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(Undated - 1950)

11/7/85

Report entitled "The Ukrainian Nationalist Movement, An Interim Study" dated Oct. 1946 (secret classification).

Excerpts:

P. 18 - OUN was reported by a high German source to have rendered valuable services during the campaign against Poland and in the war against the USSR. The exact nature and extent of these "services" cannot be assessed at present, but it is safe to assume that OUN units were used in the local administrative and police forces in the Gouvernement General and in the eastern Ukraine. Gen. Kurmanovich and Gen. Omelyanovich - Paulenko are mentioned in this respect.

Stefan Bandera, one-time OUN chief for Poland, was reportedly freed by the Germans from a Polish prison after the outbreak of the war against Poland. He contacted the Aluehr in Cracow, and appears to have enjoyed their support.

After the outbreak of the Russo-German war, the Bandera group established, with the consent of the Aluehr, Ukrainian independence. On 6 (30/41, in German-occupied Lvov,

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Bandera, Stetsko, and a group of followers seized the radio station and proclaimed a sovereign Ukrainian state. A provisional coalition government, including the Ukrainian opposition in Poland, was formed. Bandera, however, somewhat overplayed his hand. When his forces annihilated a unit of rival nationalists in the vicinity of Zhitomir, he was arrested by the Sicherheitspolizei and placed in protective custody in Berlin. He was subsequently sent to Sachsenhausen, where he was joined by about 200 of his followers. He was released in 1943.

Col. Melnyk was also arrested shortly afterwards and sent to Sachsenhausen, in order to prove that the Germans did not prefer one group to the other. The Bandera-Melnyk split brought about the development of an anti-German Ukrainian resistance movement in the western Ukraine under the leadership of the Bandera element. The "Jynals" (youth) section of OUN is also reported as a section of the resistance movement. This resistance movement was also violently anti-Polish and anti-Soviet. Its main activities appear to have been directed against the Red Army,

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Red Army partisans, and Polish partisans. Several reports set the date for the beginning of organized resistance during the first half of 1943; the year of the great Russian counter-offensives. Prior to that date, the record of the Ukrainian resistance is somewhat obscure.

Up to the beginning of 1944, the Ukrainian resistance movement held the name of UWS (Ukrainian National Self-Defense), with its center of activity located in the western Ukraine. UWS is reported to have had two military training centers: one in the Volhynia-Pripet area and one in the Carpathian area. The structure of UWS was strictly military. Its numerical strength is hard to assess. It appears that only about 10,000 men were recruited. The activities of UWS are described in general by an unconfirmed report of sabotage of railroads and bridges, attacks on German supply lines, raids on German-occupied towns, attacks on the Polish population, and attacks on "leftist" organizations, and on Soviet paratroopers. At the beginning of 1944 UWS took the name of UPPA.

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(Ukrainian Resistance Army) and from then on became an unequivocally anti-Soviet, anti-communist, anti-Polish resistance movement.

With the German reverses in the East and the reoccupation of large parts of the eastern Ukraine by the Red Army in 1943-44, the German attitude toward the Ukrainian nationalists changed and an effort was made to secure the collaboration of all Ukrainian nationalist factions. Bandera and Melnyk were released and negotiations were resumed with firmer promises of Ukrainian independence being made. Liaison with the "partisan groups" (UPA?) was established and, possibly, arms were furnished them. Negotiations with the newly released leaders had two objectives: to establish closer military cooperation and to unify Ukrainian nationalist elements under German leadership.

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⑤ (1951)

Survey of the Russian Emigration
(Supplement covering 1950-1951)

P. 33 -

UHVR

The UHVR group which seceded from the OUN-R in 1948 and has a very small membership has been active in the U.S. where its president, Mykhala Lelud, has travelled about a great deal and sought to create the impression among Ukrainians that he was receiving U.S. government support. The objectives of this organization are the recreation of a sovereign Ukrainian state with ethnographic borders in accordance with the will of the Ukrainian people, the reconstruction of the Soviet Union on the basis of national states for all subjugated peoples that are determined to achieve national individuality, and the re-establishment in the Ukraine of a democratic republic. The UHVR group is numerically the weakest Ukrainian group, but it is important in that of the various Ukrainian groups claiming to have contact with the underground movement in the Ukraine, this group has produced the best evidence to substantiate its claim.

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Subject: Mykhola Zeled

In an internal memo dated 6/1/51, Peter Jablon, a/k/a Yarovi, an FBI source in the U.S., was characterized as being untrustworthy, apparently because he ~~called~~ described the OUN as the "Bandera Terrorist Organization." In the same memo subject was characterized as being known for his liberal and democratic political views and for his work as the legitimate Foreign Minister of the charytative anti-Soviet government in the Ukraine. The memo expressed the opinion that no just grounds exist for subject's deportation from the U.S. which would outweigh the serious political repercussions subsequent to his deportation among anti-Soviet Ukrainian emigre groups all over the world. It was further stated that subject was the top political leader of the anti-Soviet Ukrainian resistance movement from 1941-43. From 1944 to date he has been the authorized Foreign Minister of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation (UHVSR).

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Extract from a memo prepared by "a highly reliable source", furnishing background information on Subject. P. 3 - "Some Ukrainian sources, particularly the Socialists and those which came from the Petlura army, charged that Selved was ruthless as an underground leader and is responsible for the execution of several nationalist leaders from the Melnyk group. Specifically, his group is charged with the assassination in Zhytomir, near Kiev, of Omelari Senyk-Hrybivsky and Mykola Sibirsky, prominent ideologist of the OUN; of Col. Roman Lushko and Yaroslav Parapanosky in Lviv, and others. Selved disclaims, totally, having anything to do with these assassinations. He says that Senyk-Hrybivsky and Sibirsky were assassinated by a Soviet agent by the name of Kozey, and this fact, he says, was confirmed by a Soviet radio announcement from Kiev in 1946. He also says that both Col. Lushko and Parapanosky were murdered by the Gestapo, and not by the Ukrainians."

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Association of Friends of the
Ukrainian Liberation Struggle
(colleague of Friends of the Struggle
for the Liberation of the Ukraine)

Formed by Mike Fedel in 1948 after a split within the membership of the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Organization (OUSR) and the subsequent refusal of the members who withdrew to support Sanders, the leader of the OUSR, in the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (USLR). The associations in active in Europe and the US, particularly in the organization of lectures and the distribution of anti-Soviet propaganda. It supports the separatist movement in and for Ukraine. The organization is important because of the status of its leaders, particularly Sel, O the members are Father Sam Krynich, Vladimir Stachin, Ten Retet, and Peter Brooks.

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