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16 December 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO : Chief, FDM

FROM : []

SUBJECT: Cartel 2 Debriefing Report *L 26-4*

DESCRIPTION

1. Upon notification from Munich concerning Subject's ETA in New York, I arranged a secure letter box and established contact (as [] by mail with Subject in New York. Our first series of meetings took place on October 20-24 in an East Side Manhattan apartment belonging to a friend of Subject. We met again in Washington on December 6-7 at which time [] as [] assisted as an interpreter. We have established a friendly, sociable relationship which, I believe, is working out to our mutual satisfaction. During the New York meetings, we conversed in German with an occasional interjection of English which Subject understands and reads well, but finds difficult to speak. Subject arrived in New York with his wife, daughter, and mother-in-law, all as BP's, on 4 October and is presently living with his family in the apartment of his uncle at 107 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn, New York. Subject gives the impression of a typically conspiratorial underground leader. He is rather insignificant appearing, of small stature, about 5 feet, 6 inches tall, and looks somewhat older than his years (39). His two prominent gold teeth and penetrating blue eyes lend emphasis to his cunning character. Subject always speaks in a cool, deliberating manner.

2. Subject has an encyclopedic knowledge of Ukrainian history, all of which, according to him, centers around the Ukrainian freedom. As we began discussing the Ukrainian Resistance Movement, I expressed our concern over the apparent lack of real detailed knowledge of the UHVR. I asked why such information has not been made available to us. Subject alleges that the UPA, from the beginning, instituted such strict security measures that it was impossible even for an officer or representative to learn more than the names or pseudonyms of several resistance leaders. Members of the UPA revealed their true identity only to their immediate Commanding Officers. After some discussion concerning this admittedly necessary security system, I pointed out quite frankly, using all the tact and diplomacy I could muster, that we fully realize this situation. However, since he is now in the United States and in the process of becoming an American citizen, his basic loyalties must be toward this country; the best possible service that he can render to the UHVR, therefore, will be to furnish us with the kind of detailed, factual information required by the U.S. government if the latter is to provide any real assistance to or, indeed, even to establish satisfactory communications with the UHVR inside the Ukraine.

3. I referred to the previous attempt in 1945, 46 by American intelligence to mount intelligence operations into the USSR through the ZPUHVR. The

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policy-making individuals, then concerned with this type of activity, considered that there was far too little information available concerning the actual potential, personnel, organization, etc., of the ZPUHVR, let alone the parent UHVR. Furthermore, the ZPUHVR, at that time, did not make available a single specific agent or operation designed to reestablish communications with the UHVR/UPA or to penetrate the Ukraine. For these reasons, interest in the ZPUHVR dwindled until the Fall of 1948 when Cartels 7 and 8 first came to our attention. Subject regretted what he called a misunderstanding between the ZPUHVR and the American case officer they were dealing with at that time (Z. Arady). According to Subject, the ZPUHVR never knew exactly what was expected of it by the Americans. Arady's numerous requests for information concerning various emigre Ukrainian personalities and their respective organizations was allegedly furnished him to the extent that it was available to the Cartels at that time. Subject continued that the Cartel 7 and 8 drop operation was the first real indication to the Cartels that American Intelligence was willing to give active support to establishing lines of communication into the Ukraine. Subject insists that he personally, and he felt he was also speaking for Cartels 1 and 3, is completely willing and eager to cooperate to the fullest possible extent with American intelligence in a joint effort to establish communications with the UHVR/UPA in order to (a) obtain intelligence information from inside the USSR and (b) to give eventual assistance and support to the UHVR/UPA in its fight for freedom and independence.

Subject's Plans for Future in U.S.

4. The immediate problem facing Subject is that of having to revert to his true name, by which he is known by a very large percentage of the Ukrainian immigrants in this country. The necessary steps have been taken through the General Counsel's office to have Subject change his name as of the time he makes application for his first naturalization papers in New York. This is presently in progress.

5. Broadly speaking, Subject intends to seek public support for what he refers to as "the Ukrainian Resistance Movement as directed by the Supreme Liberation Counsel, UHVR". Subject believes the UHVR represents the only organized resistance activity within the USSR today. He feels that U.S. public opinion is not at all sufficiently enlightened concerning the Ukrainian Peoples' fight for national independence. In his opinion such leading emigre figures as KERENSKY are influencing the United States State Department in the direction of an eventual so-called democratic Great Russia free of Communist rule. This "trend" is highly resented by the Ukrainian immigration, according to Subject, who believes that a more adequate newspaper coverage of the Ukrainian Resistance Movement is needed to stimulate the American people's interest in an independent Ukraine. This would go far toward bolstering the morale of the resistance forces in the Ukraine as well as to assure the UHVR that our interests are not solely in intelligence procurement. Subject pointed out that "The Voice of America" broadcasts should be broadcast in the Ukrainian language as well as in Great Russian (I understand this is now being done, so this point needs no further consideration for the time being.).

6. Subject also intends to raise funds for the ZPUHVR, which he regards strictly as the foreign representation of the UHVR and in no way a political organization. To do this, he plans to establish a Ukrainian news service through which he would obtain current information of interest particularly to Ukrainians or persons of Ukrainian origin from correspondents and other sources throughout the world. This service would sell the various articles and news dispatches or releases to any interested publishers primarily in the United States and to some extent in Western Europe.

7. Subject would like to publish a weekly newspaper similar to the "Ukrainian Journal" which was published by the ZPUHVR in Munich until August 1949 when it had to be discontinued due to lack of funds. The "Ukrainian Journal" was a bi-weekly news publication begun in 1946 with a circulation throughout the DP camps of Western Europe of 12,000 copies. By 1948, the circulation had dropped to 5,000 due to the mass emigration of Ukrainians from Europe to the other countries, lack of financial resources caused by growing operating expenses, and the devaluation of the German Mark. Although he did not ask for financial help in this venture, it was clear that such assistance would be more than welcome to the ZPUHVR.

8. The subject of black propaganda broadcasts purporting to originate from Ukrainian resistance elements either inside the Ukraine or somewhere in Germany was also advanced by Cartel 2 as a matter in which they were intensely interested and wished to inaugurate providing they could obtain the proper U.S. permission and support. Subject's general outline for this type of activity is being prepared for Educator in a separate memorandum together with additional details on the above mentioned.

9. A draft manuscript of a book to be entitled "Anti-Soviet Resistance Movement of the Ukrainian People on Native Soil" was given to me by Subject. The information extracted from this manuscript and a book entitled "Samostatnist" (independence), published in Munich in 1946, has been, according to FDS, the primary source material for our present knowledge of the UPA, UHVR, and the OUN. On December 7, 1949, subject gave copy of another book in the Ukrainian language entitled "UPA", which was also published in Munich during 1946. According to Subject, much of the background history and information concerning the organization and extent of UPA Underground Resistance in which we are interested is included in this book.

Ukrainian Organizations in the U.S.

10. I asked Subject to give a brief description of the Ukrainian organizations in this country which he would come in contact with in seeking public support for the UHVR/ZPUHVR. Subject considers the Four Freedoms of Ukraine (FFU) organization as most representative of the aims of the ZPUHVR. The FFU was formed in the latter part of World War II in this country as an outgrowth of the ODWU (Organizatsiya Derzhavnogo Vezvolennya Ukrainy), which ceased to exist in 1939. It was sympathetic with the aims of the UPA and had raised \$4,000 in the U.S. for the procurement of medical supplies and equipment for the Ukrainian DPs in Germany. Politically speaking, this organization is aligned with OUN/Bandera, since the latter does still represent the OUN inside the Ukraine. Subject hastened to add that OUN/Bandera is not considered

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by the Cartels as being representative of the Ukraine OUN. Subject, for example, considers himself a member of the OUN, but not of OUN/Bandera. In this connection, it was interesting to note that at a recent meeting of the FFU in the U.S., the newly arrived OUN/Bandera immigrants who had joined the organization out-voted the older U.S. born members, causing a break between the two factions that resulted in the U.S. members' departure from the group. The FFU was formerly headed by an engineer fnu LANOWICH, who for reasons of health, is no longer active in the organization, and is presently residing in Florida. The current head is Ichnat BILENSKY, who was born in the U.S., spent most of his life in the Ukraine, and recently returned to this country as a DP. He is approximately 30 years of age and is presently residing at 707 Parish St., Philadelphia, Pa. Although Subject maintains contact with BILENSKY, he has, as yet, not participated actively in the organization's work nor has he any immediate intention of doing so.

11. The Ukrainian Peoples Union (Ukrainsky Narodny Soius) - An insurance company in Jersey City, New Jersey, with some 420 branch offices throughout the U.S., the principal business of which is the sale of ordinary life and endowment insurance to primarily Ukrainians or Americans of Ukrainian origin. Its business is conducted largely by Ukrainian immigrants who arrived in the U.S. prior to World War I. It is non-political and democratic in nature. It publishes a daily newspaper "Svoboda" in the Ukrainian language for circulation primarily among the Ukrainian immigrants in the U.S. The editor of this paper is Luka MYSHUGA, an old immigrant approximately 60 years of age. MYSHUGA serves as a representative of the Ukrainian People's Union Company to the periodical Ukrainian Congress which is held in this country.

12. The Ukrainian Congress Committee - Sponsored the Third Ukrainian Congress which took place in Washington, D.C. on November 5-6, 1949. This Congress consisted of 210 registered delegates from various U.S. Ukrainian organizations plus approximately 200 other guests. An influential member of the committee, which consists of approximately 40 people, and according to Subject, completely dominates the proceedings of the Congress, is Luka MYSHUGA of the Ukrainian People's Union.

13. Provydinnia - An insurance company with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa.; functions primarily among Ukrainian Catholics. The organization is dominated by the Ukrainian Bishop, BOGACHEVSKI, of Philadelphia. It owns and publishes a conservative semi-weekly newspaper "America" which gives political support to the Hetman group. It also maintains a sympathetic view towards the URVR.

14. Ukrainskaya Samonemoch (Ukrainian Self Assistance) - An insurance organization composed chiefly of Ukrainian Orthodox members; owns and publishes a weekly newspaper "Ukrainskoye Slovo" (The Ukrainian Word)

15. Ukrainski Bobotchy Soius (Ukrainian Worker's Union) - An insurance organization in New York City; Socialist in character. Professor fnu MARCO-LIN appears to be an influential member of the organization with contacts to the U.S. State Department. This organization publishes a weekly newspaper called "The Narodnya Volia (The People's Will or Freedom).

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16. ODWU (see Para. 10) - Successor to the original ODWU formed in the U.S. after World War I and disbanded in 1939. The new organization supports OUN/Melnik and claims active members in various countries of Europe, Canada, and the U.S. It is headed by a Professor from GRANOWSKI.

17. Samopomich Novoy Ukrainskoy Immigratsii V Amerike - A non-political organization in New York set up to assist new Ukrainian immigrants arriving in the U.S.

18. Ukrainian Combatants - An organization of formerly active Ukrainian military personnel; headed by Dr. from HAL(N)ICHIN, an old Ukrainian immigrant now a citizen of the U.S. Also Secretary-General of the Ukrainian People's Union mentioned above. An influential member of this group is General Pavlov SHANDRUK, who recently arrived in the U.S. According to Subject, this organization was organized along lines similar to the Ukrainian Combatants in Germany, headed by General KAPUSTIANSKY, of which SHANDRUK also was a member.

Organization and Structure of the UHVR.

19. Since the publications mentioned in Para. 9 above and MGMA-793 cover in considerable detail the organization, personalities, and activities of the UHVR/OUN/UFA complex, I attempted to restrict my debriefing of Cartel 2 to such information which would supplement and bring up to date our knowledge of this subject. The Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council or UHVR, was formed in July 1944 as the central resistance "Government" body in the Western Ukraine. This move was carried out primarily by the OUN in an effort to bring the various political parties in the Ukraine together under one leadership responsible for the UFA and for coordinated political action in achieving the ultimate goal of Ukrainian independence. The president of the UHVR is Jaroslav OSMAK, of whom little seems to be known, and I received the impression that he is more a figure-head leader than an actual president of the Supreme Council. His function is to head the UHVR Praesidium which is composed of the leaders of the various political parties represented within the UHVR. The only member of the Praesidium, which Subject alleges to know by name is one Professor BILENKY, who overtly leads the life of a loyal Communist school teacher somewhere in the Ukraine. He has two daughters living in the U.S. who recently arrived here as DPs. (It is interesting to note that one Professor BILENKY is mentioned in MGMA-793, para. 15, as having appeared in an insignificant CIC report and identified by Cartel 1 as a member of the UHVR in the Ukraine.)

20. The controlling force in the UHVR is General Roman SHUKEVICH alias Taras TSHUPRIKKA, Chief of the General Secretariat and head of the Supreme Command of the UFA, the military arm of the UHVR. Vice President of the UHVR is Cartel 1 who lives in Munich where he is also president of the UHVR Foreign Representation, commonly referred to as the ZPUNVR.

21. The UHVR General Secretariat - Consists of various sections which will be described below, the heads of which would become cabinet secretaries or ministers in the event the UHVR were ever transformed into a legal recognized government for the Ukraine. Military Affairs Section - headed by General TXHUPRIKKA, the name by which he is best known. Immediately under the Military

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Section is the Supreme Command of the UPA, which is broken down as follows: SB (Security Service); the most important part of the SB is the C.I. Section which was formerly headed by Mikola Arsenich alias Mihailo. The latter committed suicide in 1947 upon his arrest by Soviet authorities. According to Cartel 2, Cartels 7 and 8 stated during their debriefing that the Counter-Intelligence Section is still in active existence, but that they did not know the name of the officer who replaced Arsenich. There is ^{also} the T2 or Technical Service and the Ukrainian Red Cross Service. The Commanders of the four Ukraine military districts, North, South, West and East are also members of the UPA Supreme Command. These areas are defined in the Cartel publications mentioned in paragraph 9.

23. Chief of Staff in the UPA Supreme Command, under General TSHUPRINKA, is Lt. Col. Alesei YASHN or HASYN alias LYCAN. The wartime Chief of Staff was Dimitrov HRYGAI alias PERIBINAS (phonetic). Commander of the UPA Military District West (comprised generally of the Carpatho Ukraine, Bucovina, Galicia) is Lt. Col. Vasyi VASHNYI. The last known commander of the UPA North (Volhynia) was Major KLACHKIVSKY, Dimitri or Roman alias Klym SAVUR^{the latter}, was the first commander of the UPA when it was founded in November 1943; held this position until fall of 1943 when TSHUPRINKA was made Commanding General of the UPA. Until this time, the UPA was active primarily in Volhynia. KLACHKIVSKY died in 1945 or early 1946. His successor may be Col. OLIJNIK, Petrov alias Col. ENOY^{ENY}. He is known only by his alias. "Enoy" served directly under KLACHKIVSKY and led at least one successful UPA raid into the Kiev area during 1946. Subject alleged not to know the commanders of the other military districts, explaining that General TSHUPRINKA and the UHVR, in general, do not authorize the public use of true names of UPA personnel until such time when it is clear that the Soviets have already learned the true identity of such individuals from other sources.

25. The Foreign Affairs Section of the UHVR General Secretariat is headed by Cartel 2. Most of this section was sent out to Germany during 1945 to establish contact with Western anti-Communist countries. Thus the Foreign Affairs Section personnel of the ZPUHVR is identical with that of the same section in the UHVR General Secretariat. Members of this section are Professor Lev SHANKOVSKY and Eugen VRECHIGNA @ Joseph BERAN. The former, presently residing in Munich, was referred to by subject as a trusted staff member who would be qualified to head up the type of black propaganda activities (mentioned previously in this report) which the Cartels have in mind. VRECHIGNA is also the ZPUHVR representative in Switzerland where he lives in Basel under the name of Joseph Beran.

Internal Affairs Section

26. This section of the General Secretariat is responsible for the coordination of all political activities, especially political parties represented within UHVR. It also handles all propaganda and press activities for the UHVR and UPA. When questioned whether it also deals with security matters, subject replied he wasn't sure, but felt that the security functions are handled either here or in the Military Section under TSHUPRINKA. The former head of the Internal Affairs Section was Rostislav Voloshin alias Pavlenko

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who died in 1945. The Supreme Command of the UPA has its own Military Security Service. In addition, to the above described sections within the General Secretariat, there are additional sections dealing with finance, religion, and education.

OUN (Organizatsiya Ukrainakh Natsionalistiv)

25. Subject was questioned concerning the current structure of the OUN as represented in the UHVR and in exile. He indicated that although the OUN was the single most powerful anti-Communist political party in the Ukraine, the split in its foreign leadership and the general dissension existing within its ranks makes it very difficult for the ZPUHVR to carry out its job, an important aspect of which is to coordinate foreign political support to the UHVR/OUN. The confusion existing within the foreign representations of the OUN today was well illustrated by Subject's attempt to clarify its current political structure. Cartel 2, for example, considers himself a member of the OUN party as it is constituted within the UHVR, inside the Ukraine where there is apparently no disunity. He does not consider himself a member of OUN/Bandera as presently constituted in Germany and apparently his views are shared by most of the ZPUHVR. Melnik's following is so inconsequential that it is not worth considering as an effective political force within the OUN. Subject pointed out that no one can clarify the current status of the OUN members in exile until the UHVR presidium is able to do so. The original TRIUMVIRATE or OUN Executive Body consisted of TSHUPRINKA and two other OUN leaders. The latter were killed in action, whereupon TSHUPRINKA appointed SYTYEKO, and BANDERA to succeed them. Subject believes that BANDERA's political views and activities have changed so much in recent years he can no longer be considered to represent the democratic principles upon which the OUN was founded. At any rate, it is clear that the Cartels and probably most of the members of the ZPUHVR do not recognize the OUN leadership of BANDERA or SYTYEKO in exile.

26. BANDERA is regarded as a totalitarian type leader who, if he had the opportunity would force a dictatorship of one kind or another upon the Ukrainians. The UHVR/OUN program, on the other hand, calls for free general elections in the event of an overthrow of the Soviet government to determine the people's desires on such issues as collective farming, government control of industry, the method of selecting representatives to a national congress, education, religion, etc. It is significant to note that the ZPUHVR, and particularly the Cartels, maintain what may be called "operational liaison" with OUN/B. This is necessary in order to exchange certain information that has been brought out by various couriers and partisans who have arrived from the Ukraine since the end of the war. I gathered the impression that Subject and SYTYEKO were probably the actual link between the ZPUHVR and OUN/B respectively. It appears that the Cartels pass information of primary political and propaganda significance to OUN/B for the latter's information. On the other hand, the ZPUHVR apparently retains such information as pertains to their primary function, which is to represent the UHVR directly with the various Western governments and the Vatican. Cartel 1 and 2 were specifically

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charged by General TSHUPRINKA in early 1946 to make their way to Rome where through the Ukrainian Bishop, Ivan BUTZOKO, they were to make the necessary contacts with western governments which could actively assist the UHVR. The original contact with American Intelligence, for example, was made through BUTZOKO to Mr. ARADI of the late OSS.

27. The net result of the above information would seem to indicate that the Cartels are trying hard to have their headquarters, the UHVR, replace Bandera and Melnik by a political leader acceptable to all OUN members in exile. Subject gave no indication of who this might be but made it unmistakably clear that a thorough "reorganization" was necessary. Unfortunately, Cartels 7 and 8 who were briefed in considerable detail on these problems by Cartels 1 and 2 are now probably dead or in MGB hands. In the meantime it appears to me that OUN/B must be reckoned with as the strongest single representation of the OUN abroad - and it would follow that we must attempt to exploit the intelligence potential of the OUN/B alongside but completely separate from the Cartels.

Operational Potential, Methods of the UHVR/ZPUHVR

28. The ZPUHVR has no direct means of communication to the UHVR. The dispatch of the Cartels 7 and 8 was the first real attempt that was made according to Subject, to establish W/T communications with TSHUPRINKA. I asked him what was being done by the ZPUHVR in the way of a thorough systematic debriefing of the approximately 300 (this estimate was given by Subject) Ukrainian refugees who are still available, residing in various DP camps throughout Germany and Austria. I raised the pertinent question whether it wouldn't be possible for Cartel 3 who is head of the Military Section of the ZPUHVR to make such debriefing results available to our case officer in Munich, who would certainly be interested in following up any operational leads which may be derived from such debriefings. In this connection, I again reminded him of our intense interest in and need for factual, detailed information concerning organization strength, locations, personnel, needs, etc., of the UPA forces. Subject replied that Cartel 3 does, in fact, carry on such ^{activities} and that as far as he knew the ZPUHVR was in a position to make available immediately a minimum of 4 agent type personnel for dispatch operations in the spring, and furthermore, he believed Cartel 3 had something like 20 additional individuals in mind who could be considered as potential agent material for dispatch operations (the information concerning the four agents immediately available was cabled to Munich as WASH 3146). Presumably the 6 agents mentioned subsequently in MUNI 916 as having been made available by ZPUHVR for spring operations includes the four individuals mentioned by Cartel 2.

29. Subject considers that until such time when direct contact via W/T or other suitable means of communication is established with TSHUPRINKA, that the ZPUHVR should continue to send properly trained (including W/T), indoctrinated, and equipped groups of agents, in close cooperation with our Munich Station, to the Western Ukraine. He believes each group should not exceed three persons. When asked to clarify the means of contacting the UPA

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that would be given to such agents prior to their dispatch. Subject replied that definite means of contact are available and that some of these were used in the final briefing of Cartel 7 and 8 prior to their departure. Subject pointed out that the UPA made extensive use of dead-letter drops for purposes of maintaining internal communications and that some of these were available to the Cartels for use in contacting TSHUPRINKA. As an example, he cited the fact that Cartels 7 and 8, when they were dispatched by the General to contact the Cartels in Munich in June 1948, brought out detailed information concerning three dead-letter boxes for future use by the Cartels. These same letter boxes were also to be used by Cartels 7 and 8 upon their return to the Ukraine in notifying TSHUPRINKA of their arrival. Cartels 7 and 8 were also provided with 3 addresses in Canada, U.S. and Argentina, respectively, which they were to use as a last resort in trying to maintain contact with the Cartels should H/T or subsequent courier communications fail. These exact addresses have been prepared in a separate memorandum for the Cartels 7 and 8 file. In addition, Cartels 1, 2, and 3 each have trusted friends presently living in the Ukraine, all of whom are active UPA members which could be used in establishing contact with bona-fide UPA leaders. Subject pointed out that such detailed information is restricted primarily to Cartels 1 and 3. I asked Subject an obviously sensitive question at this point: "Would you or Cartel 1 consider making such detailed information available if we believed it would serve a useful purpose in dispatching an agent of our own choice and recruitment to the Ukraine either as a resident agent to provide further support functions for other operations into the USSR or to establish contact with the UPA?" Subject replied that only Cartel 1 had authority to divulge such information and believed he would do so if presented with such a case. Subject believes that we would have little success in trying to mount an intelligence operation into the Western Ukraine unless we "cleared" it through TSHUPRINKA or identified the agent(s) involved to the UPA requesting the latter's support and assistance. The latter would, in any case, take into custody any agent reporting to a UPA contact as having been sent by the Cartels or the American Intelligence, and would hold such agent(s) until they satisfactorily establish their bona fides. This appeared to me to be a rather hypothetical statement of procedure. But I think Cartel 1 should be approached concerning his willingness to share such operational information which has not been made available to date.

50. When asked whether the Cartels had information available concerning the lines of communication, if any, that OUN/Bandera maintained with the Ukraine or more specifically with the UPA, subject replied that it was his definite belief that no such means of communication exists. Subject mentioned several cases known to him where OUN/B attempted to establish contact with TSHUPRINKA with no apparent success. He cited as a typical example the attempt in August 1948 by Myron MATVEYKO, Chief of the SB, to dispatch 6 couriers to the Ukraine via Czechoslovakia. This operation was supported by certain Germans in American employ who provided them with genuine U.S. money. (The Odeum Desk here has no knowledge of this operation). The entire operation backfired when the group began to quarrel among itself shortly after having accomplishing a successful

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crossing into Czechoslovakia. They therefore had to return to Germany at which time two agents were arrested for illegal border crossing. An investigation at that time by CID showed that the U.S. money carried by these two individuals was counterfeit, apparently having been substituted for the genuine bills which were provided by the "Germans" originally and which were apparently spent for personal reasons.

31. Subject also cited the current attempt by OUN/B to lay claim to a contact with TSHUPRIKKA through an OUN/B "courier" who has recently returned from Southeastern Poland. The name of this courier was referred to as "Bogdan" by Cartel 6 who has furnished Cartel 2 with this information. Subject indicated that Cartel 6 was assisting our Munich case officer in debriefing "Bogdan" who at the time of the letter was still in prison for illegal border-crossing (the individual referred to as "Bogdan" seems to be identical with Mihailo Fedak mentioned in MUNI 913). According to Subject, "Bogdan" is a professional border-crosser who was hired by two men in Munich, one of them a member of OUN/B, to go to Southeast Poland and bring out their wives. Apparently "Bogdan" agreed to carry a letter for OUN/B which he was to leave at a letter drop in Poland for forwarding to General TSHUPRIKKA. "Bogdan" departed Munich in July and returned, early November 1949, with the two wives of the men mentioned above and two other male Ukrainian refugees. Subject believes that "Bogdan" could at best be considering an unwitting courier for OUN/B which is now, through Major Bohdan Pidhainy, making exaggerated claims concerning contact with the UPA through Poland. "Bogdan" and his group arrived, together with the two men and two women, via Passau Germany; their arrival has already been publicized in some of the Ukrainian papers in Germany.

32. Subject states that communication between remaining UPA partisans in Poland and the Ukraine is now virtually impossible. He alleges to be in contact with several individuals in Poland including a former UPA commander who has recently indicated that he has no means of communication whatsoever with the UPA/Ukraine (This UPA Commander is probably identical with "Zenon", UPA chief in Poland in contact with Capt. Prirva - ref. MUNI 942, Para. 3).

Collaboration of UPA with other Underground Movements, Foreign Intelligence Services.

33. Numerous Lithuanian military units and personnel deserted from their German Army components during the war to join the UPA. Some of these are still with the UPA. As a result of close wartime ties developed with some of these individuals, most of whom have since returned to Lithuania to play an active role in the resistance movement there, General TSHUPRIKKA has established a liaison contact directly between his command and that of the Lithuanian "Underground Headquarters". Subject alleges to have no further details concerning this liaison.

34. The UPA maintains no current liaison or communication with Polish resistance groups. Wartime contacts with the Anders I.S. have all been discontinued. Subject further alleges that to his knowledge the ZPUHVR maintains no intelligence contact with any other foreign intelligence services. He added

that their contact with Bishop Ivan BUCZKO in the Vatican was not an intelligence contact but an "official liaison" between the UHVR/ZPUHVR and the Vatican.

Relations between ZPUHVR and UHR.

Subject states that neither the ZPUHVR nor OUN/Bandera recognizes the UHR. In his opinion, the UHR under the leadership of Levitsky and Mazepa will never be able to assume an active leadership of the Ukrainians in exile because they have no contact with the homeland, and furthermore, he believes they no longer represent the aspirations and thinking of the Ukrainian people today. He stated that the various claims of such UHR representatives as KAPUSTIANSKI (OUN/Welnik) and General BOROVETS alias Taras BULBA, to the effect that they have armed supporters or armed partisan groups at their disposal either inside the Ukraine or in Germany, are simply ridiculous. The ZPUHVR, although it maintains personal contact with various leaders of the UHR, maintains no official liaison with the latter nor does it coordinate its activities with the UHR. OUN/B has only two of its original six representatives participating in the UHR today.

35. In conclusion, I wish to reiterate Subject's conviction that the only way the dissension among emigre Ukrainians can be cured is to reorganize the predominant political party, OUN, on a basis acceptable to the majority of OUN members and other Ukrainian Nationalists. This would require high level policy and various political directives from the UHVR headquarters in the Ukraine and not from the dozen or more self-styled emigre Ukrainian leaders throughout Europe and America. In the meantime Subject plans to concentrate on publicising the unified resistance to Communism as directed by the UHVR. His theory is that since the OUN is firmly united inside the Ukraine within the framework of the UHVR, the former will also gradually develop a representative leadership abroad. I believe the Cartels, through the ZPUHVR, intend to act as the official channel in coordinating the activities between the "homeland" and OUN members abroad. In other words, to guide the Supreme Liberation Council in its future relations with all anti-Communist Ukrainian Nationalist elements and sympathizers in the Western countries. The debriefing results of the courier sextet from General TSHUPRIKA which recently arrived in Amson Germany should furnish us with much needed information concerning the UHVR's connection with and plans for such organizations as the ZPUHVR and OUN/B. It is hoped that this will give us a further indication of (a) the extent to which the UHVR in fact recognizes the ZPUHVR as its official foreign representation for the purposes outlined above and (b) the extent, if any, to which it ^(UHVR) still considers Bandera as the exile political leader of the OUN.

Personality Information.

36. The following personality information is restricted to that which is either new or adds to information already furnished by the Cartels.

Cartel 1

Has just returned from an unsuccessful attempt to enter Holland where he was invited to conduct a Greek-Catholic theological seminar; apparently, his travel documents were not in order.

Cartel 3

In addition to his duties as Chief of the ZPUHVR Military Section, is directly responsible for the security control of all ZPUHVR operations.

BAIDA, Major fnu

Assistant to Cartel 3; directly responsible for screening Ukrainian refugees arriving in Germany. Former Red Army officer; defected to the UPA forces in the Ukraine; arrived in Western Germany in 1947 in charge of a small UPA partisan group.

REBET, Doria

Member of the ZPUHVR Praesidium, which is always composed of a minimum of three persons; presently working for IRO and also serving as professor of law in the Ukrainian University, Munich.

OKREMOVICH, Vasyl

In charge of political affairs within the ZPUHVR.

POTISHKO, Engr., Vasyl alias
POLOHOSKI

Born 1895 in Kiev; has Socialist political views; handles financial, legal, and other administrative affairs for the ZPUHVR; was member of the short-lived Ukraine Diet from 1917-1919; remained in Ukraine after Soviet occupation until 1927 when he was forced into illegal existence; joined UPA forces in approximately 1942; left Ukraine during 1944; presently resides in DP camp in Ulm.

VOVCHUK, Professor Ivan

Head of the CPUE; Ukrainian Cultural and Assistance Committee, "Pretstavnytstvo Ukrainaka Emigratsia" for Germany. This is a non-political organization with representatives in the British and French Zones. It seeks to give assistance to newly arrived Ukrainian refugees in helping them become settled either in a DP camp or elsewhere; provides certain financial assistance for clothing, etc.

CHUIKOV, Professor fnu
(identical with Prof. TCHUIKO
mentioned appendix c, MOWA 793)

From ZHITOMIR; member ZPUHVR, in charge of cultural affairs for CPUE; living in DP camp near Ulm, Bavaria.

CHISEVSKI, Capt. @ Demid

Former UPA leader; came to Munich in spring of 1947 alleging to be UPA partisan refugee; routine debriefing by OUN/Bandera and ZPUHVR security representatives indicated he had been arrested by the Soviets while on a courier run from the Ukraine to Amzon, Germany some time in 1946. After intensive interrogation and threats by the Soviet intelligence officers, Subject was "turned" and

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volunteered to continue his courier activities for the UPA under RIS control. Cartel 2 alleges not to know the present whereabouts and activities of Chisevski and believes he may no longer be alive.

KUBIVITS, f n D

President of the Ukrainian University, Munich; geographer by profession; maintains contact with Cartel 1; was planning to immigrate to the U.S. and may have already done so.

SKOROPADSKY, Danilo

Active leader of Conservative Ukrainian Hetman movement in London; member UHR; son of Pavel SKOROPADSKY.

DUZI, Mikola

Former UPA leader; arrested 1945 by Soviet authorities and sent to MGB prison located KOROLENKO St. Kiev, where he is presumably still in prison. Cartel 2 believes the Soviets are unaware of Subject's importance within and knowledge of the UHVR/UPA. (Likely identical with DUZI mentioned MGMA 793, paragraph 15.)

STEPANIAK alias LEKS

Former Communist Party official; deserted to UPA forces in 1939; apprehended by the Soviets in Volhynia during fall of 1944 at which time he was sent to the MGB prison in Kiev; was close friend of Cartel 2; (Likely identical with STEPANIAK mentioned MGMA 793, paragraph 15.)

**PROKOP, Miroslav @ Volodimir
Luhovy**

ZPUHVR staff member (foreign affairs section); recently emigrated to the U.S. where he is presently living in New York City. An old friend and backer of Jaroslav Osmak, President of the UHVR.

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