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SUBJECT: Work Method of the Soviet Party Apparatus in Western Ukraina	
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NOTE. Sub-source has arrived from Ukraina a month ago. He was interrogated by DAEDALUS who passed the report to SARPEDON. Additional non-CI information will be gotten by KILKENNY.

1. The highest politico-administrational office in the Lvov region is the Oblast Party Committee headed by the First Secretary of the Party, General HRUSHETSKI who is of Ukrainian nationality. The Second Secretary of the Party is a certain MAZEPA who lives at a villa in Ul. Kadetska, Lvov. The Third Secretary of the Party was a certain PINCHUK who, because of disagreement with Gen. HRUSHETSKI was transferred to Dnepropetrovsk. Gen. HRUSHETSKI is also a representative in the Council of Nationalities in Moscow. He travels to Moscow very often.

2. Almost every week Lvov is visited by one of the Ukrainian governmental dignitaries, as for instance KHRUSHCHOV, BAZHAN (vice-premier of Ministers of Ukraina), MANUILSKY, etc. Lvov has become a political, cultural, and economic center of all newly acquired South-Western territories, Ukraina, Bukovina, and Carpatho-Ukraina (Zakarpatskaja Rus). Gen. HRUSHETSKI is, therefore, the most important personality in this area.

3. Every time any Soviet officials are scheduled to leave USSR, they come to Lvov for the latest information on various anti-Soviet Ukrainian nationals living in exile. This information is not collected by MVD but by the Party Apparatus. Central office for this intelligence is located in Ul. Charnetskego (former seat of the Polish Wojewodztwo Lwowskie), Headquarters of the Lvov Party Committee. Another office is located in Ul. Akademitska 13. Members of the Party Apparatus are the secretaries of the Oblast and city Party Committees; president of the Oblast Executive Committee KOZUROV; Oblast Commissar MVD, General FLUSIKO; Oblast Commissar MGB; MVD Chief for combat of banditry; some members of the Ukrainian government; and also some prominent Lvov citizens, as for instance: Jaroslav HALAN (correspondent of "Radianska Ukraina"), Petro KOZLANIUK (Chief editor of "Radianskii Lviv"), Kuzma PELEKHATYI (Vice-president of the Lvov City Council), Mykola MAKSIHOVICH (Assistant Professor of the Lvov Polytechnic), Michailo VOZNIAK, Michailo RUDNICKI, OHONOVSKI, and ZARYCKI (Professor of the Lvov University), Maria MAKIVKA KICH, and Semen Stefanyk SADOWII.

4. In December 1945, the Lvov Party Apparatus was collecting a list of people whose repatriation was to be asked from the English and American

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authorities on the grounds that these people were war criminals; among people listed were: BANDERA, LEBED, Gen. KURIANOVICH, MELNIK, and KUBIOWICH. The demand was to come not from USSR but from SSR/Ukraine.

5. The next conference of the Apparatus was in the beginning of 1946, just before BAZHAN went to the UNO Conference.

6. The Lvov Apparatus works mainly on the problem of liquidating those Ukrainians who are most active opponents of the USSR.

7. During one meeting of the Lvov Party Committee there was a sharp criticism of the MVD work methods and it was decided to forbid MVD to burn villages, shoot into masses of unarmed men, rob civilian population in reprisals. The reason for this prohibition was given the fact that such actions are harmful to the authority of the USSR government. Such MVD actions are utilized outside the USSR by the anti-Soviet Ukrainians to prevent Ukrainian repatriation. It was also mentioned during this meeting that the Ukrainians in exile are dangerous to the USSR in case of war when they would be utilized by the Anglo-Saxons. It was also remarked that reports about MVD methods were utilized in the press abroad as anti-Soviet propaganda matter.

8. The Lvov Apparatus, with the help of their main informant Jaroslav HALAN, are presently collecting various materials proving collaboration of Ukrainian nationalists with the Germans in order to compromise the Ukrainian emigration and also to institute a great trial discrediting the most important members of the Ukrainian emigration.

9. The Lvov Nadreyon (formerly "OKRUGA") Party Committee has under it five Reyon Party Committees:

I. Reyon "Chervonoarmiejski" (former Polish Dzielnica Halicka).

II. Reyon "Zaluznodorozhni" (former Polish Dzielnica Krakowska) with Hqs. in Ul. Sykstnska.

III. Reyon "Shevchenlinski" (former Polish Dzielnica Zolkowska) with Hqs. in Ul. Zamarstinovska.

IV. Reyon "Stalinski" (former Polish Dzielnica Lyozakowska) with Hqs. in Ul. Kurkova.

V. Reyon "Viejski" with Hqs. in Ul. Stalina No. 2-4, formerly Ulica Lyozakowska. First Secretary of the Reyon Party Committee is one LURQVI; president of the Reyon Executive Committee is one ZAPORIZHETS; Chief of the Reyon MVD is one CHARKIVSKI (known for terrorism and robbery).

10. Party secretaries are not elected but are appointed from top.

11. There is also in Lvov a City Communist Committee known as "Hor-kompartia"; it is located at Ul. Akademitska 13. Its First Secretary is one

TARASEVICH; its Second Secretary is one TARANKO. It is active strictly within the Lvov city limits. Meetings are often held with the city intelligentsia and with the city activist Communists. During one of the meetings of the "Horkompartia", Secretary TARASEVICH stated that he was given official admonition from the central party headquarters for not having initiated a party membership drive in the city of Lvov; he proposed that all those city officials who have been invited to attend the meetings apply for membership. A local Communist element is necessary to gain the local population and especially youth who is hostile to the Soviet regime. After all that was the reason why local officials and influential people were invited to attend the meetings namely to use them to gain the confidence of and insurance over the local population.

12. "Horkompartia" controls the activity of the Rayon Committees and places its informants in the various schools, in MVD units, in all larger factories to take charge there of political training and to report on what goes on in such centers. Such informant is, for instance, one LYMARENKO placed by the "Horkompartia" in the Lvov Institute of Trade. LYMARENKO is the deciding authority in the Institute and in the absence of the Institute's director, he becomes the head of the school.

13. In addition the "Horkompartia" assigns workers to all larger industrial and educational centers to organize and recruit members of the "Komsomol". Each "Komsomolets" becomes an informant of the "Horkompartia". Eng. Mykala MAKSIMOVICH (originally from the city of Chelm and member of the Communist Party since 1939) and Maria M. KICH (who in 1945 participated in the London Youth Congress as a representative of the Western Ukraine) are assigned by the "Horkompartia" the job to organize the "Komsomol" in the Lvov Politechnic. Although ZARYCKI is the school's rector, the school is administered by representatives of the "Horkompartia" (MAKSIMOVICH and KICH), of the "Komsomol", and of the "Voyenkomat" (i.e. "Voyennyi Komitet", War Committee). (President of higher schools in Lvov is one PAKHOSENKO).

14. Twice monthly "Horkompartia" arranges lectures on the international political situation. For teachers and professors these are held in the "Horkompartia" Hqs; for the workers in theaters and movies.

15. The second most important authority in the Lvov area is behind the "Horkompartia" the "Oblast Executive Committee" headed by one KOZYROV.

KOZYROV's "Oblast Executive Committee" together with the "Horkompartia" and with the "Voyenkomat" rule the Lvov Oblast. Official language during the meetings of these committees is Russian (not Ukrainian).

16. The "Voyenkomat" Hqs. is in Ul. Karmelitska 4. It has under itself the various Rayon "Voyenkomaty". The "Voyenkomaty" occupy themselves with lectures, and spreading of information on military matters in factories, schools, and among the civilian population (registry of youth for military service, military training in schools, anti-aircraft education, sanitation classes, arrest of deserters, hunt for UPA members, etc. for the last two purposes, the "Voyenkomat" has assigned some military units which in Lvov are stationed in the vicinity of the Carmelitan Church).

17. The MGB Hqs. is located in Ul. Pelchinska, Lvov. MGB CI section is located in Ul. Kadetska 20 (former Gestapo Hqs.); MGB jail is in the cellar of this building. Other jails are in Ul. Latskego, in Ul. Yakhovicha, Ul. Peltevna, the Brigidka.
18. The MVD Hqs. is in Ul. Smolki.
19. The MVD Troops are stationed in the Cytadela, in Ul. Yablonovskikh, in Ul. Kentrinskego, and in the Place Unia Lubelska.
20. Special units known as BB (i.e. Borodba z Bandizmom, Combat of Banditry) are stationed in Ul. Zielona.
21. "Pacification" Units are stationed in Ul. Lyohakovska, with their Hqs. in Ul. Yagellonska.
22. The military staff Hqs. of the Prikarpatska Okruha (including all of the Western Ukraine) is located in Ul. Batorego (in the court building). Military Command for the city of Lvov is in Place Bernardinski and in Ul. Valova.
23. Air Force Hqs. are in Ul. Kordetskego 30 and in Ul. Kurkova; their quarters are in Ul. Teatinska.
24. Artillery is stationed in Ul. Bema and in Ul. Horodska.
25. Armored Units are stationed in Ul. Yanovska and in Ul. Stryiska.
26. Infantry is stationed in Ul. Balonova.
27. The Infantry OCS is in Ul. Piotra i Pavla.
28. Hq. of the Oblast militia is in Ul. Slovatskego 14-16. The Oblast militia commander is one KNYSH.
29. President of the Lvov City Council is the same person as in 1941, NU. Vice-president is one BOYKO; Second vice-president is one Kuzma PELE-KRATYI, who officially represents the population in council meetings. The City Council is concerned with living quarters, food and fuel for schools, public welfare, hospitals. Most of the City Council's employees (about 200) are Russian immigrants who are very hostile to the local Ukrainian population. The City Council gives a strong impression of an occupational rather than local Ukrainian authority.
30. Outside of the city of Lvov there are very few Russians except the special Units, 20-50 strong, called "sribki". These units are under MVD and are stationed in smaller towns to combat the UPA. Many members of the "sribki" give information to the UPA. In villages there is no party life or activity; there are no "Komsomol" units, and the teachers do not pay any attention to party directives.

31. There is no unemployment in Ukraina. Work is easily gotten but the pay is much too low to make a living. Therefore, almost everyone has to have additional income from selling or using stolen public property. Those who are caught stealing or selling such property are taken on forced labor into the Dombas mines.

32. American military personnel have been observed several times in Lvov. These people are assigned by MVD special people to see to it that they do not come too closely in touch with the civilian population. Very high rewards are given for information leading to the arrest of American and English agents.

33. The Lvov-Kiev and the Lvov-Moscow trains are under strict control; MVD often checks documents of the passengers. The trains are always full. Often one has to wait for weeks to buy a train ticket. He who has money can buy tickets on the black market.

34. The most important documents in USSR are (1) passport, (2) work certificate, (3) "komandirovka" (i.e. military or other official orders), (4) and military (pay) book. These papers are sufficient to go to wherever the "komandirovka" indicates. A peasant needs only a passport and a certificate from the village council stamped by the Party Executive Committee. The peasant's "passport" is usually only his military (pay) book, because regular passports like those issued in the cities have not yet been issued in the villages.

35. Employees of the Party Apparatus can buy in special shops at very low prices. MVD and MGB also have special low-priced stores to shop in. The workers must buy in a special shop assigned to them; everything is rationed. These shops rarely have much to sell thereby forcing most people to resort to the black market. There are also very luxurious shops called "Gastronomas" where one can buy anything without ration books but at prices which few can afford. When rationed, a kg. of sugar costs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ karbo-vantsov (there are no rubles in Ukraina), the "Gastronom" sells it for 100 karbovantsov, a kg. of butter, rationed is 5 karbovantsov, in the "Gastronom" - 150 karbovantsov. In this way, any excess purchasing power is limited by the state to the meagre market of available food and manufactured goods.

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