regularly maintained, the organization believes that they are renewable.

c. Hungary: ^{UHVR} No representative.

d. Rumania: A representative ordered to stay in Rumania headed a group of Ukrainian partisans attached to UPA at Odessa; according to last reports, he was in Bucharest (name not given).

e. Turkey: A representative ordered to proceed from Rumania to Turkey has not been heard from, owing to lack of communications, except indirectly through a Kiev newspaper article written by the Ukrainian humorist Osdap Vesna in the spring of 1946. Vesna, originally an OUN member, was arrested by the Soviets and forced to work for them, but it is believed that he is still an OUN supporter at heart. His article mentioned the names of such leaders as Bandera and Lebed and indicated the presence of Ukrainian emigres in Switzerland, Germany, Rumania, and Turkey -- a method of conveying news through the papers frequently employed for underground purposes. R-33 states that there are Turkish-speaking agents available for dispatch to Turkey at any time.

f. Yugoslavia: Two former UPA officers, now in the army of Tito, are in a strategic position as agents because their Ukrainian allegiance is not suspected by their associates. Their names are known to Lebed, and they can be contacted for operations if proper precautions are taken not to render them suspect.

g. Near East: Many Ukrainians, including members of UPA and OUN, accompanied the Anders army to the Near East. Because of the bad treatment they received from the Poles, many deserted and spread into Palestine, Syria, and Egypt. Some of them are in touch with Bishop Buczko at Rome, from whom their addresses may be readily obtained.

h. Rome: The chief representative in Italy is Mikolay Lebed; his assistant is Sokol, formerly Colonel Konovalets' secretary.

i. Manchuria: Ukrainian soldiers in the Red Army stationed in the Harbin area write back to the Ukraine that they are engaged in a continuous fight with the Manchurian partisans, so fierce that half the men on night guard duty either desert to the partisans or are killed.

j. China: Two Ukrainians who had been members of the Polish diplomatic service were stationed in China and are still in communication from there with UHVR. Stepan Levinsky, a journalist, diplomat, and painter, went from the Polish consulate in Harbin to Shanghai and is now in Peiping; his wife is a cousin of Lopatinsky. The second man, name unknown, also a diplomat, traveled throughout China and India. He was commissioned by the Ukrainian nationalist movement in 1939 to go to Shanghai but had not been heard from until recently, when he wrote to Lebed.

k. France: There are about 70,000 Ukrainians in France; the UHVR representative is Professor Shumovsky.

l. Sweden: A representative (name not given) was sent to Stockholm, but no word has come from him.

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m. England: There is no UHVR representation in London except for a few informants. The Ukrainian organizations in London are in the hands of Ukrainians from Canada, who have been inclined to support the Skoropadski group.

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n. Switzerland: UHVR has a representative in Switzerland who is one of the closest personal friends of the members of R-33. They are willing to supply his name but only after he has been informed that they intend doing so, as otherwise he would think himself betrayed.

o. Spain: When the world organization of Catholic students (Pax Romana) held its first congress since the war in July 1946 in Salamanca, UHVR sent four representatives from Munich. Their success was so great that all four received scholarships at the University of Salamanca. They have, however, returned to Munich, and UHVR is eager to replace them with four agents, for whom the scholarships would provide excellent cover.

p. United States: UHVR has no representation in the United States. The only efficient Ukrainian organization there is a relief group, Ukrainska Nacionalno Soiuz, which is sympathetic to UHVR but has about 20 per cent Communist members.

q. Canada: The principal organization of Ukrainians in Canada is the Canadian Ukrainian Committee, KUK, whose most influential member, Kushnir, sympathizes with UHVR but so far has supported other groups financially.

19. UHVR also tries to maintain contact with other organizations with similar aims and in adjacent territory.

a. ABN: One of their primary means for such contacts is ABN, discussed below, which they maintain as a counterbalance to similar Russian and Polish organizations working toward a solution of the Eastern European problem that would incorporate the Ukraine into either Russia or Poland or divide it between them. Since the principal, almost religious aim of Ukrainian nationalism is final and complete independence for the Ukraine, most Ukrainians are extremely suspicious of any Polish or Russian approach to their difficulties.

b. The Poles: In spite of this, UPA and UHVR in 1943 made an agreement with the Poles in the fight against the Germans and Russians. This pact was military rather than political, specifying that the independence of both Polish and Ukrainian partisan armies should be recognized, that the two groups would not attack each other, and that joint action would be undertaken against Soviet forces and installations; political questions were left for future formal discussion between governments. Since the end of the war, however, UHVR has refused to cooperate with Polish Intelligence, although it still operates jointly with Polish anti-Soviet partisans. At the Como conference, for example, when the Poles sent six delegates, UHVR sent only one representative, Shulgin, who was without negotiating power and not a regular member of the organization, but was known to be friendly to the Poles.

c. French: No contact for intelligence purposes exists with any French organization, although it is possible that the UHVR representative in France is in contact with French political circles. Even if this is true, it is certain that the French are not aware of the nature of the organization they have contacted and have received no detailed information on it, since the UHVR representative has none to give.

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Who is the representative with whom in touch?

d. British: Approaches made to the British in 1944 and 1945 were abortive. Recently a new contact developed through the UHVR representative in the British Zone, as a result of the tactful British handling of Ukrainians. There have been no disturbances over repatriation, and Poles and Ukrainians have been placed in separate camps. In contrast to the rather casual and disorganized DP policies in the American Zone, British methods of managing Ukrainian problems are clearly defined and centralized. Hrinioch and Lebed believe also that the Como conference was initiated by the British to bring about an agreement between the Poles and the Ukrainians.

e. Belgians and Dutch: UHVR has potential contacts in Belgium and Holland through former prisoners of war who were freed from German camps by UPA. Although not actively used, the contacts have been maintained, and the Belgians and Dutch have been helpful.

What happened since summer 1944?

f. Hungarians: In 1944, at the request of the Hungarian General Staff, Hrinioch and some of his followers were taken to Budapest to arrange a working agreement with the Hungarians. A compact was made that Ukrainian partisans and Hungarian troops would not fight each other.

g. Germans: UHVR leaders claim that they were never in contact with the Germans during the war, nor are they at present. When the Germans approached Bandera and asked him to work for them, he refused, because the Gestapo had dissolved the independent Ukrainian government proclaimed at Lwow at the time of the German invasion. This refusal was not understood by the OUN-Melnik group, which believed that only through collaboration with Germany could anything be achieved for the Ukraine. Bandera's followers did not, however, accept the Melnik propaganda, and shot Ukrainian Gestapo representatives as traitors.

How and when found they the contact?

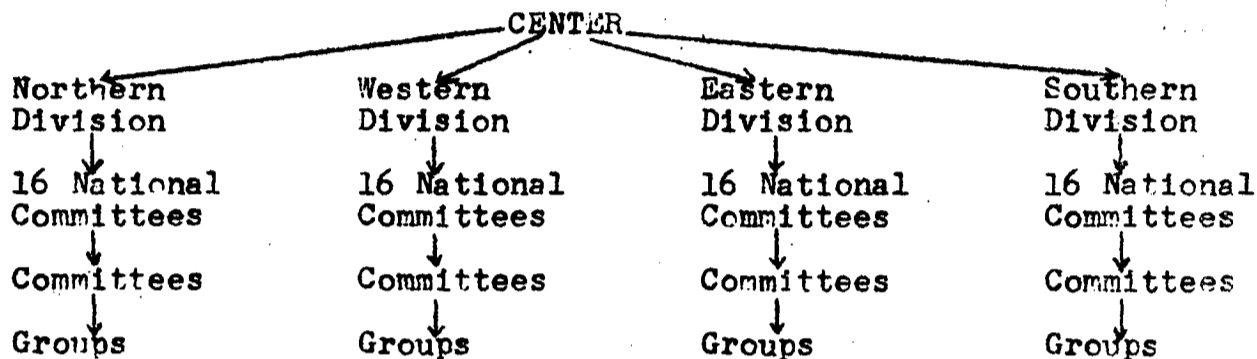
h. Soviets: During the war, several attempts were made by Soviet-sponsored partisans, mostly Russians, to contact the UPA. The example of General Kolpak and its lack of success has already been cited. After that incident, both NKVD and the Kolpak partisans fought UPA and tried to annihilate it. According to Hrinioch and Lebed, UPA and the Bandera movement have been rumored to be in contact with the Soviets. Such rumors, however, have been traced to two main sources: members of the Melnik group who are hostile to UHVR and Soviet propagandists who try to destroy the movement by discrediting it. (Two sources of such rumors were shown to be in close contact with the Soviet Legation in Bern.)

i. Vatican: UHVR has always maintained a fairly close contact with the Vatican, although indirectly, for several conflicting factors are involved. Since the Vatican's international policy is now focused on an accord with the Russian Orthodox group, it favors converts from the Russian Orthodox Church but must be careful that support given to Ukrainian nationalist movements does not incur suspicion and opposition from the Russians, even from Russian Catholic leaders. Although Bishop Buczko is a member and strong supporter of OUN, the leaders of the Congregation for Oriental Church Affairs and of the Vatican's Oriental Institute are Jesuits and in opposition to Buczko's Ukrainian aims.

j. Other churches: With other Church groups, the Ukrainian movement has always had very cordial relations, perhaps aided by the fact that Bandera, Stetsko, and Lopatinsky are all sons of Greek Catholic priests. In the early days of Ukrainian nationalism, Sheptitsky, the Uniate metropolitan of Lwow, kept the OUN secret

archives in his office, and Buczko and Sheptitsky have been close collaborators since 1930. In 1931, when the Vatican and the Polish Catholic church formed an agreement turning over Orthodox Church buildings to the Uniate Poles, Sheptitsky fought for the Orthodox rights against his own church and his own country and succeeded in having the Polish expropriation prevented.

- 20. ABN (Antibolshevitski Blok Narodov) - Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations - was founded about six months ago in Munich under the sponsorship of OUN-Bandera and UHVR, and Stetsko was commissioned by the UHVR to take over the presidency. There are two vice presidents, a Slovak and a Georgian. The organization is formed around a center, with four divisions under it, and under each of them 16 national committees, committees, and groups, thus:



The center, formerly at Munich, is now at Rome; official documents are kept in the Basilian (Greek Catholic) monastery there. The southern division includes Hungary, Poland, Albania, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Austria, and is headed by Dr. Gerich, a professor, at Innsbruck. The national committees already implemented in the organization are Armenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Georgian, Greek, Hungarian, Karachistanian, Lithuanian, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkestanian, and Ukrainian; of these, the most active groups besides the Ukrainians are the Georgians, Slovaks, and Croats. In Austria, ABN tried to interest various groups but without great success, although Gerich continues to negotiate with the Austrian monarchists and Archbishop Rohrbacher of Salzburg. Although ABN has no religious connections, it expects support from church groups and fosters collaboration with Greek Catholic and Orthodox bishops in Germany, Austria, and other countries.

- 21. *Sources like wonderful contacts* Outside Europe, ABN tried to secure the support of two persons: the Grand Mufti and Haile Selassie of Abyssinia. Contact with the latter was established through Belgian and Basilian monks, but no developments have been reported. With the Grand Mufti ABN had more success, for a letter and copy of the ABN declaration forwarded to him via Istanbul elicited a promise of full cooperation. It is believed that the Mufti is concerned because of increasing Soviet propaganda in the Near and Middle East and fears that if Alexei of Moscow succeeds in converting Orthodox priests in the East to the Soviet ideology, Mohammedan groups may be penetrated.

- 22. During its first six months, ABN tried to secure the collaboration of reliable persons outside its own immediate orbit - that is, of anti-Soviet elements in other parts of Europe. Its efforts are now turned toward developing the activities of the national committees in their own countries and toward securing safe lines of communication between the national committees and the center. Just as the center has been shifted from Munich to Rome, headquarters for the

southern division are moving from Innsbruck to Salzburg. Innsbruck was originally selected because it was the central point between Germany and Italy, but now that the more important problem is communication with Hungary, Rumania, and the Balkans, Salzburg is the more convenient location. A general conference of all national groups of ABN is scheduled in Bavaria in late December 1946.

23. ABN serves as a means for UHVR to contact anti-Soviet groups of other nationalities than Ukrainian, but this very contact with outside groups destroys ABN's security. UHVR therefore handles ABN at some distance and with caution, but continues and will continue to sponsor it as a balance to similar international organizations dominated by the Russians, the Poles, and other national groups. As long as ABN functions actively in the field of international anti-Bolshevism, it will be difficult for the Poles or the Russians to ignore the Ukraine as an autonomous factor.

what nonsense

C. OTHER UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS

24. UNR (Ukrainska Narodna Respublika) - Ukrainian National Republic -

a. The UNR is not a political party but the surviving government of the Ukrainian Republic created in 1919 and exiled when the Bolsheviks took over the Ukraine. Members of the government-in-exile who took refuge in western Europe (France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.) included:

Andrey Levitsky, president of the Republic (*Deceased)
*Prokopovich, prime minister
Alexander Shulgin, minister of Foreign Affairs
*General Salsky, minister of National Defense
Roman Smal-Stotsky, minister of Propaganda
*Lototsky, minister of Education
Slavinsky, minister without portfolio
Rudenko, minister of Finance
Kabachkiv, minister without portfolio

Levitsky settled in Poland and was eventually supported by the Poles because he was anti-Bolshevik. In 1939, he designated Prokopovich to form a new government in case he (Levitsky) became unable to exercise his functions or was killed. When the Germans occupied Poland, therefore, Prokopovich formed a new government in Paris and later transferred it to Unoccupied France to avoid German interference. In this second government in exile, the principal persons were Prokopovich, president; Alexander Shulgin, prime minister; Udovichenko, minister of the interior; and Kosenko, minister without portfolio. Shulgin was arrested by the Germans in 1941, and Prokopovich died before the end of the war.

b. Upon the Soviet occupation of Poland, Levitsky took refuge in Germany and there resumed the presidency of UNR after dismissing the interim Prokopovich government in France. The re-established government included:

Andrey Levitsky, president of the Republic (DP Camp, Offenbach)
Alexander Shulgin, prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs (Paris)
Udovichenko, minister of Interior (Paris)
Yakovliv, vice-premier and representative in Belgium
Roman Smal-Stotsky, minister of Propaganda (Offenbach)

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General Sadovsky, minister of National Defense (Offenbach)
Kosenko, minister without portfolio (Paris)
Kabachkiv, minister without portfolio and representative in
Czechoslovakia (Prague)
Solovy and Professor Kisilevsky, representatives in UK
(London)
Eugen Onatsky, representative in Italy (Rome)
General Sikevich, representative in Canada
Longin-Cegelsky, representative in USA
General Delov and General Porokhivsky, representatives in
Egypt (Cairo)
General Saprodsky and Professor Glovinsky, representatives
in Austria (Salzburg)

c. The most universally respected member of UNR, according to all sources, is Alexander Shulgin, prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs, who lives in Paris. Recognizing the importance of a unified Ukrainian front, he decided that UNR and UHVR-UPA-OUN-Bandera must be consolidated. As a preliminary step, he arranged for a memorandum protesting Soviet actions in the Ukraine to be presented to the Paris peace conference jointly by the two groups. This document was signed by Lebed for UHVR and by Lubovy for UNR, acting on the orders of Shulgin as UNR Foreign Minister. Levitsky, however, repudiated the statement and denied Shulgin's power to authorize it for UNR. Meanwhile, in the interests of unifying the UHVR-complex with UNR, Shulgin, accompanied by his son Rostislav Shulgin and Demchuk, visited Ukrainians in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, his trip in the two latter countries being organized by R-33 representatives in contact with us. Before he had arrived at Frankfurt, Shulgin was convinced that an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians desired a union of the two groups. After Levitsky's rejection of the Paris agreement, however, Shulgin spent a very short time with Levitsky, whom he had not seen for eight years, and immediately resigned from UNR (October 1946). Smal-Stotsky, Udovichenko, and other members of the government also resigned.

d. Levitsky is now engaged in trying to form a new government, because he fears the power of the old leaders and is jealous of Shulgin. Rostislav Shulgin remarked that the whole Frankfurt organization was a typical tragi-comedy such as Gogol alone could describe. Levitsky is now displaying the typical emigre attitude, embittered by his long vicissitudes as a DP and the futility of the DP situation. He has a small following still and claims to have representatives in other countries and contact with the Ukraine. Smal-Stotsky and Shandruk since their resignation have also tried to form a new group to be affiliated with UHVR.

25. SHD (Soiuz Hetmangiv Derzavnykiv) - Hetman Movement. Pavel Skoropadsky, a Ukrainian, was installed by the Germans in 1919 as head of a Ukrainian government (hetman), but he had only a short tenure and was soon forced into exile, to be succeeded by UNR. His party still exists as a conservative movement but has few followers, who are mostly in Canada, London, and the British Zone. Pavel Skoropadsky died in 1945, and since his son Danilo, a Canadian citizen working for the Ukrainian Central Committee in London, has refused to become leader of the group, the Hetman party is not very active. In the British Zone, where it is believed to be sponsored by the British conservatives, the leader is Dr. Honzin (Gomsyn); there is no leader in the American Zone.
26. Melnik Group (OUN-Melnik). The circumstances of the split in OUN have already been discussed, and further information on Melnik

personally may be found in the biographical section. Melnik representatives include Engineer Baibak at Salzburg (Hellbron) and Nikolay Byhun, Munich. His closest personal friends are Engineer Knezh at Feldkirch, Austria; Boris Karasevenko at Munich; and Yuri Pundek at Munich.

27. UNDO (Ukrainske Nacjonalno Demokratyczne Ocziedannia) - Ukrainian National Democratic Union. UNDO was the largest Ukrainian political party in Poland and one of the strongest parties in the Western Ukraine. It believed in collaboration with Poland to show Ukrainian good-will and thus achieve autonomy within Poland, working towards a later complete independence. At one time the party was strong enough to have about fifty deputies in the Polish Sejm and fifteen senators in the Upper House, and Vasily Mudry, party president, was vice marshal of the Polish Senate in 1938. After the war, the party was inactive until July, 1946, when Mudry tried to revive it as a nationalist organization openly, without secret or conspiratorial implications.
28. USDP (Ukrainska Socjal Demokratyczna Partia) - Ukrainian Social Democratic Party - which played a very small part in the Ukraine, is practically inactive now. Its leader is Isaac Mazepa.
29. USRP (Ukrainska Socjal-Radykalna Partia) - Ukrainian Social-Radical Party - was originally a peasant party in the Western Ukraine but had little success because it was anti-clerical; many of its members eventually went over to the Communists. Since the war it has been composed almost entirely of Eastern Ukrainians; its leader is Dolenko, at Ulm.
30. Bulba Group is small and negligible. Borovets (Bulba), who was interned in the British Zone, has been liberated and is trying to get in touch with his old friends. He is described by all sources as a notorious busybody.
31. Ukrainian Relief Organization and Ukrainian Charity Service are the two largest overt Ukrainian organizations of a comprehensive type; they maintain schools, publish books, and reviews, plan conferences, etc. There is little political feeling in either of them. The Relief Organization is headed by Vasily Mudry, a generally recognized and respected leader, and is located at Augsburg. The Charity Service is located at Munich.
32. Ukrainian Independent Orthodox Church is the religious organization to which most Ukrainians belong. It has about eleven bishops in Germany and Austria. There is a close cooperation, however, with the numerous Greek Catholic Ukrainians, headed by Msgr. Voyakovsky, who was appointed by the Holy See and is under the jurisdiction of Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich.

D. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF OPERATION BELLADONNA

33. UHVR's Requests for Cooperation. R-33 expressed their ideas and suggestions for a future complete cooperation with us. Not as conditions for such cooperation, but as suggestions for facilitating our joint program, they requested certain types of support. Source received these suggestions and promised to report them to his organization, but commented that he did not believe some of them would receive consideration, particularly the request for support for fighting in the USSR. The problems faced by R-33 are reduced basically to communications, support, activities in the USSR, agent

training, and offensive and defensive activities against enemy agents. Their suggestions for their operational needs are as follows:

- a. Communications: a secret radio station in the Ukraine; safe and secret meeting places for agents.
- b. Cutouts: establishment in other countries besides Germany; utilization of International Red Cross, UNRRA, consulates.
- c. Agents: Recruiting or training of radio technicians and operations personnel; preliminary training for low-level agents, special training for upper levels; establishment of agents in cover jobs such as International Red Cross, UNRRA, hotels, interpreting, or organizations including various nationalities; supplying necessary documents (through agencies which have an easy access to Kiev, Odessa, White Russia, etc.); equipping agents with personal weapons, money, and poison for suicide if caught.
- d. Security: Complete removal of UHVR from agent contact; implementation of a new organization, Zabordona Sekcija Vezvolnoie Borodje, to handle agents and for which they will believe they are working (this has already been done).
- e. Compensation: Adequate pay for persons who dedicate their entire time to the work, and protection for the organizers of the service in Germany and Austria.
- f. Activity in USSR: For preparation, supplying of Soviet books and newspapers to R-33; for combat inside the USSR, medical supplies, sanitary equipment, vitamins, shoes, clothing, technical materials, compasses, typewriters, radios, weapons, ammunition, and food. (R-33 emphasized that eventually, without outside support, the struggle in Russian territory must cease. In that contingency, the Ukrainian resistance must be organized for future operations, for UHVR would not encourage an aimless and enervating struggle at present if there is no indication that the Western Powers are interested in the fate of the people of the Ukraine.)
- g. Future Plans: Study of new penetration systems; utilization of Red Army deserters through re-education for agent work or conditioning to the Ukrainian cause; dispatch of agents into the Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, and Palestine.
- h. Finance: Facilities for changing German marks into Swiss currency. (UHVR has at present about 1,500,000 German marks collected from Ukrainian DPs in Europe, but they have great difficulty in converting it. If they could exchange marks for any foreign currency, they would not have to request the supplies mentioned above, because with negotiable currency they could procure what they need, even in USSR.)
- i. Special Project: Hrinioch and Lopatinsky would like to spend about two months in the United States, where both have relatives. The purpose of the trip would be:
 - 1) To counteract Soviet-sponsored propaganda among Ukrainians in Canada and United States.

*All this seems to be
how we can be
where could we be
in case of we did any
of these things?*

This is not

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Do they know who these agents are in US why don't they tell us?

- 2) To get in touch with Ukrainian Soviet agents and utilize them for UHVR activities (on the grounds that most of them were forced to work for the Soviets and are defeatable).
- 3) To organize financial support for UHVR from Ukrainians in United States, arrange continuous financial aid, and establish safe channels for the conveyance of funds.

34. Source's Suggestions for Future Operations Involving Him

a. Source will remain in touch with:

- 1) Lopatinsky, as his only constant contact.
- 2) Hrinioch, a necessary and unavoidable contact, since he will be informed of operational data and results, and since he knows source well.
- 3) Lobay, in charge of the technical details for sending agents into the field.
- 4) Lebed, not for operational purposes, although he will be informed on operational results through Hrinioch and Lopatinsky.

b. Source will assist in arranging letter drops, or cutouts, which should be established in Berlin, Istanbul, Warsaw, Breslau, Krakow, Prague, and the following:

- 1) Vienna (source can send an agent),
- 2) Budapest (source can provide a cutout, with or without involving our organization),
- 3) Southern Transylvania (the same),
- 4) Bucharest (source can use one of his ecclesiastical contacts as a cutout).

c. Source will need supplies and assistance for R-33 and their agents, as follows:

- 1) 12 cartons of cigarettes monthly,
- 2) About 4 10-in-1 ration cases monthly,
- 3) About 5 bottles of vitamins monthly,
- 4) Permit for at least one vehicle for one R-33 member,
- 5) Equipment for agents, including some clothing,
- 6) Foreign currency for agents (zlotys, koruny, others),
- 7) Payment for R-33 office expenses in Swiss francs or dollars,
- 8) Protection for Hrinioch, Lopatinsky, Lobay, and other leaders working with us who are cleared, and for Mudry, with whom source wishes to remain in close contact.

What about all this?

35. Targets

a. The establishment of a successful network. The first necessity is to explore the field, using the facilities and information of both Belladonna and the Lynx Group. (These two types of operations can easily be separated later, by ascertaining that no agent is briefed for both positive and counter-intelligence targets at the same time, and by not involving any of the agents of a double-target operation.) Contact will have to be reestablished with the R-33 people who have gotten out of touch. Work towards this objective has already commenced with the dispatch of Basil from Bayreuth and the subsequent, but uncoordinated, arrival of the courier from the voivode at the Curzon Line. When Basil returns, the first safe contact will be established. Agents for this project will be furnished by R-33, who will inform us of their real names, locations, and complete biographical data for vetting purposes. Lopatinsky and Lobay will brief the agents on our targets, but any information they acquire in addition to the brief will also be submitted to us.

b. Information on Ukrainian leaders in Soviet service. Investigations will be made to determine the attitude of Ukrainians in official positions in USSR, such as the following:

- 1) Palamarciuk, professor at the Ukrainian University at Lwow, who is apparently opposed to Ukrainian nationalism but secretly for it.
- 2) Voznak, professor of history at Lwow, who writes against Ukrainian nationalists but is secretly with them.
- 3) Stepanek, deputy in the Ukrainian parliament, who has been sent on an official mission from the USSR to Canada and the United States. He has a brother in United States and one in a DP camp in Germany.
- 4) High-ranking officers who were formerly with Timoshenko. UHVR leaders got on well with Marshal Timoshenko, who is himself a Ukrainian of peasant stock from Bessarabia. When he arrived in the Ukraine as commander of Russian troops there, efforts were made to contact him and induce him to moderate the cruel treatment of Ukrainian nationalists. Later Timoshenko suddenly disappeared and the UPA suspected that he was in disgrace for a time.

c. Contact with other Ukrainian groups. Partly for security reasons, contact with as many Ukrainian groups as possible is desirable in the early stages of the operation. The Melnik group is particularly important in this respect, because it is the principal enemy of the Bandera faction and because it is reported to be penetrated by MVD.

36. Source Comment. After a thorough study of the Ukrainian problem and comparison of information from several sources in Germany, Austria, and Rome, source believes that UHVR, UPA, and OUN-Bandera are the only large and efficient organizations among Ukrainians and that most of the other organizations are small emigre groups without much influence and without contact with the homeland. UHVR is recognized as having the support of the younger generation and of Ukrainians at home, and the authority of its leaders Hrinioch and Lebed is established. Some other groups are envious of the UHVR-

complex because the organization is independent and forceful and has always refused to collaborate with Germans, Poles or Russians.

37. Source's own impression of the three leaders of UHVR-UPA-OUN-Bandera -- Hrinioch, Lebed, and Lopatinsky -- with whom he has direct personal contact, is that they are determined and able men, but with the psychology of the hunted. They are ready to sacrifice their lives or to commit suicide at any time to further their cause or to prevent security violations, and they are equally ready to kill if they must. They are resolved to carry on their work with or without us, and if necessary against us. They are not seeking any personal profit or advantage.
38. Source feels that the conspiratorial mentality and the extreme distrust of everything and everyone not tested are great hindrances in dealing with the Ukrainians. It is always necessary to remember that they have an almost religious worship of their nation and distrust anything foreign: first and most, Polish; then Russian; then German. To summarize his continuous observation and study of these people, source believes that if they are properly treated they can be useful at any time and for any purpose.
39. Source disagrees violently with the accusation that Hrinioch is a Vatican plant among the Ukrainians. Hrinioch's whole background and history are a testimonial to his conspiratorial activity from 1921 on, and it must also be remembered that in the Ukraine, most western-minded intellectuals are Catholic. Hrinioch undoubtedly informs Buczko of what is going on in the Ukraine, but it would be a complete misconception to give his character an artificial dualism. He is not the only priest (Catholic or Protestant, but not Orthodox) who is at the same time a national leader and a western-minded churchman.

E. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA (numbers refer to paragraphs in which individuals are mentioned)

^(FNU)
Alexei (21) - Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow

^(FNU)
Bach, General Von den (8) - ^{POB Germany CIT Germany OCC Military} German SS general whose offensive against Ukrainian resistance groups in mid-1943 forced them out of the Pripet in the direction of Kremenc.

^(FNU)
Baibak, Engineer (26) - Melnik representative at Hellbron, Salzburg.

^(FNU)
Bandera, Stefan (5b, 9, 16f, 18e, 19g, 19j) - ^{ZRI} Head of OUN-Bandera. Bandera, who is now about 40, is the son of a Greek Catholic priest and was born in Trostianec, near Strij. He was educated in Sokal, Strij, and at the agricultural academy in Lwow. Since 1927 he has been a member of UVO and OUN, and in 1932, he became chief of OUN in Poland. For his participation in the murder of Pieracky in 1934, he was arrested and sentenced to death; the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment, since his execution would probably have instigated an uprising in the Ukraine. His closest collaborators during this period were Yaroslav Stetsko, Mikolay Lebed, Michael Yaniv, and Yaroslav Spolsky. In 1939 Bandera escaped and resumed his leadership of OUN, and in 1940, his followers, including the greater part of the organization, deposed Melnik and made Bandera formal head of the whole group. During most of the war, Bandera was interned by the Germans at Sachsenhausen. Later, when he was released, he refused to collaborate with the Germans because they had dis-

solved the independent Ukrainian government he had proclaimed in Lwow in 1941. At present Bandera is somewhere in the vicinity of Munich, in contact with Hrinioch and other UHVR leaders.

POB [unclear] UKRAINE CIT UKRAINE
* Saranovsky, Yaroslav (5b) - Ukrainian Gestapo agent, suspected of denouncing Ukrainians to Polish Intelligence (1934) and to the Gestapo; killed by the Bandera group between 1941 and 1943 for denouncing Lebed in 1934. *CONCERNED WITH UKRAINIANS IN POLAND*

num. ref. * Basin (8, 14, 35a) - Belladonna agent dispatched from Bayreuth in October 1946 to establish communications with UHVR members in the Ukraine; reached Przemysl safely; expected to return soon.

DX * Borovets, Taras (Bulba) (9, 30) - Leader of the Ukrainian resistance early in the war. In 1941 he founded the Poliskasic and conducted partisan operations in the vicinity of Sarny until his arrest by the Germans. He was released at the end of the war and was in Poland for a time. It is rumored that he fled Poland under threats from Bandera and took refuge in the British Zone of Germany, where he expected to find support. He was, however, interned by the British and has only recently been released. He is now in the American Zone, somewhere near Frankfurt, trying to collect former members of his partisans, but with little success. He is considered an anarchist contemptuous of all authority and a notorious busybody. The alias Taras Bulba is the name of Gogol's Cossack hero which Borovets adopted during his days of partisan leadership.

OCC BISHOP ITALY, VATICAN
* Buczko, (Bishop) (1, 2, 18g, 191, 39) - Adviser on Ukrainian Affairs to the Congregation of the Oriental Church at the Vatican. Buczko, about 55, is the son of poor Ukrainian peasants from Brodki, near Lwow. He was consecrated a bishop in 1930 and became coadjutor to Metropolitan Sheptitsky, with whom he continued to be friendly. He has always been very active in politics and in close contact with UVO and OUN, of which he is an early member (he kept the OUN archives in his office for protection). In fact, Polish authorities complained to the Vatican several times of his political activities. In 1941, he was sent to the United States as Apostolic Visitor and on his return to Rome was prevented by the war from returning home. He has therefore remained at the Ukrainian College at the Vatican as adviser on Ukrainian matters to the Congregation for Oriental Church Affairs and to the Pope. He is probably still a member of OUN and is in close touch with UHVR, for which he seeks an agreement with UNR.

* Bulba, Taras - See Borovets

* Byhun, Nikolay (26) - Melnik representative at Munich.

* Delov, (General) (24b) - UNR representative in Cairo, Egypt.

POB [unclear] CIT UKRAINE
* Demchuk (24c) - Ukrainian who accompanied Alexander Shulgin on his visit to Germany and Austria to unify UHVR and UNR.

* Diaczysyn, (Father) (1, 2) - Ukrainian priest, formerly on the staff of the Vatican Mission to USFET, now in Rome, who introduced source to Buczko.

CIT UKRAINE
* Dolenko (29) - Leader of Ukrainian Social Radical Party, at Ulm, Germany.

* Faulhaber, (Cardinal) (32) - German cardinal residing at Munich.

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DOB 1911 POB POLAND ~~DOB~~ DOCTOR PROFESSOR Δ AUSTRIA

Gerich, Yury (20) - Head of the southern district of ABN, at Innsbruck. Born in 1911 in the Chodoriw district of Galicia, Gerich studied at Lwow and Stanislaw, then studied law in Prague and received his degree at the German university there in 1944. In 1945, he became assistant at the Ukrainian University in Prague and later professor at the Ukrainian University in Munich. In the summer of 1946, he went to Innsbruck to assume his present position in ABN. He has been a member of OUN since 1939. Although he has had theological training, he is not ordained, but he works through the Basilian order.

Glovinsky, Professor (24b) - One of two UNR representatives in Salzburg.

~~Gomsyn~~ - See Honzin

Haile Selassie (21) - Emperor of Abyssinia, <contacted by ABN for support but without result.>

Hasyn, Oleksa - Military referent of OUN for Poland under Rebet (1935-9)

Holovinsky, Captain (5a) - Δ POLAND Last commander of UVO, arrested and shot by Polish police, about 1928.

Honzin, Dr. Gomsyn (25) - Δ GERMANY Leader of the Hetman Group in the British Zone. alias of DR. HONZIN

Hrinioch, Ivan, Father (1, 2, 3, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16f, 18a, 19d, 19f, 19h, 331, 34a, 34c, 36, 37, 39) - One of the founders and first vice-president of UHVR. Hrinioch, a Greek Catholic priest, about 38 years old, was born in the United States and brought to Poland at the age of seven. His brother is a professor of Greek Catholic theology at Stamford, Connecticut. Hrinioch was educated in theology and psychology in Lwow, Vienna, and Paris and became leader of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox youth in Poland. He was an early member of UVO and OUN and became one of the organizers of UHVR. At present he holds the offices of first vice-president of UHVR, head of the General Secretariat in Europe, member of R-33, and a controlling member of OUN-Bandera. He lives under his own name at Geyerspergstrasse 51, Munich/Laim and is in personal contact with source.

Wozdetsky, Captain (12) - DOB POLAND CIT POLAND Former member of the Polish consulate in Rome; in 1945, left USSR as one of the last UPA couriers but was arrested at the Czechoslovak border and shot himself.

Nabachki (24a, 24b) - Δ Czechoslovakia Minister without portfolio in the UNR of 1919; now UNR minister without portfolio and representative at Prague.

Karasevenko, Boris (26) - Personal friend of Melnik, Munich.

Karpynets (5b) - Connected with UKRAINIAN MOVEMENT One of the conspirators in the death of Pieracky in 1934; with Klimishin, he prepared the bomb used; now in Hallein Internment camp at Salzburg.

Kisilevsky, Professor (24b) - UNR representative in London.

Klimishin, Nikolay (5b) - DOB POLAND CIT UKRAINE Δ GERMANY MUNICH OUN member involved in the conspiracy against Pieracky; with Karpynets and others, he prepared the bomb used. He was born in the province of Kalusz, Galicia, studied law in Krakow, and became a member of OUN in 1930.

OUN's secret laboratory was located in his flat in Warsaw. Like the others in the Pieracki plot, he was sentenced to death but received an amnesty; he escaped from his prison at Liedlce in 1939, and is now at Munich.

Q ^(FNY) Knezh, (Engineer) (26) - Personal friend of Melnik, Feldkirch, Austria.

Q ^(FNY) Kolpak, (General) (8, 19b) - Russian partisan general. Late in 1943, he was in Tarnopol trying to get through to Hungary but was held up by Ukrainian partisans. After his group had tried and failed to make an agreement with UPA, he became very anti-Ukrainian and fought UPA bitterly.

Konovalets, Eugene, (Colonel) (5b, 18g) - Head of OUN from 1928 to his death in 1938. He was killed in Rotterdam by a Russian agent named Waluch. Bandera, as chief for OUN in Poland, was under his jurisdiction.

Korzan, Michael (2) - Vice-chief of the southern division of ABN, Salzburg. Korzan was born 11 November 1912 in Komarje, near Tarnopol, Poland, of Ukrainian nationality. He was an early member of OUN and has known Bandera since 1934. During Bandera's imprisonment, he was chief of organizations under Rebet in Poland until 1937, when his activities led to his arrest also. Liberated at the outbreak of the war in 1939, he went to the Ukraine and became by 1941 a member of the OUN executive committee for Western Ukraine. In 1942, he studied theology in Prague and in 1944 was consecrated as a Greek Orthodox priest by Metropolitan Palladius in Krakow. He also fought in the UPA. In January 1945 he came to Salzburg, and in 1946 was ordered by OUN to enter ABN; he is also a member of SB. Korzan got in touch with source early in 1946 and has been working for him as informant ever since. He now wishes to go with ABN to Rome and eventually to immigrate to South America; meanwhile he is eager to work for the Ukrainian cause.

Kos, Mikolay - Chief of the fighting groups in Poland under Rebet, OUN-Poland, during Bandera's imprisonment.

Q ^(FNY) Kosenko (24a, 24b) - Minister without portfolio in the Prokopovich interim UNR government in France and in the present UNR; in Paris.

Q ^(FNY) Kushnir (18q) - Most influential member of Canadian Ukrainian Committee, sympathetic to UHVR.

Lebed, Mikolay (2, 5b, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16f, 18e, 18f, 18g, 18j, 19d, 19h, 24c, 34a, 36, 37) - Chief of political bureau of UHVR. Lebed, who is about 39, was an early member of OUN and held the position of chief of security in Poland under Bandera in 1932, and with him was main organizer of the attack on Pieracki in 1934. He escaped to Germany but was denounced by Baranovsky, a Ukrainian Gestapo agent, arrested in Stettin, and extradited to Poland by special plane. He was imprisoned until the invasion in 1939, when he resumed his revolutionary activities. In 1941, he became minister for security in the independent Ukrainian government at Lwow, and thereafter was constantly sought by the Gestapo, although never arrested. He spent some time after the war in Innsbruck and Munich and then went to Rome, where he now lives under the name of Zahirny, at Via Biferno 14. He is married and has one child. His positions in Ukrainian organizations include: Foreign Secretary of UHVR, head of the

Foreign Section of the General Secretariat, member of R-33, and controlling member of OUN-Bandera. He has been in personal contact with source for about 6 months.

POB POLAND A CHINA, Peiping

H Levitsky, Stepan (18j) - Former Polish diplomat, attached to the consulate at Harbin, later in Shanghai. He is a Ukrainian national and is married to a cousin of Lopatinsky, with whom he is in contact. He is now in Peiping. He speaks Japanese, Chinese, and Russian.

CIT UKRAINE

L Klevitsky, Andrey (also spelled Lewickij) (24a, 24b, 24c, 24d) - Head of UNR, the legal Ukrainian government in exile. When the Ukrainian republic was dissolved, he fled to Poland, where he was well treated by the Poles and where he remained until 1945. During the German occupation of Poland, he yielded to an interim government in France, under Prokonovich, but resumed his position in Germany in 1945. When he repudiated the UHVR-UNR joint protest to the Peace conference, several of his ministers resigned, and he is now trying to replace them. He lives at the Ukrainian DP Camp at Offenbach and suffers from the DP mentality. His following is small and ineffectual.

DOB 1911 POB POLAND WOLSVN CIT POLAND A U GERMANY, MUNICH

H Lobay, Wlodimir (34a, 34c, 35a) - Head of agent training for R-33. Lobay, born in Wolsvn, Poland, in 1911, has spent years in German and Polish concentration camps, where he was so badly beaten that he is almost a total invalid. He is at Munich and in personal contact with source. *Connected with Ukrainian Groups*

FNY Longin-Cezelsky (24b) - UNR representative in the United States.

H Lopatinsky, Wlodymyr (1, 2, 3, 12, 16b, 16c, 16d, 16f, 18a, 18j, 19, 33i, 34a, 34c, 35a, 37) - UPA leader and one of the chiefs of UHVR. Lopatinsky is the son of a Greek Catholic priest. During the war, he studied law in Vienna, spent two years in German concentration camps, and then returned to the Ukraine, where he became UPA leader for Western Ukraine. He came to Germany in December 1945, one of the last UPA leaders to leave the country. He now lives in Munich, at Franz Josefstrasse 45, with his wife, parents, and other relatives, all of whom are members of OUN. He holds the positions of UPA representative in the General Secretariat and liaison between UHVR and UPA, member of R-33, and controlling member of OUN. He is in personal contact with source.

FNY Lototsky, also spelled Lotocky (24a) - Minister of education in the first UNR government in exile; now dead.

FNY Luhovy (24c) - Member of UNR who signed the Paris Ukrainian protest.

POB GERMANY CIT GERMANY OCC MILITARY

FNY Lutze (8) - Chief of the German SA in the Ukraine, killed by Ukrainian partisans late in 1943. *Now deceased*

Ukraine

H Maluca, Ivan (5b) - OUN member arrested by the Polish police in the Pieracky affair in 1934, imprisoned until 1939; now in the Ukraine.

H Martyniuk, Bohdan - Head of OUN-Poland security service under Rebet, 1945-1946. *Served in OUN*

H Matviyevko, Myron (16a, 16c, 16e, 16f, 18a) - Head of OUN Security Service SB (Sluzba Bezpeky pry Holovnomy Provedi Organizacii Ukrainskych Nacyonalistiv). Matviyevko, aged 31, is the son of Vasyl Matviyevko, a Greek Catholic priest in Beremowce, Galicia.

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His Father

who was deported to Siberia by the NKVD in 1941 and died there. The son studied in Zlocnow and Lwow until 1933 and then went to Belgium to study medicine; he was not able to finish his work, however, because the Polish police withdrew his passport. Matviyeyko has been a member of OUN since 1932 and during the German occupation was chief of the Ukrainian SE in the Lwow district. He lives at present in Munich and writes children's stories, which the Ukrainian Welfare Organization publishes.

Mazepa, Isaac (28) - Leader of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party.

Melnik, Andrey (Colonel) (5b, 19g, 26) - Leader of OUN after Konovallets, and still head of a part of OUN not acknowledging Bandera. A forestry engineer and former colonel in the Ukrainian army, Melnik was for years employed on the estates of Archbishop Sheptitsky at Lwow. After the death of Konovallets in 1938, he became chief of OUN but was unable to hold the group and was deposed by Bandera followers in 1941. Melnik was in close touch with the Germans throughout the war and believed that only through German aid could the Ukraine become independent. He continued to collaborate even after the Germans interned him. He is now in Germany and the most active enemy of the Bandera faction of OUN.

Michelli, Dr. (2) - Alias used by source with Lebed.

Moysedvich, Sofia - Leader of the women's group of OUN under Rebet. POLAND CIT UKRAINE GERMANY, AUGSBURG

Mudry, Vasily (1, 2, 16a, 27, 31, 34c) - Second vice-president of UHVR and head of UNDO. Mudry, a Ukrainian from Poland, aged about 60, is a graduate in law and a professional journalist, having formerly published and edited the Ukrainian daily Dilo at Lwow (1938). He led the Ukrainian group in the Polish parliament and finally became head of UNDO and vice-marshal of the Polish Upper House until its dissolution in 1939. Early in the war, he was in hiding as a Polish-Ukrainian national, later interned by the Germans. He was freed and in 1944 went to Germany. In spite of his former pro-Polish attitude, Mudry participated in the foundation of UHVR and became one of its vice-presidents secretly. Overtly, he is chairman of Ukrainian Relief in Germany and therefore stays out of secret and conspiratorial operations while serving as a representative and official front for the clandestine side of UHVR. Mudry is a politician rather than a conspirator; he is well-known and well-liked among Ukrainians all over the world. At present he is living at Augsburg, Reisingerstrasse 22, with his wife and attempting to revive his inactive party. He is in personal contact with source.

Mufti, Grand (21) - Contacted by ABW and promised them support to counteract Soviet propaganda in the Near East.

Novak, Felix, Dr. (2) - Alias used by source with Hrinioch.

Onatsky, Eugene (24b) - UNR representative in Italy, at Corso d'Italia 6, Rome.

Palamarciuk (35b) - Professor at the Ukrainian University at Lwow, apparently against the Ukrainian nationalists, but secretly with them.

Paskevic, Vladimir (5b) - OUN member arrested by the Polish police and imprisoned in the Pieracky affair; now in UPA.

- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Pidhaini (5b) - OUN member arrested by the Polish police and imprisoned in the Pieracky affair; now in Italy.
- ~~XX~~ ^(WA) Pieracky (5b) - Polish minister of the Interior, assassinated by OUN in 1934, under the direction of Bandera and Lebed. ^{POB POLAND - IT POLAND DEC POLISH GOVERNMENT MINISTER NOW DECEASED}
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Porokhivsky, Colonel (24b) - UNR representative in Cairo, Egypt.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Prokopovich (24a, 24b) - Prime minister in UNR first government in exile, head of the interim government in France from 1939; died during the war.
- ~~XX~~ Pundek, Yury (26) - Personal friend of Melnik, Munich.
- ~~XX~~ Rebet, Lev (5b) - Head of OUN-Poland during Bandera's imprisonment. Rebet, about 41 years old, born in Strij, is a lawyer. He was an early member of OUN and succeeded to the command of OUN-Poland when Bandera was arrested. He himself was arrested by the Poles in 1937 and imprisoned until 1939. During the war, he was in the Gouvernement General. At present he is one of the propaganda leaders of UHVR and R-33 in Munich.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Rohrbacher, Archbishop (20) - Conducting negotiations with ABN at Salzburg.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Rudenko (24a) - Minister of Finance in the UNR first government in exile.
- ~~XX~~ Ryvak, Vasil - Press and Propaganda chief of OUN-Poland under Rebet.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Sadovsky, General (24b) - Minister of National Defense in UNR; living at Offenbach.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Sagrodsky, General (24b) - UNR representative in Salzburg.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Salsky, General (24a) - Minister of National Defense in UNR first government-in-exile; now dead.
- ~~XX~~ Senek, Peter (5b) - OUN member suspected of Gestapo collaboration.
- ~~XX~~ ^(FNU) Shandruk, General (24d) - Resigned as member of UNR and with Smal-Stotski is trying to form a new group to affiliate with UHVR.
- ~~XX~~ Sheptitsky, (Metropolitan) (19j) - Archbishop of Lwow, friendly to the Ukrainian Orthodox church and Ukrainian nationalism; now dead.
- ~~XX~~ Shulgin, Alexander (24a, 24b, 24c, 24d) - UNR prime minister and foreign minister, recently resigned. Shulgin, the most universally respected of all the Ukrainian leaders, was minister of Foreign Affairs in the UNR first government in exile. He became prime minister in the interim government in France under Prokopovich in 1939 until he was arrested by the Germans in 1941. He became prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs in the new UNR post-war government. In the fall of 1946, he tried to unify the UNR and UHVR movements, and as part of his activities in this direction arranged for the two organizations to present a joint protest on Soviet control of the Ukraine to the Paris Peace Conference. When this document was repudiated by Levitsky for UNR, Shulgin resigned from the government. He made a trip through Western Europe to discover the sentiment for Ukrainian unification and is working toward that goal. His residence is in Paris.
- FRANCE, PARIS

Shulgin, Rostislav (19b, 24c, 24d) - Contact of the UHVR representative in Switzerland and son of Alexander Shulgin. He accompanied his father on the recent tour of Western Europe for Ukrainian unification. Rostislav left the Ukraine at the age of four and has been brought up completely in the west, so that he is not as well informed on Ukrainian affairs as some of the older politicians and the younger group who have lived in the Ukraine. He acts as informant for us, and his reports, although rarely containing information unknown before, are valuable.

Shumovsky, (Professor) (18k) - UHVR representative in Paris.

Sikevich, (General) (24b) - UNR representative in Canada.

Skoropadsky, Danilo (25) - Son of Hetman Pavel Skoropadsky; a British subject, who has renounced the leadership of the Hetman movement.

Skoropadsky, Pavel (25) - Ukrainian leader installed as Hetman of a German-sponsored Ukrainian government in 1919; exiles since then; head of a small conservative Ukrainian group until his death in 1945.

Slavinsky (24a) - Minister without portfolio in UNR first government in exile.

Smal-Stolski, Roman (24a, 24b, 24c, 24d) - Minister for Propaganda in the UNR first government-in-exile and in the postwar UNR government. He resigned with Shulgin when Levitsky rejected the Peace Conference protest memorandum and is now trying to form another more cooperative group. He lives in Frankfurt.

Sokol (16f, 18g) - Formerly secretary of Konovalts in OUN; now assistant to Lebed in Rome.

Solovy (24b) - UNR representative in London.

Spolsky, Yareslav (5b) - OUN member imprisoned for participation in the Pieracky affair; technical consultant for OUN-Poland under Bandera; now at Innsbruck as secretary general of Ukrainian Relief there.

Stepanek (5b) - Deputy in the Ukrainian Parliament, lately sent to United States and Canada on an official mission for the USSR; has a brother in the United States and one in a German DP Camp.

Stetsko, Yaroslav (5b, 16a, 16c, 16f, 18a, 19j, 20) - Head of ABN. Stetsko, about 40, is from Tarnopol and studied law at Lwow. He was an early member of OUN and worked in OUN-Poland under Bandera as political liaison. He was arrested with Bandera in the Pieracky affair but got only five years' sentence. When the independence of the Ukraine was declared on 30 June 1941 in Lwow, Stetsko became head of the government. For this the Gestapo later arrested him, and he spent years in concentration camps. He now lives at Munich and occupies the positions of head of ABN, member of R-33, and controlling member of OUN-Bandera.

Stiborsky (Engineer) (5b) - OUN member suspected of collaborating with the Gestapo and Polish Intelligence and killed by Bandera followers. Now deceased

Suknevich, Roman (5b) - OUN member arrested in the Pieracky affair

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- [] in 1934; commander of UPA until 1945.
- [] ^(FNY) ~~X~~ susko, (Colonel) (5b) - OUN member suspected of collaborating with Polish Intelligence and the Gestapo and killed by Bandera followers. NOW DECEASED
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Timoshenko, (Marshal) (35b) - Russian officer in command of Russian troops in the Ukraine for a time; of peasant stock from Bessarabia; got on well with UHVR leaders but was later removed and was possibly in disgrace.
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Udovichenko (24a, 24b, 24c) - Minister of Interior in the UNR interim government in France in 1939 and in the post war government; resigned with Shulgin when Levitsky rejected the Peace Conference memorandum; in Paris.
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Vatutin, (Marshal) (8) - Red Army general killed by Ukrainian partisans.
- ~~X~~ Vesna, Osdap (18e) - Ukrainian humorist, originally a member of OUN, later forced to work for the Soviets, but considered still pro-Ukrainian.
- Voivode at the Curzon Line (13, 14, 16a, 35a) - Contact between UHVR and the Ukraine; sent a courier with news to Munich in October 1946 and will forward other detailed news of USSR.
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Vovakovski, (Msgr) (32) - Head of the Ukrainian Catholic religious community in Germany, with the title of Visitator Apostolicus; appointed by the Holy See; living at Passionisten-Kloster, Burgermeister-Wunderstrasse, Munich/Pasing.
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Voznak (35b) - Professor of history at Lwow, secretly with Ukrainian nationalists although he writes against them.
- [] ^(FNY) Waluch (5b) - Soviet agent who killed Colonel Konovalets in Rotterdam in 1938. INVOLVED WITH
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Yakovliv (24b) - UNR Vice Prime Minister and representative in Belgium.
- ~~X~~ Yaniv, Michael - Chief of Propaganda in OUN-Poland under Bandera.
- ~~X~~ ^(FNY) Zahirny - Alias used by Lebed in Rome.
- ~~X~~ Zeiger, Ivo, (Father) (1) - Special adviser to the Vatican Mission to USFET.