

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Director for Special Operations DATE: 12 April 1951
 Attn: [redacted]

FROM : Chief, Contact Division, O/O

SUBJECT: British Interest in Ukrainian Affairs - Mykola LEBED

REFERENCE: (a) Our memorandum, 13 March 1951, Subject: Information Concerning
 Anti-Soviet Ukrainian Resistance

1. Attached hereto is a brief study of British plans in Eastern Europe, as prepared by a highly reliable contact of this Office, after conversation with Mr. Mykola LEBED.

2. In connection with this study, our contact reports that he has just received a letter from (fnu) Andreevsky of the Ukrainian National Council in Munich. In this letter, Andreevsky referred to the open espousal of Bandera on the part of the British, specifically by a native Englishman known as [redacted]. Conceivably, this man was addressed as [redacted] as he reportedly is a nobleman. [redacted] who speaks fluent Polish, is said to have served with a Polish cavalry unit during World War II. Both [redacted] and an unidentified companion were in Munich in March 1951 attempting to line up CUN-Bandera, ABN and the Ukrainian National Council behind a liberation front sponsored by Great Britain.

3. Our contact received a call from LEBED during the first week in April, according to which [redacted] in the United States.

Enclosure - As described above

SECRET

1 Encl.

110 COPY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

Enclosure A

SECRET

REPORT ON BRITAIN'S READINESS TO COMPLETE WITH U.S.A.
IN CHAMPIONING THE NON-RUSSIAN PEOPLES OF THE USSR

The following political "rumor" came from M. Lebed:

The British government will soon make it clear that Great Britain is ready to assume championship of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR and that she will support them in their fight against Soviet Russia. In so doing Great Britain will support these peoples to the point that she will give her all-out support, diplomatic, political and military, and if necessary, in their struggle to dismember the present Soviet empire, and to establish genuinely free and independent national states in Eastern Europe.

This sudden change of British policy is supposed to be in competition with the U.S. as a leading power of the world inasmuch as the subject nations inside the USSR are concerned. These are the arguments advanced by London:

A. The United States is now fully preoccupied with Far Eastern policies, and is unlikely to devote major attention to the plight of the non-Russian peoples inside the USSR;

B. Great Britain, in contrast to the "young and immature" United States, has had time-tested experience in dealing with European policies, and more than the U.S. knows the aims and objectives of Moscow, be it White or Red;

C. Unlike the United States which, in London's eyes, always caters to the Great Russian imperialists, the British know the danger of Russian imperialism from the days of Kipling, and are determined to break the Russian empire, when the opportunity avails it.

For these reasons, Great Britain is busy organizing national and religious fronts from Eastern Europe, particularly the Polish organizations. In contrast to the United States, so goes the story, which is leading its support to Socialist leaders, such as Mikolajczyk, Nizki, Zech and the like, who originally collaborated with the Communists and as such lost all prestige and confidence with their own people, the British are supporting more vigorous and dynamic elements among the Eastern European peoples. Unofficially, but through various organizations, London supports the ABN, which is the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, where the Ukrainian nationalists (OUN-B) maintain leadership. They support the Polish concept of "interwarism," which like that of the ABN, aims at the dismemberment of the Soviet empire and the establishment of a loose federation of Eastern European peoples without Russia.

It is also rumored that Great Britain has given aid to the Ukrainian "Polish Army," numbering several thousand men, and was transferred from Italy a few years ago.

(In this connection, reference is made to the previous report which the British Ambassador, Vladimir de Korostovets to the U.S. has just dismissed. It stated that "Washington washed its hands of the Ukrainian problem, and that it is now entirely in the hands of British influence.")