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Personalities

1. Volodimir Stakhiv, reportedly a political advisor to ZPUHVR, was the editor of the Ukrainian Tribune while it was under OUN/B and later under ZPUHVR control. He is presently the editor of the ZPUHVR publication Do Zbroi. Although he is not officially a member of the ZPUHVR (he was removed from OUN/B in September 1948), he apparently plays a large part in their political activities and is highly regarded by them.

2. Vasyl Mudry, leader of the UNDO, largest political party represented in the Polish parliament up to 1939, was kept informed of what went on in Ukrainian resistance while he was in the Ukraine (1939-1944) and was elected Vice-President of the UHVR during the clandestine first Great Congress in July 1944. Mudry now takes no active part in ZPUHVR activities. [redacted] 25X1X

25X1X [redacted] Mudry is in New York at the present time and that he has tried to regain his political stature in the United States by getting an editorial job on the Ukrainian daily, Svoboda. He is extremely well qualified for the job, and Myshuga, editor of the paper, was apparently afraid that he would be ousted in time if Mudry should work on the staff. Consequently, Mudry is not doing any journalistic work with the exception of occasional articles.

3. General Chuprinka, commander of the UPA, was born in 1904 or 1905, was a cadet in the Polish Army in 1928 or 1929, studied engineering at the Polytechnical Institute in Lvov, and in 1941 was given military training by the Germans.

4. Rank in the UPA depends on the size of the detachment; the leader of the detachment is referred to by the personalized title of the size of the detachment. For example, the leader of a Sotnya is a Sotnik. The highest rank possible was comparable to major, and this was Chuprinka's rank until the UHVR was formed. At this time, Chuprinka "jumped" to the rank of general. Since that time, the rank of colonel has been created, and there are at the present time one or two colonels. Posthumous promotion is given to all men killed in action. This accounts for the fact that there are quite a number of men listed as colonels in the UPA.

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Activities

5. The first Great Congress of the UHVR was held clandestinely in a forest in the southwestern Ukraine in July 1944 on the initiative of the UPA (70 per cent of UPA were OUN members). In addition to a strong representation of UPA men, there were representatives from the OUN districts. Andrey Levitsky and Isaac Mazepa were invited but did not attend. In effect, the UHVR was little more than an OUN contrivance.

6. In 1944, the UPA was concerned with getting German arms and munitions to use against the Soviets. The Germans had presumably buried equipment in the Ukraine for later use by their own parachutists. In an effort to find out where this was buried, the UPA, in 1944, contacted representatives of Canaris and later German SD personnel. The Germans refused the conditions laid down by UPA, and the negotiations were dropped. It was just after this that the Germans released Bandera and Stetsko and brought them to Berlin for a conference with Skoropadsky, Melnik, and Levitsky in order to try to form a Ukrainian National Council. These negotiations subsequently collapsed.

7. War-time liaison of UHVR with the Hungarians was established through Lt. Col. Morton (second part of hyphenated name unknown), who was with the 1st Hungarian Army in Volhynia. Contact with the Polish underground (AK) was begun in 1940, and a treaty was signed and renewed several times during the war. A treaty was negotiated with the Rumanians, but it was discovered at the conclusion of negotiations that the Rumanian delegates were not authorized to conclude the treaty.

UPA Contacts with Similar Groups in Other Parts of the USSR

8. In 1947, there was some contact of the resistance organization in the Ukraine with Lithuanian and Belorussian groups according to the accounts of the engagements of a captain of the UPA. Accounts of this expedition to Belorussia and East Prussia including contact with the Lithuanian underground were published in the Ukrainian Tribune and other ZPUHVR publications in Germany.

9. When the Soviets were recruiting Ukrainians for labor in the Donbas, the UPA assigned propaganda missions to a number of their people and ordered them to volunteer and to remain permanently in that area. [redacted] the UPA members sent to the Donbas had missions to contact resistance organizations in the vicinity but not to engage in any organizational work themselves. 25X1X

10. In connection with this, people who were sent (prior to 1947) to various Siberian districts have written letters to their relatives in the Western Ukraine indicating that there is considerable agitation and also revolutionary activity in Siberia.

11. In addition to these contacts, a large number of UPA men were ordered not to resist the draft and, after being taken into the Soviet Army, were sent to the Far East. Apparently these men are fairly well grouped in the Far Eastern Army of Malinovsky. They were moved as far from the Ukraine as possible by the Soviets, who wanted to avoid trouble. These men write to the Western Ukraine through their FPO and mail is not strictly censored. By now, a number of these men have probably returned home after completion of their military service.

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