Голова ЦК АБП Ярослав Стецько з президентом вільного Китай, генера-лімітостом Чен Кай-шень.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE: METHOD: EXEMPTION 3
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE: 2007
3. CARTEL 1 STATES IN KOMA-1023 PARA 4 A THAT CARTEL 7 AND 8
ALSO BROUGHT MESSAGES FOR ULA/BANDERA. WHAT WERE THESE MESSAGES? COULD THESE
HAVE BEEN DELIVERED STETZKO BY THIRD COURIER WHO CAME OUT WITH CARTELS?

4. REFER MOLA-44 SUBJECT: BANDERA GROUP. THIS REPORT CLEARLY DEMONSTRATES
NECESSITY FOR FULL DEBRIEFING SOONEST OF CAPEFORM CONCERNING HIS FORMER ACTIVITIES
IN BEHALF BRITISH. EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED UPON HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH AND
KNOWLEDGE OF STETZKO WITHOUT INDICATING SPECIAL INTEREST IN LATTER FOR PRESENT.

5. NOB CONTACT WITH STETZKO AND POSSIBLY OTHER UKRAINIAN LEADERS MAY
BECOME NECESSARY TO FACILITATE ACCURATE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS STETZKO’S CLAIMS
, POSITION, CONTACTS AND TO DETERMINE DESIRABILITY, IF ANY, OPERATIONAL EXPLOITATION OF STETZKO.
TO: WASH INFO: KARL CITY: WASH
RE: WASH 7755 (OUT 88356) (filed CARTEL-7 & 8 file)

3. INCLUSIONS D, F, AND 7 TO LOGA 793 (LOG rep's) ARE PART OF MATERIALS BROUGHT OUT BY CARTELS 7 AND 8. IN ADDITION A CHRONICLE (LEADERS) OF UPA UNDERTAKINGS WHICH COURIERS ALSO BROUGHT WAS PUBLISHED BY ZPUHVR IN WASH 7443 ALTHOUGH IT LAY AROUND THE PREMISES FOR 10 MONTHS, TWO YEARS PRIOR. I'M STILL WAITING FOR COPY TO POUCH/AND ALSO EDITED ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF 63 PAGE ARTICLE ON UPA ALSO BROUGHT BY COURIERS. WILL POUCH LATER COPY SOON.

4. CARTEL 1 LEATHER TO PART WITH ORIGINALS EVEN ON LOAN BECAUSE IN 43 OIC AGENT "BANDU" BORROWED SOME ORIGINAL PUBLICATIONS WHICH I MISTAKE WERE SENT TO OIC MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON INSTEAD OF BACK TO CARTEL 1.

5. CARTELS 1, 2, AND 3 REITERATE THAT 7 AND 8 ARE ONLY BONA FIDE COURIERS SINCE 47. WE SUGGEST COMPARING ZETZKO REPORTS WITH MATERIAL BEING PUBLISHED BY ZPUHVR. POOR MATERIAL CARRIED BY CARTELS 7 AND 8 IS ALL TURNED OVER TO CARTEL 3. POLITICAL MATERIAL SENT OUT BY OIN WAS DELIVERED BY LAT TER TO OUN/BANDURA DESPITE BAD RELATIONS BETWEEN LATTER AND ZPUHVR. ZETZKO'S MATERIAL WAS STOLEN FROM HIM BY BANDERA PEOPLE IN MINOR STREETCAR AROUND 25 OCTOBER 48. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT ZETZKO REPORTS BASED ON ONE OR MORE OF FOLLOWING:

A. MATERIAL STOLEN FROM ZETZKO.

B. DISADVANTAGE ZETZKO.

C. MATERIAL TURNED OVER BY CARTEL 3 TO OUN/BANDURA TO SEND CARTEL 5 TO QUERY ZETZKO AFTER DISPATCH OF 7 AND 8. LATTER HAVE GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATION OF UPA BUT CONSISTENT WITH GOOD SECURITY NO ACCURATE CONCEPT OF SIZE EXCEPT IN OWN AREA. UNLESS YOU BELIEVE UNTRUST ULL DISCUSS SUBJECT MATER REPORTS WITH AFTER THEY ARRIVE WITH [DATA] 1., 2, AND 3.

IMPORTANT THAT ZETZKO DOES NOT SURMISE THAT CARTELS HAVE AMERICAN CONTACTS.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

SUBJECT:  Meeting between OSO representatives and Major Buford, AHA, Paris

1. On 12 July, 1949 the undersigned arranged a meeting with Major Buford, with temper of FBI attending. The purpose of the meeting was to debrief Buford on his knowledge of the Jaroslav Stetsko case in Paris which has been referred to OSO by the Dept. of Army as of possible interest to CIA.

2. Buford was unable to offer any detailed information concerning the MA's contacts with STETSKO, nor on the latter and his associates, beyond that already furnished to us previously in the DA report. Buford gave the impression he may have been intentionally withholding information when asked about specific items, such as the identity of the alleged courier (a UPA Captain, according to Stetsko) who brought intelligence information to Stetsko from inside the Ukraine.

3. Buford was told that the DA would be advised through channels of our interest in Stetsko's offer if the MA's office in Paris would be involved in any way or if we desired to make a more direct approach to him through the MA's office there. Meanwhile Buford indicated that the MA's office would be glad to give any possible local assistance in this matter to representatives of...
Jaroslav STESKO (STETS) G KARBOVSKI
Prime Minister of the Ukrainian government on the 30 June 1941
Member of the Directorate of OUN/B
Secretary-General of ABN

He is about 45 years old, cultured and from an intellectual Galician family. He was an important member of the Carpathian and Western section of OUN before the war.

A friend of Bandera, he got his position in the directorate of OUN/B during the split of OUN. At some risk he took over the presidency of the Council of Ministers in LVIV on 30 June 1941, and that same day proclaimed Ukrainian Independence. He continued to play the role of chief of government clandestinely for three months. He revealed excellent qualities as an organizer and improvisor. He was arrested by the Gestapo in October 1941, and remained in a concentration camp until the end of 1944. He was liberated at the same time as Bandera and took part in the conversations with the Germans on the one hand and MELNIK, LEVITSKY and SKOROPADSKY on the other. Together with Bandera he contributed to the German failure to create an Ukrainian Central Committee in 1941. In April 1945, he was seriously wounded in a bombing of Germany. He was sick for a very long time and did not take an active part in politics.

The Trilogy charged him with the organization of the ABN and he is now the Secretary General. He has proved very energetic and active in this delicate assignment.

Date of info: 1950

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES WITHDRAWN EXEMPTION 3028
RAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
NAME: STETSKO, Anna nee MUZYKA

ALIAS: Anna DANKIW (Subj answers phone if "Mooba" is requested)

DATE OF BIRTH: 1A May 1920

PLACE OF BIRTH: Romaniwka, Ukraine

NATIONALITY: Ukrainian

STATELESS: Housewife

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

PREVIOUS CAREER:

1. Resides in Lemberg, Ukraine, 1941-44; in Vienna, 1944-45; Munich 1945-51; arrived in England from Dunkirk, 23 Jun 51, and was granted permission to stay for 2 mos only, provided she did not take up any form of employment; purpose of her visit was to see friends, to visit Scottish League;

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES MOOSE EXEMPTION 1928
NAZI WAR CRIME DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY:

1. According to reliable source, subj is strongly anti-Com- 
munist but it is possible that the AIB in Germany has been 
penetrated by the Soviet thru certain Ukr nationalists.

CONTACTS:

MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Subj is applying for a non-immigration visa to USA; 
  she plans to join the "Organization for the Defense of the 
  Four Freedoms (of the Ukraine) (O/FFU), PO Box 904, 
  Cooper Station, NY."
Entered Canada under this alias.

**SECRET**

**NAME:** STETSKO, Tarasov
3rd DANKIV, Wasyly or Vladimir

**ALIAS:** Zymowiy KABOWITSCH
Zinowiy KABOVICH

**DESCRIPTION:**
- Weight: 173 cm
- Height: 63 kg
- Eyes: Grey
- Hair: Blond
- Complexion: Slim build; married; Gr. Cath; wears glasses; mustache; left hand-arripitated

**ADDRESS:**
28 Minsor Rd
N.W. 2
WEL-211636
July 51

**SOURCE:**
Souru, Date of
Info.

**ADDRESS:**
28 Minsor Rd
N.W. 2
WEL-211636
July 51

**SOURCE:**
Souru, Date of
Info.

**NATIONALITY:** Ukrainian

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:**
- Studied at Univ. of Krakow, and Lwow; completed grammar and high school in Tarnopol in 1929;

**PREVIOUS CAREER:**
- Early member of OUN; worked in OUN-Poland under Bander as political liaison. Arrested with Bander, five year sentence. Became head of govt when independent Ukraine was declared in 1941. Gestapo arrested him, spent years in concentration camp. Now lives in Munich as head of ABN, member W-3, and controlling member of OUN/B; Collaborator of Bander who was wounded heavily in 1945 when his auto was fired upon by a US plane. Bander's men brought him to safety. Spiegel's report on subject when he ceased singing a CIC informant. Voroszuk informed source that Stetsko was planning to make a trip to USA to do a little organizational activity for ABN. Voroszuk also states position of ABN on European scene as being only an appendage in the emigration. Subject, with EJUUN KHAN, was requested by Prof. von MENDS to go to London in June for anti-Bolshevist discussions.

**RESIDENCES:**
- Austria-Hungary, 1912-18; Ukr Republic 1918-20; Poland 1920-39; Italy 1939; Krakow, Poland 1939-41; Lviv, Ukraine 1941; arrested in Lviv, sent to concentration camp, then to Germany all and of 41, died to Bratislava, Slovakia, then to France, then Russia in 45; taken by friends to Munich, Prachtstrasse 9.

**ADDRESS:**
28 Minsor Rd
N.W. 2
WEL-211636
July 51

**SOURCE:**
Souru, Date of
Info.

**NATIONALITY:** Ukrainian

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:**
- Studied at Univ. of Krakow, and Lwow; completed grammar and high school in Tarnopol in 1929;
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY: Operational contact./ Transmittal of subject's reports by Paris MA. Subject's status in emigration and contact possibility that subject may be a Soviet penetration agent who will report to RIS all info given to NSC (at time when RANDERA was wanted OUN/R B6b,P9 by Colonel-ANTON1UK for repatriation to USSR). Soviet search party composed of: Col. ANTON1UK, Lt. Col. SEROTETNO, Captain PAGACHSKY, Interpreter SATERP, Driver CHETOPEN.

CONTACTS: maintains liaison with US Military Attaché in Paris. / E. Pessenkov; D. Andriyewski; von MENTER (ABB); personal friend of MIIAMOVICH, Yugoslav consul; Mr. STEWART (Scottish League); SIEBENZUG, Pawel (contact in Paris); / Bishop PROCHORN, Alexander (Orthodox Bishop in Munich), Monsignor NIKOLAUS. MOTAUKOSVSKY (head of Or Cath Ch in Germany), Wasyl MUDRI, Monsignor Jacob PERRIDON (head of Or Cath Ch in France), Yvon DEUR (French Minister of Education); / KAJUK-KRAN, re: ABM. BERZIN3, ABC/ Mykola LEBBD. /

MISCELLANEOUS: Negotiations to consolidate the middle-of-the-road group with the left wing of OUN at subject's apartment on Herron-Rudolfstrasse, Munich. / Name appears on MVD General Sidnev's list of names of individuals who know Bandera's location, indicative of Soviet penetration of OUN/R. / Acting on BANDERA's orders, founded AEN 16 Apr 49, organised an AEN radio broadcasting service in Belgium. / Attempts to reconcile ZCh OUN and ZPURVR in accordance with homeland mandate, / Subject's interview in a German newspaper. / Attempt to obtain visa for Yugoslavia to contact Bandera. / Twelve names in Yugoslavia; visa refused at consulate in Dusseldorf when SPRETSKY's anti-Tito sentiments were brought to light, by Boris LEVITZKI. / Report allegedly handed by subj to USMA in Paris. / OUN/B desires (pre-requisite for ZP-OUN/B reconciliation) that subj be recalled into ZP/. According to Roman ILITSKY subject a Fore in Center OUN proposed composed of OUN Provist members from 1941, namely BANDERA, subject and LENSAKSVSKY. / Further OUN/B substance re subj. / A member of Bureau OUN Provist. / Acc to rpt subj is Chairman of AEN Central Committee, Deputy of UHVR, OUN and UPA. Attended AEN Conf in Edinburgh, 12-14 June 50 with PILESKYS, Zenon and BOZIC. / Applying for US visa in London under name WASYL DAWKIN. /
Sought potentiality of setting up an ABN congress in USA.

SECRET

In early August 49 subject returning from Paris and London boastfully related to Cartel 2 that his American contacts in Paris were very interested in a report he gave them compiled by Captain PRIRVA of UPA information service who has compiled report from interrogation of two partisans, stragglers of 1947 raid who arrived in Summer 49 from Kielce, Poland area. This article appeared in several Ukrainian papers in Germany in early July.

Subject, vaguely representing self as UPA and UOVR leader, personally approached USMA, Paris, to summarise aims and means of UPAF in developing effective resistance and espionage organisation in Ukraine in close cooperation with USA. Intelligence provided by subject and subordinate representatives contains scattered info on strength and organisation UPA in specific areas, general description overall UPAF organisation which basically similar to info in MGVA-793. Also info on activities Soviet Security organs. No mention made of ZFURVR nor of Cartels. Requested assistance in training 20 radio operators, etc. Await taking no action until we inform them what action we plan to take.

Material referred to in OUT 84392 appears authentic, and, according to subject, was brought from Ukraine to Austria by UPA courier with rank of Captain, who may be id/W UPA courier, rpd by Cartel, to have arrived Amzon Austria or „Diezel, Bavaria. MOB contact with subject and possibly other Ukr leaders may become necessary to facilitate accurate assessment and analysis subject’s claims, position, contacts and to determine desirability, if any, operational mbound/mbuck exploitation of subject.

Subject’s proposals for the “Foreign Center OUN”. According to Ivan VOYCHUK subject plans a trip to US for organizational activity concerning the ABN.

in behalf OUN/B.
At the ABM Congress in Edinburgh, 22 June 1950, subject represented himself as deputy of the All Ukrainian Revolutionary Center (UHR), the UPA and the OUN.

Bern info on subject re ABM and OUN/B.

Subject elected president of the Central Committee, AIN, on 16 April 1946, (its 2nd conference).

Leading personalities of ZPUNV believe that if subject is offered the post of foreign minister in the UNR, the OUN/B will give active support to the UNR.

Subject and Bohdan PIDHAINY talked with source, stating that they were in touch/or had previously been in contact with USMA, Paris, April 49; Mr. Spiegler in Rosenheim, Bavaria, Feb-Mar 50; Mr. Bruins, US Embassy, London, July 50; Mr. Stevens, Bad Nauheim, July 50 & at present with US State Dept employee, Mr. Raymond SCHIELE, Munich; also in correspondence with Mr. W.B. Smith in Washington, from whom letters received Dec 49 and Sept 50. Another series of meetings between MID and the pair was held 3-4 Jan 51. Presented plan for missions into USSR with American support, propaganda, etc.
The following information contains traces on Subject who appeared in Hermann BAUM's black notebook, as a contact of BAUM while BAUM was still active. BAUM died on 18 Dec 51 of cancer of lungs. Subject's code number was SW1240 also (also Ladjislav).

A POB memo, dated 23 Dec 48, states that STETZKO wanted American assistance in arranging for the escape of the commanding general of UPA.

MGBA-44, 28 Jun 49, concerns a trip to be made by KAVAN KHAN and STETZKO, at the instigation of Prof. von MENDE, to attend an anti-Bolshevik conference in London. Source: Michael ALSCHIBAYA.

An ID (Op Branch) memo of 20 May 49 states that the EIS first made contact with MENDE thru von MENDE in summer or early fall of 48. Negotiations with MENDE were unsuccessful because the political, financial, and tech requirements of the UKs were higher than the British cared to meet. A discussion betw MENDE & STETZKO on 18 Mar 49 was also fruitless.

WGBA-3642, 12 Apr 41, rpt on AHN, lists Subject as proxy of AHN with bg at 9 Daumannstr, Munich. STETZKO left Munich in mid-Jan 51 to contact OUN/ID members in Belgium. From there he went to England, allegedly to confer with reps of British Conservative Party. About 17 Feb 51 STETZKO sent a telegram to AHS in Munich. He advised that two British reps would arrive for discussions. The two men were Mr. Herbert AUBERSON of 11 Neville Terrace, London SW 7, and a (fmu) MACLEAY.
Deutsche in den Kriminal-
VISA CASE Applying in London, England

Dates and places of residence: Austria-Hungary 1912-18; Ukrainian Republic 1918-20; Poland 1922-39; Italy 1939; Cracow, Poland 1939-41; Lviv, Ukraine 1941; 1941 arrested in Lviv, Ukraine, sent to concentration camp in Germany until end of 1944; fled to Bratislava, Slovakia, then to Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1945; taken by friends to Munich, Germany, Triftstasse 9.

Rankin, Wasyly
- Dso - 7-51-772 (NM-5-1-46)
  0-32-6-3-5754 (KNBA-774)
Steuck, Jaroslav
- 0-32-6-1-5754 (KNBA-774)

Steuck, Jaroslav
- 0-32-6-1-5754 (KNBA-774)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B20 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007 FOR COORDINATION WITH_ State
SUBJECT: DANKIN, Anna nee MYTEVA elm STYTEKO

1. The files of O.S.C.S.A reflect the following information on the subject of your request:

   a. At the request of the Vice Consul of the American Embassy in London, on July 1941, a check was made on Subject and she applied for a visa to the United States. Records of a Foreign Government Agency indicated that Subject arrived in England from Romania on 21 June 1941 and was granted permission to stay in England for one month only, provided she did not take up any form of employment. She said she was on the staff of the Ukrainian paper DMZUVA in London. The purpose of her visit was to see friends and to visit the Scottish League for European Freedom in Edinburgh. The letter is an anti-communist organization conducted by Mr. John STUART of Edinburgh, to look over the interests of exiles from countries behind the Iron Curtain.

   b. Subject's husband, Nagyl DANKIN alias FERENC STYTEKO, is a former Ukrainian Prime Minister, a prominent member of the Exiled Group of Ukrainians, and is now the president of the Central Committee of the Anti-Comintern Bloc of Nations (A.C.B.) in London. He has paid a number of visits to this country to see Ukrainian exile groups in England and to visit Mr. John STUART mentioned above.

   c. According to source, Subject is strongly anti-communist but he noted that it is possible that the A.C.B. organization in Germany has been penetrated by the Soviet through certain Ukrainian nationalists.

   NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED FURTHER OR EXHIBITED
   WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION OF THE
   CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHDOSEXEMPTION 3920
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
AN O RELEASED BY
OPEN SOURCE INFORMATION
EXEMPT INFORMATION

SUMMARY OF REFERENCES

Name

Address

Type of Information Needed
- All information
- Directory

Citizenship Status
- Stateless
- Formerly Ukrainian

Date of Issuance
- 10/14/33
- W/6-31/27

Material Attached
- None

No record
- None

No derogatory information
- None

[Handwritten notes]

Dates & Places of Residence: 1920-1944 Ukraine; Sept 1930 until Aug 1944; Dviny, Ukraine, New York City; Aug 1944 until summer 1945: Yenaki, Krivskiy, Friedlitzske 49; summer 1945 until Aug 1948 in Munich, Germany, Landstrasse 8; Maria Werderstrasse 8; Erichstrasse 9/11.

Applying at: London, England

VISA CASE

COORDINATION STAMP

FOREIGN DIVISION REVIEW

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SOURCES M ETHOS EXEMPTION 3820
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH
1. There has been a recent growth of interest here in the Anti-
Hebrew idea of Jewish (AJM) due largely to the presence of Moscow
agents in the United States and the beginning of this organization which
is to become in the near future. A perusal of our files shows that we have no
complete, up-to-date study of the AJM suitable for readily obtaining proper
background information. In this respect, we request that you have a consultation
with your counterintelligence officers on the possibility of being able to
obtain some critical data to fill this gap. We believe this organization is
likely to considerably influence the public opinion of the AJM in the United
States in the near future and that it may have a considerable effect on
the political situation of the world. The AJM has a long history of
anti-Semitism and has been active in this field in the past.

2. The alignment of the AJM with the Arab people's Anti-Arabian League
(AJM) and the Jewish-American Congregation for the Defense of the Children
in Israel is a matter of considerable interest. In our files, we find no
information on the actual alignment and its purpose. We are interested in
learning more about this development.

3. In the interest of timeliness, we would like to receive these reports
as soon as possible and in the original language if translations will
be necessary.

[Signature]

M. T. [Removed]

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3829
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
**SECRET**

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  - WAS 32-7-14-42

**DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3820. NAZI WAR CRIMES RECLUSE ACT DATE 2007.**

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**FROM 8-67**

**WE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.**

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**SECRET**
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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

STETSKO, YAROSLAV

SEX M DUB T

CIT T

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF ARN. MBR. OF ZPUHVR.
ALSO A LEADING MBR OF JUM/BANDERA.

DOD 32-6-2-303Y

R 6705251277

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3829
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
Jurij Stetsko, alias Izydor Emenittsch, alias Yirko Pavlenka

Jurij Stetsko, alias Izydor Emenittsch, alias Yirko Pavlenka, was born in Ternopol, Poland (Polish Ukraine) on January 19, 1913. He completed grammar and high school in Ternopol in 1929, after which he studied at the University of Lvov and Krakow. During his university period he became a member of the JUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and worked in its headquarters in Lvov. Shortly thereafter Stetsko illegally published propaganda tracts against the Soviets.

In the 1930-33 famine, Stetsko organized an anti-Soviet demonstration in Lvov which ended in the assassination of the Soviet Council General there. Until 1936 Stetsko engaged in smuggling and distribution of anti-Soviet literature in the Soviet Ukraine. In 1936 he was sentenced, together with Stefan Bandera, a violent anti-Soviet, to 5 years imprisonment for conspiracy against the 'Soviet government. They were released by general amnesty in 1936, and immediately took up their anti-Soviet activities.

In 1937, Eugen Konvalinj, then leader of the JUN, appointed Stetsko to take charge of the 'ideological-political' department of JUN headquarters. After war began, JUN was occupied by Polish insurgents. Stetsko, on June 30, 1941, proclaimed an independent Ukrainian state, with himself as Prime Minister. The Germans ordered this provisional government dissolved, but Stetsko and Bandera (who had in the meantime become head of the JUN with Stetsko as his deputy) resisted and on July 13, 1941, were arrested by the Gestapo in Lvov. After a short period of imprisonment in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp they were transferred to Berlin where the Germans ordered them to form a 'Ukrainian National Committee' to fight on the German side. They refused and were kept in prison. Shortly thereafter they escaped with the aid of OSS agents and lived in France, Switzerland and Prague. In April 1945 they were again found and arrested by the Gestapo. The transport which was taking them to Germany, however, was attacked by an American plane and Stetsko was wounded. Bandera escaped. In June of 1945 Stetsko was taken to the American zone of Germany by agents of the OSS where he subsequently met Bandera. Stetsko, Bandera, and a certain Inna Tschupatka formed themselves into a 'council of three' which they claimed operated as the supreme command of both the JUN and the OSA (Ukrainian Anti-Soviet Army). In April 1949 Stetsko was elected president of the OSA (Anti-Soviet Bloc of Nations) which position he still holds.

In actual fact Stetsko has never occupied any official position in the OSA, or the OUP, although he is still regarded as a member of the
PROWL of the entire OSS. The Piotrak-Bendera claim concerning the Biuro Prowadz has been refuted by the homeland that the Biuro Prowadz ceased to exist after the deaths of Haiwiky and Fiodor in 1946. A friend of Piotrak says that Piotrak is a priest's son, is very ambitious, and is theoretical.
Message from Mr. Guenthner:

They have received State Report No. 182 from the American Consulate General in Munich, Germany, dated 16 June 1949, classification SECRET, on Jaroslav STETKO.

Mr. Todd received some papers from overseas on this individual and the matter discussed in the report. Todd knows that Messrs. [redacted] have been working on this matter.

Since CIA is not listed on the distribution, you may want to pass this info along to the interested parties so they can request copy of the report from State.
I have the honor to submit Department's restricted airmgram 2-187, dated May 8, 1941. Attached secret telegram No. 376, dated June 15, 1940, and another secret telegram dated April 11, 1942, entitled "Munich Demonstration against Soviet Union in Munich," and to report as follows on the personality of Jaroslav Stetzko and the "anti-Soviet Paces of Nations" which he heads.

Jaroslav Stetzko, also known as Miroslav Horovitz, alias Jaroslav Stetzko, was born on January 19, 1914. He attended primary and high school in Tarnopol in 1929. Afterward he studied at the Universities of Lwow and Krakow. During his university years he became a member of the OUN (Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists) and worked in its headquarters at Lwow. Shortly thereafter Stetzko illegally published propaganda tracts against the Soviets.

In the 1932-33 famine, Stetzko organized an anti-Soviet demonstration in Lwow which ended in the assassination of the Soviet Consul General there. Until 1936, Stetzko was engaged in the smuggling of anti-Soviet literature into the Soviet Ukraine. In 1934, he was sentenced to death with cenjno lands, a violent anti-Soviet, to 6 years imprisonment for conspiracy against the Polish government. They were released by general amnesty in 1936, and immediately took up their anti-Soviet activities.

In 1937, during EOKA, then leader of the OUN, appointed Stetzko to take charge of the "political department" of the OUN headquarters. With war began, Lwow was occupied by Polish insurgents. Stetzko, also known as Miroslav Horovitz, proclaimed an independent "Lwowian state," with himself as Prime Minister. The Germans invaded this part of Ukraine and occupied it, but Stetzko and Landski (who had in the meantime become head of the OUN with Stetzko as his deputy) resisted and on July 13, 1941, were arrested by the Gestapo in Lwow. After a short period of imprisonment in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp they were transferred to Erlau.

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where the Germans asked them to form a "Ukrainian National Committee" to sit on the German side. They refused and were kept in prison. Shortly thereafter they escaped with the aid of OUN agents and lived in Embden, Eutin, and Prague. In April 1945 they were again found and arrested by the Gestapo. The transport which was taking them to Germany, however, was attacked by an American plane and Stetsko was wounded. Vandera escaped. In June of 1945 Stetsko was taken to the American Zone of Germany by agents of the OUN where he subsequently met Vandera, Stetsko, and others. Three men formed themselves into a "council of three" which operated under the supreme command of both the OUN and the UPA (Ukrainian Anti-Soviet Army).

In April 1949 Stetsko was elected president of the AIN (anti-Bolshevist bloc of nations) which position he still holds.

Stetsko, who is armed with several false documents and who is extremely well hidden in Munich and therefore difficult to contact is now sitting and gives as his occupation "publicist." His religion is Greek-Catholic. The AIN, which, as reported in Munich's dispatch no. 376, cited above, held an anti-Soviet demonstration in Munich on April 10, 1945, is composed of Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Georgians, and others from the satellite nations. By far, the greatest support of the AIN is from the dissident Ukrainian displaced persons here. Obviously the AIN is tied up with the OUN and the UPA by which organizations still exist and according to information given the Consulate General have been continuously engaged in subversive activity and occasionally even guerrilla warfare in the Ukraine. The Consulate General has been given to understand that Stetsko has powerful backing in the Ukraine.

American Intelligence agencies here originally felt that Stetsko might be a Communist agent masquerading as an anti-Soviet. This attitude has changed completely and Stetsko is looked upon as completely anti-Soviet, as is Vandera, whose present whereabouts is unknown. As far as can be determined here, Stetsko has no direct connection with American agencies. The fact of his writing a letter to Mr. Thorp is rather unusual since Stetsko surrounds himself with so much secrecy and so many precautions as to make such a move appear unusual. In any case the Consulate General feels, as stated in its secret telegram no. 376, cited above, that a reply by Mr. Thorp or by the Department to Stetsko's letter would be ill-advised. It is felt that since Stetsko is undoubtedly sought after by Soviet agents and since he is one of the most important and most active anti-Soviets here, a reply to him of any kind would be injudicious in that should it be discovered or should Stetsko feel from the contents of such a letter that he has official American support, the Department might be placed in an embarrassing position.

Very truly yours,

Sam F. Woods,
American Consul General.
28 June 1949

Chief, FBM
COS, Karlsruhe

Operational
OUDUM - Stefan BANDERA Group

1. The following information was submitted by two reliable Ukrainian sources of OUDUM whose identity cannot be revealed for security reasons.

2. On 18 May 1949 KAJUM KHAN told our source that JERZKO – Kay KHAN were requested by Professor von MENDEN to go to London in June in order to take part in certain anti-Bolshevist discussions. JERZKO is said to be in possession of a passport, and KAJUM KHAN was promised a passport by Prof. v. MENDEN. The preliminary arrangements for this trip were made by MENDEN and JERZKO during MENDEN's visit to Munich around the middle of March 1949.

3. BANDERA who is said to be still in the Munich area will not make this trip to London.

4. Another Ukrainian source reported that some personal differences seem to exist between BANDERA and STETZKO.

Dist:

1 - FBM (please pass to London)
2 - FBM (please pass to London)
3 - FBM files

Asked FOB by cable 6 July to pass copy to MOB

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
GATE 2007
1. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOLLOWING REPORT FROM ARMY I.O.:

A. U.S. U.A., PARIS, HAS BEEN IN CONTACT SINCE AUGUST 1946 WITH UVHR REPRESENTATIVES WHO PROVIDED PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPS ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED VIA COURIERS FROM C landestine espionage organization active within GDR. RECENTLY JAROSLAV STEZKO, VAGUELY REPRESENTED SELF AS UPF AND UVHR LEADER, PERSONALLY APPROACHED I.A. PARTIS TO SUMMARIZE AIMS AND HEADS OF UVHR IN DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE AND ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION IN UKRAINE IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH:

STEZKO

B. INTELLIGENCE PROVIDED BY STEZKO AND SUBORDINATE REPRESENTATIVES CONTAINS SCATTERED INFO ON STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION OF UVHR IN SPECIFIC AREAS. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OVERALL UVHR ORGANIZATION WHICH BASICALLY SIMILAR TO INFO PRESENTED IN ICQH REPORT NOA-75. ALSO DETAILS INFO ON ACTIVITIES SOVIET SECURITY ORGAN. NO MENTION MADE ZPUHVRA OR CARTELS.

C. STEZKO HAS REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING UVHR OPERATORS, NECESSARY W.T. EQUIPMENT AND USE OF AIRPLANES FOR OPERATIVE PURPOSES TO IMPROVE PRESENT UVHR COMMUNICATION SYSTEM WHICH ALLEGEDLY RUNNING INTO UKRAINE.

2. ARMY TAKING NO ACTION BUT MAINTAINING PARIS CONTACTS WITH STEZKO AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVES UVHR UNTIL WE INFORM RELEVANT OFFICIALS.
THEM WHAT ACTION WE PLAN TO TAKE. PERTINENT INTELLIGENCE REPORTS
THUS FAR RECEIVED BY ARMY FROM ABOVE SOURCE BEING TRANSLATED
HERE AND EVALUATED. COPIES WILL BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

3. PARA 1 ESPECIALLY INTERESTING IN VIEW OF STATEMENTS
MUNI 578; PARAS 4 AND 10, UNSPECIFIED GROUP REFERRED TO BY CARTELS
COULD CONCEIVABLY BE THAT OF STEZKO. IMPORTANT YOU ASCERTAIN
DISCREETLY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STEZKO AND CARTELS. ALSO EXTENT
LATTER'S KNOWLEDGE, IF ANY, OF PARIS PROPOSALS. ASSUME STEZKO
UNAWARE OF ANDHOSEN OPERATION. IF NECESSARY, YOU MAY INDICATE
IN GENERAL TERMS UNVR APPROACH TO U.S. U.A. PARIS. ADVISE US YOUR
AND CARTEL'S VIEWS THIS LATTER SOONEST SO WE CAN ADVISE ARMY
ACTION TO PLAN TAKE. WE CONSIDER THIS AS PART OF CONTINUED
ASSESSMENT UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE ELEMENTS WHICH OBVIOUSLY NECESSARY
TO MAINTAIN PROPER POLICY ON EXTENT AND NATURE OF OUR RELATIONS
WITH LATTER.
FROM: MUNICH
TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS
ACTION: FOM (1-2)
IN 37247
INCOMING COMMUNICATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SECRET

TO: WASHF INFO: KARL CITE: MUNI
RE: WASH F05C (OUT 86392).  

1. CARTEL 1 STATES THAT STETSKO NEVER EVEN MEMBER MUCH LESS LEADER OF UHVR OR UPA. UHVR WAS FOUNDED IN JUNE 44, UPA IN 42. STETSKO WAS WITH BANDERA AS GERMAN INTERNEE IN SACHSENHAUSEN CAMP FROM AUG UNTIL AUG 44 AND HAS NOT BEEN IN UKRAINE SINCE JULY 41. NO ONE OUTSIDE UKRAINE HAS JOINED UHVR OR UPA. 

2. STETSKO WAS TEMPORARILY HONORARY NON CHARTER MEMBER OF ZPUHVR BECAUSE OF HIS POSITION IN ABN. ZPUHVR REPUDIATED STETSKO IN LATE SPRING 43 AND FORMALLY OUSTED HIM IN EARLY 44, ALTHOUGH HE CAN SPEAK AS REPRESENTATIVE OF UHVR/BANDERA AND ABN HE HAS NO RIGHT SPEAK FOR UPA OR UHVR. FURTHERMORE BY ORDER OF THE C.G. OF UPA ALL MEMBERS UPA ABROAD FALL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF MILITARY SECTION OF ZPUHVR HEADED BY CARTEL 1.

3. STETSKO AND BANDERA REPRESENT PRE-42 UKRAINIAN POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISM ON NAZI PATTERN AND MONO-PARTY GOVT BY FORCE. GERMAN OCCUPATION CURED POPULACE TO ATTITUDE DURING YEARS STETSKO AND BANDERA INTERNED. BY 43 PEOPLE WANTED REPRESENTATIVE GOVT BY CONSENT AND YEAR FOLLOWING UHVR FORMED. CARTEL 7 AND 8 CONFIRM THAT POLITICAL PRINCIPLE OF BANDERA AND STETSKO NO LONGER CURRENT IN UKRAINE.

4. SECURITY OF STETSKO AND BANDERA CLIQUE BAD. CARTELS CLAIM THEY ALREADY AWARE OF VAGUE CONTACT BETWEEN OUN/BANDERA AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN PARIS ALTHOUGH NO DETAILS KNOWN TO THEM.
5. See MOMA-795 paras, 9, 29, 30, 31, for cartel-Stetsko relationship interalia.

6. Cartels 7 and 8 are first couriers to make successful mission either westward or eastward since 47. Therefore, any hinting at improvement of present own Bandera courier contact preposterous.

7. Re para 3. Unspecified group which offered plane transport to cartels has no connections with Stetsko.

8. To demonstrate unpopularity of Bandera-Stetsko in Ukraine see para 3 section IV in attachment to MOMA-8564 dated 8 November 43.

9. [Handwritten note] Anxious to see Stetsko reports.
SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

TO: WASHF  INFO: KARL  CITE: MUNI
RE: MUNI 698 (IN 41191)

1. IN EARLY AUGUST 1949 STETSKO RETURNING FROM PARIS AND LONDON BOASTFULLY RELATED TO CARTEL 2 THAT HIS AMERICAN CONTACTS IN PARIS WERE VERY INTERESTED IN A REPORT HE GAVE THEM COMPILED BY CAPTAIN PRIRVA OF UPA INFORMATION SERVICE WHO HAS COMPILED REPORT FROM INTERROGATION OF TCO PARTISANS STRAGGLERS OF 1947 RAID WHO ARRIVED IN SUMMER 1949 FROM KIELCE, POLAND AREA. THIS ARTICLE APPEARED IN SEVERAL UKRAINIAN PAPERS IN GERMANY IN EARLY JULY.

2. [Awaiting translation of this article from Cartel 3.]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT
Chief of Station, Karl-Marx-2 9 September 1969

Chief, Foreign Branch II

Operational
Transmittal of German Reports

REFERENCE: HAB 8002, HAB 9001, HAB 903

1. Transmitted herewith are two translated copies of the reports (mentioned in HAB 8002, Para. 2) as they were received by the Paris MA's office from Berlin.

2. Although we now have several leads concerning the source of the above reports, I now feel that they were probably compiled from various sources, some of which were undoubtedly former members of the Hungarian resistance service. We are omitting translations mentioned last sentences of Para. 1, HAB 903. This, together with the enclosures B, L, and P to HAB-574 (1002 report), should provide a good picture of the information brought out by Carteau P and G.

3. Following are some comments on other possible sources advanced by Carabes 1, 2 and 4:

a. Nagy Molnár—This suggestion to have Carteau A query Molnár is certainly sound. A thorough debriefing of this should disclose exactly what intelligence information was allegedly stolen from him by "Brothers of Our Time" or volunteered by him to members of the Secretos group or any other persons. Aside from this, it would be very desirable to have Molnár thoroughly debriefed on his detailed knowledge of the MI and his own full account of his escape from the Germans into Austria. It would be far preferable to have this done by an American case officer rather than by one of the Carteau but we are leaving this decision up to you. You can better judge what action to take in this regard after you have received a preliminary report including his exact address from Carteau 2. Incidentally, our files contain no record of Molnár.

b. Capt. Pirra—even though this name is unknown to us, it is possible that Pirra is the alleged MI officer who brought the attached report from the Germans. We have had no previous mention of two "partisan storytellers" arriving from the Klatsch, Poland area during the summer of 43, but are looking forward to receiving a translation of the article you mention which is allegedly based upon their information.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3026
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
SECRET

6. As per para 5 of Memo 28, it is not clear which reports you plan to pass with problems 1 and 3 after the dispatch of 7 and 8 has been accomplished. If the attached summary reports are sound, it is important that you use sufficient precaution in discussing them. I think it would be unwise and probably embarrassing to us if prior to the EC's office in Paris if Sotnem or one of his close followers should learn that his reports are being passed to a rival Hungarian group by another American office. Keep us fully advised in this matter.

7. Sotnem's trip to London and Paris early August, 1943, again brings up the very important question already brought to your attention in V/32 776, Para 4 and V/32 44, namely, Sotnem must be debriefed on his past activities in behalf of the British. According to the latter report (East states 285 was asked by cable 2 July to pass copy to EMS) Sotnem arranged for Sotnem and Kayen Renn to go to London in June, 1943 in order to take part in "anti-Axis" activities there. This was apparently the time when Sotnem was transferring his loyalty to the "American I.A." in Britain. His failure to report such activities to you naturally raises certain suspicions that he may still be conducting certain activities for the British, if not working for them while being supported and sponsored by us. Please advise us on this matter without delay.

8. The foregoing is clearly but an example of the problems faced both here and in the field in acquiring the necessary information to guide us in determining the current major political alignment among Hungarians—and other anti-Sovietite groups for that matter—abroad and, even more important, in the US itself. This means that whenever possible, members of the anti-Sovietite resistance forces or organizations who make their way to America must be thoroughly debriefed, among other things, on their knowledge of resistance activities in their homeland. As you can well realize, there is a continuous stream of intelligence proposals being made to the Americans by these numerous groups, organizations or individually, throughout Europe which affect EMS directly or indirectly. The office of is setting up a desk in the next week or two to collect and analyze all such information in an attempt to give us current expert advice on which individuals and organizations to exploit as well as to prepare overall studies of specific groups considered to have some operational potential, such as the EC headed by Imai Kongo. We will keep you fully informed as developments.
16 September 1949

Chief, TEM

COS, Karlsruhe

Operational

A Report Allegedly Handled by Janoslav STETZKO

to UEMA in Paris

MUNI-096; MK-A-10448

1. The impressive attached report is one which STETZKO claimed to have handed over to American authorities in the American Embassy in Paris, according to CARTEL 2. The report was compiled by one Capt. PAVLOV, the information officer of the UPA detachment here in Germany of which CARTEL 3 is the head. This report can be considered unclassified, since it has already appeared in local Ukrainian newspapers and in its present form as a distribution of the Ukrainian press service.

2. To date, as not received that translation referred to in #AEHF-096 para 1b.

3. On 14 September 1949, CARTEL 1 and 2 unwittingly gave case officer another interesting sidelight into STETZKO's contact with Americans in Paris. CARTEL 2 stated that the original contact man was Pavel ZENKOV (or Pavel SHERCHUK), a courier for OUN/Bandera. In the light of Exhibit "Z" to the CIC Region VI report dated 20 June 1949 on Gregor DOBRONOLSKI, which is attached to MK-A-10448, it seems quite possible that DOBRONOLSKI, an agent of the Polish IA, has already reported on OUN/Bandera's contact with the persons in the American Embassy, Paris. Fortunately, ZEF'TUK has never been a courier for UEMM and is in no way connected with the CARTELS.
TO: Chief, FBI
FROM: COS, Karlsruhe

SUBJECT: Operational
Specific: Yaroslav STETZKO, Miroslav PAVLOVSKII, Zimovia

DATE: 12 October 1949

1. The attached photostatted report was procured from CIC Region IV Headquarters on 10 October 1949, and since it contains information on the subject of WASHF-6056, has been forwarded for your information. STETZKO has been an occasional source of Spec. Amt. John Spiegler, the author of the report, and turned in to him information on the Ukrainian emigration and on suspected Soviet agents in the American Zone of Germany. In late summer or early fall 1949, STETZKO suddenly and inexplicably, from Spiegler's point of view, ceased cooperating and gave the impression that he would like to terminate this contact with American intelligence. Spiegler naturally interpreted this to mean STETZKO had found another more fruitful contact.

I did not confirm this suspicion and requested copies of this report on the basis of his known interest of two years standing in the Ukrainian emigration. No photograph of STETZKO, listed as Exhibit "A" on the photostat, was received from CIC.

2. If the information on STETZKO supplied by CARTEL 1, 2, and 3 is correct, he is not a member of UHVR, as stated in Para 5a, nor has he been in constant contact with anti-Soviet revolutionary elements in the Ukraine, as alleged in Para 12a. Otherwise the case officer is not aware of possible inaccuracies in this report.

Distribution:
- FBI w/one six-page attachment
- COS
- MOB
SECRET

SUBJECT: Jaroslaw PSTZKO, alias Symowij KARNOWICK, alias Miroslav Pawlowicz.

1. Full name (with aliases): Jaroslaw STETZKO, alias Symowij KARNOWICK, alias Miroslav Pawlowicz.

2. Present address or possible whereabouts: No permanent address. Subject can be reached through the League of Ukrainian Political Persecuted, MUNICH (M/9/49), Dehaustrasse #9/XI, or through members of the AWS (anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) in MUNICH, or at one of Subject's occasional addresses MUNCH-KADBACH, Weisshausstrasse #5, e/a. [NOBAK.X.F-1]

3. Former address: TARNOPOL and Lwow, Poland (Polish Ukraine).

4. Personal data:
   - Height: 173 cm
   - Weight: 63 kg
   - Eyes: Gray
   - Hair: Blond
   - Build: Slim
   - Date of Birth: 19 January 1912
   - Place of Birth: TARNOPOL, Poland (Polish Ukraine)
   - Nationality: Ukrainian
   - Occupation: Publicist
   - Religion: O-cath-Catholic
   - Marital status: Married
   - Citizenship: Stateless

Identity Documents: German identity card, issued by the MUNCH police praesidium no. MW 22244, on the name Miroslaw PAWLOWIZ, date of birth 10 January 1912, place of birth TARNOPOL, Poland. (Subject has in his possession several other identity documents, bearing different names, dates and places of birth. However, the above mentioned identity card is the one used by him most of the time.)
Subject: Tarnopol, Poland

Date submitted: 19 May 1917

SECREc

Distinctive characteristics: was a racecar, white

3. Political affiliation:

a. Present affiliation: Member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationals), member of the UKR (Ukrainian Central Liberation Council), and president of the Central Committee of the OUN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations).

b. Previous affiliation: since 1929 member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationals).

c. Friends, relatives, and associates:

a. Friends:

(1) Dr. Ivanov T., the Greek-Catholic bishop in

(2) Alexander M., the archbishop in

(3) Monsignor J., the head of the

(4) Wary M., the former president of the central representation of the Ukrainian nation, and the former vice-president of the Polish parliament.

(5) Monsignor J., the head of the Greek-Catholic Church in

(6) T., the French minister of education.

(7) T., the supreme leader of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationals), and the commander of the UPA (Ukrainian Revolutionary Army).

b. Relatives: No information could be obtained on Subject's relatives.

c. Associates: Same as under paragraph 6, sub-paragraph a.

7. Previous history: Subject was born on 19 January 1912 in

Tarnopol, Poland (Polish Ukraine - until 1939 the city of Tarnopol)

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was a geographcal part of Poland. Subject completed grammar and high school in TARNOPOL in 1929. Subject continued his studies at the universities of LьVOW and KRAKOW. During this time he became a member of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists). As a university student Subject worked in the OUN headquarters for the West-Ukraine (commonly known as the Polish Ukraine) in LьVOW. At this time he started with his first publications which were directed against the Polish as well as the Russian government. During the big famine in the East-Ukraine (commonly known as the Soviet Ukraine) in the years of 1932/33 Subject organized in the West-Ukraine an anti-Soviet demonstration. This demonstration ended with the assassination of the Soviet consul general in LьVOW, who was killed by one Nikolaus KELNYK, a member of the OUN and a close co-worker of Subject (Nikolaus KELNYK was killed by the Germans in 1943 in the Soviet Ukraine). Between the years 1931 and 1934 Subject was in charge of an OUN group, smuggling and distributing anti-Soviet propaganda material in the Soviet Ukraine. For his political activities, which were directed against the Soviet Union as well as against Poland, Subject was arrested in 1934 together with Stepan BANDYA by the Polish political police and charged with conspiracy against the Polish government. He and BANDYA were tried by a Polish court and sentenced to five years imprisonment. However, in December 1936 Subject was given an amnesty and was released from imprisonment. After his release Subject continued his political activities, which as before were directed against Poland and the Soviet Union. In consequence of these activities Subject was forced to live illegally. In 1937 Eugen KOWALNITZ, at that time the leader of the OUN, appointed Subject to take charge of the ideological-political department of the Central Committee of the OUN (Eugen KOWALNITZ was killed by the Communists in ROTTERDAM, Holland, in 1938). Before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war Subject and Stepan BANDYA (who in the meantime escaped from a Polish prison and lived in hiding in LьVOW) were approached by Colonel Andrei VELNYK, a leading Ukrainian politician, who suggested that the OUN should establish a contact with Germany. Subject and BANDYA disagreed with VELNYK’S proposal and broke their relations with VELNYK. After the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and the occupation of the city of LьVOW by Ukrainian insurgents, Subject presided the Ukrainian National Assembly and on 30 June 1941 proclaimed the restoration of an independent Ukrainian state. Subject formed the first provisional Ukrainian government, in which he held the position of the prime minister. At that time Stepan BANDYA was the supreme leader of the OUN and Subject his first representative. The first proclamation of the provisional Ukrainian government was the establishment of an Ukrainian army, which would fight against any power occupying the Ukraine. The government of Germany opposed this proclamation and gave the order to dissolve the provisional Ukrainian government. Subject in his capacity as prime minister of this provisional government refused to comply with Germany’s order. On 13 July 1941 Subject was arrested by the Gestapo
SECRET

SUBJECT: STETZKO, Jerosew, 

Personality Report, 

Date submitted: 19 May 1949 

File no. IV-171

After his arrest Subject was held for a short time in the Alexanderplatz jail in BERLIN (N53/E75), and later transferred to the concentration camp BUCHENWALD-CHANINENBURG. His co-inmates in the BUCHENWALD-CHANINENBURG concentration camp were Stepan B. ANDRA and the present French minister of education Yvon MAURO. In fall 1944 Subject and BANDERA were taken to BERLIN. In Nov. they were requested to organize an Ukrainian National Committee, which would fight on the side of the Germans for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state. Subject and BANDERA refused their cooperation on the German proposal, with the help of some OUN members Subject and BANDERA succeeded to escape from BERLIN. After the escape Subject lived illegally for some time in KULKW, Poland, then in BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia (at that time the capital city of Slovak), and later in PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (at that time occupied by the Germans). In April 1945 Subject was arrested again by the Gestapo in PRAGUE and escorted to Germany. However, the transport was attacked by an American airplane, and Subject was wounded. He was brought to a hospital in PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (at that time occupied by the Germans). In June 1945 with the help of some OUN members Subject was brought to the American zones of Germany. In 1946 Subject was elected by the General Assembly of the "UN to become a member of the "Council of Three", consisting of Stepan BANDERA, Teras POKHROMA, and Subject. The "Council of Three" is the supreme executive authority of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and of its army the UPA (Ukrainian Revolutionary Army). In April 1946 Subject was elected president of the Central Committee of the AUN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations). Since that date (April 1946) Subject stays most of the time in MUNICH (M19/78), where on 10 April 1949 he organized the DP demonstration against the persecution of the church in the countries behind the iron curtain.

In the course of this investigation no derogatory information concerning Subject was found. A check of German police and other German agency records in the city of MUNICH was made with
negative results.

b. A check of 7976th CIO Group HQ. Section IV files was made with the following result: dossier IV-4171 contains a top secret letter from No. 7976th CIO Detachment UKPET, APO 757, dated 30 October 1946, File No. 350.09 (CIG/5-11/4), Subject: STETZO, Jeronlaw, Yaroslav. File 350.09 (CAI/CAB/517/757/9), dated 28 October 1946, T/O: Commanding Officer CIO Section IV, APO 725, US Army, stating that STETZO, Jeronlaw, Yaroslav, alias KARBOVTSCH, Zinoviei, is believed to be a Soviet agent and a chief of the ABE organization, which is extremely anti-Soviet in its propaganda, but believed to be penetrated and sponsored by the Soviets. Furthermore according to this letter, STETZO has one hand amputated at the wrist. Between the date of the above mentioned USPET letter (30 October 1946) and the present date (19 May 1949) the allegations that Subject is a Soviet agent and that the ABE is a Soviet-sponsored organization were disproved. In the contrary, it was learned that Subject as all as the organization ABE are extremely anti-Soviet. In the above mentioned USPET letter Subject's name is spelt as STETZO, Jeronlaw, alias KARBOVTSCH, Zinoviei, however the correct spelling of Subject's name is STETZO, Jeronlaw, alias KARBOVTSCH, Zinoviei. Furthermore the information that Subject has one hand amputated at the wrist is not correct. Subject has no amputated hand, but his left hand is crippled.

11. Action taken: None with this headquarters.

12. Comments:

a. According to O-0018-IV-Hq, who stands very near to Subject, Subject is in constant contact with the anti-Soviet revolutionary elements within the Ukraine. Subject is the most radical fighter against Communism. In his capacity as a member of the "Council of Three" of the UUN (Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists) and its army UAA (Ukrainian Revolutionary Army) Subject is highly respected and influential not only among the Ukrainians, but also among the emigration from other Soviet dominated countries. Furthermore according to O-0018-IV-Hq, Subject is absolutely reliable, especially as far as his anti-Soviet attitude is concerned.

b. Subject is using different aliases and false identity documents (see paragraph 4 of this report) for security reasons, as he fears that otherwise the Soviet authorities could locate him.

c. A Photograph of Subject is attached to this report as Exhibit "A". This photograph shows Subject with a board. However, Subject's beard is presently shaved.

d. The above information with the exception of paragraph 10 of this report, was obtained by O-0018-IV-Hq, through a direct

SECRET
contact with Subject and through a discrete investigation of Subject's surroundings.

Sources:

a. C-0016-IV-Fq.
   German Police and
   other German Agency
   records (see paragraph
   10a of this report)
   Evaluation: B-2.

b. Region IV Films
   (see paragraph 10b
   of this report)

Approved:

THOMAS V. MULLEN
Special Agent, CD
External Case Officer

Enclosures: One (1)

Exhibit "A" - Photograph of
Jaroslav Systrez.

SECRET

[12 Oct 49]
Memo to Chief, Foreign Division: subject — Se A. 1950

(apparently working on the development of British Redbird activity, had STETSOSO on a visit to London (and concluded that STETSOSO as an ineffectual theoretician has Redbird defection and propaganda interests).
TO: ARBO
FROM: FIM
SUBJECT: Jovani Stancu

REFERENCE: Letter from Jovani Stancu to the Director dated 15 August 1975

1. In accordance with your request, we are submitting the following brief background information on subject and recommendations concerning an approach to him.

2. Stancu was born January 19, 1957 in Transagl. He is a well-known leader of the OHR (Organization of Hungarian Rentakites) and has been serving as president of the ASM (Antislavic National Front) organization since early 1969. The latter organization is known to be a nationalist far-right force under the control of the OHR/Borden.

3. Subject has been living in England during the past year, where he has made numerous unsuccessful attempts to solicit British financial aid and other assistance for the ASM and particularly for OHR/Borden. He has made several appeals to United States authorities in behalf of OHR/Borden since the end of the war in an attempt to secure assistance in developing extensive intelligence and resistance operations into the United States. Attempts have already been made thereby subject will soon be deterred by a representative of our British Operations here in an attempt to have him prove his allegations, i.e., that OHR/Borden maintains U/F and courier communications with the Hungarian underground.

4. In view of the foregoing and in line with United States policy to give positive support to efforts made-Germani enger strength, we recommend that the Director inform Stancu that he has no objections to his visit to this country. This would further allow us an opportunity to cover the circumstances he plans to hold in the United States and thereby learn additional details about ASM political aims and connections with OHR/Borden. We further
recommended that the Director invitekeiten to visit his office in
this country, at which time appropriate representatives of CSIS
and OSS (?) could be present. In the event, attempts to discuss and
come to grips with the possibilities of OSS/CIA for conducting
intelligence and reconnaissance operations inside the service. Such
a meeting could potentially be useful in a possible extension to
monitor Soviet dissidents with Senior in January. In the event,
another session will probably occur that operational information
can be given to the American I.C. in return for reconnaissance feed-
back.
3. The eminently accident the death of General Komolova in the night of 20-21 May, 1944, has been reported in several eastern publications as well as in the BBC.""
Lt. General
Walter B. Smith
Governors Island
New York 4
USA
November 15th, 1950

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you of tragic news that is an overwhelming blow for the Ukrainian people and all the other peoples oppressed by Bolshevism. On March 5th, 1950 General Taras Usuprynka fell as a hero in his headquarters near Lviv (Western Ukraine), in an action against NKVD troops. He was the leader of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA), president of the secretariat of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHWR), secretary general for war affairs of the UHWR, and president of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

Sent in proud grief, the Ukrainian people and all the peoples united in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) here vow to continue the struggle until the Russian imperium is dissolved and until an independent Ukrainian state and sovereign states of all peoples oppressed by Bolshevism shall be re-established.
I write on behalf of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHWR), the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, and remain,

Yours truly,

Yaroslav Stetsko,
Former Ukrainian Prime Minister
President of the Central Committee
of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)

Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko
Lachauerstr. 9/II
Munich, Germany
Subject: The attempt of Jarešlav ŠTETSKO, member of ZOCHOF Provič and CMP president, to make contact with the Yugoslav consulate in Dusseldorf and with the German Social-Democratic party in Hannover

Source of Information: Boris LEVITSKI - Munich

As I reported in January, Jarešlav ŠTETSKO tried to establish a contact for collaboration with the Yugoslav consulate in Dusseldorf in western Germany. ŠTETSKO offered the cooperation of CMP with the Tito regime and requested a passport to Yugoslavia in order to make contacts with the bosnian-Serbian Croats in Yugoslavia.

Before giving ŠTETSKO a definite answer, one of the people at the Yugoslavian consulate in Munich called Boris LEVITSKI, Denkelstr. 4, asking him for a reference on ŠTETSKO and the work of CMP, specifically, the attitude of CMP toward the present Tito regime.

Boris LEVITSKI, who is a Ukrainian socialist and is sympathetic to the present Tito government, wrote a report for the Yugoslav consul and in the middle of February 1951 gave it to a man at the Munich consulate. In this report he gave an objective evaluation of ŠTETSKO and the activities of CMP. In writing on the attitude of CMP, he emphasized that CMP is unfriendly toward the Yugoslav regime and that he regards it as sympathetic to Moscow Stalinism.

Along with this Boris LEVITSKI enclosed a clipping from the article by ŠTETSKO in Surma, No. 13-14, 1 November 1950, titled, "Titoism as it appears in world politics." In this article, Surma severely criticizes Titoism and calls it Stalinism. Levitski's opinion on Jarešlav ŠTETSKO was so convincing that the Yugoslav consul in Dusseldorf refused ŠTETSKO's proposition for CMP collaboration and denied him the visa for Yugoslavia.
While in western Germany, Jaroslav "STTSKO" met in Hannover where he contacted the German Social Democratic party. The SPD headquarters in Hannover has charge of the underground work of the party in the East Zone of Germany. SPD has its own staff which has had remarkable success in its work in the East Zone.

I do not know till now through whom STTSKO contacted SPD. However, he met with the SPD underground representative in Hannover and offered the ABF and the Ukrainian underground cooperation with the SPD in the Soviet Zone.

In collaborating, ABF would print anti-bolshevik leaflets in the Georgian, Russian and Buzhanski (Green-Caucasus?) languages, and the SPD underground in the East Zone would distribute them. In this way they would begin the demoralization of the Red Army. STTSKO introduced himself as former prime minister and ABF president who has contacts with all underground groups behind the iron curtain.

SPD has not as yet accepted STTSKO's proposal. They are more interested in him personally.

Probably as a result of this meeting, the Offenbacher Tagenblatt carried an article by their correspondent, written as an interview with STTSKO, and titled: "Secret Radio Transmitter in West Germany - Ukraine?"

Having introduced himself to the correspondent of the Offenbacher Tagenblatt as prime minister of Ukraine and president of ABF, Jaroslav STTSKO went on to say:

1) He, STTSKO, has a secret radio transmitter which brings secret messages from the Ukraine daily and then sends out instructions.

2) Other than this, regular couriers who travel between the Ukraine and Munich bring new information.

3) ABF also maintains regular contact with anti-bolshevik groups in the homeland.
4) STETSKO has worked out a plan for the organization of a Foreign Legion for Gen. Eisenhower. This Legion is to be composed exclusively of persons from behind the iron curtain. In other words, these are AEF people.

5) STETSKO is against a preventive war with the USSR. This type of warfare will not be to the advantage of the Americans.

6) Partisans of STETSKO's, who are behind the iron curtain, are in a position in the USSR to organize a "second front." They need help.

7) The Americans should:
   a) let J. STETSKO organize an army contingent of emigrants from Eastern Europe for Gen. Eisenhower.
   b) instruct a partisan parachute group who could be dropped over the Soviet terrain to help the partisans.
   c) send trained agents into the USSR who are acquainted with the area to carry on reconnaissance and sabotage activities.

In his conclusion, STETSKO criticizes the BBC and Voice of America transmissions.

This interview was to be an advertisement for STETSKO to convince the German Socialists that they should cooperate with him.
SUBJECT: Interview with Representatives of Underground Movement
in the Ukraine

ID: Operations Officer
7880 XID
APO 742, US Army

1. The undersigned officer arranged a second interview with
Messrs. STRYHO and PLIMAJNYJ on the 3rd and 4th of January 1951.

2. The following additional information was obtained with reference
to activities and/or data of interest as presented by Messrs. STRYHO
and PLIMAJNYJ:

a. Mr. STRYHO lives under the name of MARYL DAMLIU at Hamahem
22, Triftstrasse 9, second floor. No telephone. (Can be reached at
office phone - 73595 by leaving message for "Masha").

b. Mr. PLIMAJNYJ lives under his real name and can be reached
at Hamahem 8, Backhansstrasse 9, second floor, room 60. (Can be reached
by asking for PLIMAJNYJ or "Masha").

c. AHM, as represented by Messrs. STRYHO and PLIMAJNYJ, has
had no contact with the Ukraine since their visit to Berlin on 24 and
25 November 1950. Reason is given that because of the winter season
the courier runs are at a standstill and that radio contact has been very
poor.

d. Correspondence from Poland shows conditions very trying for
members of the Underground:

(1) Possession of dollars is a death penalty, consequently

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SOURCES METHO DOSEXEMPTION 3028
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
there is no exchange of the American dollar and for
all practical purposes, at present, it is worthless. 
(Mr. Pindahnyj states that his people in Poland have
some three thousand dollars ($3,000) which would have
carried them through the winter — were the dollars
usable.)

(2) Underground members have had to sell cameras, watches,
and personal possessions to exist. (Mr. Pindahnyj
claims that his organization has sent used clothing
packages and shoes, with an occasional watch in clothes
linings, to his people in Poland from Germany, France,
Belgium, and the USA.)

(3) Polish mail at present (Dec 1950) has to be taken to a
city post office by the sender, or dropped in a rural
mail box unmailed. (Mr. Pindahnyj states that he and
his correspondents utilize codes and chemicals.)

(4) Polish correspondence is at a minimum — not more than
one letter a month to or from any one address in Poland.

(5) Letters to and from Poland (as well as packages as
mentioned in para 2 d, sub-para (2)), are dispatched and
received at various cities and/or districts.

e. Mr. Pindahnyj states that he has contacts in the following
cities of Poland:

(1) WARSZAWA — best point of contact, bare definite points of
contact, time and specific agents are supposedly
on the job.

(2) STETTIN.

(3) WELODARZ.
f. Mr. P1DNAJMTJ states that he can send a man to Poland to
organize an O5 set. He qualifies this statement by saying that this man
must be trained by us in order to operate efficiently and to fulfill our
directives. He states that he can furnish an additional 2 or 3 men —
but that these men must also be trained. He further states that all of
these men are tried and reliable Poles and/or Ukrainians.

g. At this point, Mr. P1DNAJMTJ stated that he knows of one
man who was trained and sent to Poland on a specific mission in the
BRSLAU - OPAK area. He was sent there by a "Munich Organization" and
an "American Organization", that employs a former Ukrainian Colonel and
some German personal. This man was trained in radio code sending,
"Chemical letter writing", and intelligence. He was also promised docu-
mentation upon arrival in Poland and all necessary aid to carry out his
mission. Mr. P1DNAJMTJ states that he aided this man by giving him his
one "initial" contact, but that he did this only to help him — as this
man was not to work in the capacity of a representative of AE. This man,
at this writing, has been in Poland over six months — his initial reports
were excellent (this Mr. P1DNAJMTJ was told by the Ukrainian Colonel of
the "American Organization"). Now Mr. P1DNAJMTJ states that his operators
in Poland are asking for aid and/or disposition for this man and that this
man has not been given any aid since his arrival in Poland. Mr. P1DNAJMTJ
states that he can contact this man through his agents in Poland — this
he has not done directly yet — however, he feels that he must help this
man for morale and security reasons.

h. Mr. P1DNAJMTJ states that any and all directives relative
to intelligence work in Poland and/or Ukraine should be screened through his organization because all of his people in Poland and the Ukraine are security conscious to a point where they trust only their own inner organization.

1. Messrs. STATZIO and PIDWAJLI again both stressed the importance of a "Second Front" - the fight behind the lines - the preparedness of which must be attained now instead of "too late". They stressed that "diversary groups" with equipment can be quickly organized in France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium because their cell-framework is already established.

Here Mr. STATZIO stated that the "political and economic information is only 50% of the "battle", the other 50% of the goal should be to organize and to know how much potential strength is there for combat behind the lines and how much enemy fighting strength can be diverted from the fighting front.

Mr. PIDWAJLI added that the factor of "areas" must be considered, practically one-third of the world "space" is Communist controlled and that the "'D-bomb" is not enough to win a war.

J. There are three Soviet Colonels of the Soviet General Staff residing in Western Germany (who had defected - not known whom) that Mr. PIDWAJLI can contact. Mr. PIDWAJLI states that they have not been and are not being exploited. Known information as given about these men is as follows:

1. Soviet Colonel - former instructor at the Military Academy USA - taught "Airport Construction".

2. Soviet Colonel - topography expert (probably engineer
(3) Soviet Colonel - expert on aerodynamics.

k. It was ascertained that IM is operating a station in Belgium. This station is located at the junction of the borders of Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and Germany. It has transmitting power of 1 kW. To date, the Belgian authorities have condemned its operation, but Mr. STRYKER feels that the station may be confiscated in the near future. He states that he shall try to obtain permission to operate in western Germany. The station is located in an isolated mountain-forest area and is manned by three (3) covert operators. It broadcasts in seven foreign languages.

l. With reference to Poland and its relation to IM activities, Reserve STRYKER and PIDMA/NEJ state that in Poland they have seen fifty (50) agents underground and about three hundred (300) operators that live here legally. The three hundred odd people are not being utilized, but are "on call" when needed. The Polish mission is twofold:

(1) A base for Ukrainian content and "pipe-line".

(2) A base for Polish underground movements.

m. Attached are copies of:

1. Photostate Propaganda Leaflets. Exhibit "A to F"  
2. Photostate "Ukrainian Regional Report. Exhibit "F"  
3. Photostate Propaganda Pamphlets. Exhibit "G"  
4. Propaganda Leaflets. Exhibit "H to "L"  
5. Photostate Propaganda Leaflets. Exhibit "O to P"  
6. Propaganda Pamphlets. Exhibit "S to T"  
7. Copy of IM Mission. Exhibit "U"

THOMAS T. REISSM
1st Lt  SC
1. Assisting in spreading and strengthening of the A.B.B. propaganda amongst the nations enslaved by Bolshevism, among the whole population behind the Iron Curtain and the soldiers of the Soviet and satellite armies. Mass-printing of propagandistic material and its transporting to the countries concerned, by land, air and sea. Distribution on the spot will be taken over by the Resistance Movements and underground organizations of the A.B.B.

2. Establishing of radio services broadcasting of the A.B.B. programmes to all A.B.B. member-nations in their own languages. Neither the Voice of America nor the B.B.C. are broadcasting programmes in their overseas services which would correspond to the true feelings and yearnings of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain to gain the full national independence and liberation from oppression.

3. Propagandistic action amongst the service men of the Soviet Army in occupational zones and satellite armies.

4. Creating of branches of A.B.B. in the countries of Europe, Near and Far East which are neighboring with the USSR and are in the allied sphere of influence, for the purpose of penetration into the USSR, and the satellite countries, and encircling her in our political and ideological vises from all sides.

5. Assistance in perfecting the contacts with native lands (by planes, drilbing of parachutists, airwaves, etc.)

6. Drilling of insurgent officers (for instance taking as basis formations of Ukrainian Insurgent Army which came from behind the Iron Curtain) and giving special consideration to military matters.
7. To help the insurgents in their native lands by supplying them with weapons, planes, ammunition, radio transmitters, clothing, etc.

8. Assistance in establishing an Institute for Eastern nation's affairs where it could be possible by scientific methods to explore and learn the problems of the USSR, its policy, military potential, strategy, etc.

9. To help to establish a publishing center in the West which would publish periodicals and books about the problems of the peoples enslaved by Bolshevikism, "Sovietology", etc.

10. To assist to build up a) Propagative centers and b) Diplomatic Centers of all kinds in the Eastern countries.

11. To ask one of the States to put the matter of the Nations enslaved by Bolshevikism on the agenda of the UNO.

12. To help to establish immediately diplomatic relations with the real national representatives of the enslaved peoples with one of the free countries which have no diplomatic relations with USSR.

13. To get (for instance, Chile or Bolivia) to recognize as legal the representatives of the resistance movements in exile, and by this to help to establish official diplomatic relations of the I.R.S. Nations with the West.

14. To permit the authorized persons of the I.R.S. to use the Western broadcasting services and to give them an easy approach to the Western press.

15. To make military training of our exiles possible.

16. To create the possibility of defending the rights and interests of the I.R.S. nations on the forum of UNO. To recognize the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Insurgent Movements of the other nations as fighting armies (Hagen Convention).
Chief, Foreign Division M
Acting Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

SECRET/Operational
CAVATINA


1. The first three attachments to this pouch consist of material on the Ukrainian Resistance movement obtained by 5-2 in Berlin from CAVATINA 2 and CAVATINA 5, mentioned in WOB-A-7852. Copies of this material may have been forwarded with LOV-A-7852 to F 1, but in any case those hereby forwarded are duplicates.

2. Attachments 4 and 5 consist of two photostatic copies with film of background information on the ARM obtained from the same sources in Berlin and forwarded to WOB with WOB-A-7855.

Reference to this dispatch made in CAVATINA 5's folder.

Distribution:
1-INT w/ att. 2
LOV-5
1-ACOS
2-WORP

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3826
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
Dr. ZOSULA was born on March 1909 in the Carpathian area of the
Ukraine. He completed the Grammar School in 1927, and entered
the University of Kar. During his college days he became interested
in political affairs and was chosen a member of the Ukrainian National
Committee. He remained at Kiev until November 1928, leaving at this
time for the United States, where he remained until 1931. He
completed his education at Oxford University in 1929, receiving his
degree in Law in 1930. He moved to Paris, in 1940, and practiced his
law there until 1943. He returned to the United States for the purposes
of his profession in October 1945, and remained in the United States
until March 1949, when he returned to the Ukraine by airplane.
He was imprisoned by the Germans in April 1941, and was
sentenced to a concentration camp in the Baltic of Hungary. He
was released from this camp in 1945. He has since been in the field
for Soviet Russia. In 1945, he Left Russia for France, and was
appointed by the government to the Soviet Research Party that
President Truman had agreed with Moscow to establish in the
Ukraine. From Russia he went to Yugoslavia, where he was a
Professor of Law at the University of Belgrade, which had been
removed from Russia to Yugoslavia. He returned there from 1945 to

On 1 April 1940 Dr. ZOSULA was a delegate to the Ukrainian National
Committee, whose headquarters is in London, England. As such, this
Committee must endeavor to co-operate all elements of the
Ukrainian movement. It states that the Council presently is unofficially
recognized by the French, British, Italian and German governments, and on
will be recognized by the American government. The headquarters of the Council will
shortly be moved from London to England, where Dr. ZOSULA has already been
received from the British for such a move. Dr. ZOSULA also stated that there
is no direct tie-in with the British Government.

J. Dr. ZOSULA is sympathetic of the opinion that the reported breach
between Ledeb and Ransome is false. He emphasized this opinion by
receiving an excerpt from a recent letter from Germany, wherein it was
stated that Denmark has been openly encouraging statements of policy recently
made by Ledeb in this country. Dr. ZOSULA also stated that the American
Government is making a grave mistake if it is supporting the cause of
either Ledeb or Ransome.

Extract from memo. rec. from Contact Div./CO, 1 May 51

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE: METHODEXCEPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE: 2007
SECRET

9 May 1951

Distribution for: Dr. Robert J. Joyce
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State

S/W/07:

Ukrainian National Council

I am enclosing for the information of the officers interested in Ukrainian affairs, two memos containing information relative to the Ukrainian National Council furnished by Mr. Nino, who was a delegate to the Ukrainian National Council prior to his coming to the United States in February 1944. There is attached also, a memorandum containing biographical notes of Mr. Nino.

D. M. E.

[Signature]

Copy: State Archives

DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. Nino

[signature]

COMMUNITY POSTS: From Country

May 51

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES: METHODS EXEMPTION 3020 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE: 2007
SUBJECT: Account of Ukrainian Resistance Activities

Mr. Yaroslav STETZKO, president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABB), called recently at the Embassy. His principal purpose was to urge his organization's argument that the United States and Western powers should support the "National Liberation" movements within the Soviet orbit. It is believed that this argument is quite familiar to the Department.

Mr. STETZKO also stated that the present tactic of the Ukrainian resistance, with which he is chiefly concerned, is to discontinue the insurgent efforts, at least on the scale which they have been attempting, and to undertake "mass underground preparations for liberation". He stated that it has become necessary to reorganize the larger insurgent bodies into smaller fighting groups, usually from ten to twenty persons each, because the Soviets have now placed such strong military forces effectively against them. Several divisions of special NKVD troops have been stationed in the insurgent areas and have conducted most thorough-going searches of all places and persons. The consequence has been that the past year has been the most difficult of their existence, and approximately fifty per cent of the insurgent forces have been lost. Therefore, they have broken up into smaller groups and are now engaged only in quickly moving raids, chiefly for purposes of propaganda and for such unsettling effect on the Soviet security forces as they can accomplish. That they are still effective in this way, he said, is evidenced by the recent Soviet pamphlets and newspaper articles attempting to belittle the Ukrainian insurgent forces. But besides this, the "Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council is directing political, social, economic and cultural resistance" throughout the Ukraine, and in this way preparing the people for the expected liberation in the future. He maintained that the Soviets will not be able to eliminate this type of resistance.

Embassy comment: This account appears to be of interest as confirmation of other reports that the Russian authorities have, in fact, succeeded in putting down, or at least greatly reducing, the Ukrainian insurgent activity.

R. P. Courtney
Second Secretary of Embassy
Васильевура.
Ей не нравится быть
моментом пока.

Это всегда смешно
облачное
"разделяв.
Так же маленькое
"разделяв.
Два момента
здешних.
Не слышал, а так
 Разделяв, даже при
этом, не имеет значения.
Да, не так здорово узнал.
Когда начался
этот, был "разделяв
он легко. Но не поделился,
что "разделяв.
Если в ней, при разговоре и
моменты. Ведь эти слова
все разумны, и нет и
мыслей, как если бы эти
фразы, заразившиеся в
моих и моих других.

Если же, быть может, в
моих и моих других.
Reliability

27 July 1951

Believe

Foreign Government Agency

1. At the request of the Vice-Dean of the University here, check was made on subject who is a citizen for non-imigration visa to the United States. Subject was born 14 May 1920 at Kowaniowe, Ukraine, and presently resides at Griftstreet 9, Munich 22, Germany. She was born in Lemberg (now Lviv), Ukraine from 1932-1944, in Vienna from 1944-1945; and in Munich from 1945 onwards. Her husband, Ray D. EW, is presently at 28 Wister Road, London 2. She transferred to the organization for the defence of the Four Freedoms, 20. Box 304. Cooper Station, New York 2, N. Y. Her nationality is Stateless and occupation housewife.

2. Source advises that record shows subject arrived in England from London on 25 June 1951, and was granted permission to stay here for two months only, provided she did not take up any form of employment. She said she was on the staff of the "Ukrainian Cultural Association" in Munich. The purpose of her visit was to see friends and to visit the British League for European Freedom in Edinburgh. The letter is an anti-communist organization conducted by Mr. John STUART of Edinburgh, to look after the interests of emigres from countries behind the Iron Curtain.

3. Subject's husband (according to source), Ray D. EW, alias Jaroslav BREST, is a former "Ukrainian Prime Minister, a prominent member of the Bordeaux Group of Ukrainians, and is now the President of the Central Committee of the Anti-TV, Labe, 1. of Nations (A.N.) in Munich. He has had a number of visits to this country to see Ukrainian emigres groups here and to visit Mr. John STUART mentioned above.
4. Source states that subject is strongly anti-Communist but it is possible that the A.B.N. organization in Germany has been penetrated by the Soviet through certain Ukrainian nationalists.
The image contains a document titled "Allies We Don't Need—2" by Fred Pearson. The document discusses various groups and their actions during World War II, particularly the Banderovtsy, a Ukrainian nationalist group. The text mentions that during World War II, some of their members participated in measures against Polish parliament members and other Ukrainian groups who supported the Polish and the Ukrainian minorities. It also notes that due to Hitler's contempt for all "Nazisat" entities, the Banderovtsy Ukrainians had to return to the service of the Nazis in 1941-45, and they have called other Rosenburg minions in what appears to be an international of separatists.

The Banderovtsy leadership of ARN is underwritten by ARN. Its publications were printed by the Bundesanamt für den Verkehr in Germany, where, as early as June 1931, the ARN Correspondent noted that the Banderovtsy group was organizing politically through the ARN. Its chairman, Stepan Stepanov, a nationalist from the Western Galician area, was a part of the Austrian government until 1914, and of Poland until 1919. Interestingly enough, while one of the organization's major aims was the carving of a Ukrainian state out of present Ukraine, Stepanov's plan allowed no role in the whole movement, preferring to join more "democratic" groups, preparation or federalist.

Stepan Stepanov achieved notoriety when the German occupied Lvov (Lemberg) in 1941. He proclaimed his distinct prime minister of a "Ukrainian government," achieved the support of the Banderovtsy bands, and within a few days managed to pile up an impressive record of wholesale extermination of Poles, Jews, Romanians, and anti-Banderovtsy Ukrainians. Despite Stepanov's repudiation of Hitler, however, the "government" was disbanded and Stepanov arrested.

The head of ARN's "Council of Nationalities," Hiroshi Tanaka, was arrested by the police.

The document contains a note at the bottom: "DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007."
Serbia, under the fascistic Ustashe regime, was responsible for the confinement of concentrations camps of the democratic and Socialist deputies of the Yugoslav parliament. The ABN correspondents include Vlada Kavan, editor, wartime Fascist of the Ustashe, who was trained in Germany and was a special Nazi favorite; Vladimir Glazov, the "inventor" of the so-called "concentration camps," and the chief of a variety of intelligence services; and Patali, the Australian officer and intimate associate of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

ABN's correspondents reveal a single-minded predominance of one nous- independent for any and all who want it, a splitting up of the present Serbian union into twenty-two states, with "Russia" related to a hand-in-hand Switzerland in an area of Moscow, Stavka, writing under the name of a many pseudonyms. Z. Kalscho, explaining the bases of this new Morgenthau plan a few years ago. The only organic unit of organization, he said, was the National State. "The National State is a dogma, the truth of our political faith." The slogan "Freedom of nations" inadvisably precedes or all reference to fundamentals human rights, objectively says: "Nationalism has ceased its lead among the nations." The ABN, interestingly enough, lists the Czechs and Slovaks as separate nation states, and likewise Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian. The Yugoslaves are listed as "Russian oppressors" as a matter; But when the ABN proceeds to cover their wartime actions or to Russian, the language they claim to deserve most.

ABN cites all things Russian - not Bolshevik, but Russian. It proclaims: "We are fighting for the complete annihilation and partition of the Russian empire... We reject on principle all federations, blocs, confederations..." Such a claim for independence is made indiscriminately for large nationalities with a contiguous territory, as well as for scattered and ethnically mixed groups; for nationalities with some historical tradition and others that are little more than a synthetic amalgam of peoples which never formed separate states. The whole course of Russian history is portrayed as one of popular aggressions - it is the nature of "that people." Bolshevism is a typical Russian phenomenon, for "every nation has the form of government it deserves." They overlook, of course, the non-Russian state in the Soviet high command from the Georgians Boris and Stalin up down; just as they damn such non-Russian leaders of the Russian liberation movement as Vetermined and the Georgians Chatham and Tsertwheli. Nor do the legions of the Cominform or the针nne of Russian victories of Communist figure in ABN calculations. ABN declares that the Russian people are responsible for the crimes of the present rulers and claim "preparations for all the injustice suffered" by the Georgians, Vlada Turgin.

September 10, 1951

or Kara-Kal, a term since they were absorbed into the Russian state.

The ABN has a curious doctrine about Europeans and Asians. "The Russian people." ABN Correspondence says, "has never been able to evolve what the West considers to be an order of society worthy of human beings."

The refrain continues: "There is only one inordinate enemy of humanity in the world-Moscow." All the "nations" of ABN "that long reached a stage of civilization far ahead of Moscow." By this token, the Asian members of ABN become Europeans, whereas "the Russians are not really Europeans at all." But occasionally, the Rendoverian hopes of ABN forget their Asian colleagues and accuse Stalin of sending "into the Ukraine battalions of Pat Kukish semi-savages paired with Siberian sympathizers."

Never is there a question of Bolshevism being a danger per se, and in the pedagogic justification of the ARN, one cannot expect any serious discussion of totalitarianism as a disease in which all humains and a new degree vulnerable to George Kudmanists. The separation of all others groups into autonomous units is "the only reason for fighting against Moscow." Primarily, a Georgian element of ABN declares that he predicts Stalin to a Russian non-Communist rule because "at least Stalin is a foreigner." Either they are all promised "absolute, full, unconditional" independence, that is, without the "condition of a free plebiscite among the actual residents of the Soviet areas affected." ABN says, "what should our people fight for in common with the West?"

RUSSIANS ARE ALL THE SAME

It does not matter to ABN what type of government is established in Russia, for "Russians are all the same," and no Russians fight against Stalin. According to ABN, all Russins, "the sons of Totarist, socialist, "democratic, cowardly or Soviet stripe," have the same interest in "suppressing all other nations. Victor Chernoy, Alexander Kerensky, Irakli Tseretelli, Raphael Abramovitch (the latter two are not Great Russians) are indiscriminately linked with Nicholas II and General Vladimir-the latter considered a Russian chauvinist by the ABN, while other pro-Ukrainian propagandists make the equally false claim that his entire Russian Liberation Army was fighting for Ukrainian separation. Russian democrats are but "the sixth column of Russian imperialism." "Social-democratic Liberman is nothing but a fourth form of Russian imperialism and megalo

Man. This despite the fact that all the Russian democrats, including Kerensky, Chernoy and Abramovitch, have publicly advocated national self-determination by a plebiscite under the supervision of the United Nations. Such is the basis of the Non-Ukrainian positions of the Rendoverian leaders who oppose their own kind of imperialism.
have given indications about the progress of Tito and Company. If they remain in ABN, it is largely because there is no other "active" internationalist of East European or Asian nationalities for them to join. Many are antagonized by Bandera's refusal to deal with the Present International, with anti-Communist socialism, and even with anti-Bandeiristas separatists including Ukrainian democrats, Crimeans, Tartars, North Caucasians, Chechens, and Ukrainians who are in the Bandera map of a future "Greater Ukraine" which would include areas from the Danube and Carpathian to the Volga, including large areas of the Northern Caucasus, Rumania proper, and the Crimea peninsula. Modern groups take the anti-Polish sentiment of Ukrainian imperialism, but some in ABN because it "divides a wedge among Slavic forces." There is no bone-true Polish representation in ABN because of the traditional anti-Polish edge of the Banderaists. Among Ukrainians themselves, Bandera's group has been rapidly losing support.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

Finally, there is ample evidence (partly presented by former Banderaists officials like Horyn and others) that there has been a considerable penetration into ABN by Soviet agents, who have attempted to neutralize effective anti-Communist movements in exile and to attack leading anti-Communist intellectuals such as Berman (who has pleaded for friendship with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, including the Great Russian majority, and who has recommended free self-determination by the peoples concerned as the only solution to the nationality problem).

Whatever one may think of creating new national states, organizations of separate separatas from among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are legitimate—when they recognize that the question must be decided by the peoples living in the U.S.S.R. There can be no objection to organizations which, under Stalin's rule, aimed to consume Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Georgia, Soviet Kazakhstan that their lot would be better if they broke their ties with the Soviet Union. But organizations which demand a priori "recognition" of their country's independence (without regard for the desires of the population concerned) are quite another matter.

Actually, the ABN would be completely unimportant without the aid it has received from foreign sources, notably from the now-called Scottish League for European Freedom (SLF), whose eighty-year-old chairman, P. F. Stewarson, backs a brand of nationalism that Earl of Mansfield on the other hand, wants to "discourage" from the United States and to the United Nations. The Scottish League has been instrumental in financing both the ABN publications and the ABN conference in Edinburgh (June 1960) and Moscow (June 1961). ABN now publishes a monthly bulletin out of Moscow, in English, German, and French, plans extensive propaganda in four languages, describing non-existent "underground training" held the Red Curtain; intends to use any method that will have them talk (such as the World Conference, Moscow, 1960, at Columbia); and distributes promised the flags of the 36 "independent nations" abroad—including the State of Ideal India, Communist Union of North Caucasians, Mountain States of the Rhine.

Reports that some influential British circles are behind ABN are persistent. The implication to that ABN's group of reversing the British, Central Asian, and Ukrainian from Russia would fit into the plans of the economic and power interests. This may not be true, if it is not, the Labor Government must soon make positive decisions on this matter. Meanwhile, ABN, like Stalin, Kremlin "Khan," and the Hungarian out of the ABN "military department," Force Faran, Kisharsk, have been making visits to Britain.

The great danger of the ABN separatists is that, like the NTS chauvinists I reported on last week, they have been completely disregarded for popular sovereignty and are ready to stir up any kind of racial, religious, or national hatreds to achieve their ends. This undoubtedly applies to the collaboration of both groups with the ABN, but it cannot explain their continued support by the elements in democratic society. The future of peoples of the Soviet Union, if it is to be fashioned by the Soviet Union themselves, must be fashioned by the people of the Soviet Union themselves in an atmosphere of complete freedom. That applies to the problem of union or separation for nationalities as well as to the desire to cut off the ties of post-Stalinist Russia. The totalitarianism of the ABN and the NTS would never permit such nonsense: they are the enemies both of their own people and of world democracy. If we are fighting for freedom and for peace among all peoples, we must be able to democratic spokesmen abroad and, important, in the freedom-seeking millions of and non-Russians in the Soviet Union today.

IT'LL ALL COME OUT IN THE WASHER

Senator McCarthy angrily charged that the remaining traitors were "whitewashed" by charges that Senator Tydings "smacked" his charges against the State Department—New York Times, September 15, 1961— "That's a dirty lie," he said. Mr. McCarthy, who has been accused of "liberals" by his Republican opponents, said Mr. Tydings was "a first-class lawyer" and "a man of integrity." Mr. McCarthy denied that he had ever been "whitewashed" by Mr. Tydings, and said he had "acted in good faith."
The files of 000-000 contain voluminous information concerning the subject of your request. The general background of information reflected in our files concerning this individual is substantially the same as that set forth in your Request No. 000 from the American Consulate General, Munich, Germany, June 16, 1949. There is no information available to indicate that Subject’s proposed return to the United States would constitute a security threat. If further information concerning Subject is desired, it is requested that the specific type of information desired be stated.
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**DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3020 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007**

FILE IN

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
YAROSLAV STETSKO, HEAD OF THE ABW IN CANADA

Koho of Ukraine of April 5, 1952 reported that Yaroslav Stetsko, head of the Central Committee of the ABW and top-notch leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), arrived in Canada on March 23, 1952 from Great Britain. He was greeted at the Montreal Airport by Dr. R. Malaschak and I. Klish, representing the Central Committee of the League for the Liberation of Ukraine, and Dr. I. Dochev, representing the Central Committee of the ABW in Canada. Stetsko went to Toronto where on Sunday, April 13, 1952 he was the principal speaker at a mass Ukrainian anti-Soviet Rally at Massey Hall.

Mr. Stetsko is an outstanding leader of the OUN ever since the inception of this organization. As a member of the illegal national Executive Committee of the OUN in Western Ukraine, he was in charge of the ideological education of the OUN. In 1934 he was arrested by the Polish police and condemned to a five-year prison term. As a result of amnesty, he was released from the prison in 1936. At the end of 1937, upon orders of Colonel Eugene Konovalets, then head of the OUN, Stetsko was given the tasks of elaborating upon the program and ideology of the OUN and of preparing the second congress of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

On June 30, 1941, upon the invasion of the USSR by the German armies, a provisional Ukrainian national assembly, called by the OUN, proclaimed the restoration of the Ukrainian independent state and appointed Stetsko head of the Ukrainian government.

But very soon the provisional government ran into conflict with the Nazi administration. The latter issued an ultimatum demanding that the Stetsko government rescind its proclamation regarding the

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restoration of the Ukrainian independence state, and dissolve itself. When Stetsko refused to comply with this ultimatum, he was promptly arrested, together with others members of his government, by the Gestapo, and sent to the concentration camp in Sachsenhausen.

Shortly before the collapse of Germany, Stetsko was released from the concentration camp, and the Nazis did everything possible to convince him to join their cause but to no avail.

After World War II Stetsko remained in Germany, devoting himself to the organization of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, a group of political organizations of the non-Russian peoples which was organized in Ukraine in 1943, when Stetsko was in Sachsenhausen. Through his initiative, two ABN congresses were held: one in Munich in 1948 and the other in Edinburgh in 1950. At the latter, representatives of some 23 peoples enslaved by Russia took part, and the congress itself had considerable repercussions the world over.

The purpose of Mr. Stetsko’s visit to Canada is to “strengthen and expand the activities of the ABN on the anti-communist and anti-Russian front,” according to Echo of Ukraine. He plans to visit major Ukrainian-Canadian communities where mass meetings are being planned for him by the League for the Liberation of Ukraine (Bandera’s group) and the ABN itself.

That Mr. Stetsko would try to visit the United States became apparent a few days ago when Mr. Alfred Berzins, former Latvian minister on the staff of the National Committee for a Free Europe, approached some of the Americans in Free Europe as to the possibility of sponsoring Stetsko to the United States by Free Europe. Berzins is also a prominent member of the ABN’s Executive Committee, and
before coming to the United States, he was in charge of the nationality department within the Central Committee of the AEP. He also shared the concentration camp days in Sachsenhausen with Stetsko, and has remained on very cordial personal terms with him ever since.
Attn: Chief, Contact Division, W

Yaroslav T.C.KU

1. Attached hereto is a copy of a memorandum prepared by a reliable source of this office and referring to subject's visit to Canada. A copy of this report has been sent to the SR Division for their information.

2. We have requested our field office to contact the above-mentioned source for additional information concerning the mass Ukrainian anti-Soviet rally held at Massey Hall, Toronto, Canada on Sunday, 13 April 1962. Mr. T.C.KU was the principal speaker. This information will be passed to you on receipt.

ATTACHED: As listed above.

PRIVACE/ILK

cc: Index

(Dashmyck file)

I.S. Division

Attas

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES: MEGNO EXEMPTION 382

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DATE 2007
To: Chief, Special Security Division

Subject: Yaroslav STETKO

Ref: WUNI 7697 (IN 3527A)

1. It is requested that Yaroslav STETKO be denied an entry permit into the United States until further notice. It is believed that the subject will attempt to get a visitor's visa from one of our Consulates in Canada in order to attend a political meeting of the American Friends of the USSR scheduled to be held 4 May 1952. STETKO's presence at this meeting would be considered inopportune by this Division since it might jeopardize our existing relations with the Ukrainian emigration.

2. Yaroslav STETKO aka cynobiol KAZAU-KAZAU, b. Tysylav P.1.O.567, was born 19 January 1912 in Tarnopol, Poland. While still a young man he became a member of the UNR (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) in which he was active in the 30's and 40's; the first part of this era he was active in the UNR. In June 1944, STETKO was the leader of the Independent Ukrainian State declared in Lvov, formerly Poland. In 1945 STETKO was elected to the Provisional (Directorate) of the UNR in the Ukraine; in 1946 (in a film in absentia), he was elected to the UHVR (Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation). Since 1945 STETKO has been the second in command of the UNR (Foreign Sections of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), e.g., Ostr. There is reason to believe that since 1946 STETKO has been the leader of the anti-American faction of the UNR. Since, at the present time, there is friction between the pro-American and anti-American factions of the UNR and the pro-American faction is trying to oust STETKO from leadership in the UNR, STETKO's itinerary through the United States might gain him enough prestige in his organization so that he would not be ousted. This would not be to the best interests of the United States.
2 May 1952

STATSKO obtained visa to U.S. for ABN Conference scheduled for 4 May 1952, WTC under name of DANKIV, Vladimir.
SECRET

1. INFO FROM SOURCE 1 INDICATES THIS LATELY PLANNING WAY 4 DEMONSTRATION AT FESTIVAL PRINCIPALLY A NOVACO (ALSO REFS 1, 2, 3). WRKULOY ON ATTEND.

2. RE PARA 2 REF. HAS HEADQUARTERS BEEN ABLE GET IN TOUCH ALERT CANADIAN DIPLOMAT. IF SO AND STEFA AFRIVES U.S. 14355 CO USE FLEUDOWY AND FALSE PAPERS SHOULD BE CHECKED.
1. A reliable source advises that an article favorable to Jaroslav Stetek, Ukrainian politician presently in Toronto, Canada, appeared in the May issue of Back allem a news-clipping presumably published in Toronto. The article was written by one backellen Foster.

2. A source further advises that General Jaroslav Stetek, also known as Alabarensk, chief of the military commission of the SHM and leader of the Ukrainian Front, is presently in the US for a short visit. General Stetek was present at the 4-day meeting of the American Friends of the USSR, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue and 49th Street, New York. General Stetek is also present at the specific request of Congressman J. W. Armstrong of Ohio, who was also present at the above-mentioned rally. Our source states that General Stetek will shortly leave for Canada for an undetermined reason. Source further states that the presence of General Stetek has created considerable uncomplimentary comment on the part of other Ugarians where leaders presently in the US.

3. Source also states that one Pavel Jozef Glass, 201 East 9th Street, New York, writer in the University Club, 201 East 47th Street, New York, has been going to visit Toronto, Canada, by plane. Mr. Glass is reported to have donated $40,000 to one Father Sullivan in the side 1940s. According to source, Father Sullivan was a representative of the US - (ot-external Catholic welfare Alliance). In the event that Mr. Glass obtains a re-entry permit to the US, he will make the projected trip. A source's opinion is that if Mr. Glass leaves the US, he will not return. Source also states that Mr. Glass desires to have the John Serafinak, editor of the Slovak-American, published in New York, accompany him on this trip. Our files reveal no additional information on Mr. Glass. There is no information on Serafinak.
Chief, Operations Division, JIC

14 May 1962

4. Source of the above information is expected in Washington in the near future. In the event that he can access this Division, it is hoped that additional information concerning Gas, Miranska and Farkas will be obtained.

CQ/ES/1h (14 May 1962)

cc:
1 - Alien Chrome
1 - Chrono
1 - SR Division
2 - Index
Comment on General Faross

General Faross commanded the 4th Army Corps and in June 1944 was awarded the Iron Cross by Hitler. This award was for his brave leadership in the Carpathians. He commanded both German and Hungarian units.

In October 1944 he was appointed Premier by the Germans, when Horthy resigned and Hungary changed sides. At the end of 1944, he was a member of a military court that ordered the execution of a number of non-Nazi officers and civilians.

In August 1947 subject started the Anti-Bolshevist Hungarian Liberation Movement, this movement was extremely nationalist, anti-Semitic, Anti-Communist, Anti-Slav and Pro-German.

In 1948, Subject tried formulating a Hungarian Government-in-Exile, this promotion failed.

Subject is disliked by other resistance groups.

Subject's name appeared on several War Criminal Lists issued by post-war coalition non-Communist Government in Hungary.

Comment by the Hungarian Desk-----

Subject currently pro-Fascist. Hungarian desk was greatly perturbed about his entry to the U.S. They feel that He is a definite war criminal and should be tried as such.
Sir:

The object of my visit to the United States is to inform the government and the political circles of the United States, interested in effective action against the Soviet Union and a positive solution of the Eastern European and Soviet Asian problems about the following items:

1. The situation in the Ukraine and other countries occupied by Russia; their attitude towards the Western powers, particularly the U.S.A.
3. Tactics and strategy of the A.B.N. in its struggle against Bolshevism and the Russian imperialism.
4. Possibilities of cooperation between the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations and the West, as well as coordination of their efforts for common advantages.
5. Possibility of actions against the Soviet regime inside the Soviet empire with the purpose to ensure their greatest effectiveness.
6. Problem of effective tactics in psychological war.

In connection with the above mentioned items, I would like to discuss with the political circles the following topics:

I. Prospects and chances to defeat the Russian Empire with the help of the forces within the Soviet Union itself.
II. Advantages of synchronization actions of the forces acting inside the Soviet Union and those of the Western World.
III. Possibility of including Russians into the common front against the Soviet regime from the point of view of the non-Russian peoples of the U.S.S.R.
IV. Conditions which would favour a revolution against the Soviet regime and the problem where the decisive blow of the Allies should be directed in case of a military conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the Western World.
V. Necessity to coordinate the efforts of the insurgent armies of the nations dominated by Russia and the armed forces of the Western World in case of such conflict and political conditions of that coordination.
VI. The problems of national, economic, military and political order in the Eastern Europe and Soviet Asia after the military defeat of Soviet Russia.

In our opinion, all these problems should be discussed and solved now in order to avoid possible military and political blunders.
in the present cold war as well as in the possible war between the Soviet Union and the Western World and to ensure the establishment of such conditions in the whole world which would guarantee the realization of the just political objects of all nations and bring about a lasting peace.

I presume that responsible political circles in the U.S.A. realize the importance of the forces organized in the A.B.N. for the struggle against the U.S.S.R. and the necessity of coordination of all respective actions. In consideration of the above mentioned problems, I expect that you would like to facilitate my entrance to the U.S.A. and to procure the necessary visa.

Expecting your favourable answer, I remain,

Yours respectfully

(signed) Jaroslav Stetsko (Wasył Rankiw)

Jaroslav Stetsko
President of the A.B.N.
June 12, 1952

Dear Chief:

I enclose a copy of a communication which is intended for whatever official of the U.S. Government it would interest (hence not specifically addressed) from Mr. Jaroslav Stetske, the President of the A.B.N. Bloc of Nations, and a former Prime Minister of the Ukraine, concerning his interest in contacting appropriate officials of our Government while he is on this side of the Atlantic. I am in touch with him. He is in Canada with his wife on a two-months visa which expires at the end of this month. He is due to return to Europe at that time, he may have to fly to London for a few days around the 17th of this month for a conference of all the heads of the various national groups in the A.B.N. organization, but if he does so, plans to return to Canada immediately for the completion of his visit and work of contact here. There is something of an urgent nature stirring within that organization at this time, reacting as I understand it, to some forthcoming pressure tactic on the part of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. S. applied for him and herself for a visa for the States at the American Consulate General at Toronto about six weeks ago, and was given a brush off. Was told to come back in two months and they (Vice Consul) would see what could be done. x

I have reported the desire of Mr. S., to contact our people, together with an earlier draft of the enclosed communication, as well as identical— which came to my hands through the intermediary assistance of a local contact who is closely in touch with these people, to Amb. Woodward who in turn has referred it to Washington for instructions. We are awaiting Washington's reply. I am fearful that our political boys, will, out of excessive caution, miss the fine opportunity to make direct contact with an exceedingly valuable source of information. These people are receiving information all the time from behind the Curtain. With encouragement and direction, they could obtain a great deal more. What's more, with encouragement they could create a better and more effective underground. What's wrong with the idea of encouraging people who are willing to risk their lives in order to fragment the enemy and who themselves seek the freedom and independence that we talk about so much?

I can see a reason for caution in not appearing openly to flaunt the leaders of the insurgent groups in the enemy's face. But what are they doing to us in sending in Zarubin? However, Mr. S. is here under a passport bearing another name. Also his wife. Passport was issued by the West Germany Government, and has been visaed by the British and Canadians. They are in the know. If desired, this man's presence in the States could be kept under wraps, and if further desired, he could surely be brought in for contact by our people without making contact with his own groups while there, for fear that they might attempt to publicize and exploit his presence. I am sure that he would agree to any formulation.

Strictly Confidential & Personal.

[Signature]

American Consulate, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada,
June 12, 1952.
for he is serious in his desire to contact the proper parts of our organisation, and I believe sincerely that he has got something to give.

You will know how to handle this, and whom to approach. Please keep me out of it, since I am working through the other channels, - but without much hope. If there is to be a firming up of policy and procedure, now is a good time to begin, while at least one key peg is on the doorstep. This man can speak with considerable authority for the insurgent and underground operations, and I think he would impress with his quiet sincerity and determination.

His wife, who is also a very shrewd and knowledgeable person, (although seemingly a quiet hausfrau) would accompany him if at all possible. She apparently sustains him a great deal in his endeavors. They fear the M.V.D. here. He sleeps, I am told, not more than twice in the same place. A couple of husky youngsters accompany him quietly wherever he goes. If he could go to Washington, he might wish to bring his own interpreter. He speaks Ukrainian, and I believe a little German. Understands a little English, but does not speak it sufficiently well to make use of it.

I would suggest a party of three (Mr. & Mrs. & interpreter) very quietly arranged, and to guard against unfortunate eventualities, some of our own people to take over at the border, if travel should be by surface. It would be much better to fly them direct to Washington. Why couldn't the M.A. at the Ebb, be instructed to quietly bring them down. Keep them under wraps, and set them back down in Canada with few in the know. They are in Toronto, but that airport is too busy. If this method were used, some quieter spot such as Ottawa or even this place, should be set-up.

This, I suppose, is another one of those attempts to help the cause which went register in the press of the pursuance of present policies, but I thought I would at least have a try at it, and I knew that you will know how and where to work, if the idea is any good.

All the best to you,

Sincerely,
Visit of Mr. Tarasov Stetsko to Canada

When Mr. Stetsko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, arrived in Canada, he paid a visit to the Department and spoke to the head of the European Divisions and other officials. The main points which he brought out were the following:

(a) The A.B.N. is carrying on a struggle against Bolshevism and imperialism (Russian).

(b) The A.B.N. seeks the liberation of all peoples enslaved by Bolshevism, including all the national minorities of the Soviet Union, and the transformation of the Soviet Union into some thirty successor states within their "ethnic boundaries".

(c) War is inevitable and, in fact, the Third World War has already begun, and will progress to more violent stages.

(d) One of the purposes of his trip to North America is to help correct the misunderstandings about the A.B.N. found here and in Europe and to try to gain for it the support which it does not always find in official circles.

(e) The West should realize that it now has two main organizations for defence against Bolshevism: N.A.T.O., and the A.B.N.

(f) The A.B.N. and the underground movements and forces which it controls would help the West to localize hostilities when they break out and to reduce human sacrifice.

(g) Whether or not the A.B.N. finds official support, it will continue its determined struggle to free the peoples it represents and to confine the Russians to a new Muscovy with ethnic frontiers.

The western frontier of the Ukraine must be the present one, including the city of Lwow.

Mr. Stetsko
Mr. Stetsko made a tour of Canada and addressed audiences in
the larger centres which are significantly populated by Ukrainians
at variant meetings being held. Apparently each speech followed
national lines in conformity with the widely publicised objectives
of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. In each instance major
themes was devoted to the A.B.N.'s contention that a third world
is inevitable and to the part which the A.B.N. expects to play in
war. Moral and material assistance was solicited to assist the
Ukraine in conducting its struggle against Bolshevism and Russian
nationalism. At each meeting a resolution was adopted demanding the
ending of the Communist party in Canada (the L.F.P.) and its
uprooting.

Stetsko and the A.B.N. are afforded major support in Canada by
the "Canadian League for the Liberation of the Ukraine". This
organisation has its headquarters in Toronto and is made up largely
of homo-nationalist Ukrainian Displaced Persons who were responsible
for arranging Stetsko's tour.

Stetsko remained in Canada for about six weeks and returned to
Canada early in June.
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 7, 1952

SUBJECT: Activities of Yaroslav Stetsko in Canada

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Harris Walls, Second Secretary, Canadian Embassy
Mr. Richard N. Davis, Jr.

COPIES TO: CC - Mr. Bartop
US Consulate General, Munich, Mr. Sandries

As his initiative Mr. Walls came in today and handed me a memorandum dated October 6, a copy of which is attached, outlining the activities of Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, on his recent visit in Canada.

Mr. Walls volunteered that of course the visit of Mr. Stetsko to the Department of External Affairs in no way committed the Canadian Government to any policy toward Stetsko or his political aims. He said that Stetsko had desired to be received by the Prime Minister or by Mr. Pearson, but having been told they were not available, he agreed to call on Mr. Watkins, Chief of the European Division.

In reply to my question about visa requirements for aliens active in political movements abroad, Mr. Walls said he was not entirely familiar with the Canadian visa requirements but he thought that if an alien could show that he was a bona fide visitor, was赞助 by a Canadian organisation or source, he could receive a visitors visa without difficulty. He cited in this connection that there had been foreign communists admitted to Canada for the purpose of making speeches or lectures.

Mr. Walls' call and the attached recital of events in connection with Mr. Stetsko's visit to Canada were the result of my inquiry to Mr. Walls some weeks ago.

EDM. 41564

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**SUBJECT:** Win/WM Legalities

**DATE:** 7 Jun 1954

**PROMINENT INFORMATION**

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES AND METHODS EXEMPT ON 382B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT

CROSS REFERENCE FORM

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
RI ROUT’ SLIP

DATE 1 May 1953

FILE NO.

TO: RI/AC

FROM: SR/J3 (Balakiey, 23039, 19091)

SUBJECT: Yaroslav SUTKINSK and Vladimir DANSKIN
          and Vladimir RANAVIDIK and Miranlav

REMARKS: Mrs. Anna bead PAVLOVSKY

Please open a file on Subject. The number listed above was assigned to Subject on even date. This file will be restricted to SR/AC and SR/A2.

Please return the duplicate copy of this memo for verification of the file number.

Additional material beyond your section's traces may be found in the files of the requester and SR/A2.

Thank you,

INDEX AS MARKED
REFILE IN FILE INDICATED
OPEN NEW FILE AS INDICATED
COPY RETAINED IN DIVISION

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES AND METHODS EXEMPTION 382B
RAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
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<td>Current head of the Prowic - has been in England negotiating with the English government re issuance of visas to participants in ICHOUN conference to be held in London last half of May 1953.</td>
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
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<td>15 May 53</td>
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**Subject:**
CAPABIL Report on Opposition in the ZChOU

**DATE:** 26 May 1953

**PERTINENT INFORMATION**

Ferment in ZChOU/London Conference, May 1953 before

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SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3028

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DATE 2007

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SUBJECT

Centers of "Communia Nationalists in London"
Preparations for the LONDON ZChOUN Conference

Tarasov STETSEK and Stepan BANDERA will travel by individual passports to the ZChOUN Conference which is supposed to take place in LONDON early in July.

As reported previously, the ZChOUN is now holding pre-conference discussions. A number of reports highly critical of the present leadership were read and discussed. Borys HARAMASZ gave a report on the deviation of the ZChOUN from homeland positions. STETSEK himself was HARAMASZ's opponent.
In early June 1953 there arrived in BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, for the general ZHOUN Conference Engineer Andriy MIKULIN, a member of the Argentine ZHOUN Territorial Provision. He was asked the following question:

Do BANDERA and SSTIIED have, or can they have, popularity among the Eastern Ukrainian population?

To this question, MIKULIN replied negatively. He stated that neither is popular in the Ukraine.

**Abstract of Document Being Cross Filed**

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Chief, PT (ATTN: Chief, SR)

Chief of Race, Namibia

REI-S-X/AERODYNAMIC/CAPABILITIES/OPERATIONAL

Confifent within The INTIM

Transmitted herewith are two documents pertaining to ferment within the ZHCNV. Attachment A represents a photo-copy of the original language text of a lengthy letter sent by Stepan RANDPRA to ZHCNV members in February 1953. Attachment B, in both the original-language text and English translation, is a broadside distributed among ZHCNV members by the anti-N.A.R. and anti-SRAU expression.

7 Aug 1953

Attachments: As stated above

Distribution:
2 - SR (w/2 att.)
2 - NC (w/a att.)
1 - COII (w/1 att.)
2 - NOB (w/1 att.)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3028 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
The Organization of the Ukrainian Nationalists headed by Stepan OUN has been worrisome for some years and still causes serious concerns. The OUN, which at first in the extrication of itself by great energy, dynamism and resolute work, today finds itself at an end. All this goes along in the period of great internal discussions, confrontations, intrigues, calumnies, voluntary resignations, and removals. Once upon a time, all the members of the organization united, their ideals still bright, to their ideology, and found faith in their beliefs in the correctness of their beliefs, their course, and their work. They observed all regulations of discipline, and today? Internal intrigues, depressed spirits, unwillingness to work, lack of party discipline, incivility everywhere and in all respects, members talk about the tragedy in the organization and in this way root in our hearts.

But what is the reason for this evil, this disaster, who caused it?

Let us turn to the person in charge of the OUN, Jaroslav M. NT left for Czecho-Slovakia. That person, in order to meet some liaison personnel, was to be out of the way and notLewis Coles.

During the period in which Jaroslav NT left, there was an internal conflict within the organization. The conflict was not resolved, and the division was exacerbated. There was a need to resolve this conflict and bring the organization back to normal. There was an internal conflict, and the situation was challenging. The organization was divided, and there was a need to bring it back together.

Here is the beginning of the organizational's treachery from the very beginning. OUN met consistently opposition from the ranks. Mrs. OUN is a person who has no sense of her own power, yet her physical beauty is not the only reason why she is considered beautiful. With her sense of power, she is living in a society, and the risks of being understood, capable of the worst, are intriguing. She is able to invent various stories, in this way forcing people to oppose her, maintaining the whole organization as a

Slovakian Nation

SETA
demands that T.T.B. remove the "those who are against her" C.T.B.A) does it. If C.T.B.A sometimes opposes T.T.B., she threatens that she will reveal that she carried him not from love, but because he assured to make a great "politicisation" of the army. This is between me and a small group of me and kicked at the meek. But she never moved to sit down in the office. She is called mean, a female Cain, stupid, and the like. The terrible and exposes, grown and more gone. There is no stop to it. T.T. also claims that C.T.A. before each meeting, saying that C.T.B.A. is nothing but an ordinary technician and driver, of course, allegedly a politician of a higher calibre. Shouting, she said once to T.T. B.: "You know trouble, myself met that my hair and receives money—others can wait. This is all for the better with C.T.B.A., worth, if there is no longer away you?"After such and similar remarks, the donor answer here: "You see, if you are an ordinary woman, a maid, a door, a ..." All this was said to her face. In the beginning they spoke in a civilized an earnest way, but it did not help and did not influence her. Nobody is able to offend her.

She is to see a vast "politician", and she will attain but still as one of her "political" actions, little cash, however, T.T. does not prevent C.T.B.A. with him on trips he makes to Europe, and to Canada and the U.S. The members, having learned that T.T. is going to take a trip to Canada and the U.S., protest, saying that there is no money and that all the members suffer badly but in addition to this money waste that C.T.B.A. represents the organization and speaks in the name of the organization. T.T. could not prevent C.T.B.A. from going overseas. This also made that C.T.B.A. threaten that she would make known publicly that he did not marry him from love and at C.T.A. agreed upon C.T.B.A.'s going. He directed her to speak on behalf of the organization. From C.T.A. ... wrote to C.T.B.A.: "allow me to speak because I threaten suicide."

And now was it a tale here? If she was occupied with her material affairs, the donor among 20 members, people who would soon parcel to her and C.T.B.A; people who would face collectors and of other things to be sent directly to her. She continues to protest and against all the 20 members in Germany and elsewhere are a visit her and C.T.B.A.; and there are many of such. In the end, these are outstanding members such as V.V., L.L., W.W., T.T., and others. On the other hand, 20 members inclines herself too much with foreigners. The demoralization is too great.

The support of T.T. is no use. Particularly says T.T.B.A (he lived in Austria and used to visit him). In the organization T.T.B.A. has a reputation of a devil, stupid and a swindler. T.T.B.A told ladies in L.V., in the office of the committees at E-type street, that he was the chief commandant for "silent and ordered that the ladies stand at attention before him. Among the 20 members T.T.B.A. was a reputation of a man who is not able to sit in the only of a squad leader, and A. was more the C.T.B.B. organizational officer. The members reacted to this with amazement.
DETN. NOV. in their second support. He diligently informs the press about the situation in England and strongly supports the C.N.A and STAYNO; he is one of those responsible for the current state in the organization. (He is the territorial leader in England.)

Besides, there is a lack in C.T.P.A. Not poor people as he is called in the organization. He's been there for months, but today he needs STAYNO and therefore supports it. The organization is against C.T.P.A because he compromises with "Union of Ukrainian Youth" and "has distorted its purpose. It would be worth while to have a talk with such outstanding members of C.T.P.A M. L., St. [illegible]." The last one is (the last one in this month). A year ago C.T.P.A ordered STAYNO again elected, and of S.M. because C.T.P.A is its opinion, a great orator, a strong intellectual, and besides this, an organizer. If necessary, STAYNO will be able to save C.T.P.A against C.T.P.A and S.M. in future political rivalries.

Other leaders of S.M. are Mr. YOLOK and VOLOKHER, and STAYNO relies completely on the two centers thereof, S.M. and S.T.P.A. STAYNO attracts those by large sums of money. However, some people think that we all officers a sport S.M. and C.T.P.A. Not only because of money but clearly because of lack of political experience and science of plain stupidity. Recently a division of informers has been organized in the organization. Everyone who says something against C.T.P.A, S.M., and S.T.P.A falls down on the informers are promoted. C.T.P.A himself is chief of this division of informers. In August 1957 in amongst general sessions of the C.T.P.A, T.V.P. was held: only faithful and obedient informers were selected. T.V.P. was invited only faithful and obedient informers, only respected him, voted for him and "pre-determined" matters. Editor LAMIN was removed from it, and Dr. Ilmian KOSTIO from the "Kraisny Samostilnosti." S.M. was against the suggestion of one of these present that the following outstanding and criterious members of the organization be invited to the session: Roman K. THEO, V. YAROSLAV DUNDA and Rupen PROCH. The history of this event was as follows: STAYNO, leaving for Canada, appointed a U.P.C. his representative in the A.N. Dr. LENNIE, he named secretary and Mr. KENINE, director of foreign policy. All of them seem realized that there was no order in the C.N.A. There was neither a statute nor any book or regulations, nor any protocols: there was not a headspotch never seen before by anybody. They started to work to close houses, to organize from the nation. T.V.P. they published in the book of regulations that S.M. was not allowed to be an employee of C.T.P.A in the good interest of the organization. S.M. having returned from their trip, for four hours attacked and sat at T.V.P., threatening him in an unheard way, for removing her from A.N. She said: "If you succeed in removing me, I shall destroy your whole life, I shall take revenge on you and your children for your whole life" and we took revenge. T.V.P. an Dr. KOSTIO had to leave.

Dr. LENNIE protested a few times orally and in writing against the improper removal of T.V.P. and Dr. KOSTIO. He wrote a bit letter to T.V.P. who was still in Canada, in which he described the state of affairs and advised T.V.P. to get finally rid of S.M. and drive her away from the.
organization. He advised that if the post of should be filled, it is advisable that the person fill it because he has no knowledge of the post as it is not well-paid. The post is not well-paid because the work is not well-paid. He made various suggestions to improve the situation, but all of these were rejected by the authorities.

DYTHIA was a great idealist and exemplary citizen, a great personality and a great man. He was very disciplined. Seeing the hopeless nature of his work, he endeavored not to lose hope in an improvement in the situation. MDR had put a stop to his life by a shot from a revolver on November 11, 1950. He was a great fighter for freedom, truth and justice—one of the greatest followers of MDR—died in a tragic way. Why? Because MDR must be a great politician and should have died.

During J.T.'s stay in Canada, there were negotiations between the members of MDR and the so-called opposition with regard to the liquidation of the quarrel. Some members of the opposition criticized vehemently MDR for the lack of order in the organization. J.L. fervently defended MDR—perhaps against his own convictions—and at the same time, J.T. and MDR gave secret oral instructions to the members in Canada to hold their tongues and to write MDR and to declare that they would stop selling the newspaper if the bribe did not come. From the editorial office of that newspaper, MDR was accused of being an opportunist. S.C.E. were STAIRS's and MDR's murders. J.T. wanted to arrange for a meeting between STAIRS and a minister. Since MDR was already known there, the minister did not want to admit her to the meeting. J.T. wanted to arrange for a meeting between STAIRS and a minister. Since MDR was already known there, the minister did not want to admit her to the meeting. J.T. was taken advantage of the situation by her behavior (diplomatic efforts) and was given a good reputation for the MDR, the newspaper, and STAIRS. In London, J.T. wanted to arrange for a meeting between STAIRS and a minister. Since MDR was already known there, the minister did not want to admit her to the meeting. J.T. was taken advantage of the situation by her behavior (diplomatic efforts) and was given a good reputation for the MDR, the newspaper, and STAIRS. In London, J.T. wanted to arrange for a meeting between STAIRS and a ministry. Since MDR was already known there, the minister did not want to receive her. But persistent MDR found out that he had gone to the ministry and so he waited until he came out. As soon as the ministry appeared, J.T. told that she was the wife of J.T. and MDR, president of the entire Ukrainians and president of the MDR. At that moment the dignitary interrupted her speech: "because no, sisters, I cannot make ends with you, because I still did not want to end after having convinced my physiological functions," and added "goodbye."
STIRKO was as follows: in the "opposition" there is Osman LOGHA, whose wife, according to the information received from the homeland, from late "years" of 14TAG-MIGDHA, leader of S.A., is a Communist agent. UMHA always adds that she is the only person who can properly and successfully represent the Christian nation because she surpasses "KALIDREA" in intelligence and diabolical talents. She often says of Daria H.K.: "Daria H.K. is now at a place where the horns of rams are straightened".

All STIRKO observers consider KALIDREA the greatest disaster ever recorded in the whole line of existence of the OM. They wait for the war, when it will be possible to put an end to OM, and their followers as the Germans put an end to Jews and Greeks. After the removal of UHLBAD and BAVADA, the following persons deserted the OM: Provij: Demir XANHA, SALTINHA, EBA, etc. The remaining members of the organisation are still at work. Although KALIDREA has been deposed, the work of the OM continues under the leadership of STIRKO and the whole organisation is out. Did KALIDREA take any measures in order to improve this situation? There was a time when KALIDREA advised STIRKO to remove UMHA from work and from the organisation because she spoiled everything; she has no ideals, no character, and wants only to become a great "politician". Besides, KALIDREA intrigues disloyally and, as the members of the OM say, there is only bad smell around her. But STIRKO always replies: "she threatens me..." KALIDREA, on the other hand, visited "KALIDREA in person, and weeping, asked him not to remove her from the organisation because she was not guilty of anything and has been such since her birth. STIRKO spent 107,000 D. (ninety-seven thousand D) from OM funds in 1952 for ANH purposes. He does not want to be excommunicated from the representatives of other anti-nationalities because then they will elect another A.M. head from among themselves. The members see it, and their reaction against it is still unsuccessful.

KALIDREA is guilty—all the members see it—"in this situation, A.M. was not able to put the organisation in order and unable to drive away OM, and has never done anything with STIRKO after her. As punishment, KALIDREA should be removed from the organisation and STIRKO id be given 25 stocks in the naked.... Not long ago KALIDREA said to STIRKO: "Resign from the OM and from its chairmanship or put a final end to yourself."

Some OM members wait for the new conference, which originally was to take place a year ago, but the "Church" postpones it constantly and "so that it will be possible to improve everything." But they deceive themselves because STIRKO and UMHA will summon such people who will help UMHA and KALIDREA to liquidate every "in, value to and good. Besides this, STIRKO wants very much to hold the conference in Evia, so that from there only his seeleya could participate in it. STIRKO's opponents think that the laitymen there of K.L. B. (BRMA A.T) would help STIRKO to achieve his purpose.
While in fact is KOMIA? The name of the great "individual" is Athena KOMIA. She is a native of the western territories (we do not name the place on purpose). We are not going to write much about her suspicious past in the Homeland, but we should mention that she is the daughter of a poor peasant, who, if he is still alive, does heavy work and suffers under the Bolsheviks. She here destroys all the achievements of KOMIA and paralyses the whole movement. Such is the story of KOMIA. You see, what a fine "music" is played by the enemies KOMIA.

Ivan RANDIT
FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

SUBJECT: VISA: Request for Security Advisory Opinion

1. Name: Yaroslav STEKACH
   (a.k.a., Maxim DAVYDZOFF (non-immigrant))
2. Birthplace: Tarnopol, Ukraine
3. Date: January 19, 1912
4. Occupation: Editor
5. Sex: Male
6. Nationality: Stateless (formerly Ukrainian)
7. Identifying data: Left elbow stiff, wears glasses
8. Past residence:
   1924-1930 Tarnopol, Ukraine
   1930-1934 Lwów, Ukraine
   1934-1937 Lwów prison, Ukraine
   1937-1941 Lwów, Ukraine
   1941-1944 Sachsenhausen, Germany
   1944-1953 Gerszty, Mania, Canada
9. Affiliations:
   Ukrainian Military Organization (IMO)
   Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN)
   Former Ukrainian Prime Minister
   Presently President of the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations
10. Names of parents: Semen STEKACH and Feodosia, née ZHABNIKY
11. Name of spouse: Anna, née MUZIKA
13. Reference:
   Dr. Nestor PROCKY, Chairman Ukrainian Division APAB.

CONFIDENTIAL

"A TRUE COPY OF THE SIGNED ORIGINAL DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3122 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT OR COORDINATION WITH DATE 2007"
The subject, one time Prime Minister of the Ukraine during the initial days of the German occupation and presently President of the Anti-Holocaust Bloc of Nations, has submitted application for a non-immigrant visa for the purpose of attending the Tenth Anniversary dinner commemorating the activities of the AHN.

The invitation was extended by Dr. Hector Prezyk, Chairman of the Ukrainian Division of the American Friends of AHN. The dinner will be held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, Thursday, November 26, 1953.

Since the Department has in its files biographic data on the subject it is not felt necessary to further describe the subject or his activities. However, this office understands that the subject experienced some difficulty in obtaining a visa previously in Canada and as a result returned to Germany without having visited the United States. Does the Department have any objections at the present time to the issuance of a non-immigrant visa to this man for the above purpose.

Since the Dinner is to be held November 26th, expedited action is respectfully requested.
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<td>10 Dec 53</td>
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**Summary:**

STETTEN & KIRIYUK on the ZCHOLN-ZPNEVR Controversy

**DATE:**

DEC 27 1953

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**DEClassified and released by Central Intelligence Agency sources methods exemption 382B Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act date 2007**

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**CROSS REFERENCE FORM**

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**FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.**
TO: The Secretary of State
   Attention: Mr. Stanley H. Seigal

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: STRESSNO, Turnalow and Wamly DANKIV

1. Reference is made to your ST memorandum AM/41, dated 10 November 1951, subject as above, these same you desired checked against the files of this office.

2. The files of this office contain voluminous information concerning Subject. As stated in a previous memorandum from this office (SIS/11253, dated 10 August 1951, subject: DANKIV, Turnalow), the general background of information is essentially the same as that presented in Department of State Despatch No. 158 from Munich, Germany, dated 16 June 1949.

3. For additional information concerning Subject and his wife Anna STRESSNO, you are referred to our SIS/11217, dated 12 December 1951, subject: DANKIV, Anna by STRESSNO; and STRESSNO. You are also referred to the Department of State Despatch of November, dated 7 October 1952, subject: Activities of Turnalow DANKIV in Canada.

OS 12-139464

Mail: 1 same check

RT/BC: AM/TL/bxp

Based On: 200-7-A-937

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3926
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
Transmitted herewith is an AKAPULIS report on opposition to Vasilev STITYEO, president of the AROUS-dominated AAM, by elements favoring a more equitable nationalities policy.

Enclosure:
AKAPULIS Report
19 February 1954

Distribution:
3 - MAG w/2 emal. - KNOOT
3 - GON w/2 emal.
2 - MAG w/1 emal.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
SECRET

MERITS FOR:

SUBJECT:

1. It is requested that this office be furnished with a resume of all information available on the organization T.E.I IYITFAK. If the material available is extensive information dated 1960 to date and a list of other references will suffice.

2. The IYITFAK is an organization of peoples of the Caucasian Accident, currently in Germany and with some branch facilities in Turkey.

Chief, X4/060

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3026 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
The Kovekla Cossacks came out into the open with their fight against the present leadership of the ABM headed by Jaroslav Pstetako. In a public statement datelined in Munich February 5th, Post-Office Box 574, telephone 28071, the delerstions of the Cossacks, Croatians, Lettians, Udal-Ural, Romanians, Greeks, Byelorussians and Estonians declared their withdrawal from the ABM. The reasons given are (a) refusal of the present management of ABM to call a congress and order new elections, overdue since 1949. Demands of the above groups to hold an election before January 31st, 1954 were ignored. (b) the leadership of ABM adheres to totalitarian and dictatorial principles and methods which are similar to communist ways and procedures. (c) in order to strengthen their position, the present leaders of ABM included into their organisation the R. Astrousky group of the Byelorussians, the Latvian group of A. Barzina, the Cossacks of I. Milij and the Croatians supporters of Ante Pavelich. They all are of decidedly totalitarian outlook. The groups that signed the above statement professed their support to the idea of self-determination of nationalities and to strictly democratic principles.

According to well-informed sources, S. V. Soontiev, who expects to be elected chairman of the Executive Organ will visit in March the United States in order to establish normal relations with the UCCA and ACLB. He will arrive here together with Dr. S. Vytvytky who expects to be elected president of the Ukrainian government-in-exile.

According to rumors, the leadership of UCCA, especially Dr. P. Shchrianek, is helping Representatives Timothy R. Veehan, Republican of Chicago and Michael A. Weigman, Democrat of Cleveland in their investigation of activities of the ACLB. Both Congressmen are prominent in Catholic circles.

The negotiations between representatives of the OUN and UBVR conducted by Dr. Rebet (UBVR), Dr. Satlia (OUN) and S. Bandera himself broke down because of Bandera's refusal to give up his position as the leader of all Ukrainian nationalists. The organs of both groups started already sharp polemics which promised to disclose the real reason behind the breakdown. It is interesting to note that in the split Dr. Satlia sided with Dr. Rebet, thus, creating a split in the Bandera group.

Some Turks and Turkestanis (Urbeke, Tadjiks and Kasaks) now in the United States are in the process of organising a Turkestan Association. Dr. Rasul Khasar is slated for a prominent post in the association. It is interesting to note that the idea of such association emerged after President's Bayar's talk with some of the Turkestanis here.
Re: Dismissal of Zolotarenko from KCAB.-Strong Arm Tactics of the Bandera Group in Germany.-Intrigues of Col. Nicholas Chebotariv Against Gen. Udovichenko.-Plans for an ABN Congress.-

The executive committee of the Ukrainian Liberation Movement (UVR) dismissed V. I. Zolotarenko as their representative in the Coordinating Center for Anti-Bolshevist Struggle (KCAB) and replaced him with V. P. Vasylyk. The alternate representative in KCAB remains Fr. L. N. Bandarenko. The dismissal took place on February 2nd and includes exclusion from the executive committee of UVR.

According to reliable sources, leader of the OUN, Stephen Bandera decided to break the agreement of December 26th, 1953 which he signed with the representatives of the UVR and which proposed democratization of both factions of Ukrainian nationalists and their union under leadership of Dr. L. Robet, Dr. Z. Matia and Stephen Bandera. The latter declared that the agreement was a mistake and that he should remain the leader of all nationalists in Ukraine and abroad. A meeting of 47 nationalist organizations held in Munich on February 10th accepted the agreement despite opposition of S. Bandera and added a clause forbidding him to attend any meetings of the executive committee of UVR in Munich. In response, Bandera ordered the commanders of his "security service" K. Kashuba and Dr. N. Vaskovich to see to it that nationalist organizations follow the orders of Bandera. The "strong arm" units of the security service in Munich and in the vicinity did not follow their orders. Then Kashuba and Vaskovich called in the units from other cities which on February 14th wreaked the office of the newspaper "UKRAINERES" in Munich and broke up in the printing shop of the newspaper the articles describing the whole affair. The matter is now in the hands of the German police. It seems that the majority of the Bandera group and the whole UVR group are in support of the "democratic agreement" of December 26th.

Former chief of secret service and military intelligence, in the government of the Ukrainian republic in the years 1918-1920, Col. Nicholas Chebotariv now in Riga, Latvia, Germany started a whispering campaign against Gen. Udovichenko as candidate for vice-president and chief of the army in the Ukrainian government-in-exile. Chebotariv, who, during the last 30 years, served with the Polish, German, and probably some other European secret services, often simultaneously had ambitions to succeed A. Livitky. Now he tries to convince some Ukrainian emigre circles that Gen. Udovichenko was in contact with the Soviets and is a bolshevik agent. When requested to prove his accusations, Chebotariv refused to appear before a Ukrainian committee investigating his charges. During some phases of Chebotariv's career, he was closely associated with Nicholas Lozarevsky, present candidate for chief of the Ukrainian Desk of Radio Liberation.

In order to strengthen their position, the Bandera group is pressing for an early congress of ABN which will represent the rightist nationality groups still in that organization. Besides mentioned previously, Ukrainians, Hryvianians, Croatsians, Hungarians and Slovaks, the Latvian group headed by A. Bertsins (now in the United States), the Estonian headed by Oesel Lirts and the "Iron Rondelle Guard" of the Russian Leader, Horiszkir, are mentioned.
This document elaborates the Stetsko-Herbert ideas on "the ZFVR Connections with American Intelligence"
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**Subject**

Michael HUPE

**Date**

27 JUL 1954

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**PERTINENT INFORMATION**

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**DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY**

**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

**SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3626**

**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**

**DATE 2007**

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**CROSS REFERENCE FORM**

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**FILE THIS FORM IN FILE BOX.**
January 1955

K. Mikkelsen
Director of Security
Attache
Alien Affairs Officer

SUBJECT: Iaroslav A.

1. It is requested that Iaroslav A. be denied an entry permit into the United States for a period of at least one year. It is believed that he is now attempting to get a visitor’s visa from one of our embassies in Canada to visit the United States.

2. As a member of the *Sprava* (foreign section of the organization of the Ukrainian nationalists led by Stepan Bandera), this is not to be confused with an enemy formed organization with a similar title as authorized by the US in the Ukraine to supersede the one formerly headed by Stepan Bandera. It is suggested that he desires to visit the United States to contest certain Ukrainian issues here. We are members of this organization or who are sympathetic to it for the purpose of strengthening the *Sprava* in its opposition to the new US. At present, the new US is in accord with the *Sprava* (foreign representation of the Ukrainian "prenone Council of Liberation") which organization is and has been supporting, while the US is in opposition to it. There may be a suspected mixed by Iaroslav A. against the US in behalf of Chyaml. This would be detrimental to the US interests of the US and the United States.

3. It must be said in all fairness to Iaroslav A. that while certain principles of his organization, as applicable to us an independent body, are contrary to that of the United States, as by no means is pro-communist and should not be considered a threat to the security of the United States. Therefore, after certain problems are settled in the Ukrainian exiles organizations, namely after his new *Sprava* has become well grounded as a successor to the organization once headed by Stepan Bandera, there is no reason why Iaroslav A. should not be granted permission to visit the United States if he so wishes. It is believed that within a year he should come to pass, at which time this request to deny his a visitor’s visa should no longer be valid.

[Signatures]

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES: METHODEXEMPTION 3820
KAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE DECISION
DATE: 2007
1. Attachments 1 and 2 to this report contain the full information received at Headquarters on "subject's" trip to Madrid. With reference to Attachment 1, para. 2, this is the first information received indicating a long period of negotiations, exchange of letters, etc., between the EEC OEA, USA, and the "Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. As FT-EFA mentioned in Attachment 1, is undoubtedly Andre FT-EFA, delegate for Belgium of the Urkainian National Council, The TN INK Executive Organization which he is supposed to represent in Spain, is the Council of the Ukrainian Nationalist Party. The only information in Headquarters files on FT-EFA's activities in Spain is a report from Paris, 16 October 1992, 3 sources. According to this source FT-EFA "often goes to Madrid to assist in anti-communist broadcasts over the "pagan radio." The same report mentions that another informant says FT-EFA will not return to "Spain because, while the a., he was arrested as a "traitor agent." He was released after direct intervention of agents of the "British I.," and left Madrid immediately, with an intention of "returning." It is suggested that the validity of this last statement is questionable, because other informants claim that FT-EFA is honest and politically dependable.

3. The "action will be kept informed of any further reports of Ukrainian "offices activities in Spain involving the "pagan Government.

4. Headquarters would be interested in any further information on "subject" or on FT-EFA. CATELON may be able to provide additional information regarding FT-EFA's connection with "British National."
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**DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFO ON SUBJ'S TRIP TO MADRID IN 55**

**WAS 74-6-130/4**

**DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007**

**FILE IN**

**FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.**

**SECRET**
ABOUT 1952 DELEGATES OF ZCH OUN, HEADED BY YAROSLAV STETSKO WENT TO PARIS WHERE THEY HAD NEGOTIATIONS WITH VARIOUS FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES OF DE GAULLES PARTY, HOWEVER NOTHING CAME OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS.
STETSKO, YAROSLAV

CIT?
OCC?
ATTACHED I AM SENDING YOU A TYPEWRITTEN COPY AND A PHOTOCOPY OF THE ORIG LETTER OF COL MYKOLA CHEBOTAREV TO MRS STETSKO, WIFE OF SUBJ, PRES IF ABN, REGARDING THE INTERVENTION OF ABN IN BEHALF OF CHEBOTAREV IN THE DP COMMISSION IN FRANKFORT

WAS KAPOK

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METYD EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
SECRET  

TO: Chief, FE  
FROM: General - Operational/PSYCH/INTEL  
SUBJECT: Specific - China Dealing with Representatives of ABN and NTS  

DATE: NOV 22 1955  

REFERENCES:  
A. ID-723  
B. DIR-33054  

1. Following is the gist of comments made by C at a meeting with the NTS operations house on 17 November 1955, the meeting being in line with instruction and in line with request contained in para 5 of Ref B:  

A. C himself had sat in on some talks held by certain China representatives in October 1955 and with NTS representatives in May 1955. These talks were held by C and members of C usually the latter in connection with C activities. C was not present when C talked with the NTS reps in May or with the ABN reps in October.  

B. An NTS representative, Mr. Redlich, is expected to arrive "sooner" in Taipei for permanent residence to work with the China representatives in a joint effort against communism.  

C. The head of ABN had requested and had received China approval to send a permanent representative to Taiwan, but to date no word has been received as to when this representative will come or who he will be.  

D. C expressed himself as concerned over what will be the NTS' reaction over the China's working with both NTS and ABN, since the two groups are opposed to each other with respect to policy and aims. "We must have an answer for the NTS," he said, "when they inquire about our working with the ABN and perhaps ask: Who's double-crossing whom?"  

E. Presently the China maintain contact with both the NTS and the ABN through C. In anticipation of NTS questioning the China regarding their working with both NTS and ABN, it is planned to let C continue contact with only NTS, and to designate another group - non-government and non-party - to work with ABN. Suggested for this designation is the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association, the head of which is HUANG Chiao-ch'ing, a Taiwanese.
SECRET

F. If and when the NTS asks the big question re the Chinate and the ABN, the Chinate can say: "Oh, there's nothing in that to bother you. The ABN is working with the Taiwanese. That's strictly internal. The government and party are working with you (NTS) internationally, on a world scale."

G. The Chinate want to work with anybody and everybody against the Communist, and that's why they want to work with both the ABN and the NTS. However, with respect to working with one or the other, some prefer the ABN, others prefer the NTS.

H. There is considerable sympathy among the Chinate for the ABN because, among several reasons, the Chinate and the ABN use identical slogans, summed up in "Oppose Communism, Resist Russia". The ABN is particularly favored by German-educated Chinate because the ABN chief, while in Taipei preferred to speak German in contacts with the Chinate. At his initial meeting with the ABN chief said he could not speak Russian, nor Chinese, so suggested that talks be held in German. At a later meeting, however, when there seemed to be some confusion on interpretation, he switched the talking to Russian. His Russian was good enough, although interspersed with a lot of Ukrainar colloquialism.

I. The ABN chief's claim that his organization has more than 400,000 supporters in Canada and considerably more in the United States holds tremendous appeal for the Chinate, who are anxious to win more sympathy for their cause everywhere, particularly in such countries as Canada and the United States. (In this connection talked about a boost in funds for the Chinate Government Information Bureau to step up overseas publicity. This was reported in PCT-3636.)

J. Chinate contact with the ABN was initiated by Bishop Paul Yupin, who, a Catholic, was impressed with the ABN's claim to tremendous support among Catholics. Proving that there is some substance to this claim is a big office and staff which the ABN maintains in Spain.

K. The Chinate do not know the extent of help the ABN can give to the Chinate cause, but it is planned initially to supply the ABN with favorable materials for dissemination through ABN publications.

L. What the Chinate can do specifically for the ABN is not yet clear. Perhaps the ABN chief sees the collapse of communism coming sooner than anyone else expects and then he will be in a very favorable position vis-a-vis his own government (Ukrainia) and so strong and powerful a government as that which the Chinate will reestablish on the China mainland.

M. With respect to the NTS, contact was first established by the Chinate at a radio conference held in Europe in 1953 (Tennille and Connerhode at LI are familiar with this). The Chinate reps were so favorably impressed with the work of the NTS and had such a good time while in Europe for that conference that they have since been singing the praises of the NTS and the good impression they reported was received very favorably by and .
The Chinese have supplied, and plan to continue to supply, the NTS with materials for broadcast and publication.

2. Also spoke at some length on the differences which keep the NTS and ABN apart—these being based primarily on the NTS' advocacy of a Greater Russia, including all alien peoples, European and Asiatic, who had been under Russian control in 1914, and the ABN's espousal of a Free Ukraina, consisting of both the western and eastern parts of the Ukraine, and of free countries to be established with non-Russian peoples presently forming parts of the USSR. Since Headquarters presumably has detailed information regarding these differences, lengthy comments on them will not be included in this dispatch.

3. Taba will endeavor to cover further developments with respect to Chinese dealings with the ABN, as requested in Refs A and B, and advise higher headquarters accordingly.

21 November 1955

Distribution:

SECRET

22 Nov 55
TO: Chief, FB

FROM:

SUBJECT: General - Operational/PSDC

Specific - Activities of Broadcast Stations on Taiwan

1. Transmitted broadcast transcriptions in Reference A, above. In

2. It is felt that the reports of the China News and the Chung Hsing Hwe (Central Daily News) will reflect the official coverage of the Soviet and the reports of the China Post will be the Lien Ho Po (United Daily News) will reflect the coverage of the independent press. These newspapers were selected for the screening in order to obtain a representative sampling of local press coverage.

3. Reference B, above, contains statements relevant to Soviet and AEC/PSDC relationships as seen by the Chinese

Attachment: Summary of press coverage on Soviet's activities on Taiwan

3 November 1955

O.S. 24

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3820 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
October 9

China News  Yaroslav Stetzko, leader of resistance in 17 Communist-enslaved nations and former premier of the Ukraine, is arriving here this afternoon to discuss with Free China on ways and means to form a united front of resistance behind the Iron Curtain.

Stetzko, chairman of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations having staunch followers in 17 European nations now under the rule of the Kremlin, will stay here ten days. He comes in just in time to watch tomorrow's big show of Free China strength which will be eventually buried against the Communists.

The Ukrainian leader will call on government and civic leaders here, join in the National Day celebrations tomorrow, discuss blueprints for victory with Chinese strategists, inspect the armed forces and hold an anti-Communist meeting.

Stetzko's visit coincides with that of Herbert Hoover, Jr., whose China-reared father, former American President Herbert Hoover, headed a US mercy mission to save millions of starved Ukrainians after the first world war. The case had not been fully known but a conservative count showed that at least 3,000,000 Ukrainians died in the 1920's due to Communist persecution.

During the last war, Stetzko organized a resistance movement in the Ukraine, at one time, 500,000 people fought under his banner.

October 10

China News  Yaroslav Stetzko...flew in from Hongkong yesterday at 4:50 p.m. to attend Chinese National Day celebrations as the guest of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League China Chapter.

Stetzko called for "cooperation of uncompromised anti-Communist and anti-Russian forces of Europe and Asia". Lashing out at neutralist and wavering nations, he declared that "he who defends the co-existence with Communism and Russia becomes responsible for the crimes and aids the tyranny."

The central committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, of which Stetzko is president, is a coordinating center of liberation movements of nations which have been subjected to Communist and Russian imperialism. Its membership consists of 19 political organizations including the Committee Free Armenia, the Bulgarian National Front, the Czechoslovakian Central Council, the Czech National Committee, the Hungarian Liberation Movement, and the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.
Yaroslav Stetzko will stay in Free China for 11 days, during which he will visit central and southern parts of the island, and also address public gatherings. He praised Taiwan as "the island of liberty and hope for the persecuted and oppressed" and said yesterday that he was greatly honored for the opportunity to participate in Double Tenth celebrations. "Our aims are similar, and our roads of liberation are identical," he told his hosts.

United Daily News Yaroslav Stetzko... yesterday told the press at the airport that he believed the Communist bloc could be defeated earlier if East European nations weakened by Soviet Russia were to struggle as the Communists in cooperation with the anti-Communist nations in Asia. He added that the Free nations would be unable to coexist with Soviet Russia under any circumstances. Among the Soviet people, he pointed out, only 80,000,000 are Russians, and the other 120,000,000 are of different races unwilling to follow the Russians; thus, the imperialist Russia would eventually collapse if Free world peoples do not collaborate with Russians at any cost.

Originally Stetzko was scheduled to come here to attend the 2nd APACL meeting as an observer at the invitation of the APACL China Chapter, but failed to show up on account of illness.

Central Daily News Stetzko called on CH'MG Yen-yuan (1728/3508/0337), chief of the 5th section of the EAC Central Committee, and CHUO Ch'ao-ch'in (7806/2600/3830), chairman of the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association, yesterday morning, and Legislative Yuan President CH'AO Tao-fan (1728/6670/5672) and CHU Chia-hua (2612/1367/7130), chairman of the Federation of United Nations Associations, in the afternoon. In the evening, he was the guest of the Foreign Relations Association at a dinner party. His schedule for today will be calls on the mainland Broadcasting Station and Governor Yen in the morning; a luncheon by CHU Ch'ao-ch'in; calls on Premier O.K. Yu, CHAU Ching-kuo, Director of the National Salvation Corps, and Mayor Kao Yu-shu in the afternoon, and a dinner party by CHU Chia-hua in the evening.

Stetzko had a 50-minute talk with President of Legislative Yuan yesterday to exchange views on anti-Communist cooperation, and an hour of a talk with HUO Ch'ao-ch'in and CH'AO Han-p'ing (8033/3353/0627), secretary general of the Foreign Relations Association. He declared that he would cooperate with all anti-Communist organizations of Free China, overseas and domestic, to free the Chinese people now on the mainland and behind the iron curtain, overthrow the international Communism, and lay a foundation for an everlasting peace of the world. He said, this would establish closer relations between the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association to exchange anti-Communist information, and constantly baffle the Chicon on account of the anti-Communist bases in collaboration with the Foreign Relations Association.

October 11

China Daily Yaroslav Stetzko... paid courtesy calls on acting Foreign minister SHEN Ch'ang-huan (3083/2420/3502), Legislative Yuan president CHANG Tao-fan, and Provincial Assembly Speaker HUO Ch'ao-ch'in this morning. Stetzko will be the guest of Speaker Huang at dinner tonight.

The Ukrainian anti-Communist leader will leave for southern Taiwan Thursday to visit armed forces bases.

October 12

United Daily News Dr. Yaroslav Stetzko called on Premier O.K. Yu at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. During their 15-minute talk, Premier Yu emphasized the firm anti-Communist stand of Free China, and Stetzko told the Premier that the anti-Bolshevik organization under his leadership would cooperate with Free China to fight for the anti-Communist cause and to exchange anti-Communist experience and information. After the conversation, Stetzko told the press that they had several viewpoints in common between Premier Yu and him. They both considered that the cooperative strength of Free World Nations was not enough to stand against the Communist aggression, and that the weakening of the Free World nations had been apparent for a long time.

Stetzko also had a 15-minute talk with Governor Yen yesterday morning, and called on CH'MG Yen-yuan to exchange views on anti-Communist psychological warfare. At 10.30 yesterday morning, he visited the Central Broadcasting Station to discuss how to cooperate for a broadcasting toward the Communist China.
Yaroslav Stetsko is scheduled to visit central and southern parts of Taiwan this morning, and return back here on October 15.

The APACL China Chapter will sponsor a forum on October 17 for Stetsko to exchange views with Chinese leaders of various circles.

Central Daily News Stetsko visited the headquarters of the Chinese Youth anti-Communist National Salvation Corps yesterday. He was received by Mr. Niu (Niu), deputy director of the said corps, and other section chiefs. During their talks, they introduced each other the nature, task, and present anti-Communist operation of their respective organizations. Stetsko showed his respect to the heroic anti-Communist spirit of the Chinese youth, and emphasized that the anti-Bolshevik League would fight together with Chinese youth against the Communists and Russians.

October 16

China News Yaroslav Stetsko, president of the central committee of the anti-Bolshevik bloc of nations, will talk on a united anti-Communist front by Eastern and Western peoples at 3 p.m. October 13 at the City Hall.

The open forum is sponsored by the China Chapter of the Asian People's anti-Communist League. Discussions will include the Russians' intrigues of "peaceful coexistence" and their internal unrest, anti-Communist campaign behind the iron curtain, and how to unite the peoples east and west for liberating their brethren from under the Soviet rule.

China Post The APACL Chinese Chapter is sponsoring a public forum on the general subject of how to promote anti-Communism among Eastern and Western peoples at the City Hall at 3:00 p.m. next Tuesday. Mr. Yaroslav Stetsko will be the principal speaker at the forum.

October 17

China News Yaroslav Stetsko...returned to Taipei yesterday after a five-day tour of southern Taiwan visiting the Tengtung naval base, new industries, and the life of workers and farmers. He went to Taoyuan this morning to observe results of Free China's land reform program.

The former Ukrainian prime minister who organised his countrymen against both Nazi invaders and Russian Communists during the last war said yesterday, "All of the 12,000,000 non-Russians within the USSR are opposed to the Kremlin and would arise against the tyranny if given a chance." The main purpose of his visit, Stetsko said, is to establish and maintain a contact with the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, on behalf of his anti-Bolshevik bloc of nations.

He called for a "common organization or liaison center between anti-Bolshevik peoples of the East and the West, to exchange information and to map out a combined strategy in our common fight against world Communism." "I hope that my visit here will mark the beginning of cooperation between the APACL and the ABBN," he concluded.

Stetsko is scheduled to call on Acting Foreign Minister SHEH Ch'ang-huan this afternoon.

China Post Yaroslav Stetsko advocated an East-West center to streamline consolidated tactics and strategy for fighting against international Communism.... Stetsko said that the anti-Communist movement in Europe has long been formed... He urged that the Asian peoples should forget their old wounds and join hands in order to fight the Communists.

October 18

China News Yaroslav Stetsko will be the principal guest of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League open forum sponsored by the China Chapter at 3:00 p.m. today at the City Hall on "Uniting the People's of East and West in the Anti-Communist Struggle."
Leaders of Chinese political parties, cultural and economic organizations have also been invited to attend. KU Ch'eng-kung, chairman of the AFACL's China Chapter, will preside.

Stetsko visited 1088 projects and the land-to-the-tiller program in Taoyuan yesterday. In the afternoon, he met with representatives of the 14,000 ex-PoW's from Korea and exchanged with them experiences of Communist tactics.

United Daily News

accompanied by KU Chung-te (1776/1504/1795), deputy director of 7th Provincial Land Administration Bureau, and LIU T.-chih (1660/5328) of the AFACL China Chapter, Yaroslav Stetsko went to Taoyuan yesterday morning to observe the results of Free China's land reform program and call at local farmhouses. After the visit, Stetsko lauded the land reform carried out in Free China as the most perfect, most reasonable, and most successful policy in the world, saying that the land reform results should be widely publicized for other Free-world nations to learn something from it. He pointed out that the so-called land reform enforced by the USSR for her East European satellites was to industrialize agriculture and strengthen her control over the peoples through collective farms, and absolutely not to raise the farmer's living standard as it is now materialized in Free China. The successful land reform in Free China, he said, would be the main factor for Free China's victory over Communism and the Russians in the future.

Stetsko yesterday was entertained to luncheon by KU Chung-te (1776/1504/1795), magistrate of Taoyuan Hsien, who also accompanied Stetsko to visit farmhouses. He returned to Taipei at 2 p.m., interviewed anti-Communist loyalists at 3 p.m. and called on SHIN Ch'ang-huan, Vice Minister of Foreign Ministry, at 6 p.m. for a 30-minute talk.

President Ch'eng will give audience to Stetsko at 10 a.m. today, and the AFACL will sponsor a forum from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the City Hall for Stetsko to discuss anti-Communist problems with Chinese political leaders and experts on anti-Communist strategy, at 7 p.m. Stetsko will interview some pro-freedom crewmen of the Russian tanker "Tupans".

Central Daily News...Stetsko interviewed two farmers, K'AX Liang (1660/5328) and LI Kwei (2621/6311), when asked about their opinion on the land reform, Li Kwei said, "Our life has been stabilized since the land reform. We are now making every effort to increase agricultural production. We also raise many hogs, chickens, and rabbits as our sideline to earn some extra money." "Our kids," he added, "have new more chances to go to school for education."

October 19

China News...President Ch'eng K'ai-shhek yesterday granted an audience to Yaroslav Stetsko...The President welcomed Stetsko's visit, expressed hope for closer cooperation in the anti-Communist campaign and wished the anti-Bolshevik leader success. Stetsko expressed his confidence in Free China's cause of liberating the mainland. He said the anti-Bolshevik bloc of nations would come up with moral support and cooperation with Free China's efforts once the bugle of counterattack is sounded.

The free Ukraine leader praised the progress made in Free China as encouraging examples. "The success of land reform here can serve as a guide for the eastern European peoples to follow in dealing with land problems after liberation," he said. He was deeply impressed with the military might and social stability he observed during his short stay here.

At an open forum sponsored by the AFACL yesterday afternoon, Stetsko said the free world can help avert an atomic global war if peoples suffering under Soviet yoke are aided in their liberation movements. He said there are widespread revolts behind the iron curtain.

The forum ended with three conclusions calling on the free nations toconcert their efforts, pleading for support to anti-Communist campaigns behind the iron curtain and advocating the formation of a world anti-Communist league. The peaceful coexistence was branded as a Soviet intrigue to divide the democratic world and soothe its own internal unrest.

Stetsko is speaking to students of Free China on the life under Soviet rule and anti-Communist campaigns behind the iron curtain at 4 p.m. today at the City Hall. The lecture is sponsored by the China Youth Anti-Communist and National Salvation Corps.
China News  Yaroslav Stetsko... said Taiwan is the symbol of victory in the world's anti-Communist campaign. At a public speech yesterday, he lauded Free China as the beam of hope for not only Asia, but also the whole world. "The unflinching anti-Communist stand of Free China has towered as a guide to the world's struggle against Communism."

Addressing a gathering of over 2,000 Chinese college and middle school students at the City Hall, Stetsko said "Today people in Free China have won freedom, and I believe people of the world over will also enjoy free life in the foreseeable future."

The ex-premier of Ukraine condemned the Soviet plot of peaceful coexistence. "There will be no peace on earth as long as the Soviet aggressors exist." He said peoples fighting Communism should hold their fate in their own hands. "Our own freedom and liberty should not be traded for 'peaceful coexistence' with Russia."

At the forum sponsored by the China Youth Anti-Communist and National Salvation Corps, Stetsko said the youths of China and Ukraine are not fighting their battle alone. "Although the anti-Communist campaign has not yet won common support by democratic nations", he said, "youths of the world will eventually come to our assistance."

Reporting on the life behind the iron curtain, Stetsko said at least some 30,000,000 people have been massacred under the Soviet rule, and still more are either exiled or thrown into concentration camps. He predicted widespread revolts will burst out when the opportune moment arrives.

China News  Vico President Chen Cheng yesterday received Yaroslav Stetsko... and exchanged views with the latter on anti-Communist activities in the East and West. Stetsko praised the land reform in Taiwan as highly successful and worthwhile for many European countries to follow.

The free Ukrainian leader is scheduled to meet ex-POW's from Korea today. He will be the guest at an :PACL forum this afternoon. Stetsko will leave for Europe on Oct.23.

China Post  Vico President Chen Cheng Stetsko... in an hour talk yesterday.

China News  Yaroslav Stetsko... is meeting the press at 3p.m. today at the Railway Hostel to report on the impression of his visit to Free China. Stetsko is returning to Europe tomorrow.

United Daily News  Yaroslav Stetsko yesterday told the ex-PW's that the anti-Communist work under way in Free China was the most important ring of the world's anti-Communist struggle. "President Chiang knows not only the historical development of Soviet Russia but also the strategy and tactics used by Soviet Communists for world domination. I believe the struggle under the leadership of the well-experienced President will win the final victory in the anti-Communist war and national revolution as predicted by President Chiang." When calling on the 16,000 freedom-seeking ex-PW's, Stetsko lauded their daring action in breaking the iron curtain for freedom as a significant event not only in Free China and Free Asia but also in the free world. "This would tell the whole world that the 450 million freedom-loving Chinese people behind the iron curtain will certainly fight for freedom in the future and do their part in the forthcoming counterattack of Free China."

After visiting the ex-PW's Psychological Warfare Material Office, Stetsko stated that psychological warfare would be the most important work against the Communists. "Most of the people under the Communist rule are anti-Communist, but they feel they are isolated because the iron curtain has prevented them from knowing the real situation in the free world. Only by means of psychological warfare can we build up their confidence in seeking freedom and let them know that our present work will bring them some hope."

In analysing the anti-Communist resistance movement in Soviet Russia and her satellites Stetsko said, "Among Ukrainians and Caucasians, who have long been ruled by the Communists, there are still anti-Communist activities with sabotage against their Communist regime. This anti-Communist strength may be utilized to disturb the Soviet Farer when the free world forces match against Moscow."
In answer to a question about living conditions of the peoples in Soviet Russia and other satellites, Stetsko said, "In the area under the Russian Communist rule for 30 years, the peoples have not had their living conditions improved. It is much worse than that under the Czar. For instance, Ukrainians did stand against the famine systematically created by the Russian Communists in 1932-1933. There were 8,000,000 who died of starvation within a year. Five million of them were Ukrainians, and the rest Caucasians. At that time no bread could be obtained in Ukraine, though it was the granary of Europe. Even laborers were unable to get any. The satellitaires were equally suffering from starvation."

In conclusion, Stetsko declared that Free China had obtained excellent results in her military, economic and political buildup. "Free China's armed forces are the greatest strength among the anti-Comunist nations in Far East, taking no compromising attitude in the anti-Comunist war. They are not only well-equipped but also in high morale. All the reformation accomplished by Free China will be good enough to win over the people oppressed by the Communists on the mainland."

October 23

China Post A force built on the conceptions of self-determination and social equality by the Free world is stronger than that built on an atomic bomb, said a staunch anti-Comunist leader of Europe yesterday. Yaroslav Stetsko...reiterated his political beliefs in a press conference held at the Taiwan Railway Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The visiting anti-Comunist leader of Ukraine told Free China's newsmen that President Chiang Kai-shek who has had 30 years experience in fighting against Communism is a great leader of the Chinese people. He also highly commended the political, economic, military and social progress made by the Chinese Government on this island.

Pointing out the weakness of Soviet Russia, he said more than three-fifths of the peoples in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are oppressed minorities and are fighting against the despotic rulers of the Kremlin. In Siberian and Vladivostok concentration camps, he said, the slave laborers are all anti-Comunist "heroes". Thus, he believes not only the island of Taiwan is a stepping stone back to the Chinese mainland, but also the northern part of Asia is an ideal springboard for any eventual counteroffensive action provided unity and coordination can be worked out.

Stetsko is scheduled to depart here for Europe tomorrow.

United Daily News In a 1-hour press conference, Stetsko repeatedly explained that anti-Comunist operation should be equipped with a lofty ideal, i.e. to fight for the independence and freedom of the oppressed peoples.

October 24

United Daily News Stetsko who was scheduled to leave for Europe yesterday postponed his departure until tomorrow because of the airliner's delay. He will continue his discussion with Chinese authorities concerned on how to establish a proper contact system between Free China and his anti-Bolshevik bloc.

October 27

China News Yaroslav Stetsko...yesterday donated US$100 for the relief of Chinese peoples on the mainland. The Free China Relief Association has accepted the donations and wrote the Ukrainian leader of its appreciations.

October 28

United Daily News Yaroslav Stetsko...accompanied by HLANG Tu (7806/0147), secretary of the Ministry of Interior, arrived at Keelung from Taipei at 12:30 yesterday. YANG Long-hua (2797/0172/1375), director of Construction Bureau in Keelung, acted as a guide to show Stetsko the Ship-Building Company and the Tunghsin (2639/0207) Public School. Stetsko left for Taipei at 4 p.m.

Stetsko made a farewell broadcast through the Chinese Broadcasting Company from 6:30 p.m. to 6:43 p.m. yesterday. He is scheduled to leave Taiwan for West Europe via Hongkong today.

October 29

China Post Yaroslav Stetsko...left here for Europe yesterday after more than a fortnight's visit to Free China.
United Daily News: Yaroslav Stetsko left Taipei for Europe by Thailand Airlines at 7:30 a.m. yesterday. Sent off by EU Cheng-kang, chairman of the APACL China Chapter, Stetsko made a written statement to laud the progress of Free China.

Central Daily News: In his farewell statement, Stetsko said that Taiwan had been an island under the Japanese reign in the past, but now is not only an anti-Communist stronghold under the leadership of President Chiang Kai-shek but also the Mecca of the Asian peoples.
To: Chief, FE
From:  

Subject: General Intelligence/ Transmittal or Report on Yaroslav Stetsko

1. Forwarded herewith is FCS-329, from FCT-3692, containing information on Yaroslav Stetsko.

2. This report is submitted for your retention and possible use in research.

Enclosure:
FCS-329
23 December 1955

Distribution:
- 1 - Chief, FE w/o enclosures in 1 copy.
- 1 - w/o enclosures.

INDEX

1 Enc.  

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3928 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
Yaroslav STATZKO, Chairman of the Central Committee, of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, arrived Taiwan 9 October 1955 as a guest of the China Chapter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League for the 10 October Holiday. Subsequently, he made inspection trips to various parts of Taiwan. He departed Taiwan 21 October 1955.

Received by Intell 2 December 1955
SECRET/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONTROLLED AMERICAN SOURCE


Yaroslav STETZKO

1. Late October 1955, Mr. Larikov, a white Russian, one time resident of Ukraine, who is an employee of the Ordnance Department, Ministry of National Defense, since WWII days in Chungking stated that:

   A. To the best of his knowledge he had never heard of a politician named STETZKO in Ukraine, unless STETZKO is a Galician.
   B. According to a former crew member of the Soviet tanker Tempe, STETZKO does not speak perfect Ukrainian.
   C. Most of the white Russians in Taipei are very dubious about STETZKO and consider him more as an opportunist.

2. According to CHU Hsin-min (2552/2450/7485), Deputy of the Government Information Bureau, Stetzko was very favorably recommended (2000/2430) by Bishop Yu Fung, who was very much impressed with STETZKO's big office in Madrid.

27 Dec 55
TO: DIRECTOR
FROM: FE 7
INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/OA, FI/RL 2, S/C 2

TO: DIR
SQUIDGE

1. JAROSLAV STECKO HAS APPLIED FOR VISITORS VISA AUSTRALIA.
   APPLICATION RECEIVED THRU ANTI-BOLSHEVIK NATIONS FRIENDSHIP
   SOCIETY AUSTRALIA AND STATES SUBJ WAS WORLD PRES OF SOCIETY AND
   UKRAINIAN.

2. SUBJ PRESENTLY VISITING FORMOSA AS GUEST KU CHEN KANT,
   PRES: JIAN ANTI-COMMIE LEAGUE.

3. [ ] REQUESTS TRACE ON SUBJ AND CABLE REPLY.

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 392B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
STETSKO, YAROSLAV

MUST 1991

SECRET

TO: MELBOURNE

FROM: DIRECTOR

COMP: FE 7

INFO: 18R, CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/IA, FIM 9, BR 3, 5/C 2

DIR 7/63 (OUT 6/9289)

SITE: D/F 76

SQUAD:

1. DREW HEADS ANTI-SOVIETIC Bloc NATIONS AND CONSPICUOUSLY IS DEPUTY TO BULGAR WHO LEADS BERLINIAN TERRORIST SUBGROUP WITHIN AIN. ACTIVITIES THREATEN NOT CORPORATE INTERESTS ONLONE/THURAY.

2. SMITH FORMERLY LED BERLINIAN-STILZO GROUP BUT DROPPED THEM 34 STRESS WHICH TIME THEY BEGAN TO TRADE SOLICITING FUNDS, WORKING ARRANGEMENTS WITH VARIOUS FUNDING WORLDS. COULD CHECK SMITH FOR OPINION.

3. IF GIVN VIET NAM WOULD APPRECIATE DETAILED REPORT ACTIVITIES THREAT.

END OF MESSAGE

INDEX

SECRET

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

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**SECRET DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODOLOGY EXEMPTION 3820 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007**
In reply to reference A evaluation comments on reference B, the following information is forwarded:

A. The crew member who considered that Mr. Yevgeny's Ukrainian was imperfect is Vladimir Evgenyich, who is now using the alias VENEDRIVSKY while in Taipei.

B. According to Orest Yarolovsky, the reasons why the KGB expressed concern over Mr. Yevgeny are that they are not sure what he is trying to accomplish, and they consider him to be an opportunist because he was reported to have worked with the Nazis during the occupation of the Ukraine.

23 April 1966
Memorandum

Subject: STETZKO, Jaroslav aka Wasyl DANKIV

2. The files of this office contain no additional information concerning the subject of the request subsequent to that which was forwarded to the Department of State in 40 DB- 4582 dated 30 August 1951, subject: DANKIV.

Wasyl and in 40 DB - 4664a dated 3 December 1951, subject: DANKIV, Anna tee.

MUKRA aka STETZKO. However, Subject's primary purpose in requesting a visa in all probability, is to strengthen the influence of his emigre group (ZiN/Bandera) which, although strongly anti-Communist, has engaged in methods considered objectionable by this Agency and has furthered objectives detrimental to the interests of this Agency.

Based on

CI/Liaison Staff

June 1956.
Upon the warm recommendation of the Chinese Ambassador to Spain, Dr. LU Tsung-Chi, Ambassador LODGE received the call of Mr. YAROSLAV STETSKO, whose visiting card describes him as former, Ukrainian Prime Minister and President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN). Mr. Stetsko has his home in Munich at Zeppelinstrasse 67, but had been visiting Spain to attend the recent Fifth Meeting of the European Center of Documentation and Information, on which a separate report is being prepared.

During the course of the conversation, Mr. Stetsko, who was accompanied by Mr. VLADIMIR PASTUSCHUK, a Ukrainian who has been living in Spain for some eight years, stated the conviction of his group that Russian imperialism is the real threat to world peace, and that communism, bad as it is, is only the current weapon used by the Russians to further their aims of world domination. The elimination of communism, were it not accompanied by the disintegration of the Russian "Empire", would solve no problem. He requested information regarding American groups or individuals who share this point of view.

A further meeting was arranged between the two Ukrainians and the reporting officer. The former reiterated their point of view, and added that it was extremely discouraging to the various national minorities within the Soviet Union to realize that their hopes of achieving autonomy were not generally favored by the United States. They found it strange that the United States should contemplate with relative equanimity the break-up of the French, British and Dutch colonial empires, while there seemed to be no intention of freeing areas such as the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Turkestan from the Russian yoke. In Mr. Stetsko's opinion, which he expressed before the European Center of Documentation, the only way the West can prevail against the Soviet Union is to bring about the latter's collapse from within. He developed this idea to the reporting officer by stating that the underground movement in the Ukraine is a very real force, and that his organization is the only one which is in contact with the leaders of the movement, with whom it communicates by means of couriers.

TJDuffield:sub
He felt that it would be extremely helpful if the United States could assist in the transportation of these couriers, and in providing them with appropriate currency for use in Eastern Europe. At present, they are obliged to obtain this currency on the black market, and there have been several instances in which the notes assured by them were later found to be counterfeit.

In the opinion of Mr. Pastuschuk, the reluctance of the United States to encourage local nationalism within the Soviet Union can be traced in large part to a number of American bankers who still hold obligations of Czarist Russia, and who retain hopes that these obligations might some day be honored by a Russian government which would succeed the Soviets. He insisted that this was a fact, although it might sound ridiculous. These bankers, he confided, "had the ear of the State Department."

Ukrainians in Spain number about fifty. They are not molested by the Spanish Government, but they do not receive any particular encouragement.

Mr. Stetsko stated that he had been encountering difficulties in securing a non-immigrant visa from the American Consulate General in Munich. Otherwise, he had been able to travel fairly widely, and had made trips to most of Western Europe, and also to the Far East, where he visited Taiwan, South Korea and South Vietnam. In this latter connection, he asserted that the Asians today consider the Americans as their only friends in the West.

With regard to his personal background, he expressed surprise that his unblemished record as a foe both of Nazism and of Communism should not have secured him favorable consideration such as was extended by the United States several years ago to Mr. Ferenczy, former Prime Minister of Hungary, whose past he considered somewhat less savory than his own. He concluded, however, that this attitude was not directed against him personally, but was simply in keeping with the general disinclination of the United States to favor nationalist aspirations of minorities within the Soviet Union. He volunteered the information that he had sought to secure backing from Hitler at the time of the German invasion of the Ukraine, but that the Nazi leader had preferred to send him to Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. The Germans, he asserted, had made blunder after blunder in their handling of the Ukrainians, executing a number of them without reason or reason, in spite of the fact that the Ukrainian components of the Red Army had obviously given ground on the front to favor the German advance, which they hoped at first would lead to their final liberation from Russian domination. A free Ukraine, he believed, would be an eminently democratic nation, with a two-party system similar to that existing in the United States. It would be prepared to maintain peaceful relations with a Russia freed from Communism, and especially
some which had been cut down to its proper size.

Finally, Messrs. Stetko and Pastuschuk suggested that the United States could do a great deal in the cause of freedom by sponsoring, openly or covertly, a refugee organization located in Spain or some other appropriate country, preferably at some distance from the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, which could serve as a propaganda mouthpiece for the cause of the minority groups in the Soviet Union and possibly maintain contacts with the underground groups in that country. They added that the current activities of Radio Free Europe and especially of Radio Liberation tended to defeat the purposes of ABN, and that a different approach was needed if the fight against Russian imperialism was to be successful.

For the Ambassador:

[Signature]

Rosswell D. Maclelland
First Secretary of Embassy

cc: Amsongan, Munich
    Amsongan, Frankfort (For SHD)
TO: Chief, MIS

FROM: JUN 2 1953

DATE INFO: COS, Frankfurt

INFO: COS, Frankfurt

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational/QUICKLINE

SPECIFIC - Visit to Madrid - Jaroslav STETZKO

1. Attached is copy of a report prepared by Thomas J. Duffield, Second Secretary of Embassy, concerning a visit recently made to the Embassy by Jaroslav STETZKO, President of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN).

2. The reported purpose of STETZKO's trip to Madrid was to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Centro Europeo de Documentacion e Informacion (CEDI) which was held 4-7 June in El Escorial. Reportedly, however, that on 18 June STETZKO called on Jose Angel CASANO FARINAS, Chief of Eastern European broadcasts, to request ABN representation on Radio Nacional broadcasts to the Ukraine.

3. C. .D. explained that Vladimiro PASTUSCHUK (Vladimiro PSTUSENSHUK), a member of the ABN residing in Spain, had been a Radio Nacional collaborator 'hit was "fired" about three weeks ago by Castro. According to Castelon, PASTUSCHUK had created considerable dissension in the Ukrainian Section over the broadcast line followed by Bohdan CHOBALISTEN, who is chief of the section. STETZKO offered to replace PASTUSCHUK with another ABN man, but Castro stalled him off, advising that Radio Nacional does not select personnel according to membership in emigre organisations.

4. Castro later consulted with C. on the question of STETZKO/ABN collaboration with Radio Nacional. Then advised against accepting ABN participation since STETZKO is a political extremist and was responsible for the murder of thousands of Ukrainians during the Nazi occupation of the Ukraine. This, according to C., was enough to convince Castro that STETZKO is an undesirable.

5. At first opportunity, C. informally discussed STETZKO's proposal with C. who immediately agreed with C. that ABN should be denied collaboration. Following this conversation, C. made his...
made his views known to Castro.

6. [Signature] believes that Castro will give STETZKO an outright refusal, should the latter return to Radio Nacional to press the matter further.

7. [Signature] has been instructed to keep [Signature] fully informed on any future negotiations between Castro and STETZKO.

8. **Headquarters Action Requested**: Bring this dispatch and attachment to the attention of the RE and SR Divisions for information.

**Attachment:**
1. Report. - N5M

20 June 1956

**Distribution:**
1. Wash w/1 cy. att.
2. Fran w/1 cy. att.
2. Files w/1 cy. att.
Chief of Base, Munich

Chief of Station, Germany

Operational/QUICKLINE

Visit to Madrid - Jarelew

Reference: 42n4 5235, dated 21 June 1956

A copy of reference is forwarded herewith for your information.

Attachment:

As noted above

Distribution:

2 - WCMB (w/2 att)
1 - EK (w/o att)
1 - EK (w/o att)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODOSEXEMPTION 3920
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

BL COPY
TO: Chief, WE
FROM: General - Intelligence
SUBJECT: General - Intelligence
SPECIFIC: Yaroslav STETZKO
ACTION REQUESTED: Bring attached letter to the attention of interested desks.

1. Attached hereto are copies in Spanish and English of a letter which subject wrote to the U.S. Ambassador in Madrid, requesting his assistance in gaining entrance to the U.S. Of possible interest to Headquarters is the agreement which the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) concluded in October 1955 with the Anti-Communist League of Asian Nations, Nationalist China (APACROC).

2. Also attached for Headquarters information is a copy of name check on subject prepared by Research for the Consular Section.

3. According to T. J. Duffield of the Political Section, subject brought up the question of obtaining a U.S. visa when he called on Ambassador Lodge in June (see CSMA-5286). At that time, subject was advised that consular officials in Munich had jurisdiction for granting him a U.S. visa. Because he received a verbal reply, the Embassy does not plan to take any action on subject's letter.

Attachments:
1. Spanish text of letter.
2. English translation of letter.
3. Memo to Consulate.

6 September 1966

Distribution:
1. W/2 cys. ea. att.
2. cnv/1 cy. ea. att.
August 13, 1966

TO: Consular Section
FROM: Research
SUBJECT: Yaroslav STEYKO (Jaroslav STEYKO)

Reference your recent request for a name check on subject individual, our files contain the following information:

1. STEYKO was born in Tarshopol, Poland (Polish Ukraine) on 19 January 1912. He completed grammar and high school in Tarshopol in 1932, after which he studied at the Universities of Lwow and Krakow. During his university period he became a member of the OUN (Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists) and worked in its headquarters in Lwow.

2. In the 1932-33 famine, STEYKO organised an anti-Soviet demonstration in Lwow which ended in the assassination of the Soviet General Commissar there. In 1934 he was sentenced with Stefan RANKA and a violent anti-Soviet, to five years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the Polish Government. He was released by general amnesty in 1938.

3. On 30 June 1941, after the war began, STEYKO, acting with RANKA, proclaimed an independent Ukrainian State with himself as Prime Minister. He and RANKA were arrested by the Germans for their activities. They refused to cooperate with the Germans and were kept in prison until 1946 when they managed to escape with the aid of OUN agents.

4. STEYKO became a leader in the OUN in 1945, when it split into two factions, OUN/ULanka and OUN/Bander. He followed the more radical group headed by Stefan RANKA. In 1946, he became president of the A.B.N. (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) and brought this group under the control of the OUN/Bander faction.

5. The A.B.N. claims to have been organised in the Ukraine in the fall of 1943 through the efforts of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists. The basic idea of the A.B.N. is the union politically of all the non-Russian peoples of Central and Eastern Europe and of Asia against Russian imperialism whatever its shape or line. The ultimate goal of the A.B.N. is...
the A.S.W. is the creation of a series of national sovereign upon the complete and unconditional dissolution of the Soviet. The A.S.W. now maintains its headquarters in Munich, Germany, fights anti-Soviet propaganda and allegedly engages in underground activities into Iron Curtain areas.

STETZI travels constantly in his work for the organisation. He expressed a desire to hold an A.S.W. congress in the United States. Although he is completely anti-Communist, and his presence in the United States could not be considered a security threat, he was refused a visa to make this trip.

7. Early in 1964 the OUN in the Ukraine ordered the reorganisation of a counterespionage network operating outside the Ukraine, the UKHM. The UKHM was headed by a triumvirate, including Stefan BANDERA. Bandera led with the reorganisation plan bringing about the split of the organisation. STETZI continued to travel constantly in his work for the organisation.
ANTIBOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS (ABN)
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Madrid, 11 de Junio de 1966

Especialidad:

Lo crítica situación existente hoy día dentro de la U.N.S. brinda posibilidades de desintegración del sistema comunista desde dentro, creando oportunidades para las revoluciones nacionales de los pueblos oprimidos por Rusia, con el fin de reconstituirse como Estados nacionales independientes, basados en la moral religiosa, en la justicia social y en la libertad del individuo.

Con el fin de coordinar el frente mundial contra el comunismo y el imperialismo ruso y mejorar su penetración desde todas las partes en la esfera de la influencia comunista, el ABN ha firmado, en Octubre del pasado año, un acuerdo con la Liga Anticomunista de los Pueblos de Asia, República de China (APCLUC), en Tai-pei, cuya copia adjuntamos para la información de V.E.

Miembros de la Liga Anticomunista de los Pueblos de Asia (APCLUC) son: Corea del Sur, China Nacional, Filipinas, Vietnam, Tailandia y otros. APCLUC se la contraposición a la Conferencia de Bandung.

Hasta ahora se han celebrado dos conferencias constitutivas: la primera en 1955, en Seúl; la segunda en 1956 en Manila y la tercera, en la que tomará también parte el ABN, tendrá lugar en Saigón en enero de 1957.

I - El ABN tiene la intención, con objeto de extender el frente coordinado de la lucha contra el imperialismo ruso y el comunismo, de entrar en contacto y colaboración con las filiales anticomunistas de los Estados Unidos y poder organizar para un futuro próximo:

a) Una conferencia anticomunista mundial con el fin de elaborar conceptos más efectivos de la lucha contra el imperialismo ruso y comunismo, en contraposición a las cosmopolitas y...
b) Empres la publicación de un órgano anti-
comunista mundial en los principales idiomas occiden-
tales y asiáticos, publicación que será editada por
los mencionados círculos norteamericanos, ABN y APMS.

II - Le quedaría muy agradecido si V.E. me fa-
cilitera la entrada en los Estados Unidos y el contac-
to con los círculos americanos que tienen la misma
postura que V.E. hacia los problemas de la Europa
Oriental, y con las cuales se podrá elaborar un plan
de colaboración para llevar a la práctica los proye-
tos mencionados anteriormente.

El Comité Central del ABN se siente obligado en
frente la persona de V.E. porque jamás se olvida de nues-
tras nación esprimidas por el imperialismo y como —
el mismo ruso.

Se me a V.E. acepte la expresión de mi estima-
ción más profunda.

(Yaroslav Stetsko)
Presidente del Comité Central del ABN
ACUERDO SOBRE LA COLABORACIÓN ENTRE LA "LEGA ANTICOMUNISTA" DE LAS NACIONES DE ASIA, REPÚBLICA CHINA (ARABLOCOS) y EL "BLOQUE ANTIIMPERIALÍSTICO DE ASIA" (AEM) EN LA LUCHA CONTRA EL COMUNISMO E IMPERIALISMO RUSO.

ARABLOCOS y AEM declaran que la finalidad común por ellos persiguiada en la lucha contra el impérito ruso y en los países neocoloniales independientes de todos los pueblos es la unión y creación de la lucha contra el comunismo y el imperialismo ruso, y que han acordado:Unificar y coordinar sus fuerzas y acciones, y formar una sola organización.

Por ello, ambas partes declaran en común de realizar las medidas siguientes como el primer paso en la acción conjunta:

I - ACCIONES ORGÁNICAS PARA LA LUCHA

1) ARABLOC apoyará por todos los medios a su alcance, el cumplimiento de los acuerdos de los comités del AEM de liberarse y fundar las unidades anticomunistas independientes dentro de las correspondientes fuerzas anticomunistas, AEM, por su parte, apoyará a la China Nacional en la reconquista del continente chino, en la defensa de los comunismos y también a los demás pueblos de Asia en su lucha contra el comunismo e imperialismo ruso.

2) Las acciones importantes que en la lucha contra el comunismo e imperialismo rusos sean implementadas, por una de las partes, encomendadas a la otra la correspondiente y simultánea acción para anteceder el radio de acción de las mismas.

3) El coordinado común por ARABLOC "toda la Humanidad hasta la libertad" será apoyado en Europa por AEM, ARABLOC propagará y expondrá la "Corte de la Libertad del AEM" en Asia.

El lema del AEM "Libertad para las Naciones - Libertad al hombre", será propagado al mismo tiempo como el lema común.

4) Ambas partes deben utilizar todas las oportunidades existentes para desacreditar los crímenes del imperialismo ruso y del comunismo, (p. ej.: crímenes formados, persecución de la fe, genocidio, etc.).
II - EXTRACCIÓN DEL MATERIAL INFORMATIVO SOBRE
EL COMUNISMO Y EL IMPERIALISMO NEGB

1) Las dos partes se comprometen a intervenir ante el fondo del material (libros, folletos, fotografías) sobre el comunismo e imperialismo rusos y aprovecharlo debidamente.

2) Cada parte puede escoger a la otra la selección del material de acuerdo con sus temas determinados. La parte que escoge conviene con las partes.

3) Estas direcciones, teorías, declaraciones y experiencias en la lucha contra el comunismo y el imperialismo rusos serán comunicadas entre ambas partes.

III - COLABORACIÓN EN LA GUERRA PSICOLÓGICA Y
EN EL CAMPO DE LA PROPAGANDA

1) La Unión "Chin libre" se compromete a transmitir el material delimitado por ASH en un programa especial en los medios de los países del ASH y en otros, para lograr un efecto positivo de modo consistente del tema de acción.

2) ASH atenderá en la guerra psicológica de la Unión Rusa por medio de sus relaciones y de sus actividades como el tema de acción y en particular entre los demás, por medio de la propaganda psicológica de otros medios.

3) Ambas partes aprovecharán la oportunidad de realizar lo propio en beneficio común.

IV - SOPORTE DE LA COLABORACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

1) Ambas partes presentarán, en contacto, una a la otra, las organizaciones anticomunistas y anticomunistas y a las personalidades principales para profundizar y ampliar la colaboración entre las mismas.

2) Ambas partes procurarán reformar la unidad de los partidos de Asia y Europa en la lucha contra el comunismo e imperialismo rusos, para ampliar la creación de un frente común internacional sobre la base de la colaboración de las mismas.

3) Para alcanzar las finalidades mencionadas, ambas partes deciden una enunciación sobre el intercambio de representantes fijos para llevar a cabo con ese vigor la lucha emprendida.
V - OTROS PROBLEMAS

1) Ambas partes declaran su conformidad a que este acuerdo pueda ser mejorado y ampliado en cualquier momento de mutuo acuerdo.

2) Este acuerdo se redacta en inglés, alemán y chino. En cualquier caso de duda, decide el texto en inglés.

3) Este acuerdo se compone por los representantes de ambas partes en dos ejemplares (alemán y chino), el cual se deposita en octubre en Taipéi. El acuerdo será presentado a los órganos competentes para la aprobación final, en tres ejemplares (francés, inglés, español), de acuerdo de la delegación y del mutuo interesado de las partes correspondientes.

30 de octubre de 1930
Taipéi, Taiwán

República de China,

Firmado: Yugoslavia Sisteme
Por el ELE: UZ ANTICOMUNISTA
P. NACIONAL (URA).

Firma: Ku Cheng-Sung,
Por la Lliga ANTIFASCISTA DE
LIBERTAD, P. M. N. C. (ANTICOMUNISTA).

CHINA (ANTICOMUNISTA).
Your Excellency:

The critical situation which exists today in the USSR suggests evidence of disintegration of the Communist system from within, creating the opportunity for national revolutions among the peoples oppressed by Russia, with the end of constructing national independent states based on religious morals, on social justice, and on individual liberty.

In order to coordinate the world front against Russian communism and imperialism and better its combined penetration within all parts of the sphere of communist influence, the ABN signed in October of last year an agreement with the Anti-Communist League of Asian Peoples, the Republic of China (APACL), in Taipei, a copy of which is attached for your information.

The members of the Anti-Communist League of Asian Peoples (APACL) are: South Korea, Nationalist China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand and others. APACL is the counteraction to the Bandung Conferences.

Up until now two conferences have been held to start the foundation work: the first in 1965 in Seoul; the second in 1966 in Manila and a third one, in which the ABN will take part, will take place in Saigon in January, 1967.

1. The ABN intends, with the purpose of extending the coordinated front in the struggle against Russian imperialism and communism, to make contact and collaborate with semi-official circles or groups of private individuals in the United States and to be able to organise for the near future the following:

a. An anti-Communist world conference to create more efficacious concepts of the struggle against Russian imperialism and communism, in opposition to coexistence and for the independence of oppressed peoples.

b. To begin the publication of an anti-Communist world organ in the principal Western and Asiatic languages, which will be edited by the above-mentioned American circles, ABN, and APACL.

c. It would be greatly appreciated if you would make it possible for me to...
for me to enter the United States and contact American circles that maintain the same position as you do toward the problems of Eastern Europe, and which would be able to set up a plan of collaboration to put into effect the above-mentioned projects.

The Central Committee of the ABM feels obligated to you because you never forget our nations oppressed by Russian imperialism and communism.

Please accept this expression of my great esteem for you.

/s/ Yaroslav Stetako
President of the Central Committee of the ABM

His Excellency Mr. John Davis Lodge
Ambassador of the United States of America in Spain
Madrid
Agreement Concerning the Collaboration of the "Anti-
Communist League of Asian Nations, Nationalist China
(APACLROC) and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations
(ABN) in the Struggle against Russian Communism and
Imperialism

APACLROC and ABN declare that the common end pursued by them is
the division of the Russian empire into independent national states of all
the oppressed peoples in their respective ethnographic limits, destruction
of Communism in the world, and the establishment of the sovereignty of all
the peoples of Europe and Asia oppressed by Russian communism and imperi-
alism.

APACLROC and ABN must mutually collaborate and equally help one
another in the struggle against Russian communism and imperialism since
there exists a similarity of interest on the part of both organisations.

Toward this end both parties declare that they agree to put into
effect the following practices as the first step in the mutual collab-
oration:

I. Common Actions for the Liberation

1) APACLROC will help in every way possible to fulfill the
desires of the member nations of ABN to free themselves and found
their independent national states within their respective ethnog-
graphic boundaries. ABN on its part will support Nationalist
China in the reconquest of the Chinese mainland, in the destruc-
tion of the communists, and also will aid the rest of the Asian
peoples in their struggle against Russian Communism and imperialism.

2) Each party to this agreement in its respective area will
take upon itself the important tasks which the other party undertakes
to accomplish in the struggle against Russian communism and imperialism,
with the end of extending the sphere of combined action.

3) The movement started by APACLROC, "All roads leading to
liberty", will be supported in Europe by ABN. APACLROC will spread
information and explain the "Charter of Liberty of ABN" in Asia.
The theme of ABN: "Liberty for Nations - Liberty for Individuals",
will be disseminated as the common theme at the same time.

4) Both parties must utilise every opportunity that presents
itself to unmask the crimes of Russian imperialism and communism
(for example, forced labor, religious persecution, genocide, etc.).

II. Exchange of Information on Russian Communism and Imperialism

1) Both parties agree to exchange between themselves all

material (books,...
material (books, brochures, photographs) concerning Russian Communism and imperialism and to use it to the best advantage.

2) Each party has the right to request the other party to collect study material on a certain theme. The Party which so requests this will be responsible for the expenses involved.

3) New methods, theories, discoveries, experiences, etc., gained in the struggle against Russian communism and imperialism will also be exchanged.

III. Collaboration in Psychological Warfare and in the Field of Propaganda

1) Radio "Free China" agrees to transmit material provided by ABM in a special program in the languages of the ABM nations and in Chinese to accomplish a wider political effect behind the Iron Curtain.

2) ABM will help in the psychological warfare of Nationalist China by means of its connections and activities behind the Iron Curtain, and in particular among the Chinese by means of clandestine propagandas and other ways.

3) Both parties to this agreement will attempt to make the best of every opportunity to effect propaganda for the common end.

IV. Concerning International Collaboration

1) Both parties will try to effect mutual contact of anti-Communist and anti-Russian-imperialist organizations and of important people to widen and deepen the collaboration among nations.

2) Both parties will make an effort to reinforce the union of Asian and European peoples in the struggle against Russian communism and imperialism to better create a common international front based on the sovereignty of nations.

3) To strengthen the above-mentioned agreements, both parties declare that they agree to exchange certain representatives to carry through with more vigor the struggle undertaken.

V. Other Problems

1) Both parties agree that this agreement can be improved and amplified at any moment by mutual concurrence.

2) This agreement is endorsed in English, German, and Chinese....
Chinese. In case of doubt the English text will be used to make a decision.

8) This agreement is verified by the representatives of both parties in two copies (German and Chinese), the 24th of October in Taipei. The agreement will be presented to the appropriate organs for a final decision, in three copies (Printings). After the final decision and mutual exchange of notes, it will be put into effect.

Signed: Jaroslaw Stejako
for the Anti-Communist Bloc of Nations (ABN)

Signed: Ku Cheng-Kang,
for the Anti-Communist League of Nations of Asia, Republic of China (APACLROC)

October 24, 1955
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
Forwarded herewith for MOB files is a copy of reference, which forwarded a letter from Subject to the U. S. Ambassador in Madrid.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1956

TO: Deputy Director, Plans
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

FROM: E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security

SUBJECT: Wasyl DANKIV aka Yaroslav STETIKO

Reference is made to your Memorandum 3024-42582
dated September 25, 1951, Subject: "DANKIV, Wasyl," in which it is stated: "If further information concerning Subject is desired, it is requested that the specific type of information desired be stated."

In connection with the above, there is attached a copy of a memorandum dated August 29, 1956 to VO, Mr. Welch from EE, Mr. Freers, outlining information desired from your agency.

Attachment:
Memo dated August 29, 1956
You will recall that EE has recommended over the past several years that the various applications made by Yaroslav Stetsko for visitor's visa to the US be handled by delaying tactics. To our knowledge, however, no formal decision has ever been taken on this application.

EE tentatively believes that Stetsko's entrance into the US would be prejudicial to the public interest. However, before recommending that Stetsko formally be denied a visa under section 212(a)(27) of the Nationality Act, EE suggests that the factual information regarding Stetsko and the views of the other interested government agencies be requested. Stetsko has established some influential friends in the US, who are not all aware of his background, grounds for denial for a visa to him should be well documented. In addition to any other checks which VD Dry wish to make on Stetsko the following features of his career might with some profit be checked through CIA, FBI, and DOD (CIC):

1) Stetsko's role in the Ukrainian government which was established in Lemberg in 1941; character of this government, particularly its relationship to the Nazi government and its policies toward the people. (There are persistent stories that upwards of 130,000 Ukrainians were assassinated by the government in the few weeks it was in power.)

2) The activities of Stetsko and his political organizations in intimidating entire refugee camps in the post war years; the use of assassinations and gangster-like methods to keep Ukrainians in line during this period; the extent and nature of 'vanguard-type' operations, possibly extending into the US; and Stetsko's connections and control over these forces.

3) Attitudes of Stetsko and the press organs controlled by him toward the foreign policies and objectives of the US.

4) Probable impact on the Ukrainian Community of Stetsko's entrance into the US.
When all the evidence appears to be available on Mr. Tetsuko HH would be pleased to review the case with WD with a view to reaching a final decision on his application for visa. In the meantime, if there are phases of the investigation with which HH could be of assistance please let us know.

HH recommends that no answer be made to Mr. Tetsuko's letter to the White House of July 23, 1956.
TO Chief, SR

FROM Chief of B... enquiry

DATE 21 November 1956

Info: COS/G, EE

SUBJECT Operational/REDWOOD

Classificant of letter intercept re ARM.

References A. EIIA-82128, dated 17 September 1956
B. EXMA-19170, dated 3 February 1956

1. Forwarded herewith is a reproduction of a letter (picked up via CIS coverage on Zeppelinstrasse 67) from Julian ZBLOKEY (ZBLOKEY) of Paris in which he forwards to Iegoelav STETSKO a letter received earlier by STETSKO from Ku Cheng-kang, president of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League of the Republic of China. See reference A for earlier information on STETSKO's activities. Among other items, please note that STETSKO and the ARM apparently have influenced the above-mentioned Chinese group to take action on the documents which are contained in reference B.

2. Please inform the appropriate division of the above if such action is deemed advisable.

Approved:

Attachment - as stated - HERewith

Distribution:
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CLASSIFICATION

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
STETSKO, JAROSLAV

reported that Subj was in Munich and that he planned to have a meeting with KIM. He had chatted briefly with STETSKO at the above mentioned press conference and learned that STETSKO has become a member of the CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY of the USA, whose leaders were Allegedly MCCARTHY, MCCARTHY, etc. Subj claimed to be very enthusiastic about the eventual success of this party and that some twenty senators had already been lined up for a later switch over to the CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY.
1. PTI: HOCHOMY VASEYCHIK NOW OUR/BANDERA OPERATIONS CHIEF RESIDING

NOWHERE ASSUME HIS EERLEF CONTACT RECENT VISIT TURKEY YABROLOV STERTED.

PRESIDENT ANTI-BOLSHEVIST BLOC OF NATIONS AND NUMBER TWO MAN OUR/BANDERA. PARTLY

RESULT KUANTIK PRESSURE SMOOTH DROPPED BANDERA OPS 1955 AND SINCE BANDERA

PERILOUSLY TRIED OBTAIN SUPPORT FROM AT LEAST FIVE OTHER SERVICES. WE USED OUR

GOOD OFFICES TO OBSTRACT OUR/BANDERA OF PLANS AND DISCIPLINE TURKEY FROM

SUPPORTING BANDERA OPS.

2. VIEW ABOVE SUGGEST TAKE FOLLOWING LINE WITH EERLIF:

A. CHECK AND NOT POSSIBLE.

B. WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND AGAINST TURK INFORMANT OR BANDERA

OPERATIONS SINCE ALLEGED ASSETS IN USSR EITHER NON-EXISTENT, NON-EFFECTIVE OR

US-CONTROLLED. OUR/BANDERA UNEFFICIENT OR PARTNER INTERESTED IN EMULSING POLITICAL

PRESTIGE RATHER THAN GENUINE INTEL RESULTS. WE ALSO NOTED RAPIDITY AND THOROUGHNESS

SOFIET BULLYING PAST BANDERA OPS INDICATE WEAK SECURITY, POOR PREPARATION, AND LOW-

LEVEL AGENT MATERIAL.

SECRET

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
3. REF PARA A: WE HAVE STRONG INTEREST DEVELOP BALLOON OPERATIONS TURKEY BUT DESIRE SEPARATE THIS COMPLETELY FROM RADIERA OFFER. Push ON BALLOON OPERATIONS TO FOLLOW.

END OF MESSAGE
### DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

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**FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.** 6 June 57

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6 June 57

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 6 June 57
SECRET

1 July 1957

TO: U.S. Department of State
Attention: Mr. A. N. Abajian
Office of Investigation
Refugee Relief Program

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Yaroslav STEZKO aka Wasyl DANKIW

1. Reference is made to your memorandum, Subject as above, dated 20 November 1956.

2. The files of this Agency reflect the following information on Subject's personal and political background:

a. Subject's real name is Yaroslav STEZKO. Aliases used include Wasyl DANKIW, Miroslav PAGLOWSKI, and Zenon KARBAUCH. He was born on 19 January 1912 in Tarnopol, Galicia, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject is of Ukrainian nationality. Residences include: Austro-Hungary (1912-1d); Independent Ukrainian Republic (1918-1920); Poland (1920-39); Italy (1939); Krakow, Poland (1939-41); Lvov, Ukraine (1941); internment at Sachsenhausen-Oranienberg, Germany (1941-45); Bratislava and Prague, Czechoslovakia (1945); Munich, Germany, 1945-. Subject is the son of Semen STEZKO and Feodosia STEZKO, nee CHUBATY. Subject's wife is Anna STEZKO, alias Anna DANKIW, nee MUSZKA, born 14 May 1920 at Romanshika, West Ukraine, of Ukrainian nationality.

b. Subject completed secondary school in Tarnopol, Poland in 1929, and continued his studies at the universities in Lvow and Krakow, and while a university student became a member of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), primarily as a publicist writing anti-Polish and anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda. In the years 1912-33 Subject was prominent in the organisation of an anti-Soviet demonstration which ended with the assassination of the Soviet consul-general in Lvow, who was killed by one Mykolai LENYK, an OUN activities (subsequently killed by the Germans in 1942). In the period 1931-34 Subject was in charge of an OUN group engaged in smuggling anti-Soviet propaganda into the Soviet Ukraine, as well as in anti-Polish activities. He was arrested and tried by a Polish court and
sentenced to five years of imprisonment. In December 1937 he was released under an amnesty enactment. He continued his political activities and lived in Poland illegally, for a time occupying the position of head of the ideological-political department of the central committee (Provid) of the OUN. In 1939 the OUN split into two rival factions, one headed by Andriy MELNIK and the other by Stepan BANDERA. Subject sided with the latter faction. With the German invasion of the USSR in 1941, Subject, as a prominent OUN/BANDERA member, presided over an assembly convoked in Lvov on 10 June 1941 to proclaim an independent Ukrainian state, in which Subject occupied the post of prime minister. This government was dissolved by the German authorities in less than two weeks, Subject being arrested by the Gestapo in Lvov on 13 July 1941. He was held briefly in the Alexanderplatz jail in Berlin, and later was transferred to the Sachsenhausen-Oranienberg detention camp. In the autumn of 1944 Subject, along with Stepan BANDERA, was taken from Sachsenhausen-Oranienberg to Berlin in connection with German efforts to establish an Eastern policy more palatable to Ukrainian politicians. Subject and his group refused to accept German conditions. He escaped German control and went from Berlin to live illegally in Krakow, Poland, and Bratislava and Prague, Czechoslovakia. In April 1945 Subject was rearrested by the Germans and while being escorted to Berlin his train transport was bombed from the air, allegedly by American planes. Subject was wounded and taken to a hospital in Susice, Czechoslovakia (at that time still under German occupation). In June 1945, with the aid of OUN/B members, he was taken to the American zone of Germany, spending most of his time in Munich, where he has been prominent in emigre politics. Reliable reports indicate that the train bombardment result in permanent injury of Subject's genitalia and left hand.

c. Subject's political associations include active membership in various Ukrainian nationalist organizations including the Ukrainian Military Organization (UMO), the predecessor of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). He has been chairman or president of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) since its foundation in Western Germany in 1945. The files of this Agency suggest that Subject's claim that he had been a member of the UPA (an anti-Soviet Ukrainian partisan group founded in the Ukraine in 1942) and of the UKVR (an illegal anti-Soviet government formed in June 1944 in the Ukraine) are without foundation, Subject having been an interned in Sachsenhausen from 1941 through August or September 1944. He has not been in the Ukraine since July 1941. Agency files reflect, however, that Subject was for a brief period an honorary member of ZPUNVR (The Foreign Representation of the UKVR), a membership given him because of his position as president of the ABN. ZPUNVR repudiated STETSKO in spring, 1943, and formally ousted him in 1949. Subject's conflict with ZPUNVR and UKVR has its roots in his and the OUN/BANDERA efforts to control the policies of those representing the ultra-nationalism and one party-governament characteristic of the OUN prior to the formation of the UKVR in the Ukraine.

3. In regard to the specific problems recorded in referenced memorandum, the following observations are noted:
c. The files of this Agency reflect no evidence of mass murder or persecution by the STERTKO government in 1941. That government apparently at best represented a feeble effort to share or challenge control over an area in fact under the authority of the Germans. As a prominent member of ON/BOANDERA, Subject read the act that proclaimed an independent Ukrainian state in Lvov on 30 June 1941. He emerged as Premier of the government then instituted. On 13 July 1941 STERTKO was arrested by the Gestapo in Lvov. It would appear, therefore, that however unclear and contradictory German policy regarding the Ukrainian problem might have been prior to 13 July 1941, by that date German policy had hardened into active restriction of Ukrainian nationalist activity and aspirations.

b. The files of this Agency do not reflect direct personal participation by Subject in the excesses and objectionable activities attributed to the ON/BOANDERA group. However, as the second in command of that group, it is felt that Subject was and is knowledgeable in regards to all of its activities, and therefore must share responsibility for all of its activities. There is no record of Subject's ever having been a member of the security service of that group (Sluha Bezpeky), which must be held accountable for the intimidations and excesses within the organization, but Subject's high position in the ON/BOANDERA group excludes his not becoming aware of such excesses. Nor do Agency files reflect any effort by Subject to eliminate, or diminish such objectionable activities or expose and punish those directly responsible for their perpetration.

c. The political implications of Subject's proposed visit to the United States appear to be closely connected with ON/BOANDERA principles and policies. Agency files reflect that the BOANDERA organization is based on principles directly contradictory to American beliefs, such as dictatorial rule, veneration of the leader, blind fulfillment of instructions, and intolerance of contrary opinion. Totalitarian tendencies are evident in that organization's efforts to control every aspect of emigre life, in its unbridled use of slander and calumny, and in frequent use of threats and outright terror. Its spokesmen, including Subject, have consistently advocated a one-party dictatorial type of government in a future liberated Ukraine. The group has used force and terror against other emigres whose political beliefs do not coincide with its own. Force and terror have also been applied in order to influence persons not of that group's persuasion to perform certain specific activities deemed beneficial to the group.

d. Liquidation and kidnapping of personalities in the emigration have been reported by reliable sources. Among such victims is alleged to be Prof. Viktor PETROV, a prominent literary historian. A particular case is that of the physical attack upon the emigre leader D. GULAY, who was beaten up by ON/BOANDERA members at their superiors' specific instructions, and as an example of the cynicism characteristic of the organization's leaders, those on trial for committing the act were instructed by their superiors not to reveal that they had acted under instructions.
e. The record of the OUN/BANDERA group includes the following types of activity, of which STETSKO can be expected to be aware: - theft of private mail addressed to political opponents and subsequent publication of the content of such intercepted mail; agitation for the boycott and forcible destruction of newspapers opposed to the OUN/BANDERA group; dissemination of instructions to members throughout the Free World on the stealing of property and papers of individuals and groups opposed to it; in 1949-1950 the BANDERA organization, with the connivance of its leaders, engaged in the counterfeiting of U.S. dollars.

f. In addition to the counterfeiting of U.S. money, the files of this Agency show that the OUN/BANDERA group has engaged in the following activities directly detrimental to the interests and security of the United States: attempts to penetrate American civil and military establishments in Europe in order to obtain secret information and learn the activities of American personnel; attempts to intimidate and control Ukrainian emigres employed by American installations in Germany; in several instances, publication of information obtained from such emigres when it was felt that publication would increase the organization's prestige, or lower that of its opponents; discouragement of Ukrainian emigres from collaborating with the American authorities and a concerted campaign to convince these emigres that American policy is injurious to the vital interests of the Ukrainian people; establishment of an underground group in the United States blindly loyal to the parent OUN/BANDERA organization and executing all orders obtained without regard to American legal realities; manipulation of emigre groups in the United States in such a way as to direct them to perform hostile acts or engage in non-democratic disruptive tactics, such as definite attempts to break up meetings and provoke riots, and to use threats in an effort to prevent individuals from attending meetings considered negatively by the OUN/B organization; OUN/BANDERA publications have consistently followed a recognizably anti-American line in that the Americans are blamed for all activities that are not pro-BANDERA. (These press organs include Shlyakh Peremanoh, Munich; Ukrainska Pravda, London; Ukraina-Shia, Paris; Romna Ukraina, Toronto; Ukraina Politika and Vistierna OUN, New York.)

4. With reference to your question 4), it is conceivable that Subject's main purpose in applying for a visitor's visa is to contact his followers in the United States in order to bolster their activities, strengthen their position in the American-Ukrainian community, and in order to strengthen the moral and financial position of the OUN/BANDERA group, as well as of the ABN. Grant of a visa to Subject might be construed as a reward for a decade of disservice to American interests, as well as an insult to those Ukrainian emigre groups and individuals that for years, with or without American encouragement, have been trying to sanitize the Ukrainian emigration in an effort to make it a more effective instrument in the world-wide struggle against Communism.
TO: Secretary of State  
Attention: My. T. Todd, Acting Asst. Secretary  
Director, Office of Security  

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans  

SUBJECT: Voroslov STYEPKO, also Vasyl DABEN  


1. Reference is made to your memorandum, Subject as above, dated 20 November 1946.

2. The files of this Agency reflect the following information on Subject's personal and political background:

   a. Subject's real name is Voroslov STYEPKO. Alliance used include Vasyl DABEN, Mykola PAVLOVYI, and Lazar LANDOVER. He was born on 19 January 1915 in Ternopil, Galicia, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject is of Ukrainian nationality. Residences include: Austria-Hungary (1915-18); Independent Ukrainian Republic (1918-1920); Poland (1920-39); Italy (1939); Krasne, Poland (1939-41); Lvov, Ukraine (1941); internment at Auschwitz-Birkenau, Germany (1941-45); France, France; and Prague, Czechoslovakia (1945); Munich, Germany, 1945-._. Subject is the son of Anna STYEPKO and Fedosia STYEPKO, née CHIBATI. Subject's wife is Anna STYEPKO, alias Anna DABEN, née NESTA, born 14 May 1920 at Kamianets, West Ukraine, of Ukrainian nationality.

   b. Subject completed secondary school in Ternopil, Poland in 1939, and continued his studies at the universities in Lvov and Warsaw, and while a university student became a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), primarily as a propagandist writing anti-Polish and anti-Soviet nationalism propaganda. In the years 1939-41 Subject was prominent in the organization of an anti-Soviet demonstration which ended with the assassination of the Soviet consul-general in Lvov, who was killed by one Hyhora LANEK, also OUN activist (subsequently killed by the Gestapo in 1943). In the period 1941-43 Subject was in charge of an OUN group engaged in compiling anti-Soviet propaganda into the Soviet Ukraine, as well as in anti-Polish activities. He was arrested and tried by a Polish court and
a. The files of this Agency reflect no evidence of mass murder or persecution by the STATTKE government in 1941. That government apparently at best represented a feeble effort to secure or challenge control over an area in fact under the authority of the Germans. As a prominent member of OUN/BANDEMA, Subject read the act that proclaimed an independent Ukrainian state in Lwów on 30 June 1941. He emerged as Premier of the government then instituted. On 13 July 1941 STATTKE was arrested by the Gestapo in Lwów. It would appear, therefore, that however unclear and contradictory German policy regarding the Ukrainian problem might have been prior to 13 July 1941, by that date German policy had hardened into active restriction of Ukrainian nationalist activity and aspirations.

b. The files of this Agency do not reflect direct personal participation by Subject in the excesses and objectionable activities attributed to the OUN/BANDEMA group. However, as the second in command of that group, it is felt that Subject was and is knowledgeable in regard to all of its activities, and therefore must share responsibility for all of its activities. There is no record of Subject’s ever having been a member of the security service of that group (Sichlandjevka), which must be held accountable for the intimidations and excesses within the organization, but Subject’s high position in the OUN/BANDEMA group excludes his not being aware of such excesses. Nor do Agency files reflect any effort by Subject to eliminate, or diminish such objectionable activities or excuse and punish those directly responsible for their perpetration.

c. The political implications of Subject’s proposed visit to the United States appear to be closely connected with OUN/BANDEMA principles and policies. Agency files reflect that the BANDEMA organization is based on principles directly contradictory to American beliefs, such as dictatorial rule, revulsion of the leader, blind fulfillment of instructions, and intolerance of contrary opinion. Totalitarian tendencies are evident in that organization’s efforts to control every aspect of emigre life, in its unbridled use of slander and calumny, and in frequent use of threats and outright terror. Its spokesmen, including Subject, have consistently advocated a one-party dictatorial type of government in a future liberated Ukraine. The group has used force and terror against other emigres whose political beliefs do not coincide with its own. Force and terror have also been applied in order to influence persons not of that group’s persuasion to perform certain specific activities deemed beneficial to the group.

d. Liquidation and kidnapping of personalities in the emigration have been reported by reliable sources. Among such victims is alleged to be Prof. Victor PETROW, a prominent literary historian. A particular case is that of the physical attack upon the emigre leader D. VHAL, who was beaten up by OUN/BANDEMA members at their superiors’ specific instructions, and as an example of the cynicism characteristic of the organization’s leaders, those on trial for committing the act were instructed by their superiors not to reveal that they had acted under instructions.
e. The record of the OCH/BANEDA group includes the following types of activity, of which STE'SIO can be expected to be aware: - theft of private mail addressed to political opponents and subsequent publication of the content of such intercepted mail; agitation for the boycott and forcible destruction of newspapers opposed to the OCH/BANEDA group; dissemination of instructions to members throughout the Free world on the seizure of property and papers of individuals and groups opposed to it; in 1949-1950 the BANEDA organization, with the connivance of its leaders, engaged in the counterfeiting of U.S. dollars.

f. In addition to the counterfeiting of U.S. money, the files of this Agency show that the OCH/BANEDA group has engaged in the following activities directly detrimental to the interests and security of the United States: attempts to penetrate American civil and military establishments in Europe in order to obtain secret information and learn the activities of American personnel; attempts to intimidate and control Ukrainian emigres employed by American installations in Germany; in several instances, publication of information obtained from such emigres when it was felt that publication would increase the organization's prestige, or lesser that of its opponents; dissemination of Ukrainian emigres from collaborating with the American authorities and a concerted campaign to convince these emigres that American policy is injurious to the vital interests of the Ukrainian people; establishment of an underground group in the United States blindly loyal to the pro-CH/BANEDA organization and connenting all orders obtained without regard to American legal realities; manipulation of emigre groups in the United States in such a way as to direct them to perform hostile acts or engage in non-commercial disruptive tactics, such as definite attempts to break up meetings and prevent plots, and to use threats in an effort to prevent individuals from attending meetings considered meritorious by the OCH/B organization; OCH/BANEDA publications have consistently followed a recognizably anti-American line in that the Americans are blamed for all activities that are not pro-BANEDA. (The several organs include Zolushka, Pravo, Mame, Erevanskii Den', Leaders' Pravda-News, Partizs'ka Pravda, etc.)

4. With reference to your question 4), it is conceivable that Subject's main purpose in applying for a visitor's visa is to contact his fellows in the United States in order to bolster their activities, strengthen their position in the American-Ukrainian community, and in order to strengthen the overall and financial position of the OCH/BANEDA group, as well as of the ASU. Grant of a visa to Subject might be construed as encouraging groups as an effort to those who for years, with or without American encouragement, have been trying to realize the Ukrainian emigration in an effort to make it a more effective instrument in the world-wide struggle against Commemism.

CS 03-3,745,446

SR3/W Ref: DST 04/907

Upon completion of his trip to Australia, Mr. Y. Stetsko, former chief of the Ukrainian government and presently chairman of the Central Committee of the antibolshevik bloc of nations, arrived in Taipei, the capital of Free China, on 21 June. At the airport he was greeted by members of the BM Mission, Central Committee, and prominent leaders of BNI such as Ku Cheng-kang, Chen Chien-chung, director of section six of the saucebun government, doctor Yao Hua-juo, Tam Yen-ying, professor 1ao, professor Lin, Hwang Yu, Furen; song, Liu Chua-chun, Madame Tsai, representing the women's league, and about a score of other representatives of Chinese organizations. A little Chinese girl presented the guest with a bouquet of roses.

At the airport the chairman of the Central Committee of BM soon gave an interview to numerous Chinese newsmen. According to the daily United Press of 22 June, he "called upon the free world actively to support the anticommissar movements behind the Iron Curtain, because this is the only way to avert world war III." The same paper quoted Mr. Stetsko as having "warned the Western nations of an imminent danger of an atomic war unless they heed the suggestions of Free China. Those suggestions were voiced by President Chiang Kai-shek in his book "Soviet Russia in China," which was published recently in the U.S. President Chiang Kai-shek believes that the policy of coexistence will lead to an atomic war which can be prevented only by national revolutions and a policy favoring collapse of the Soviet empire.

The same day the anticommissar league of nations honored Mr. Stetsko with a dinner which was attended also by members of the BM Mission. The following day, Mr. Stetsko and the BM Mission members laid wreaths at the foot of the monument dedicated to the Chinese freedom fighters. They then paid a visit to Mr. Huang Kuo-kuo, chairman of the Chinese National Organization for International Relations. According to the China Post of 23 June, Mr. Huang and Mr. Stetsko exchanged views on how to strengthen friendly cooperation between the anticommissar nations of Europe and Free China.
Also on the same day, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPPCC, accompanied by mission members, called on Mr. Jeng-chun Shen, Director of the Information Office, and informed him about the activities in Europe, Australia, and other countries. After dinner, Mr. Stetsko and "mission members had a lengthy talk with Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs, Mr. Shen Chien-Chung, on the possibility of reviving discussion of the problem of subject nations at the United Nations.

On Monday morning 24 June, Mr. Stetsko conferred with Professor Pu, who heads the Institute for International Relations, who is an expert on Eastern European affairs. They discussed many other things, the problem of the subjugated peoples of the U.S.S.R. Later Mr. Stetsko visited the Academy Blaine — the top scientific institution of Yerevan, accompanied by the president of the academy, Doctor Jea Chia-hua. The talks were attended by Foreign Minister for Political Affairs, Doctor Jea Chia-hua, and other prominent personalities, in addition to the members of the mission. After the dinner, Mr. Stetsko and the mission members met with Professor Yo, chief of the press agency, and discussed with him cooperation between the BNS Press Service and the Chinese newspapers.

The following day Mr. Stetsko presented General Chou Shih-ju, Secretary General of the Chinese Council of Defense and President of the Chinese National Committee for International Relations with an official Ukrainian Freedom Cup. The ceremony was attended by Dr. Jea Chiua, which wrote: "I thoroughly regretted that I could not meet General Chou Shih-ju, for whom I could not hold a reception, which was attended by Mr. Cheng-chih, and other prominent personalities, in addition to the members of the mission. After the dinner, Mr. Stetsko and the members of the mission met with Professor Yo, chief of the press agency, and discussed with him cooperation between the BNS Press Service and the Chinese newspapers.

On the same day, Mr. Stetsko and the members of the mission were received by Vice President Chen Chen-chung, and Prime Minister O.K. Tu, in the evening, President Kuang Kuo-chih of the Chinese National Organization for International Relations, who is also Vice Chairman of Parliament, honored the Chairman of the Central Committee of the BNS with a reception.

On Wednesday, 26 June, the Presidium of the CPPCC invited some 60 members of parliament and professors to a tea party in the Taipei City Hall, at which Mr. Stetsko addressed the distinguished audience on the prospects for a solution to the situation behind the Iron Curtain. In the evening, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the BNS met with Mr. Chen Chien-Chung, director of Section Six of the Kuo Ming Tang. After the talk, Mr. Stetsko and members of the mission were invited to a supper which was also attended by other Kuo Ming Tang leaders.
The following day, 27 June, Mr. Stetsko was received by the President of Free China, Generalissimo Chiang K’ai-chen. According to the Generalissimo, on 27 June, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the S.U., "discussed the situation and means of combating Japanese imperialism."

The same day, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the S.U., met with the President’s son, General Sheng Chiang-Ho. The president’s secretaries, Jihua, Si-Koo, invited Mr. Stetsko to a dinner at the International Lotos Club in Taipei, which was attended by representatives of 11 nations (U.S., France, Britain, Japan, Turkey, United Nations, Korea, Latin America, and others), as well as by members of the diplomatic missions in Free China. As an honorary guest, Mr. Stetsko delivered a short address on the subject of the subjugated peoples and the Free World. The next day, Friday, 20 June 1957, Mr. Stetsko spoke as an honorary guest to a group of the most recent refugees from the Chinese mainland who had come to Taipei via Hong Kong after killing the captain of their ship and neutralizing the crew. The list of the guests of honor included Interior Minister of Free China, Wang Tei-Pao, an American lady representative, Mr. Koo Chou-Kwan, and others. The ceremony was broadcast to the Chinese mainland. In the evening of the same day, Mr. Stetsko, in accepting an invitation from the Chinese association for the United Nations, gave a lecture on The International Status of the Ukraine and other Peoples Oppressed by Bolshevism.

On Sunday, 30 June, Mr. Stetsko was visited at the headquarters of the S.U. by the President of the Academy Union, doctor Jou Chia-Hua, former Minister of Education, advisor to the President, and President of the Chinese Academy for the United Nations. Their discussions concerned the question of cooperation between Ukrainian and the Chinese scientists and scientific institutions.

After dinner, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the S.U. and members of the mission called on professor Lin, and in the evening they attended the first part of the contest for the Ukrainian Freedom Cup between 2 top basketball teams. The Chinese press, in giving advance notice of the event, wrote: "The first part of the contest for the Ukrainian Cup will take place tonight at 8 o’clock. I. Stetsko, Chairman of the Anti-bolshevik Union of Nations, who has donated the cup, will open the game at the Armed Forces Stadium tonight" (China lan, 30 June 1957).

In the presence of some 2,000 onlookers, including General of the General Staff of the Chinese army, Mr. Koo Cheng-Kang, and the Mayor of Taipei, Mr. Stetsko opened the game by a short speech.
General 74, Deputy Chief of the Political Section of the National Defense Ministry, handed the Chairman of the Central Committee of the ABU 3 flags: one from the Chief of the Political Section of the National Defense Ministry, the second from the Chief of the General Staff, and the third from the Chinese Youth Organization. The ceremony was photographed by many news reporters and members of the next day's Chinese newspapers published the pictures along with the score of the game.

Chairman of 1 July reported: "In the first part of the contest for the Ukrainian Freedom Cup the army team defeated the civil team by 3 points (4.2-79). The victory was only after 3 minutes of overtime play. At the end of the regular play time (40 minutes), the teams were tied (6-69)."

On Tuesday, 2 July 1957, Mr. T. Stetsko presented Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the president, with a gift from the Ukrainian women of Australia and talked to her at the headquarters of the Chinese League Against Aggression.

On the same day, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the ABU and the mission members were dinner guests of General Chien-shen, Chief of the Political Section of the Defense Ministry. After the dinner Mr. Stetsko and the general discussed at length the possibilities of cooperation in the field of psychological warfare.

In the evening, Professor Koo gave a reception in honor of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the ABU. The party was attended by Koo Cheo-kam, doctor Koo nood, Professor Lin, the director of Section Six of the Kuomintang Chien Chien-chung, General Chang, and the members of the mission.

During his Taipei stay, the ABU mission held several talks with the leaders of the P.L.K. and discussed various aspects of cooperation between the ABU and the anticommunist League of Asian Nations, which is a Chinese-sponsored organization. Mr. Stetsko and the members of the mission also met with US Ambassador K. Runkin (on 7 July 1957) and French Ambassador C. Holieu (on 2 July).

In addition to his press conference, Mr. Stetsko spoke over 3 different radio stations in Ukrainian and simultaneous Chinese translation of his speeches. The speeches were beamed to the Chinese people on the mainland as well as to the other peoples dominated by communism and red music.

On 7 July 1957 the Chairman of the ABU initiated radio programs of the 45th Mission for the population of Siberia, prisoners of Soviet concentration camps, and Soviet missions on the Chinese mainland.
The official organ of the Kuomintang of 1 July 1957 published a comprehensive article entitled "Forty Years of Ukrainian Struggle for Freedom and Independence from Soviet Russian Tyranny." The article was based on the materials published by the Ukrainian League for the Liberation of the Ukraine.

On 6 July 1957, T. Stetsko held a news conference attended by representatives of all the free Chinese press. The conference lasted more than one hour. Mr. Stetsko first made a statement concerning the latest purge in Moscow, the liberation movement among the subjugated peoples, his impressions of Taiwan, the new book by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek which had been just published in both Chinese and English, and then answered numerous questions asked by the newsmen.

On the previous day, Mr. Stetsko attended the last reception in his honor, at the Leung (the Anti-Communist League of Asian Nations).

On Sunday, 7 July Mr. Stetsko left by plane for Hong Kong. At the airport he was seen off in addition to the members of the ABM Mission, by President Koo Cheng-Kang, the President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, professor doctor Chou, the director of Section Six of the Kuomintang, the director of the Eastern Institute for Foreign Relations, the Secretary General of PMLHOK, doctor Pao, and many other prominent political and military leaders of Free China.
Ярослав Стецько у президента Чини Кай-шкіна

Також 1. л. 1963. Закінчивши своє навчання в Австрії, вольнонавчаючись Голова ЦК АБН в Чини Кай-шкіна прибува 21 червня 1963 р. до Таллінського щодо здобуття громадянства СРСР і був призначений заступником провідної військової структури, яка виводила із служби після закінчення підготовчого курсу. Він був одним з перших засновників новоствореної Організації Буковинського Управління ЦК АБН в Чини Кай-шкіна.

Генерал I степеня, що відзначився своїм походженням і провідним характером, він був призначений до командування однойменної ескадрильєю. Він брав участь у багатьох військових операціях, які проходили на теренах різних країн.

Ярослав Стецько у президент Чини Кай-шкіна
Зернова криза в СССР про

У веєчний день XIX угоду ВКЛ(П) суду їм, у Богданівці, розпочалося православне молитвенно-пізнавальні. Імігування, яке зазнало велику увагу у СРСР, з'ясувалося в громадському впливу і життєвому значенні. Відсутність незбереженого зерна в СРСР була одна з головних проблем. На долю Союзу припав негативний вплив зернового фасаду й фасаду розвитку. Врешті, залежність від зернових культур збільшилася на десятки тисяч відсотків. 

В події 1968 року, в Харкові, спалахнуло життя Союзу. Закриття Союзу СРСР в 1968 році було необхідним. Останній голодний роки з'явилися в резольюції 33-77% від біологічного урожаю. У цей час віддала вихованість, жертви, які в результаті знищення збільшилась незважаючи на багаті ідеї. На рівні з європейською пресою і радянською армією було помічено, що збільшилося зернові культури у краї від відомих. 

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Що до втрати у справі більші, видно, що відомо з яскравої звіченої "Радянській Україні" від 7 і 1661 р. - 23 календарії. Ін. Вестник Радянського державного уряду Миколаївської області зазначає втрати зернових культур. В 1968 р. зазначено високу втрата зернових культур в 1968 р. звідки через незникнення і випорожнення відбувалось незагальні втрати зернових культур. Культурі під відомою зернових культур по 4-5 остання від втрати. Тобто при незадовільних умовах були важливі обставини, в 1956 р. з втрати становили в 1968 р. максимального врожаю. В календарях Ін. Літописи Державного уряду Миколаївського краю, де на початку життя змінилися інші ознаки в низці гірських планин, через 40 км підлітів під відмінно зернових культур по 4-5 останніх від втрати. 

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Коли хочеш...
PIERCING THE WALL OF INDIFFERENCE

(ACCOUNT OF TA. SHTS'KO'S TRIP TO AUSTRALIA)

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During his visit to Australia, which lasted from 12 April through 19 June, Mr. Ya. Stets'ko visited the main centers of the Ukrainian Emigration as, for instance, in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, where he was greeted extremely affectionately at the airports and in Ukrainian homes by hundreds of Ukrainians scattered throughout the great expanse of Australia. The head of the AHN/ Anti-Bolshevist People's Bloc delivered 18 major speeches before mass gatherings, at meetings, congregations, and receptions for Ukrainians, Australians, and Representatives of Emigre's from various Eastern European countries, totaling more than 8,000 persons. Aside from that, Mr. Stets'ko held approximately 100 important talks with Australian Statesmen, Ministers, the highest members of the Clergy, Senators, Envoys, leaders of political parties, and journalists. He held press conferences with representatives from the Australian and emigre press in five state centers. An interesting fact is that the Australian press in the largest cities like Sidney and Melbourne assumed a reserved attitude toward the AHN action, whereas in the smaller cities, on the contrary, the action received a very favorable comment from the press. It follows therefore, that hostile elements to the Ukrainian cause thus far prevail in the press of Australia's largest cities.

After every speech of the head of the AHN, during every meeting with the citizenry, many of our people approached the popular guest to ask him an endless number of questions, and to renew in him the faith in our ultimate victory which prevailed in all his speeches. The best reaction was displayed by our youth, women, and workers; only a few Party die-hards were not able to discard their worn-out Party dogmas, and sought spots on the sun. Their prejudiced stand during the discussions, however, only prompted a general condemnation and embarrassed them completely, even in the eyes of those who shared their views.

Support of the revolutionary liberation struggle in the Ukraine and the foreign action of the AHN — this has the uniting
platform for all Ukrainians of good will, which had won over the hearts of the overwhelming majority of the Ukrainians in Australia. And the proof of that were numerous declarations and touching gifts from the natives of all parts of the Ukraine.

These were some of the great unifying moments that cemented our ranks in far-off foreign lands and guided them onto the right road. There was not a single Ukrainian in Australia during those two months who had not re-examined his attitude toward the Fighting Fatherland; who had not asked himself the question, "And what have I done for our holy cause of liberating the Fatherland?"

In connection with the trip of the head of the ABM, contributions for ABM's cause, especially for the ABM mission on Formosa, had grown considerably.

The most significant result of Mr. Stets'ko's stay in Australia, however, was his piercing of the "Chinese Wall" of indifference among Australians to the Ukrainian cause, to the fight against Russian imperialism and Communism, which seriously threatens Australia, which, although completely defenseless against the Communist threat from the north, does not take seriously the warnings of the immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain.

In Melbourne alone, the following facts should be noted: On 25 May a group of Ukrainians were invited to the Parliament of Victoria where, following the debate, a reception attended by Premier of Victoria Bolte and other delegates took place. On 22 June the Liberal and Labour parties arranged in the Ukrainian House in Melbourne a reception for Ukrainians, which featured a speech by Senator Gorlou, who is the head of the foreign-affairs-commission in the Federal Parliament of Australia. Other outstanding Australians also participated.

Following that evening many Ukrainians received invitations to join the Liberal Party, which is now in power, and takes an anti-communist stand. The leader of the Liberal Party, the present premier of Australia, made a statement at the conference of the Premier of the British Commonwealth, that the conference ought to issue a common declaration condemning Russia, which is now the sole colonial empire. Senator Molanans of the anti-communist Labour Party took a stand in the senate against the policy of coexistence, and called for the support of the struggle of the peoples enslaved by Moscow. In addition, he demanded a governmental declaration against the Moscow imperialist system. Senator Gorton supported Senator Molanans's demands.

- 2 -
The examples cited above prove that the trip of the ABN head achieved considerable success in Australian political circles.

In conclusion it is necessary to affirm objectively that the trip was a great triumph for ABN ideas, not only among Ukrainians, but among other emigres from states and nations enslaved by Moscow, as well as in the ranks of the Australian political elite. There now stands before the Ukrainian emigration in Australia the important task of consolidating these great achievements of the head of the ABN's central committee, Mr. Ya. Stats'ko, in the interior as well as exterior sectors.
Проявляння муру байдужості

ПІДСТУМКИ ПОБІДКИ В І СТІНЦІ ЧО ЛЮДІ ПО АВСТРАЛІЇ

Під час свою окульних підлітків по цій Аустраелья під Стінцю від 12 до 19 червня відбулися підкравові вуличні акції, що привели до відкритого протесту у всій країні. Всяцькій Мельбурн, під час параду, відбулися загострення ситуації. В результаті, більшість учасників були затримані та оштрафовані. Основні причини: приватна власність, зубацькі камери, інтереси / власнішкі інтереси / власнішкі інтереси. Незважаючи на протести, громадськість відмовилась від приватних захистних засобів. В результаті, більшість учасників були затримані та оштрафовані.

Протестування у Мельбурні.

В Аустраельї, незалежно від цифрових головних схвалень, у вулицях пройшли акції протесту. Більшість учасників були затримані та оштрафовані. Основні причини: приватна власність, зубацькі камери, інтереси / власнішкі інтереси / власнішкі інтереси. Незважаючи на протести, громадськість відмовилась від приватних захистних засобів. В результаті, більшість учасників були затримані та оштрафовані.

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PER TINENT INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3020 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3826 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 10 Dec 57

FORM 867 10/57 57-585

SECRET
REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

FORM DS-931

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY

REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

No:

Date:

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

NAME

DATE OF BIRTH
PLACE OF BIRTH

DATE OF REQUEST

DIVISION OR AGENCY

REASON FOR REQUEST OR TYPE OF PROGRAM

DATE

NAME OR REQUESTING OFFICER

RESULTS OF REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION:

☐ NO RECORD
☐ SECURITY INFORMATION ATTACHED
☐ NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION
☐ OTHER (See reverse side for reporting)

CHECKED BY

DATE

FOR USE OF DIVISION OF SECURITY:

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SUBJECT TO HOUSE EXEMPTION 3820
RAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

13 FEB 1958

FOR COORDINATION WITH

State
STETSKO, YAROSLAV

BANDERISTS: MENTIONED THAT THE BANDERISTS ARE EXTREMELY ANGRY AT THE AMERICANS AT THE MOMENT, BECAUSE YAROSLAV STETSKO /DOB, 19 JANUARY 1912; POB, TARNOPOL/ APPLIED FOR A VISITOR'S VISA TO THE USA, BUT AT THE LAST MOMENT THE REQUEST WAS DENIED BY THE US CONSUL GENERAL IN MUNICH. ASKED HOW THE BANDERISTS MANAGE TO KEEP GOING AND SENDING THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ALL AROUND THE WORLD WHEN SUCH PROJECTS COST MONEY AND ALLEGEDLY NO ONE IS SUPPORTING THE BANDERISTS ANY LONGER. REPLIED THAT THE BANDERISTS CLAIM THAT THEY RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM INDIVIDUAL UKRAINIANS NOW IN THE USA. THE BRITISH SUPPORTED BANDERA UP UNTIL ABOUT 1951, BUT WAS RECENTLY ASSURED BY A BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE THAT THIS SUPPORT IS NO LONGER BEING RENDERED IN ANY FORM.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3826 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

TO: MIKE BLAZER
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: SR 6
INFO: C, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, CC 4, S/C 2

RE: COMMUNICATE AERONAUTIC AND SPACE

1. HAVE RECEIVED PRIORITY REQUEST UNDER THE ABOVE INDICATED COMMUNICATION.

2. ENSURE IMMEDIATE FOR POST 1956 TRACKS ON STELLER BANDEIRA. NO FURTHER HINT.

3. FLS ORDER IMMEDIATE FOR MORE DATA SUCH AS LENGTH AND PURPOSE VISIT.

4. BANDERA MAY BE CONSIDERED TO ADVANTAGE THIS DEVELOPMENT INTERVIEW

END OF MESSAGE

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES: METHODS EXEMPTION 2028
NAZI WAR CRIMES AND CLOSURE ACT
DATE: 2007
REDWOOD LCI IMPROVE AERODYNAMIC AECAVATINA

RE DIR 13898 (OUT 57878)

1. RE PARA 1 REF, CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST APPARENTLY PROMPTED BY LEV
DOBRIANSKY INTERCESION BEHALF AECAVATINA 1 AND 2. THIS DISCERNED VIA LETTER
INTERCEPT FROM DOBRIANSKY TO AECAVATINA 2 WHICH REVEALED DOBRIANSKY LOOKING
INTO MATTER VISA FOR BOTH 1 AND 2. DATE OF LETTER 10 MARCH. LETTER FURTHER
REVEALED AECAVATINA 2 TO PARTICIPATE MEXICAN ANTI COMMUNIST CONFERENCE SCHEDULED
LATE MARCH 1958 AND THAT HE TO OBTAIN VISA FROM THAT REGION.

2. ALTHOUGH NOT SPECIFIED IN LETTER WHEN AECAVATINA 1 AND 2 DESIRE VISIT U.S.
IT APPARENT THIS TO BE IN NEAR FUTURE. AECAVATINA 1 MADE NO VISA APPLICATION MUNI
AMCONGEN FOR THIS TRIP BUT WILL PROBABLY DO SO WHEN RECEIVES FAVORABLE REPLY FROM
DOBRIANSKY. STATE DEPT VISA OFFICE REQUEST FOR POST 1956 TRACES AECAVATINA 1 MADE
FOR THIS REASON AFTER RECEIPT OF WHICH THEY PROBABLY TO INFORM AMCONGEN HERE GRANT
VISA WHEN REQUESTED.

3. RE PARA 4 REF, NOB HAS NOTHING NEW TO ADD TO NOB FILES RE AECAVATINA 1.
SEE NO KUBARK REASON BLOCK VISA.

4. RE PARA 3 REF, WILL TAKE STEPS INTERVIEW AECAVATINA 1.

END OF MESSAGE

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

*9 Jan 22*

TARNOW ON AND

STETSKO HAS ALREADY OBTAINED A VISA AND EXPECTS TO VISIT THE USA WHEN THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CONGRESS ENDS IN MEXICO. STETSKO RECEIVED A VISA EVEN THOUGH THE AMERICANS HAD INTENDED TO DENY HIM ONE FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE BECAUSE HE HAD ENTERED THE US ILLEGALLY FROM CANADA SEVERAL YEARS AGO. THE FACT THAT HE GOT A VISA NOW HAS CREATED QUITE AN IMPRESSION HERE AND IS VIEWED WITH OPTIMISM BY BANDERA LEADERS.
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM
(Separatist Movements in the U. S. R.)

CONSULTATION WITH YAROSLAV STETZKO
FORMER UKRAINIAN PRIME MINISTER

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

MAY 14, 1958
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1958
Contents

Synopsis
May 14, 1968
Organisation with
Yucca Flats
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MONO SECTION
NEW ODD PAGE
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM
(Separatist Movements in the U. S. S. R.)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1946

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Washington, D. C.

CONSULTATION

The following consultation, with Yaroslav Stetsko, former Ukrainian Prime Minister, was held at 2:10 p.m. in room 228, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C., pursuant to the authorization of the Committee on Un-American Activities, composed of:

- FRANCIS H. WALTER, Pennsylvania, Chairman
- MORRIS M. MOLDEN, Nevada
- OLIVER DOYLE, California
- EDWIN E. WELLER, Louisiana
- WILLIAM M. TUCK, Virginia
- ROBERT J. MONTOIRE, Massachusetts

Staff members present: Richard Azuz, staff director; William F. Holsch, consultant; and Richard S. Wall, staff member.

Assistance: Walter Dushnyck and Ignatius Bilinsky, interpreters for Mr. Dushnyck and Dr. J. K. Wassenbach. The Aldens recording and scribing public.

Mr. Armen: Gentlemen, the nature public will administer oath. Mind Wassenbach. You swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Stetsko. I do.
Mr. Dushnyck. I do.
Mr. Bilinsky. I do.

STATEMENT OF YAROSLAV STETSKO, GIVEN THROUGH THE INTERPRETERS, GUIDES, BILINSKY AND DUSHNYCK

Mr. Armen. Will each of you gentlemen kindly identify yourself by name, occupation, and address?

Mr. Stetsko. I am Yaroslav Stetsko, present residence in Munich, Germany, as an official address.

Mr. Dushnyck. My name is Walter Dushnyck, 3104 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. I am a writer and journalist, an American citizen.

Mr. Bilinsky. My name is Ignatius Bilinsky. I reside in Philadelphia City, 5018 North 11th Street, and I hold the office of managing editor of the Yaroslavian Catholic daily newspaper, 22nd.

Mr. Armen. Mr. Dushnyck and Mr. Bilinsky, you gentlemen are thoroughly conversant with both the Ukrainian and the English language?

Mr. Bilinsky. That is correct.

Mr. Armen. Yes, sir.

Mr. Armen. And you appear here as friend and associate for Mr. Stetsko, who does not speak English?

Mr. Dushnyck. Correct.

Mr. Bilinsky. Correct.
Mr. Araya. The first question I normally pose in this type of proceeding, and which I shall now pose, is that the principal witness who is Mr. Stebko in this case, give a word on his own personal background.

Mr. Stebko. My name is Yaroslav Stebko. I was born on January 15, 1912, in Tarnopol, Ukraine, and attended there the grammar school and also graduated there from the gymnasium. In 1930, subsequently I studied law and philosophy at Lviv University.

From 1938 onwards I was an active member of the Ukrainian underground movement, at first in the Ukrainian Military Organization (OUN) and later in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

Both organizations continued to struggle for attaining national independence lost in the early 1920's to the Russian Communist and other invaders of Ukraine.

For my patriotic activities I was arrested and imprisoned by the invaders in 1930, 1932, and 1933. In 1934 I was arrested for being the chief editor of the illegal periodical of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and two of the leaders of the Western Ukrainian center of this organization.

During my activities in the liberation struggle, I made frequent visits to various European countries where I endeavored to organize political and material support for the Ukrainians fighting for their freedom. In August 1939, I prepared a political platform for the Second Congress of the OUN.

When the war between Germany and Russia breaks out, I entered the Ukraine, and on June 30, 1941, the Ukrainian National Assembly, under my presidency, proclaimed the independence of Ukraine.

On the same day, I was elected Prime Minister by the same Ukrainian National Assembly. On July 12, 1941, I was arrested by the Gestapo and deported into Germany.

On September 18, 1941, I was sent to a concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, having refused Hitler's ultimatum to resign my office as Prime Minister of Free Ukraine and revoke the act of proclamation of Ukrainian independence. There I was imprisoned until September 30, 1944.

Released from concentration camp, I was again placed under police surveillance when I refused to cooperate with the Hitler government.

In December 1944, I fled from Berlin to Bratislava and from Bratislava to Vienna and from Vienna to Prague and from Prague to Munich. During my escape from the oncoming Russian armies, I was seriously wounded.

Meanwhile, in 1943, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was organized and rapidly developed into a powerful military and political force. In the fall of 1944 the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, under the leadership of Gen. Taras Chuprynka, called a conference of the liberation movements, in consequence of which the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABB) was created with the sponsorship of the 13 nationalities.

In 1946 I was elected president of the Central Committees of ABN, as well as a member of the presidium of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists together with Gen. Taras Chuprynka and Stepan Bandera.

In 1951 I was elected the chairman of the OUN-Units Abroad for the period of 2 years.
MONO SECTION

In the meanwhile the ABN soon developed into a large anti-Communist force, gaining considerable organizational, political, and diplomatic success. Its membership grew so that presently it does include many national liberation organizations of 15 different nations, namely, Armenia, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, the Czechoslovak, Croatian, Czechoslovak, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Turkistan, and Ukraine. Specifically, those nations are represented by the following organizations: The Committee for a "Free Armenia;" the Bulgarian National Front; the Byelorussian Central Council; the Czechoslovak National Liberation Movement; the Comite of the Slovak National Liberation Movement; the Estonian Liberation Movement; the Jewish National Committee; the Leningrad Committee; the Lithuanian Independence Movement; the Montenegrin National Liberation Movement; the National Liberation Committee of the People's Republic of China; the North Korean People's Republic; the Organization of Slovak National Committee; the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

In 1960, at a conference of the ABN with the Nationalist League for European Freedom, the two participants resolved to stimulate these ideas for a world anti-Communist movement.

Having this great idea in mind, I forwarded it since then to many nations during my several journeys to Free China, Taiwan, Vietnam, America, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Turkey, Italy, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Austria, Spain, Mexico, Canada, and the United States.

In Taipei, Formosa, I met President Chiang Kai-shek, and concluded an agreement of cooperation between the ABN and the People's Anti-Communist League, Republic of China, to fight against Communism and fascism in Asia.

In 1961, I signed a similar agreement with the "Inter-American Confederation of the Dominican Republic," headed by Carlos Pita Botto, a Dominican politician, and Jorge V. Sucre, a Dominican diplomat, in Mexico City.

Simultaneously the ABN was active in Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and other anti-Communist organizations.

Finally, in March 1962, I took part in the Pro-Democratic Congress in Mexico, where the organization of the World Anti-Communist League was established, with the aim of establishing a "World Anti-Communist League." In my capacity as vice president, I am the delegate to the United Nations Security Council.

The purpose of my visit to Washington was to discuss a number of important issues with American anti-Communist organizations. I am a member of the American Anti-Communist Congress, which is an organization of prominent American intellectuals, headed by Mr. Daniel Schorr, a noted journalist and author.

An overall purpose is to win or gain the sympathy and support of the American public opinion for the movement for national liberation and free democratic institutions for the freedom and independence of all the nations embattled by Russian imperialism and communist aggression. This includes the 15 nations listed above, plus the United States, which is a great nation.

Mr. Eisenhower. Do you presently have sources of direct support within these countries which have been subjugated by Soviet Russia?

Mr. Stettino. We do have direct contact with liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain, partly through the Ukrainian nationalist underground which is fighting for freedom and independence.
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Mr. ARENS. Mr. Stetcko, you observed a few moments ago that most of the people in Ukraine are against the Communist regime. May I pose this rather simple and naive question: Why, then, if this is a fact, do the Communists maintain power?

Mr. SVIRSKY. First, the Communist regime in Ukraine is a modern form of Russian imperialism, and all power in Ukraine is maintained by the Russian occupation forces, especially the MVD, which rules by terror and which is an instrument of the central Russian Government in Moscow.

In no country behind the Iron Curtain was there a Communist revolution made by the people themselves, but always the revolution was brought by Russian bayonets as in Ukraine, Bulgaria, Poland, Turkestan, Hungary, and other countries. If there would be no Russian troops and Russian pressure in those countries, the people would never vote for a Communist government.

Mr. AZANA. Where is the hope of the forces of freedom to conquer the rising tide of communism?

Mr. SVIRSKY. The only hope to overcome this Communist tide is by a unified front of both the enslaved peoples and the free world. We contend that there is no unification of these forces; and while the enslaved peoples are fighting for the restoration of their rights as human beings, the free world is not doing a bit. Only with simultaneous national revolutions in the countries behind the Iron Curtain and with the support of the free world can communism be overcome and eventually defeated from within.

Only after the defeat of Russian imperialism, disintegration of the Russian Empire, and the restoration of national independence of the enslaved nations, can we have durable peace and security in the world.

Mr. AZANA. What effect on the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain do the international conferences have, in which the leaders of the free world and the leaders of the Kremlin sit down to negotiate?

Mr. SVIRSKY. The effect is totally negative because it demoralizes those peoples as they see in those conferences the approval by the West of their enslavement.

I believe very firmly that the principal goal of Russian foreign policy conducted by Khrushchev is to obtain the approval and sanction of the political status quo, which is highly in favor of Russia now. The Russians themselves cannot maintain the status quo at present because as the liberation forces are undermining their empire; therefore, they want to preserve their domination with the assistance of the free world.

Because the national liberation movements are still very strong, despite persecution, and the hope still persists that the West will eventually help, the Russians by driving the free world toward the "summit" meeting are trying to quell that last hope that these enslaved people entertain.

Mr. AZANA. If, as you say, all that the Russians and the Kremlin want now is the status quo, what do we see as free people in the United States have to fear?

Mr. SVIRSKY. My answer to this is that the Russians will never be content with the status quo permanently. The status quo for them is only a stepping stone for further conquests of the free areas of the world.

When we look on the political map, it will show that in 1939 the political frontiers of the U.S.S.R. were very much smaller than they were in 1945 or are today in 1950. In a few years they will be God knows where, because Russia will always strive to expand; that is her nature.

Mr. AZANA. It is suggested, Mr. Stetcko, in some quarters that the free world is faced with one of two alternatives at the present time; namely, to negotiate at another "summit" meeting or to engage in an all-out war of staggering destruction. Do you see any possible third course for the free world?
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Mr. Sverko. The straightest road and the most direct road to an atomic juggernaut war would lead through "peaceful coexistence," one manifestation of which is a future "summit" conference.

Mr. AREAS. Why?

Mr. Sverko. In my opinion the key problem in today's world is the enslaved nations, a powerful partner, which could help the free world from inside to dialogue and destroy the Russian Communist empire without atomic warfare.

By ignoring the enslaved nations as its partner, the free world, by conducting joint conferences, is actually negating this powerful force and inviting its own disaster by playing the Russian game. By so doing the free world is removing the third alternative, national liberation revolutions inside the Soviet Russian empire which should receive all possible active assistance from the free world.

By supporting these national liberation movements the West must be prepared to back them up not only morally, but materially and militarily as well; not like in Hungary when the ships came down and the West did not do anything.

The Russians could never drop atomic bombs on revolutionaries and freedom fighters behind the Iron Curtain because they will have their own occupation forces there guarding these Moscow-dominated empires.

I am convinced that sooner or later the West must be confronted with the necessity to wage an armed conflict with Communist Russia, which might be localized if the West will support the national revolutions of the enslaved nations.

Only a decisive policy, a policy of strength, could convince and deter the Russians from actually launching another war, not debating and negotiation.

Mr. AREAS. How far is the Kremlin in its schedule for complete domination and control of the planet?

Mr. Sverko. Russia has already attained sufficiently numerous stepping-stones from which she could launch a final attack upon the free world.

Lenin once said that the road to Paris leads through New Delhi and Peking. Peking now is entirely in the Russian orbit, and New Delhi is half-and-half.

In the Middle East, in their plan to conquer the world, the Russians went so far as never before in history. Also in Korea they are realizing most of Chairman Russia's policy in securing this vital bridgehead in the Far East. Today, Southeastern Asia is becoming their sphere of influence too.

Finally, through the fifth column and various front organizations they succeeded in demoralizing considerable numbers of people everywhere with results which we have just witnessed during the recent trip of Vice-President Richard M. Nixon to the United States in Latin America.

Mr. AREAS. Can the free world compete with the Soviet Russian empire?

Mr. Sverko. Coexistence with Communist tyranny is not possible. The only coexistence Russia wants is a coexistence on her own terms, when the entire world is reduced to slavery like the people who live in the concentration camps.

Mr. Chairman, I would say that the nations enslaved by Russia present the main problem of the world politics. So far the policy of the free world is totally ineffective in regard to this problem; therefore, the West has to change it. I think that American policy should be oriented toward strengthening these forces of freedom which are behind the Iron Curtain; and the United States and the free world should totally negate, and not have any dealings with, the Russians and their Communist puppets.
The failure to develop this means that a series of important steps on the future political, economic, and social levels of the Soviet Union and the countries within it will be decided.

In the first place, the United States will not be able to influence the actions of the various Soviet republics. The Soviet Union, which has only been able to influence the actions of the Western bloc, will now be able to influence the actions of the Eastern bloc as well. The United States will have to consider the option of an economic boycott of the Soviet Union.

In the second place, the United States will have to consider the option of military intervention. The United States will have to consider the option of a military intervention in the Soviet Union. The United States will have to consider the option of a military intervention in the Soviet Union.
Mr. Azaka. Do you believe that the Western Powers in any way contributed to the growth of Russian imperialism?

Mr. Srutnik. Regrettably, the Western Powers have always been prone to provide Russia with respite and support, often motivated by their own political interests or by Russian promises of support of the same.

But the peoples and the lands which Russia acquired with the acquiescence and assistance of the Western Powers in the last 20 years for sheer size surpass everything Russia conquered previously. To digest these conquests in short order and with mortal convulsions is quite impossible, unless the Western World, and the United States in particular, willingly allows such digestion to take place by accepting the Russian offer of "peaceful coexistence."

The more Russia grasps of foreign lands, the more her internal situation becomes complex and difficult; the front of the enslaved nations is widened and the pressure of the Russian imperialist center must, of necessity, thin out. The number of the subjugating Russian peoples does not increase proportionately with that of the non-Russian peoples who are added to the new empire; therefore, their bold upon the conquered nations cannot be as strong as before. Eighty to ninety million, Russians cannot dominate as efficiently the Russian Communist empire of 1958 as they could dominate that of 1939, their proved methods of mass terror, deportation, and genocide notwithstanding.

The strength of the Communist Quislings of the enslaved nations rests on the blades of the Russian bayonets. In consequence, without the West's assistance, Russia would be unable to maintain her vast overextended colonial and slave empire.

We thus find Russia resorting to all sorts of international blackmail, creating dangerous and explosive situations or presenting the world with a policy of accomplished facts. We watch her creating the illusion of a peace-loving nation, while she makes tactical maneuvers aimed at the psychological disarmament of the West. However, her primary goal, conquest of the world, remains unchanged.

By withdrawing the Berlin Blockade in 1948, Moscow gained more than one advantage. First, by blockading Berlin, Russia forced the attention of the world upon the German capital, while at the same time she proceeded unhindered to complete the conquest of China. Furthermore, she was able to create a widespread illusion that the West accepted only too readily: "Russia does not want war, Russia is willing to compromise." Eventually, we were presented with the "Korean compromise," and then with the "Vietnamese compromise," which, in fact, illustrated a classic Bolshevik tactics devised by Lenin: "One step backward in order to march two steps forward."

Mr. Azaka. Mr. Srutnik, why is Communist Russia exerting such a powerful drive for a "summit" meeting at this time?

Mr. Srutnik. The powerful current Soviet Russian drive for a new "summit" conference is but another deceitful maneuver of Moscow. The Russian tyrants have amassed a variety of topics which they want discussed at the new "summit" conference: disarmament, control of thermonuclear weapons, and "peaceful coexistence," all of which are being presented as an alternative to all-out war. Yet the overall purpose of these maneuvers is only too well known: to force the United States and the entire free world to recognize the political status quo of the Russian looting and the Russian colonial empire in its present-day boundaries, and to compromise the United States in the eyes of the enslaved nations as copartner and supporter of the validity of the present Russian Communist empire. In so doing, the United States and the free world would become synonymous with the Russian enslavers, and the good name of the United States as a defender of the freedom of individuals and the independence of nations would be a thing of the past.
The key problem of world politics today is that of the enslaved nations, especially those kept in Russian captivity. As a matter of fact, world politics revolve around them, and for them the struggle ever goes on.

East Germany belongs to this category of the enslaved nation, as does North Korea and North Vietnam. There is no doubt that the liberation of East Germany or North Korea and North Vietnam would be effectuated only with the disintegration of the Russian Empire, which is the last remaining great empire in the world. Also liberated would be Ukraine, Turkey, Byelorussia, Georgia, Azerbaidjan, Armenia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and the other non-Russian nations enslaved in the U. S. S. R., not to mention the liberation of the more recent requisitions, the so-called satellites—Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Norway, Bohemia, and the others. One can hardly conceive of any local liberation, effected through some evolutionary method ("mellowing out process"). You cannot stop Russia halfway: either you destroy the Soviet Russian empire, or it will conquer you and the entire world. There is no hope for, or possibility of, achieving a victory over the Soviet Russia without the liberation of the enslaved nations dominated and enslaved by Moscow.

This is well known to the Russian Communist leaders, particularly to Khrushchev, who on every possible occasion stresses that the U.S.S.R. will not discuss the problem of Eastern Europe at any "summit" meeting that might be called in the future. We repeat, Moscow can no other purpose in calling a new "summit" meeting than that of obtaining an assurance, a pledge from the United States and the free world at large, that the status quo is inviolable and that in the event of national revolutions behind the Iron Curtain—such as the Berlin uprising, the Poznan rebellion, the Hungarian revolution, or the Ukrainian revolts in the Soviet Russian concentration camps—the United States will observe a strict neutrality and "will not interfere in the domestic affairs" of the U. S. S. R.

It is not at all impossible that the Russian tyrants might be dreaming of a new "Holy Alliance" of the Great Powers, who would pledge themselves to a common action against the enslaved nations and their national liberation revolutions. Certainly Khrushchev will remember how the Czarist Russian armies helped to suppress the Hungarian revolution of Kossuth in 1848.

Thus the major moves of Soviet Russian foreign policy are dictated by two principal considerations:

1. The pressure and incessant opposition mustered by the national liberation movements of the enslaved nations.
2. The ever-increasing power of the defense and military capabilities of the free world under the leadership of the United States.

Russia would score a major victory if President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan agree to sit at the same table with Khrushchev and Mikoian, the international murderers and goondiads. Hope and faith in the truth would assuredly suffer a mortal blow, not only on the part of the enslaved nations but ultimately on the part of the whole free world.

In his own time Lenin urged the Bolsheviks to employ every possible trick in order to disarm the "capitalist world," including holding of as many conferences and diplomatic parleys as possible. These would serve, Lenin advised, to confuse the Western diplomats and thus make them less resistant to the Russian pressures.

Mr. Aznavour, Mr. Stetsko, in your opinion does the fear of a thermonuclear war justify a new "summit" conference?
One of the phenomena capitalized upon by the Russians is the horror of thermonuclear war. This vision of future war, the Russian know, has already created veritable panic among the Western nations, a condition which eases them forward to the Russian trap. The fear of atomic war is so great that many in the West are inclined to forget the whole infamous record of Russian treacheries and blackmail, broken promises, and shattered diplomatic pacts.

On the other hand, if the “summit” conference could not materialize because of a Western refusal to accept the Russian terms, specifically refusal to accept as final the enslavement of the nations in the satellite countries and in the U.S.S.R. itself, this would constitute a tremendous victory for the West. Such a refusal cannot but strengthen the resistance movements behind the Iron Curtain and so would run directly counter to Krushchev’s plan of consolidating the Russian Communist empire as it now exists.

And yet the West not only is in possession of the superior thermonuclear weapons, but it has something the Russians can never destroy: priceless freedom.

If the counterattack of the West would be directed at the winning of the sympathies and loyalties of the enslaved nations, rather than that of the murderers of the Kremlin, the result of the cold war would be quite different and, to be sure, advantageous for the West. The Russians, we find from history, understand only one language, the language of threat and force.

Moreover, were the Western leaders possessed of more courage, they would openly declare if another “summit” conference does take place that in the event of an atomic war, they will direct it against the Russian state proper, and not against the non-Russian nations, both in the U.S.S.R. and in the satellite countries. Such clear and unmistakable language would have an incautious effect upon the enslaved countries—Ukraine, the Caucasus, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Slovakia, and others.

We must not forget that in our struggle against Russia we should not only think in terms of technical superiority but we should also try, equally positively, to diminish the human potential of the vast Russian-controlled armies by attempting to win them over to our cause. At present there is no possible doubt that, from the viewpoint of manpower, the Soviet Union with Red China and satellites is superior to the West; hence the course of the political program of the West is obvious. In 1941, it is to be recalled, some 2 to 3 million soldiers deserted from the Soviet armies and went over to the Germans voluntarily, hoping that by doing so they were helping to fight their oppressors, the Russian Communists, for the liberation of their enslaved countries.

Also, the Western Powers, especially the United States, in their “policy of liberation” tend to limit their pronouncements to the satellite countries complex exclusively, thus leaving the first victims of Russian communism, the enslaved nations in the U.S.S.R., outside the sphere of their political interest.

Mr. Sargent. From what position, Mr. Sestak, should the West consider the Russian Communist totalitarianism, if you think that a new “summit” meeting is detrimental?

Mr. Sargent. Our struggle against Russian Communist totalitarianism can be waged only in the name of eternal and absolute values, truth and freedom pitted against the enslavement, persecution, and the totalitarian domination of Moscow. Communism is the dynamic movement of the Devil which must be opposed not merely by technical weapons, but by moral values and human dignity as well.
The Western World—at least, some of its leading powers—have relinquished their colonial possessions and given way to the emancipation of the once colonial peoples. The only remaining empire in the world today is the Russian Communist empire.

The U.S.S.R. as the basic empire of Moscow is a powerful threat today simply because it dominates vast areas of the world, which it exploits for the purpose of continued aggrandizement and expansion. This threat would be removed in the moment the Russian Empire ceased to exist. Moreover, all the enslaved nations, once liberated from the Russian Communist yoke, would not only deprive Russia of powerful economic and human resources, but would be great contributing factors toward a stable peace and security in the world. None of these nations would be in a position to manufacture atomic weapons, insomuch as they would be expending all their efforts in building up their own welfare and prosperity, rather than in seeking foreign conquests and domination, as does Russia today.

Any other approach would surely lead to appeasement, as best exemplified by the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, who said the other day that he would rather accept Communist slavery than resist it, insomuch as the latter course might touch off an atomic war.

The "summit" conference, we think, is a political matter. But there are other imponderables in the development of political events that have an equally important significance, perhaps even greater than the stockpiling of A- and H-bombs. In the present game the worst possible thing that could happen is to lose one's moral position. This is well known to pernicious Russia; and therefore she deceitfully juggles with such phrases as "integral liberty," "social justice," and "independence of nations," although all who are familiar with Russia's history know all this to be sheer nonsense. But the systematic repetition of these slogans leaves an imprint on people's minds and undermines the opposition to Russia, especially in the so-called neutral nations on this side of the Iron Curtain. It is immoral to condone any crime; it is also immoral to enslave the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R.: Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Turkestan, the Caucasus, Northern Caucasus, Armenia, and others. Yet the Western World seems to be inclined to forget these nations and their enslavement by Russia, so long as the Russian Communist leaders stop rattling their atomic or nuclear sabers. Only those with invulnerable moral positions can expect to win in this struggle for survival; no half-baked solutions or compromises can bring an equitable and just solution to world problems.

Therefore, the "summit" conference and its agenda, which is supposed to deal with the problems of the global struggle between opposing forces, should be viewed not only in its political and military aspect, but in the light of moral and ideological principles as well. It has a direct relation to the fate of the enslaved nations, the acknowledged ally of the free world in the struggle against Russia. The prisoner in prison wants freedom more than he wants bread. The enslaved and oppressed man is more sensitive to injustice and slavery than the free man. And those who themselves suffered are likely to find a better way of reaching the minds of those who are oppressed now. There is no force in the world more dynamic than the yearning of people for freedom and independence. People will hardly die for bread or for some material luxuries, yet they are willing to sacrifice everything for their freedom. The West has a glorious opportunity to dynamically propagate the day of general freedom and liberation that is to come to all nations and people.
The Geneva summit conference 3 years ago was a devastating blow to the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain, because the Kremlin, recognizing its superior propaganda potential, trapped the West into recognizing the status quo. The Russian tyrants, Khrushchev and Bulganin, attained a diplomatic victory when they succeeded in convincing President Eisenhower to withdraw his proposal, which had been inserted in the agenda, dealing with the problem of the enslavement of the satellite countries. Then followed a recognition on the part of the West of the "sincere desires" of the Kremlin leaders for general peace and security in the world. And yet these same men, Khrushchev and Bulganin, were the right-hand henchmen of Stalin in his brutal program of genocide and destruction of entire peoples.

Furthermore, we must not forget, that without a common front with the enslaved nations, the free world can never achieve a victory over bolshevism. Russia is doing everything possible to wedge apart these two freedom-loving forces. The ideals of freedom and national independence are stronger than the atomic bomb. They constitute the most disruptive force which, with the all-out support of the free world, can successfully shatter the Russian prison of nations from within.

These facts should not be underestimated by the free world. During the Korean war, in which the powerful United States and the entire United Nations participated, there were no internal revolutions behind the Iron Curtain, because the enslaved nations had lost confidence in and hope for any assistance from the West. On the other hand, after the death of Stalin and the liquidation of Beria, a series of strikes and uprisings erupted in concentration camps, creating a very conducive atmosphere for a general revolution. It is an undeniable fact that the enslaved nations are beginning to rely more and more on their own strength rather than on assistance from the West. The general fact prevails that a new "summit" conference may widen this schism between the enslaved nations and the West, which has already lost a great deal of its original prestige through the bungling of the Hungarian uprising in the fall of 1956.

Mr. Avara. From your expression it would appear that the psychological warfare of the West is ineffective. Would you be willing to comment on its shortcomings?

Mr. Swinko. The much heralded psychological warfare effort of the West and the general lack of any planning of Western propaganda broadcasting are so evident that one can scarcely talk seriously of any Western propaganda.

History discloses that no country has ever gained anything by sitting down at the same table with the Russian leaders. We recall the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, the conference of Yalta and Potsdam, the 18-month-old consanguinity of Chiang Kai-shek with Mao Tse-tung, and so on. Any attempt to appease Russia necessarily evokes defense in the eyes of the free world and demoralizes the honest people everywhere who cannot conceive of decent diplomats negotiating with the Russian murderers. One cannot neglect the moral principles in this gigantic game of survival, inasmuch as no conference can ever solve the problems of war-time conflict with Russia.

Mr. Avara. Mr. Swinko, we would appreciate your views on NATO and disarmament from the viewpoint of the Russian psychological warfare.

Mr. Swinko. One of the primary goals of Russian foreign policy is the dissolution of the NATO military and defensive alliance and the removal of United States troops and bases from Europe and North Africa. All sorts of Russian machinations are being employed toward accomplishing this purpose, such as the proposal for the creation of "neutral" and "decentralized" zones, all of which tend to render Western Europe defenseless. The Russians hope to achieve this objective at the "summit" conference.
The disarmament talks can surely lead to no positive result, if the cause of armament is not removed. Otherwise disarmament talks serve only as propaganda channels for the Russians, whereby they make deep impressions upon the "neutral" and noncommitted nations which see in the Russian proposals a "genuine" approach toward achieving world peace.

The present status quo must undergo a thorough change, if the nuclear armament race is to stop. As long as it remains unchanged, the armament race must go on, since otherwise the free world would be conquered eventually by Communist Russia. Armament is also necessary to help in the liberation of the enslaved nations from Russian domination; the enslavement of these nations by Russia is in great measure due to the faulty and incredibly irrational policy of the Western nations.

Although the Western nations entertain no aggressive designs and are arming themselves for the purpose of their own defense, and do not support the liberation movements of the enslaved nations, as was so amply demonstrated in the case of the Hungarian revolution, Russia is arming for purely aggressive purposes and is organizing her fifth column to bring the world over for the "day." As long as a free world exists, Russia cannot but press for its destruction, simply because the ideals of freedom menace the Russian despotic empire. Russia is confronted with a harsh set of alternatives: either the entire world will be free or it will be conquered by her. Thus all the conferences and the diplomatic bargaining with the West serve only to confuse the world, so as to make it easier for Moscow to conquer it.

The road to disarmament does not lead through conferences, but through liberation. Disarmament will never bring liberation. On the contrary, it will enable Russia to conquer the entire world. The superiority of Russia in conventional armaments makes the discussion on thermonuclear armaments useless, insomuch as Russia could never be trusted in the matter of the strict control of atomic disarmament or its utilization. Strict control will always be impossible for the Russian Empire, since it is based on a totalitarian and despotic system which precludes the possibility of such a voluntary control. The inherent nature of Russian totalitarian tyranny does not accept, and cannot accept, any control by an international body. Hermetically sealed isolation and the absence of any control are the essential elements of the Russian despotic system, which could not be democratized, as such a process would mean suicide. This most elementary factor in Russian behavior is totally ignored by the West without understanding of this element, one can hardly begin to grasp the essence and meaning of bolshevism.

Russia today is governed by Communists, who are the heirs of the Czarist regime. Communism is not an international movement which usurped the power in Russia and in other countries; communism represents a new philosophy adopted by Russians in every vital respect, as for Russian imperialism a more successful, intellectually stronger, and more creative than ideas of Czarism (Orthodoxy, Pan-Slavism, etc.) ever were. Bolshevism, which is a synthesis of Russian imperialism and communism, aspires to world conquest, in which endeavor it is supported by the Russian people, a fact which is corroborated by Nicholas Berdyaev, an outstanding Russian philosopher. In his book, The New Middle Ages, Berdyaev wrote on the subject of bolshevism:

"Bolshevism is a distorted and subversive realization of the Russian idea, and for this reason it is not bolshevism. Bolshevism is the highest expression of the spiritual essence of the Russian nation, of its apostacy of faith, its religious crisis, and its extreme materialism. Bolshevism is the highest expression of the Russian nihilism."
Because both America and Great Britain realize that they cannot hope to rival Russian fighting manpower, they have decided to make good this deficiency in it by relying on what they call "tactical nuclear weapons"; in other words, less powerful nuclear weapons than atomic and hydrogen bombs, which they call "strategic nuclear weapons." This is to tackle the problem the wrong way round. The correct solution is not to increase weapon power, but to reduce Russian superiority in manpower, and so indirectly increase Western manpower. This can be done by subverting the Russian fighting forces, which are largely recruited from the subjugated peoples within the U.S.S.R. and the satellite countries. This is exemplified by the fact that during the first few months of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, over 2 million prisoners were claimed by the Germans. This is an unbelievable figure until it is realized that the vast majority of these men were deserters—Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Cossacks, Georgians, Turkestansians, and other subjugated peoples.

The policy of liberation would not only not provoke an atomic warfare, but it is an argument of the most explosive force, of which Russia is always afraid. When in the summer of 1941 the Russian Communist leaders found out that Hitler refused to recognize a newly established Ukrainian national government on June 30, 1941, in Kiev, Western Ukraine, they were elated. They then waited to see what would happen when Hitler took Kiev, the ancient capital and center of Ukrainian history and culture. When in Kiev Hitler also repeated his insane policy of suppressing Ukrainian aspirations for freedom and independence, the Russians were all but certain that the German had lost the war. It was not Stalingrad that was the graveyard of Hitler's ambition of dominating all Europe, save a German general, but Hitler's incredible policy in Ukraine, and the fact that in Kiev, instead of the blue-and-yellow Ukrainian national colors, the Nazis hoisted their swastika.

A similar situation exists today, despite the fact that history provides instructive lessons how not to handle the Russian problem.

Mr. Assam. Do you see, Mr. Stetsko, any alternative to atomic warfare?

Mr. Stetsko. The national liberation revolutions behind the Iron Curtain are the only alternative to an atomic war. If the free world cannot stop atomic and nuclear war and will not start a thermonuclear Armageddon against Russia, then it must elect the only alternative it has: the support of the national independence movements of peoples enslaved by Russia. There is no third way. "Peaceful coexistence" would lead to the acceptance of the political status quo, which would sanction all the conquests of Moscow and would in turn enhance the prospects of further Russian aggressions in Europe and Asia. To hope that a "political evolution" within the Soviet Russian empire would lead to a gradual disintegration and collapse of the Soviet power is sheer wishful thinking, leading to disaster.

Only disintegration of the Russian Empire, which could take place only through an anti-imperialist and anti-Communist revolution, can eventually affectuate the elimination of the Russian danger forever. Anti-Russian forces are in existence behind the Iron Curtain; there are millions of non-Russians in the Soviet army with arms in their hands who would not hesitate to use them against their Russian oppressors at a proper moment.

The ideals of freedom and independence are stronger than atomic and hydrogen bombs. The West possesses in its hands this powerful weapon, which the Russians do not have, but which they are employing deceptively in propagandizing the Asian and African peoples. What the West must do is to properly utilize it toward the objective which can be accepted by all the peoples of the world: genuine freedom and liberation from Russian Communist tyranny and oppression. Mr. Kennan's "disengagement" thesis is as dangerous as Eisenhower's "peaceful coexistence" proposal.

In his article, "What the Kremlin Feared Most," Gen. J. F. C. Fuller writes,
The enslaved nations, with their misery, hunger, slavery, perpetual fear of arrest and deportation, and the like, are not disposed to listen to accounts of the American way of life, the high standard of living, civil liberties, and so forth. How do the enslaved nations benefit from such broadcasting? Are these good things, enjoyed by the American people, to be transferred to the enslaved nations once a new "summit" conference is held? On the contrary, these enslaved nations believe that such a conference with the Russian oppressors and tormentors, would strengthen their hold over them and only perpetuate their misery and enslavement.

Mr. Arena, Mr. Steiko, would you care to comment on the "Voice of America"?

Mr. Steiko. We in Europe have been astounded by reports that the "Voice of America" was planning to eliminate broadcasts in the non-Russian languages destined for the Soviet Union, and to concentrate all its propaganda efforts in the Russian language only. This would really be a mistake.

It is true that the broadcasts of the "Voice of America" in the various non-Russian languages to the U.S.S.R. were extremely weak and, as a rule, ineffectual. The enslaved peoples had been hoping that eventually these broadcasts would evolve into an outright support of the national liberation movements of those peoples. They waited to hear, through the "Voice of America," that the American people and the United States Government are in sympathy and accord with the struggle for national statehood and independence. This never came. But at least the broadcasting in the various non-Russian languages implied a tacit recognition on the part of the United States Government of those separate entities, the non-Russian Republics of the U.S.S.R.

If the broadcasts are eliminated, then the non-Russian peoples would have to listen to the Russian-language broadcasts, which is the language of their oppressor and enslaver. This would necessarily imply that the United States is against the national liberation of the non-Russian nations, and that America in fact supports the Russian Empire, a "one and indivisible Russian," as advocated by Russian imperialists of all hues and colors. It would convince these nations more and more that the United States is fighting solely for a change of the Communist regime in the U.S.S.R., and not for the destruction of the Russian imperialist structure.

"The Voice of America" shies away from even mentioning the term "national independence" in its broadcasts to the non-Russian peoples in the U.S.S.R. This is apparently not to "offend" the sensitivities of the Russian people who, as is well known, constitute a minority in the U.S.S.R.

A few years ago Khrushchev removed Leonid Melnikov from his post as Secretary General of the Communist Party of Ukraine for his overzealous Russification of Western Ukraine. Even for such a brutal disciple and goon such as Khrushchev, a forcible-Russification program in the Ukraine was out of line. And the free world, particularly the United States, would seem to be following even a more reactionary course by resorting to the use of the Russian language in its psychological warfare.

A few years ago a critical appraisal of the "Voice of America" was submitted to the Department of State by Maj. L. Poltava of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), chief of the Information Bureau of the Supreme Council of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). Major Poltava called the attention of the United States Government to a vital weakness of the "Voice of America." The weakness is the neglect by the "Voice of America" to use one of the most powerful arguments against Russian Communist imperialism: the ideal of national independence of the non-Russian nations enslaved in the U.S.S.R.
The invasion of Poland by the Red Army was a major event in international affairs, but it was not without precedent. The Soviet Union had a long history of military expansion and had been involved in conflicts with its neighbors, particularly in the Pacific region. The invasion of Poland was part of a broader strategy to expand Soviet control and influence in Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union was also facing significant economic challenges, and the invasion of Poland was seen as a way to access vital resources, such as coal and oil. The Soviet Union had also been involved in attempts to influence or control governments in other countries, and the invasion of Poland was seen as a way to expand Soviet influence in the region.

The invasion of Poland was also part of a broader ideological struggle between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was seen as a threat to the values of democracy and capitalism, and the Western powers were determined to stop its expansion. The invasion of Poland was seen as a way to prevent the Soviet Union from achieving its goals.

In conclusion, the invasion of Poland by the Red Army was a significant event in international affairs, and it had important implications for the future of the region and the world. The Soviet Union was able to expand its influence in Eastern Europe, and the Western powers were forced to confront the threat of a communist superpower. The invasion of Poland was also a catalyst for the start of the Cold War, which lasted for many years to come.
Russian dominates approximately 40 million Moslems. She is
making liberal use of the services of Moslem quislings from Turkestan
for agitation among the Islamic population, which numbers some 350
million people outside the U. S. S. R.

Mr. Stetako. Could you say anything, Mr. Stetako, on Russian
Communist propaganda among the Moslems outside the Soviet
Union?

Mr. Sverdlov. The Soviet radio in Tashkent, where the Russians
have concentrated extremely powerful propaganda facilities,
broadcasts in some 90 languages and dialects to the Moslem people in
Asia and Africa. This vast propaganda work is being done by Russians
who very frequently are disguised as local Moslems.

Significantly, during my travels in Asia I never heard of any
systematic propaganda effort of the United States in these areas, to
offset the Russian drive; yet perhaps there is such an effort. If so, it
cannot be a very great one.

Every year Moscow sends hundreds of its Moslem Quislings on the
"pilgrimage" to Mecca, by which it creates the impression among the
Moslems outside the U. S. S. R. that complete freedom of religion is
accorded the Islamic peoples in the Soviet Union. In addition, the
Russians for years have been operating through the so-called "Soviet
Solidarity Committee of Asian Countries," which has been very
successful in spreading Russian imperialism and communism through-
out Asia and Africa. This was attested to by Veli Kayum-Khan,
president of the National Turkestan Unity Committee and vice
president of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of
Nations (ABN), who has made extensive visits to the Middle East in
the last few months. He said that the absence of any American
propaganda was in great measure responsible for the rapid spread
of communism. The local populations do not know the policies and
intentions of the United States, and whatever notions they possess
are gained from Russian sources, which are always evidently anti-
American.

The Russians pose in the Middle East as "protectors of independence
and freedom." They smuggle in expert agents and propagandists,
especially Moslem priests. They do not propagate communism out-
right, but conduct lengthy (and slanted) discussions on religious and
philosophical themes, talk loudly about the "solidarity and inde-
pendence of the peoples of Asia and Africa," and propagate books and
pamphlets printed in Tashkent and Samarkand (U. S. S. R.). More-
over, the "Red Pilgrims" to Mecca bring appropriate letters and
"greeting" to Turkestanian emigres from their relatives in the Soviet
Union, and declare that they are "not interested" in politics, but are
interested, as Red mullahs, in spreading the "truth about the religious
situation in the Soviet Union."-Moscow has launched a new political and religious slogan for the
Moslem: "Every Moslem could be a Communist and every Com-
munist could be a Moslem as well, as much as we are not against
God and the Prophet."

Regrettably, the Western diplomatic circles in these countries live in
complete isolation, away from the local populations, which are sub-
jected to the systematic Communist propaganda depicting the
Americans and other Westerners as "imperialists" and as "enemies"
of the liberation and independence of the Asian and African peoples.

The West must revise its attitude toward the enslaved nations in
Europe and Asia. At the newly formed "Asian-African Solidarity
Conference" in Cairo, both the Soviet Union and Red China have
four representatives, who, however, are more than representatives:
they are the real power behind the facade of the Afro-Asian representa-
tives. At the same time the West is assuming a totally indifferent, if
not hostile, attitude toward the independence movements and their
leaders, who are seeking support and assistance in the free world.
Moreover, in the United States the press is waging a rather systematic campaign against British, French, or Dutch imperialism, but little attention, if any, is being devoted to Russian imperialism and enslavement. Why is this so? If the little country of Ghana is allowed to realize its independence, why not extend the same right to Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkistan, Byelorussia, and the other enslaved countries in the U.S.S.R.?

On the other hand, the Russians are cleverly juggling with nationalist nomenclature and definitions. For instance, the organ of the Communist Party of Georgia, Kommunist (No. 149, 1957), published an article on Lenin's views regarding national problems and foreign policy. In that article Lenin's attitude to Ukraine is cited:

In his article, "Ukraine," which Lenin wrote on June 23, 1917, he outlined a definite program for the solution of this national question, in particular that of Ukraine. No democrat, let alone a Russian, can deny the legality of Ukraine's aims. No democrat can deny the right of Ukraine to severance from Russia; it is precisely the unconditional recognition of this right that creates the possibility of propagating the voluntary union of these two peoples in one state. And this is truth. It is only the complete recognition of this right that affords the only possibility of definitely breaking off relations with the past of assured Charles, which by every means available helped to isolate these two peoples.

This is a sample of the verbal gymnastics with which the Russians fooled many peoples in the past and do so now with a dismaying success.

Mr. Aaran. Mr. Stetzko, what is your view on the-called "national communism" and the possibility of it being used by the West against Moscow?

Mr. Stetzko. In addition to the fact that Western psychological warfare neglects to capitalize on the most potent argument—the liberation of the enslaved peoples in the U.S.S.R.—it is committing another psychological and political blunder. Some political circles in the West, especially in the United States, actually believe that the best way to oppose communism is not to juxtapose diametrically opposite doctrine, but a similar one. They would advance a Socialist-Masist or "national communism" ideology, which they see as likely to supplant communism. Nothing can be further from the truth than that.

"Communism, as a modern form of Russian imperialism, can be successfully opposed with a national idea, the ideal of national liberation and independence of all the enslaved peoples and the final disintegration of the Russian Empire, this "process of nations."

From false premises follow false conclusions. This rule emphatically applies to the Western attitude with regard to the human forces of national liberation and social revolution behind the Iron Curtain. Some Western circles, for instance, are waging the anti-Communist struggle behind the Iron Curtain with the assistance and guidance of former Communist collaborators who helped the Russian Communists to install Communist regimes in various Eastern and Central European countries. We can easily imagine what the occupied countries of Western Europe would have thought of the Americans had they fought the Nazis with the assistance of their collaborators—de la Roque, Degrelle, Quisling, and the like. The Allies did not even support Marshal Petain, once the hero of Verdun, but threw their all-out support behind Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who totally and integrally opposed Hitler and everything he stood for.

But at the present time we are somehow witnessing the very opposite. The Western democracies are paving away from stanch anti-Communists, and instead are relying on former Communists and Communist collaborators. In doing so they—unwittingly, perhaps—are manifesting a deplorable lack of faith in their own moral strength and the final victory of democracy over communism. To hold such an attitude is to tolerate, if not approve of, communism as an ideology which is here to stay; it is a shameful admission that the West cannot muster and support a better philosophy of life.
In fact, there is no "national communism," as a limited national doctrine. This is so because its roots are based in the international doctrine. There is no possible doubt that communism, without the support of the Russian force and without having become an instrument of Russian imperialism, would have remained one of the many abstract theories in the world, such as anarchism. Without Russia it would not have become a deadly threat to the entire world.

Every nation can cope with communism as such through its own means and legislation. Communism as an international doctrine, which has been imposed upon every country by the Russian bayonets and tanks—no country, except ethnic Russia, accepted communism by their own will—has become a malevolent and deceitful ideology at the service of Russian aggression, behind which lurks traditional Russian imperialism and colonialism. In this respect the only "national communism" is the "Russian national communism" posing as "international communism" directed by Moscow, inasmuch as it serves the Russian interests exclusively. All other "national communism" are but superficial creations of Moscow, with which Moscow is endeavoring to capitalize on the yearnings and aspirations of the conquered peoples. "National communism" techniques also serve to keep the Communist Parties in the West in the Russian camp, inasmuch as they are given the illusion of a measure of independence.

From this point of view, we approach the problem of Titoism. Titoism, regrettably, has determined in no little wise the substance of the psychological warfare effort of many Western circles. Titoism has the Western Powers on a wayward path by causing them to rely on the so-called "national Communist" elements in the Communist Parties behind the Iron Curtain. In this way, Titoism added to the confusion in the Western ranks and thus helped prevent the West from integrating its anti-Communist policies. Under the influence of the Tito experiment, the Western political circles have frusfratedly directed their anti-Communist activities towards the spurious "leading elite of the revolution." The damage done to the cause of the Kremlin by Titoism, on the other hand, has been relatively insignificant.

When at one time several hundred armed Ukrainian insurgents, members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), succeeded in penetrating into Western Germany with arms in their hands, neither the Americans nor the British Radio Corporations would allow them to address an appeal to the Ukrainian people, despite the fact that these Ukrainian insurgents enjoyed the overwhelming support and sympathy of the entire Ukrainian nation. Nothing was ever said in Western broadcasts of the death of Gen. Taras Chuprynka, commander in chief of the UPA, who led the Ukrainian anti-Communist and anti-Nazi resistance during World War II and who died battling the MVD security troops in March 1950; nor was mention ever made of the death of Osman Batur, leader of the Turkmenistan Basmach (Turkmenistan insurgents), who was also killed while fighting the Russians. And yet the case of Milovan Djilas became a worldwide cause celebre overnight, simply because he became "disillusioned" in the communist system. This Djilas, one of the most ruthless Communists only a few years ago, was one of the principal executioners of Gen. Draja Mihailovich, erstwhile Western ally against Hitler, whom the Western allies sacrificed to placate Stalin and his pupil in Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

Undoubtedly, the opposition movements within the Communist Parties behind the Iron Curtain create a ferment, which harms the Communist cause as a whole. But it would be grievous error on the part of the Western World to rely on such disturbance as a decisive element which would precipitate the fall and disintegration of the Russian Communist empire. The enslaved nations are fighting against all forms of communism. To impose upon them the acceptance of "national communism" as a compromise settlement—whether through a Yalta-type agreement or "peaceful coexistence"—is to undermine and ultimately paralyze the resistance of these peoples.
It is certain that these enslaved nations would oppose and resist any attempt by the West to impose on them a "streamlined" communism, in the guise of "national communism." Finally, "national communism," unsupported by either the West or Russia, has no chance of surviving whatsoever. The example of Wladyslaw Gomulka in Poland is to the point. After the Poles upheave his position was quite desperate. He pleaded with the Polish people to vote for him and not to demand more "freedom," because the Soviet-Russian Army would intervene and because the Poles could not ever expect to "detach themselves completely" from the "friendly" Soviet Union. Janos Kadar in Hungary also belonged to the so-called "national Communist" team, but in the decisive hour of the Communist regime he did not hesitate to appeal for Russian assistance to crush brutally the aspirations to freedom of his countrymen.

Socialism cannot effectively oppose communism any more than did the national socialism of Hitler. Hitler failed to overcome Stalin because their political systems were so closely similar that the enslaved nations saw nothing different about Nazism. They, therefore, could not support the Nazis, although they hated the Bolsheviks deeply. Socialist Alexander Kerensky also opposed the national liberation of the enslaved nations, as he wished to preserve the Russian Empire at all costs. The people socialists of Edward Benes led him to capitulate to Russia. In general, any political system which has any affinity or closeness to totalitarianism and imperialism is per se not acceptable as a weapon against communism and Russian imperialism.

Although the Kremlin is enslaving the nations which it conquered, the Russian leaders are exerting tremendous effort to give the impression that they are not enslavers, but liberators. For instance, during the celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the Treaty of Pereyaslav, Russian propaganda tried to convince the Ukrainian people that the Russians were their "true friends," and that the "Ukrainian S. S. R. is a genuine Ukrainian independent state and is sovereign." It told them that the Ukrainian state is "national in form, but Socialist in content," and that all the achievements of the Ukrainian people are due to the assistance and good heart of the "elder brothers," the Russians. At the same time the Western propaganda emanating from the free capitals of the world and directed toward the Ukrainian people was virtually noncommunist on the subject. Can we imagine what the Ukrainian people would feel if the Voice of America" were as active as the Russian propaganda, if it presented the true and, unfalsified story of the Ukrainian people?

Mr. Agave. In rejecting the so-called "national communism" as a weapon against Moscow, who is, in your opinion, a true and reliable ally of the West behind the Iron Curtain?

Mr. Srrano. The West thinks naively that there are many "honest" Communists behind the Iron Curtain who resent Russian intrusion and, therefore, are susceptible to Western appeals for "national communism." Needless to say, such notions are totally groundless. There are very few "idealist" or "honest" Communists behind the Iron Curtain; the free world has a far greater number of them than can be found behind the Iron Curtain. Those who rule as Russian satraps and puppets are as ruthless and dedicated to Moscow as is to be expected; to maintain themselves in power and to escape the periodic Russian purge, they have had to be treacherous and vengeful—only such people can walk the Communist tightrope. To rely on them, to hope that they will eventually turn against Moscow, is as futile as to have tried to induce Quisling of Norway or Degrelle of Belgium to take arms against Hitler.
Hence the basic line of our liberation effort must be oriented toward the national liberation forces of the enslaved nations which exist in the underground, despite their neglect by the free West for these many years. It is one thing to break down the Communist leadership and quite another to mobilize the constructive forces solely capable of wrecking the Communist system. A social revolution is impossible in the occupied countries without a national revolution, because the social system as imposed by Moscow is sustained in the enslaved nations by force of Russian arms. Mobilization and support on the part of the free world of these national elements which totally oppose the "smaller" Russian Empire and communism is the one, unique method which will successfully lead to the destruction of communism and the disintegration of the Russian totalitarian empire.

To believe that the West can find Russian leaders who would be willing to help bring out the fall of the Russian Empire is another dangerous illusion. It was Alexander Kerensky and Paul Miliukov who are said to have expressed the following sentiment: "It is better to have a cruel dictator (Stalin) than have a dismembered Russia" (i.e., reference is made to the Russian Empire).

There is no doubt today that underground resistance forces in the U.S.S.R. are very much a reality. If the West, for its part, ceases to appease the Russian tyranny and openly accepts the program of disintegrating the Russian Communist empire, the chances of a successful eruption of these underground forces are more than fair. If the West wants to avoid the fate of Ukraine or Hungary, and the Ika, it must stop dreaming about any "peaceful coexistence" with Moscow. The West must change its tactics from the defensive to the offensive, and it should fearlessly proclaim that so long as the Russians continue to enslave Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Byelorussia, Ukraine, Georgia, Turkestan, and others, so long will the West refuse to accept Russia's proposal for "peaceful coexistence." But toward that objective the Western nations should create a favorable climate and specific conditions which would help, and not impede, the announced program. Above all, the West must recognize the anti-Russian underground resistance movements and help in their operations behind the Iron Curtain at least as boldly and thoroughly as Moscow is helping Communist fifth column the world over. The West must strengthen the centrifugal forces which the non-Russian nations of the U.S.S.R. comprise. It has to exert political pressure against the Russian Empire; it must instruct its大使 its affairs; it must overhaul its approach to Moscow and adopt new and dynamic tactics. The United States has to redesign its propaganda broadcasts, particularly its official and unofficial psychological warfare media, such as the "Voice of America," "Radio Free Europe," and "Radio Liberation." One of the major steps in the new approach should be the elimination of the difference in the treatment accorded the so-called satellite countries and the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. by the United States. Up to date all the efforts of the United States Government seem to be concentrated on the satellite nations. The nations enslaved in U.S.S.R. receive scant attention on the false assumption that they are the "internal problem of Russia." In like manner, the West should support the liberation of such people as the Slovaks in Communist Czechoslovakia, and the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Tito's Yugoslavia. In both these countries these distinct peoples are persecuted not only by Communist tyrannies, but by "smaller" Russian imperialisms as well. Slovaks or Croats have the same right to their independence as Czechs or Serbs.
In policy planning with respect to the Soviet Union, the West must realize that its only chance of overcoming the Bolshevik scourge lies in undermining the Russian Empire. This Empire consists of many non-Russian nations and lands which were conquered by Moscow and had been held in captivity against their will. These forces are powerful and reliable, and they will always be aligned with the West against the Russian enslavers. But, on the other hand, the West must finally understand their plight, and provide them with efficient assistance. Instead of supporting Communist Tito and Gomulka and other "national Communists," the West must throw its unqualified support behind the national liberation forces which exist behind the Iron Curtain. Tito and Gomulka and their ilk will exist as long as communism exists in the Soviet Union. Although it may sound somewhat paradoxical, some circles in the West are supporting "national communism" for the sole purpose of having a "modified communism" in the world, even when communism in the U.S.S.R. has been destroyed.

Finally, the West must realize that the Russian Empire is the last empire that eventually will be broken up. The national revolutionary movements will constitute the bulk of the forces which will overthrow that Empire. How long it will take before the process is completed is difficult to forecast. A spark might ignite a conflagration which will send the whole unwieldy edifice crashing to the ground. Nobody knew in 1917 that the rebellion of the Ukrainian Volynsky Regiment in Petrograd would start the revolution of 1917 and would precipitate the fall of the Russian Czarist Empire. National revolutions are not guided by Marxist laws of "historical and economic development," and therefore are not subordinate to the mechanical calculations of Marxism, but instead are directed by human souls and hearts.

Mr. Arna. You mentioned, Mr. Stetako, the demands of political prisoners in Vorkuta. Could you tell us more about it?

Mr. Stetako. Dr. Joseph Scholmer, a noted German doctor who was arrested in East Berlin and sent to the slave camp at Vorkuta, reports that during the revolts sparked by the Ukrainian and Baltic political prisoners, camp inmates issued demands which went far beyond the character of ordinary prison strikes. In his book, entitled "Vorkuta" (p. 194), Dr. Scholmer writes:

"Conversations with the military leaders of the resistance groups at Vorkuta give one a clear picture of their idea of the most desirable form of such cooperation, between themselves and the West. This can be enumerated as follows:
1. The dropping of leaflets over all camps giving the signal to the prisoners to call a general strike.
2. The dropping of arms, radio transmitters, explosives, medical supplies and food. This is to be done not only at Vorkuta, but in all the forest camps along the railway leading southward.
3. Immediate formation by the prisoners of partisan groups who would be in a position to cut the 2,000-mile railway line at given points.
4. Creation of separate Republic, independent of Moscow, which would embrace the whole vast forest areas of European and Asiatic Russia. If the prisoners had arms, this would be quite unassailable. Not tanks, aircraft, or artillery can operate in this gigantic partisan terrain.
5. Intensive radio propaganda to the peoples in the Soviet Union from this independent Republic with the aim of bringing about--
(a) A peasant rising under the traditional slogan, "Land for the Peasants!"
(b) A workers' rising under the slogan, "Factories to the Workers!"
(c) Proclamation of the national independence of Ukraine, the Baltic states, Byelorussia, the peoples of Caucasus, Turkestan, and the Far East.
(d) Utter destruction of conditions similar to civil war by an aggravation of the tension between the hard core of the Army and the peoples of the Soviet Union."
The Ukrainian prisoners in Mordovia sent a special appeal to the United Nations, putting forth special demands which substantiate the demands of the prisoners in Vorkuta cited above. Moreover, 500 Ukrainian women prisoners were slaughtered by Russian tanks in Kingir in June of 1954, when they joined the revolting prisoners fighting for identical purposes. These examples convincingly demonstrate that, despite Russian terror and persecution, the forces of freedom and liberation are by no means subdued or destroyed.

Mr. Arns. Mr. Stetsko, you mentioned about the vast anti-Russian resistance among the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. What is your opinion about the Soviet army?

Mr. Stetsko. The Soviet army is not as reliable as many in the West think it is. The West might well hope that with a proper psychological warfare and approach, the Soviet army could become demoralized and disrupted without undue effort. First of all, the majority of the Soviet soldiers are non-Russian. During the German-Soviet War of 1941-45, millions of non-Russian soldiers surrendered voluntarily to Germany. Moreover, during the Hungarian revolution of 1956 many Soviet soldiers, the overwhelming majority of them being Ukrainians, refused to fight against the Hungarian freedom fighters and went over to them, using their arms against the Russian security troops. The West has an excellent opportunity to demoralize the Soviet army by appealing to the national elements in it, and by promising them the creation of national armies, to be put at the disposal of their national independent governments on the ruins of the Russian Empire. Such an appeal would create havoc in the Soviet army.

Mr. Arns. Mr. Stetsko, some leaders in the Western World, in supporting the Russian-sponsored drive for "peaceful coexistence," are expressing beliefs that communism will eventually evolve into a sort of democracy. Do you yourself think it possible?

Mr. Stetsko. Under the pressure of the national liberation and anti-Bolshevik struggle of the enslaved nations, the Russian tyrants are compelled to juggle and maneuver their way, making fictitious "compromises" here and there. This has given rise to the fallacy in the West that through evolution the Communist system may evolve into some sort of democracy. But Westerners forgot one thing: the "compromises" are foisted on the people by the Kremlin itself and only to such an extent as it is deemed safe for its own security. It is to be recalled that the New Economic Policy (NEP) was also analyzed as a retreat from communism, then we had a "Ukrainisation" program in Ukraine, which, however, was followed by brutal collectivisation and manmade famine in Ukraine, claiming millions of victims in Ukraine, the Don Cossack lands, Belorussia, and so forth. The present " thaw" in Poland can hardly be compared with the powerful "changes" during NEP. The Kremlin purposely creates the illusion of "peaceful evolution" within the Communist empire in order to allay the fears of the free world. Khrushchev's downgrading of Stalin was also a very effective trick, whereby he exonerated himself and thus made himself more presentable as a "benevolent Communist," one fit for the West to do business with.

And yet it was after the death of Stalin that the Soviet Russian Empire was shaken to its foundations; that Khrushchev and Bulganin were shown to be every whit as ruthless and inhuman as Stalin, Boria, and Yezhov. When the demands of Ukrainian prisoners in the concentration camps went beyond the "evolutionary limits," the "collective leadership" did not hesitate to employ army tanks and shock security MVD troops to suppress the so-called "confiscation" of the "collective leadership" did not hesitate to employ army tanks and shock security MVD troops to suppress the Ukrainian rebellion and general strike. The process took place in East Berlin, then in Poland, and finally in Hungary. Moreover, Khrushchev clamped down on Tito when the latter tried to walk a "neutralist" line (this was managed despite the absence of Soviet troops in Yugoslavia). How can one talk of any political "evolution" in countries choked with Soviet army paratroops and a police network? This political "evolution" operates only for the strengthening of the Russian Empire, and has also become one of the very powerful arguments of the Soviet foreign policy, aiming at an acceptance by the West of the status quo, which in fact would endorse all the Russian conquests in Europe and Asia.
How Russia understands "peaceful coexistence" we see even on the instance of the Hungarian revolution. The bloody suppression of the Hungarian revolution was decided upon unanimously by "beloved soldier" Zhukov, "world peace lover" Khrushchev, "sponsor of light industry" Malenkov, and others; they all knew that a successful Hungarian revolution would spell the beginning of the decline of their domination.

The Hungarian revolution demonstrated most vividly the total bankruptcy of communism as a social, political, and ideological system. It was directed against every and any form of communism, especially against one of its most objectionable features—collectivizations; and it was directed against the Russians as the master oppressors. The cry "Russians Go Home" underscored most emphatically the national and anti-Russian character of the revolution. Also the fact that the youth took over the leadership in the anti-Communist and anti-Russian uprising demonstrated the total failure of the Communist indoctrinations; and the fact that the workers, those "legendary" beneficiaries of the Communist regime, manned the barricades undermined the Communist ideology and its regime more than anything else has done in the last few decades.

One of the most spectacular features of the Hungarian revolution was the numerous desertions from the Soviet army of Ukrainian, Byelorussian, and other non-Russian soldiers over to the side of the Hungarian freedom fighters—another proof of the antipathy of the subjugated peoples for their Russian masters. This occasion reminded the free world once again that the Achilles' heel of the Bolshevik empire is the struggle of the enslaved peoples.

Despite the bravery of the Hungarian people and the fact that the Western nations let them down completely, the Hungarian revolution also had other causes for its failure. Imre Nagy, to the very last minute, believed in Russia and never understood the essence of Russian ideology. But the heroic people of Hungary had a need of a firm, national, and uncompromisingly anti-Communist leadership; not a "national Communist" one which still believed in the possibility of compromise with the Kremlin. The Hungarian revolution remained localized, instead of becoming generalized and spreading to other enslaved countries of the Soviet Russian Empire.

When Imre Nagy announced the withdrawal of Hungary from the Warsaw Pact, he appealed for neutrality, hoping that the United States would guarantee such neutrality. Instead of which he ought to have appealed to all enslaved nations to rise in a common front against communism and Russian imperialism. He should have called on them to fight for their national independent states; for the destruction of the Russian forces in all the occupied countries; and for the building up of national, non-Communist armies not only in Hungary, but in Ukraine, Poland, Georgia, Turkistan, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and others, and China as well. But "national Communist" Nagy clung to his trust in Russia to the last, even to that final moment when Soviet Russian tanks approached his residence. When Hungarian freedom fighters, common workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals rose against the Russians and their Communist puppets, Nagy tried to placate and appease them. Hence he had to lose, and with him the brave Hungarian people lost as well.
The Western nations will eventually pay dearly for failing to support the Hungarian revolution and, for that matter, the Polish and the German riots and the Ukrainian strikes and uprisings in the concentration camps. It is beyond dispute that had the Western nations, especially the United States, actively assisted the Hungarian revolution, Russia would not have dared to risk an atomic war, or to challenge the United States as a whole.

Mr. Arens. Mr. Stetzko, you are an outstanding Ukrainian nationalist leader. Would you care to say something about present activities of the Ukrainian nationalist underground in Ukraine?

Mr. Stetzko. The Ukrainian liberation movement in the last few years has undergone certain tactical changes due to the fact that the Western World, including the United States, directed all its efforts toward a modus vivendi with Communist Russia and the enslaved nations were given to understand, in most unambiguous terms, that they cannot hope for any effective assistance in their liberation effort. It was clear that the Ukrainian underground movement would have to change its methods of resistance in order to continue effectively the struggle against Russia, inasmuch as open guerrilla warfare would not continue indefinitely. Thus, instead of an armed struggle against the Russian invaders, a more subtle and well-organized resistance to the Soviet Russian power as such went into effect. This quiet and systematic resistance against Moscow embraced all the sectors of life in Ukraine; political, economic, cultural, and religious. From time to time an armed ambush against Soviet Russian security troops does take place in Ukraine.

In Ukraine this resistance is directed by the principal resistance groups: (1) Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), (2) Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and (3) the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (U. H. N.). The other enslaved peoples have similar underground anti-Russian and anti-Communist liberation organizations, which are united in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (A. B. N.), as coordination center.

Underground propaganda, which encompasses underground literature on political, literary, economic themes, has proved to be extremely effective, especially among the youth and the Soviet army men. The latter group has been especially prone to anti-Communist and anti-Russian propaganda, inasmuch as the great number of it consists of the non-Russian nationalities which cannot forget what Moscow is doing to their native countries.

In the economic sector, the propaganda effort is directed against the collective farm system, and the advantages of private property are being propagated as an inalienable right of every man.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian liberation movement is supporting the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox underground churches and combats vigorously the official atheistic policy of Moscow. All possibilities that exist within the Soviet system are being meticulously utilized for the purpose of preparing the Ukrainian people for the final day of liberation and freedom.

Thus the anti-Russian and anti-Communist resistance of the Ukrainian people has found another expression in the form of mass strikes and rebellions in Soviet concentration camps in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Such mass strikes which gained recognition in the free world took place in July 1957 in Verkuta, in June of 1953 in Norilsk, in June of 1964 in Kungur (Kazakhstan), and in September of 1955 in Moldova and in Tashkent. These mass strikes sowed not only the germ of revolt and resistance in the slave labor camps, but contributed greatly to slackening of Soviet war industries in Siberia.
Although deeply and bitterly disappointed in the West's inaction and indifference to their plight, the Ukrainians and other enslaved peoples inside the Iron Curtain are keeping their spirit of resistance very high and are not wavering in their anti-Communist positions. The brutal policies of Moscow relying on mass deportations of Ukrainians to Asia proved ineffective, because these recalcitrant Ukrainians spread seeds of discontent and rebellion wherever they went.

The ideals of a common cause of all the enslaved nations are deeply rooted behind the Iron Curtain, and no form of Russian tyranny can ever destroy them. The Soviet Russian system failed and it only exists because it is supported by the strength of Russian bayonets. The case of Hungary in the fall of 1956 substantiates this most eloquently.

The nationalism of the enslaved nations is the most powerful weapon of which the West can effectively avail itself in its navagating struggle against Communist Russia. But, amazingly, the West is totally blind to the existence of these powerful undergrounds behind the Iron Curtain. During World War II, the Ukrainian underground (the OUN, the UPA, and the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council) waged an unparalleled struggle against both the Nazis and the Bolsheviks, and yet the West failed to recognize these forces. After the defeat of Nazi Germany, the UPA, in cooperation with liberation forces of other nations, commanded large and powerful forces; and the Soviet Government was forced to employ many combat divisions of special security troops in order to cope with the Ukrainian underground resistance forces.

During the Hungarian revolution of 1956 many Ukrainian and other non-Russian soldiers from the Soviet army not only refused to fight against the Hungarian freedom fighters, but numerous of them went over to their side with arms and tanks. Many of them died fighting against the Russians, and many others were captured by the MVD and executed outright or sent to slave labor camps.

Long before the Hungarian revolution, the Kremlin could not conceal the vast anti-Russian resistance in Ukraine. The Soviet press, despite the strict Communist censorship, reported from time to time the arrest of "bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists" and "enemies of the people." In 1947 some 400 members of the UPA crossed the heavily guarded Iron Curtain border and arrived in Western Germany armed with automatic pistols, hand grenades, and so forth. They were sent by Gen. Taras Chuprynka, commander in chief of the UPA, to convince the Western World that the Ukrainian underground was still active and fighting against Moscow. After the death of General Chuprynka, who was ambushed and killed by the MVD troops on March 5, 1950, the Ukrainian underground continued its operations and the Soviet Russian Government made several appeals in the press and over the radio, promising the underground freedom fighters full pardon if they surrendered voluntarily. (Gen. Taras Chuprynka was a third Ukrainian national leader destroyed by Moscow in recent times. On May 25, 1926, a Communist agent shot and killed on a street of Paris Simon Petlura, former head of the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic. Col. Eugene Konovaleta, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and commander of the Ukrainian Military Organization, was blown to death by a bomb delivered by an MVD agent on May 23, 1938, in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.)
In the fall of 1951 the Hungarian freedom fighters reported that they knew of many desertions of Ukrainian soldiers from the Soviet army and of resistance outbursts in several places in Western Ukraine, particularly the railroad networks between the cities of Lviv and Vorokhta, near the Polish-Ukrainian border, and in Ushorod in Carpatho-Ukraine. The railroad line between Lviv (Western Ukraine) and Budapest was guarded by four crack Soviet divisions. At the same time serious disorders broke out in the areas of Hrebeniv and Zamiat near the Polish-Ukrainian border. The railroad line between Stanislav and Kolomyia was disrupted for several days. Moreover, serious student disturbances took place in Kiev, capital of Ukraine; and some Hungarian prisoners were liberated by the Ukrainian underground fighters when their train was ambushed by the Ukrainian national partisans. These Hungarian refugees who escaped from the Soviet Union stated that the Ukrainian underground was well organized and that it enjoyed the support of the Ukrainian people, which is direct contradiction to the Kremlin propaganda line to the effect that the Ukrainian nationalist underground is composed of paid agents and enemies of the people.

Even before the Hungarian revolution, the Ukrainian underground fighters were known to be operating in the Polish-Ukrainian border zone. The Polish newspaper Zycity Warszawy (Life of Warsaw) of July 21-27, 1955, reported the trial of several young Ukrainians in Warsaw who were accused of belonging to the OUN and the UPA. Among them were such men as Kaminski, Lykholat, Hoyasan, Pashnyk, Boychuk, and Nyz. All were condemned to death, and several others got prison terms. In Kiev's Molod Ukrainy (Youth of Ukraine), a Ukrainian Kommunist review, a lengthy article appeared on February 17, 1957, attacking the OUN and UPA. It concluded as follows: "The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and the reverend fathers from the Vatican, the Basilian Fathers and the Autocephalists are finishing their days." * * *

But a month before, the Soviet MVD had to use their forces against the rebellious Ukrainians in the area of Lviv and Kiev and against large-scale disorders in Tiflis, capital of Georgia. The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and the Catholic Church, which were brutally liquidated by the Bolsheviks, are nevertheless functioning in the underground despite severe represion and persecution.

Again, on February 28, 1957, the Kiev radio attacked the United States for "sowing disorders and sabotage" into Ukraine. This attack was printed in Hodyzynak Ukraina of February 28, 1957. The said newspaper is the official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian S. S. R. Two days before that, on February 26, 1957, L. I. Kizya, member of the Soviet Ukrainian delegation to the United Nations, formally accused the United States of sowing disorders and sabotage in Ukraine and he introduced a resolution in the United Nations demanding condemnation of the United States.

Mr. Henne Mr. Stetzko, do the activities of the Ukrainian nationalist underground in Ukraine find any other repercussions in the Communist-controlled press and publications?

Mr. Stetzko. On January 10-12, 1957, a plenum of the Union of Soviet Writers of Ukraine took place in Kiev. One of the Ukrainian Soviet writers, Yury Smolych, was commissioned by Moscow to deliver a major attack against Ukrainian nationalism. His address appeared in the issue No. 5 of Literaturna Hazeta of Kiev. Smolych averred that "bands of Ukrainian nationalists" took active part in the Hungarian uprising (the same statement appeared in the official Hungarian Communist "White Book" on the "Fascist intervention," issued by the puppet Hungarian Government of János Kadar). Smolych "intimated" that these Ukrainian nationalists "were brought to Hungary by American planes and armored cars."
The Russian-controlled Soviet Latvia and Soviet Estonia reported recently that national liberation movements were active in the Baltic States, Byelorussia, and Ukraine. Also Uchitel’ Akaya Gazela (Teach, era’ Gazelle), official organ of the Soviet Ministry of Public Education, reported the passive resistance of the population in Bessarabia and Kirghizia, and during Christmas the chief of the MGB, Gen. Ivan Serov, called in Moscow’s Pravda for redoubling vigilance, saying: “All the activity of our security organs is directed toward the destruction of foreign espionage groups and other enemies of socialism.”

Writing in the December 1, 1957, issue of the New York Herald Tribune, Ansel E. Talbert, its military and aviation editor, commented upon the death sentences passed upon four Ukrainian underground fighters by the Soviet military tribunal in Rivne, Ukraine. He wrote:

Official Soviet reports of death sentences just passed upon a group of Ukrainian “nationalists” and “terrorists” from the Rovno Province bordering the Pripet Marshes appear to confirm stories related by refugees from Hungary. These were to the effect that before the Budapest revolt of last year, Soviet soldiers had told them of recent fighting between regular Red army troops and Ukrainian partisans, although such anti-Soviet guerrilla warfare was believed to have ended in 1949.

On October 24, 1957, Pravda Ukrainy in Kiev reported the trial and execution by shooting of four young Ukrainian nationalists: V. Drozd, V. Kalchuk, I. Bukhalsky, and V. Sheveliuk of Derman, in the Rovno oblast, for the alleged murder of 400 Communist agents between 1944 and 1949. Another Soviet Ukrainian scribe, Y. Melnychuk, wrote an article on the “Derman tragedy” in the monthly review Zoten (October), No. 6, 1957, and promised to “reveal all the facts” about Ukrainian nationalist “traitors,” but he suddenly discontinued the series after the publication of the first installment of his article.

It is evident that Moscow is trying to terrorize the population of Ukraine by trials, executions of young Ukrainian patriots, and by systematic vilifying of the Ukrainian underground movement.

Mr. Arens, Mr. Stetzko, is there any comment in the Soviet-Ukrainian press toward Eastern Europe and especially Ukraine?

Mr. Stetzko. This anti-Ukrainian campaign by the Communist press in Ukraine is also coupled with anti-American propaganda as well. For instance, United States foreign policy with regard to Ukraine was scathingly attacked by Yaroslav Zinych, in No. 1 of Zoten, for January 1958. This article singled out the American Committee for Liberation, accusing it of hostility toward Ukrainian national independence and of sympathy with Russian imperialism.

The gist of the article, entitled “Mercenaries Masked and Unmasked,” follows:

Before World War II nationalist strata gave people the illusion of a “Ukrainian empire.” This was what their “ally” Hitler promised them. We all know what happened to that promise. Hitler had no thought about any kind of Ukrainian state, not even a bourgeois. His aim was to destroy the Ukrainian people.

Today, the nationalist bosses cannot even talk about a tiny backward bourgeois state. As anyone can see, life is out in the place of the nationalist’s new bosses. Even the nationalist bosses themselves admit that in the so-called American Committee, an unofficial agency of the United States Department of State, the first fiddle is played by Russian White-Guard “nonpredeterminists,” who refuse to recognize the existence of the Ukrainian state. In their opinion, this matter is to be “determined” later, obviously only if they can seize power. It is not too difficult to guess how this matter would be “determined.” But let it be said that they all consider Ukraine as part of Russia, and the Ukrainian language as corrupted Russian.
The same article also attacked the United States Department of State for its support of Polish, Hungarian, and Romanian exile leaders who claim Western Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine, and Bukovina and Bessarabia as parts of their "future" states.

An author whom we previously quoted, Yury Smolych, published a book, Peace to Huts, and War to Palaces, in which he vilified the Ukrainian struggle for independence in the years 1917-20. He especially attacked the proclamation of Ukrainian independence on January 22, 1918, by the Ukrainian Central Rada and such Ukrainian leaders as Simon Petliura, Prof. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, and others. The United States, France, and Great Britain were also depicted as "predatory powers," which tried to undermine the Soviet authority by turning Ukraine into a colony of "Western capitalism."

Numerous similar examples and facts can be sighted from other countries of the Soviet Union, such as Georgia, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Armenia, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, or Lithuania. For instance, Komunist, No. 1, 1958, wrote that in Lithuania there "appear reactionary, nationalist, and anti-national traditions which instigate hatred among the peoples and influence the youth in the spirit of bourgeois nationalism."

Nationalist influences and tendencies have been also uncovered among the writers of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, according to the Literary Gazette of March 8, 1958. In Armenia serious disturbances arose among collective farmers who failed to deliver the wheat quotas assigned to them, at which time the frontiers of Armenia were sealed off. Arrests were reported in Azerbaijan and Turkestan.

From Slovakia it was reported that several secret trials of Slovak nationalists took place recently, and the Communists are waging a fierce campaign against the Slovak National Republic, ridiculing Slovak national culture and history and the Slovak national statehood, as well as the Slovak political emigres.

Mr. Aarska, Mr. Tietko, what in your opinion is there that the West can do in order to help the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain in their struggle against Moscow and for their liberation?

Mr. Tietko. In summing up this testimony, I would like to present the following conclusions for your consideration and thought:

The key for the destruction of the Russian Empire lies in the hands of the West, through the freedom-aspiring nationalism of the enslaved nations.

If the liberation action of the subjugated nations is to succeed, the West must necessarily adopt a different policy with respect to bolshevism than it had hitherto. It must spring out from different political principles and military-political strategy, which must take into account the enslaved nations, as we analyzed before.

There remain, unfortunately, only two possibilities: either the West is going to change its policy in the direction of the total negation of bolshevism and Russia and the complete isolation, including the ousting of the Soviet Union from the United Nations, and an unqualified support of the liberation struggle of the enslaved nations, or it will have to accept Khrushchev's terms of "peaceful coexistence" and thereby invite its own doom. I am inclined to support wholeheartedly the first course, inasmuch as I firmly believe that this course is the only one with which the West can avoid an all-out thermonuclear catastrophe.
In adopting this course, the free world must above all realize a complete coordination of its military action with the national liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain. For this purpose a closer cooperation of certain United States officials, as well as those from other free countries, with the representatives of these liberation movements in exile, who never collaborated with Communists or ever defended the integrity of the Russian Empire, must be effectuated. The principal aim of this coordination is the synchronization and concerted action of the two partners not only in the political, but on the strategical plane as well, as General Fuller indicated in his penetrating thesis on this subject. In the event of war, the free world must concentrate its attack on the Russian ethnographic territory proper, inasmuch as the enslaved nations would be able to cope more effectively with the Soviet Russian troops garrisoned in Ukraine, Hungary, Poland, Turkestan, etcetera. The national liberation uprising, once set in motion, can then isolate the Soviet troops in Central Europe westward from the Baltic-Black Sea line to Turkey. Before this "D-day" comes, the West must provide this essential assistance to the anti-Communist and anti-Russian resistance forces. Even now assistance can be spelled out in terms of technical and material support to the existing liberation movements, so that an intimate contact between these forces and the free world could be achieved beforehand.

The West should have no scruples in this connection inasmuch as Moscow is abetting its subversive and anti-Western Communist fifth column quite openly and shamelessly. These are the lackeys of Moscow.

On the other hand, the liberation movements are actual partners and political allies of the West, and they are fighting for their own liberation and independence. Khruzhchev quite openly interferes in the internal affairs of different nations. But so far not one Western statesman of weight has had the courage to declare publicly that the free world should insist on the independence of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Slovakia, the North Caucasus, and the like. The West is even timid to raise the question of independence of Ukraine and Byelorussia, although both these Republics have been charter members of the United Nations since 1945.

Finally, the West should draw a practical conclusion from the fact that the Soviet army consists of soldiers of various nationalities. A vigorous and fruitful action can be undertaken to win the loyalty of these non-Russian nationals. The U.S.S.R. can be surrounded by aggressive propaganda outposts in Europe, the Near and Middle East, and the Far East, by including in this dynamic action the political and national liberation formations of the enslaved peoples. The first and commanding place should be occupied not by "national Communists" or former Communists or their collaborators, who have become disillusioned with communism, but by leaders who have never engaged in political dealings with the Communists and have always fought them regardless of place or circumstances. The West should use in this all-important action not paid agents, but political partners and allies.

The United States, the remaining hope for all mankind, must seriously consider this alternative. It should undoubtedly proceed upon such action by providing powerful radio stations, which could be operated by nationalist leaders, who would know how to appeal to their enslaved brothers behind the Iron Curtain. They should be given every available opportunity to maintain live contact with their enslaved countries and to serve as dynamic liaison between them and the free world. It is to be regretted that certain circles in the United States have been relying in the past for such work upon opportunists, many of whom served the Bolsheviks and were their staunch supporters for long years.
The existing United States private radio broadcasting organizations, such as "Radio Liberation" and "Radio Free Europe," cannot appeal to the enslaved nations with full effect, inasmuch as their policies run counter to the interests of the great majority of the population of the enslaved countries. The American Committee for Liberation conducts a policy, for example, which is not in harmony with the interests of the enslaved peoples in the U.S.S.R., in much the same manner as the activity of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the U.S.S.R. in Munich cannot claim any political success, for its policy has been based upon a total misconception and misrepresentation of the conditions in the U.S.S.R., especially those involving the political aspirations of the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union.

World War II proved that psychological warfare is as important as that waged by conventional armies, if not more so. Christianity, enlightened and liberation nationalism, freedom and independence of nations and individuals, and the basic democratic ideas—all can effectively oppose Russian communism and imperialism, if intelligently and boldly applied.

Here lies a great opportunity for the United States to take over the leadership in this gigantic and decisive contest for survival—which the West collectively cannot and must not lose.

Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, outstanding British military authority, stated that the main elements in the war for which the West should arm, should be the following:

1. In an ideological age wars take an ideological character;
2. They are conflicts of ideas in which bullets play a secondary part;
3. The cold war is the real war, and its aim is internal attack on the enemy;
4. Ideas are largely impotent unless backed by force—the threat of actual war;
5. The greater the threat, the more audaciously can cold war be waged, hence the importance of scientific superiority;
6. As this may lead to the outbreak of actual war, the West must be prepared, not only to fight it, but to convert its war into civil guerrilla war within the enemy's country;

These things the Western nations will never adequately do unless—

(a) Western Germany is fully rearmed;
(b) Unless they cooperate with the National Resistance Movements behind the Iron Curtain.

Finally, let us remember this: In the mobile and scientific warfare of today, he who prepares for the defense only digs his own grave. So, in fact, who is our real enemy? The true answer is given by British Air Vice Marshal J. E. Kingston-Medoughy in his book entitled "Global Strategy" (page 10): "The enemy here considered is not simply embodied in an ideological threat but rather it is the State called Russia, that is, Russia as a power: a Russian expanding and desiring to extend her sphere of influence; a state posing as the symbol of all manner of ideals. It is Russia as a fighting force, an organized community, and a power state in the most autocratic and absolute sense with which we are concerned."
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19 May 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, S&R

FROM

SUBJECT: Meeting with Walter DUMHICK - 15 May 1958

Meeting Background:

1. On 13 May 1958 DUMHICK telephoned Chief, S&R, (whom he knows personally) and stated that Emperor SISOED would be in Washington the following day and was there someone interested in talking to him. Chief, S&R, indicated that there was in fact an individual from the Pentagon who would probably want to see SISOED. The matter was coordinated and I made telephone con tact with DUMHICK on

2. At 0900 hours on 15 May 1958, I met DUMHICK in Room 1006 of the Roger Smith Hotel (Telephone Number: National 8-2740) and spoke to him until approximately 0930 hours.

DUMHICK Plans on South America

3. Subject suggests that he be sent on a two or three month TDI trip to South America (primarily Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina) in order to determine the extent and the effects of Soviet propaganda and infiltration since early 1957 on the emigres in the above countries. This he would do through his extensive Catholic Church, emigre and political contacts which he developed during his tour in South America. Although Subject did not have any specific proposals regarding any political action in South America at this time and pointed out that his ideas would be firmer after he had made a trip, he felt that basically the political action plans which he had submitted previously would be effective counteraction against Soviet propaganda infiltration. In general the plan would be to organize the emigres into political and other organizations and to propaganda them against Soviet influences through radio programs, newspaper articles, special movies, rallies, etc.

4. Although at the moment Subject does not have cover either for a TDI or PCO tour in South America, he felt certain that an extensible sponsor for his trip could be developed.

Assessment:

5. Subject is 50 years of age, medium size, sturdy build, and does not make a particularly impressive figure nor does he appear to be very insistent. On the other side of the ledger, however, he is well educated, well versed in Eastern European affairs and appears to be strongly pro-American and anti-

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Commend. I speak to this man for only a short time; therefore, obviously, a thorough assessment cannot be made. It would seem to me on the basis of my talk and on the basis of this man's known background as reflected in the attached curriculum vitae and letter of reference, that DOUGHERTY is a man of intelligence, substance and ability, and there is little doubt in my mind that with proper handling this man would make an excellent asset in any intelligence work be it FR, FI or CE. In summary, I can only make this words: "Surely, does it not seem to you that a man with my language abilities and my experience could be used somewhere in the United States Government?"

Conclusion

6. I promised to pass Subject's curriculum vitae and his letter of reference to the "proper authorities". No communication whatsoever with Subject was set up except for the base fires which I had given him in regard to SIRTELO and in regard to picking up from Subject his report on the questions which I had passed to SIRTELO via Subject.
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/3
FROM:
SUBJECT: Meeting with Walter DURBENTZK ro Jaroslav STETIHO, 0900 to 0950 hours, 15 May 1958

SUMMARY:

1. Although I did not actually meet Jaroslav STETIHO for reasons mentioned below, the following conclusions can be reached on the basis of my conversation with DURBENTZK:

   a. STETIHO desires to meet with the ABS. (This would mean to be a departure from his former stand and might mean that he is felt is no longer sponsored financially by the Soviets.)

   b. STETIHO apparently is anxious to discuss presumably the operational and OS potential of the Muslim groups (stemming from the Soviet Union and living in the Near East) who are associated with the ABS of which STETIHO is the head.

2. STETIHO may be in the United States for a few months and can be reached through DURBENTZK at any time.

3. In my opinion STETIHO should be met by qualified officers who would debrief and assess him. If he is not met I feel this would be to the detriment of the United States position since STETIHO represents—in his capacity of Chief of ABS and second in command of the KGB—highly diversified and strongly anti-Communist groupings which would feel at least pained if we did not accept contact with as well-known an anti-Communist as STETIHO.

4. Furthermore, since the matter has gone so far, it would be a personal affront to STETIHO if he were not met; what this might mean, sometime in the future when the services of such a man and the organizations which he represents are needed, would be difficult to judge at this time.

CONCLUSION:

5. The bona fide as provided by Chief, SR/3 (whom DURBENTZK knows personally) were sufficient to convince DURBENTZK that I was a member of the

SPOON REMARKS: For the record: I am documented in the name of: [Redacted]

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the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Office of Special Operations, and should any private or governmental checks in regard to I would be covered by the Defense Department.

Meeting:

6. Immediately upon meeting with DUSHNIK in his room at the Roger Smith Hotel (Room 1006), I asked him what arrangements he had made as well as what the reaction of STEZKO was to this proposed meeting. DUSHNIK stated that STEZKO would very much like to contact the AJS and discuss the operational capabilities of the Meales groupings living in the Near East, who are associated with the AJS. Secondly, I determined that STEZKO was accompanied by (late) BILINSKY — one of the editors of the Ukrainian Catholic newspaper Amerika. In view of the fact that BILINSKY would almost unquestionably have recognized me for myself rather than "Dr. Wolf" and that it would not have been politic to have separated STEZKO and BILINSKY, I decided not to meet STEZKO as previously planned. This decision I did not impart to DUSHNIK until toward the end of our meeting.

7. After speaking with DUSHNIK on matters pertaining to him (DUSHNIK), I informed him of my decision not to meet with STEZKO and this decision I covered as follows: STEZKO is an important man and he desires to talk on matters which are out of my field of interest; consequently, in order that the meeting comes out to the best advantage of everyone, I would not meet him but I would see to it that properly qualified officers see him sometime in the future. In connection with this I determined that DUSHNIK could act as a channel to STEZKO during the latter's probable two months stay in the United States.

8. I told DUSHNIK that I would telephone him within an hour and let him know whether such a meeting could be organized the same day, or whether it would have to be postponed to a later date. At 1055 hours I telephoned DUSHNIK at his hotel room and informed him that no meeting could be scheduled for today. In answer to his direct question as to whether amnesties between STEZKO and the AJS would actually materialize I stated that "in all probability" he would be contacted through DUSHNIK within the next two weeks or so.

9. In view of the fact that I was not going to see STEZKO personally I asked DUSHNIK to pass the following questions to STEZKO and the answers to these questions would be gotten from DUSHNIK at an unspecified future date in New York, either by myself or by some individual or individuals who will present themselves as coming from me. The same bone fides would be used by anyone desiring to contact with STEZKO. The questions were:

a. The purpose of STEZKO coming to the United States and 22h-CUB's and his intentions in the United States.

b. SS intentions in the United States.

c. The strength of the 22h-CUB in the United States and worldwide.

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d. Zhe-CON assets and potential (particularly potential) in the Ukraine.

e. BANDERA's intentions in the United States.

f. SHTIRO and Zhe-CON intentions regarding uniting the Ukrainian emigration.

10. Some of the above questions were obvious and needed no explanation. The following were the exceptions:

a. DUSMICK asked whether BANDERA will be permitted to come to the United States. I told him that from the "operational elements" of the United States government there was no objection to BANDERA coming to the United States. In view of this man's checkered past, however, the determining agencies in regard to his immigration would be the State Department and the Immigration Service.

b. DUSMICK desired to know whether by "uniting the emigration" was meant uniting the nationalist wing. My answer to this was that we would be interested in finding out SHTIRO's intentions regarding uniting the Ukrainian emigration not in the sense of welding them into one political entity but rather in a way which would permit the entire Ukrainian emigration to present a united front on major issues regardless of their internal politicking.

c. In view of the fact that some of the above questions could be construed as reflecting a negative attitude toward SHTIRO and his organization, I pointed out that such was not the intent as is evidenced by the existing facts that SHTIRO is in the United States (for the first time) and that the United States government is interested in talking with him.

11. Because, according to DUSMICK, SHTIRO stayed an extra day in Washington in anticipation of a meeting with me, I asked DUSMICK to apologize sincerely to SHTIRO for me and to assure SHTIRO that the only reason that I bailed out of the meeting was that in my opinion he should talk to individuals completely qualified in the field which he desired to discuss, so that he would not waste his valuable time by talking to me and that repeat the very same thing to someone else at a later date.
MEMORANDUM FOR: CIA Legislative Counsel

SUBJECT: The House Committee on Un-American Activities -- Consultation with Yaroslav STETSHUK

1. During the past ten years CIA has followed with interest the activities of Mr. Stetsko's organisation, "The Foreign Section of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists" (ECHON). This organisation is monolithic in character, violently anti-Communist, and totalitarian in concept. It is headed by Stepan BANDERA with Mr. STETSHUK being the second in command. The Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OON) has been operating in the Ukraine, particularly West Ukraine, since the end of World War I and it can be assumed that it is still in existence although its effectiveness at this time may have been curbed by the Soviet Security Services. During World War II the name of BANDERA was widely known and feared throughout the Soviet Union despite the fact that BANDERA himself, as STETSHUK, spent most of the war in German Concentration Camps. The OUN, its military arm, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA) and its later governmental structure, the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (SUVR) opposed actively both the German and Soviet activities in the Ukraine. After World War II the Soviet Security Services appeared to concentrate seriously on the underground organisations and by 1953 overt field action of the underground against Soviet installations stopped. At this moment of time the resistance movement in the Ukraine does not appear to be of an organized nature.

2. The factual statements which Mr. STETSHUK makes in regard to himself and the various Ukrainian organisations, as reflected in the galley proofs, seem to be in concurrence with our available information.

3. Throughout his conversations with the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Mr. STETSHUK maintains the nationalist line in rather subdued tones as compared to press and other media through which the ECHON and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABB) express their opinions.

4. We see no security ramifications were the Consultation with Yaroslav STETSHUK published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Distribution:

2 - Addressee (v/galley sheets)
Я. Стецько в Пітсбургу

В червні 1946 р. голова ЦК АВІ І. І. Сталин направився до США з цілями відвідування розвитку науки та техніки. У Пітсбургу він зустрівся з головою Центру Української Народної Партії українців, Я. Стецька. У ході відомих зустрічей, Сталин звернувся до голови Центру з пропозицією організувати наступний зустріч з усіма відомими українськими діячами у СРСР.

Голова ЦК АВІ, Я. Стецько, відвідав Пітсбург у вересні 1946 р. На зустрічі з главою Центру українців у Пітсбургі, Я. Стецьком, Сталин звернувся до Української Народної Партії з пропозицією організувати наступний зустріч з усіма відомими українськими діячами у СРСР. У ході цього зустрічі Сталин звернувся до голови Центру українців з пропозицією організувати наступний зустріч з усіма відомими українськими діячами у СРСР.
Маніфестація в Клівеланді

Кінця грудня від 20 до 22 червня стояла у Клівеланді під знаком надарожніх забезпеченнях маніфестації в 25-ліття голодарної обставини України від приходу голови УК АВН, п. Ярослава Стеця, Клівеланд вирішив спроби, щоб маніфестація передбачила висоту. Задумати розмаїти 7 і 8000 людей чи проходить, що робили на них позитивні враження. Неточність визначеного промініду в першіх літах, неодноразово змінивші свій до боротьби проти загарбників. Вислідком цього було серце вшанування пам'яті згаданих з голоду з преференціями і залученням частиною України на маніфестації прийняття масових відповіді Київської маніфестації, яка в організації та підписом Київської маніфестації.

Першими проводили голови з УК АВН, які згадують солдатів Клівеландівців з Босфору Україною та включили її керував, що керував згаданим заходом, боротьбу за визнанням не проводити. Описав висловлювання голови з підписом Київської маніфестації. Обов'язок усунути цілі маніфестації в організації голоду з преференціями до боротьби за визнанням від України, але в усього ясно.
Я. Стецько в Дютройті
Governor Robert B. Meyner of the State of New Jersey had as visitors calling upon him on July 11 Mr. Yaroslav Stetako, head of the ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations), and Mr. Marcel E. Wagner, Esq., of Jersey City, who is a Hudson County Tax Commissioner, and a member of Branch 25 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Both visitors were received by the Governor very cordially. The Governor expressed his sympathy not only for the work of the international organization which Mr. Stetako heads, but also expressed a hope that the Ukrainian people would be relieved of their Soviet Russian communist oppressors in the near future. He also lauded the efforts of Mr. Wagner and other Americans of Ukrainian descent for doing their bit through their national and local organizations, such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, to help bring about the liberation of the freedom-loving Ukrainian people and the re-establishment of their national independence.

Governor Meyner is considered to be one of the most sympathetic officials in the United States to the cause of national freedom for the Ukrainians and other Soviet enslaved peoples.
ПОЛІТИЧНЕ ВІЧЕ В НЬЮ-ЙОРКУ

У середині 1940-х років між обидвом в Нью-Йорку велика політична вічі, присвячена розмовам на тему України та інших проблем, що стосуються України. Наведемо вибірки з тексту:

"Ця вчора вічі в Нью-Йорку була з缞вований інтересом до України. Українська громада збувалася значними змінами, що відбуваються на нашій державі. У багатьох з нього були присутні військові чинники, що здійснювали своє життя в різних країнах."

Джерело: "Вісник України", 1945 рік.

Шліг М. 1945 рік
The American press is now giving strong coverage to the events in Ukraine and the situation in the Donbas region. The following are excerpts from several American newspapers:

**SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES**

"The situation in Ukraine is rapidly deteriorating, with the ongoing conflict in the Donbas region. The Ukrainian government has accused Russia of providing military support to pro-Russian separatists. The United States and its allies have imposed sanctions on Russia in response to its aggression."

**BUFFALO EXPRESS**

"The Ukrainian government has called for a ceasefire, but the separatists have continued their attacks. The situation is tense, and there are reports of civilian casualties. The international community is calling for a diplomatic solution to the conflict."
SECRET

31 July 1978

SUBJECT: Meeting with Walter DUMBECK on 31 July 1978

Participating:

[Space for names]

[Space for categories]

1. In the afternoon of 30 July 1978, DUMBECK contacted Chief, ER/3 and requested that the letter get in touch with him so he let the
letter know that DUMBECK was in town.

2. At 1000 hours on 31 July, I telephoned DUMBECK at the super
suit hotel (National 5-2825, room 320). DUMBECK indicated that he was
in Washington with KENNEDY for the hearings of the House Committee on
Neighborhood Activities. During the conversation we arranged the
following:

It was agreed that I would call DUMBECK again today
(31 July) at 1400 hours at which time we would get a
meeting time dependent upon KENNEDY's schedule. I
also pointed out that I wanted to see DUMBECK alone
(l.e., without Ignatius KILNER, who is again
accompanying KENNEDY and acting as his interpreter).

3. When I telephoned DUMBECK again at 1400 hours, he informed me
that KENNEDY's schedule was such that he could not meet me until
tomorrow (1 August 1978). In view of the fact that I will be out of
town tomorrow, I told DUMBECK that I would meet him at 1500 hours today
(31 July) and that I would bring with me an individual who could then
meet with KENNEDY tomorrow.

Meeting

4. At 1545 hours today

[Space for location]

I arrived at the

[Space for location]

and I arrived at the super
suit hotel and telephoned DUMBECK in his room who asked for five
minutes "to tidy up his room". (After entering his room at 1440 hours
Kilner glanced that he had in fact been talking to two members of HKL
and had to chase them out prior to our entry.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 1, 1911

SUBJECT: Visit of Yarsalav Stetake, President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations

PARTICIPANTS:

Mr. Yarsalav Stetake, President of the Central Committee of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations

Mrs. W. Pascheny, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

Mr. K. Plymsik, Editor of the "Ukrainian Catholic Daily"

Mr. Theodore L. Flint, Jr., FR

COPIES TO:

ER - Mr. Lutzer

P - Mr. Shefer

H - Mr. Curtis (J)

Memorial RENEG

Mr. Stetake, who in addition to his position in the ABB is a leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Eastern Faction - CPP (B), was received at the request of Mrs. Pascheny. Mr. Stetake recently received a US visa after being refused one for eight years. He was the Premier of a short-lived Ukrainian regime in Lvov in June, 1911.

Mr. Stetake stated that he wished to inform the Department concerning the preparatory conference of the "Anti-Communist World Congress" which was recently held in Mexico City. He stated that it is the intention of the preparatory group to hold the Congress on the second anniversary of the Hungarian revolution in October, 1919. Unfortunately, however, three American delegates at the preparatory conference left the meeting because they could not agree to support Ukrainian independence. Mr. Stetake deplored this refusal and requested the support of the Department for the Congress.

A second purpose of his visit, Mr. Stetake stated, was to ask the Department to support the concept of Ukrainian independence. He spoke at some length on this subject and was vehement in his attacks on VOA and on Radio Liberation for their refusal to support the ABB. He said that he understood that Radio Liberation, like VOA, is under the control of the US Government and that therefore the Department ought to be able to change the policies of both stations. A change would, he said, conform to the US tradition of supporting independence movements and would have a good effect on world public opinion.

Mr. Stetake

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES MENTIONED EXEMPTION 3820 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007 FOR COORDINATION WITH State
Mr. Stettino referred to its difficulties in obtaining a U visa despite its stay in the United States, where he was wronged because of the opposition to his visit on the part of Communists in the United States. In the OAS (Organization of American States), however, he cannot get a U visa, according to Mr. Stettino, so the fact that many collaborators will be arrested is to be permitted to enter the United States, unless it is over a year after the visit. The Russians, who have collaborated with the Axis except to fight the Communists, intend to choose between the Russian Communists and Hitler, he said as he began to choose Hitler.

Mr. Stettino described some of the activities of the U-VI in connection with which he had travelled widely throughout the world. In addition to the radio stations now operating in added, the U-VI hopes to establish stations in Korea, Pakistan and West Africa. Mr. Stettino claims, however, that U-VI officials are systematically blocking the activities of the U-VI and supporting instead such "Russian Imperialists" or adventurers as the U-VI. He said that, as evidence at the conference in Mexico City, the U-VI does not even adopt a neutral policy towards the U-VI.

Mr. Stettino said that he had also mentioned to a member of Congressmen his conviction that the United States must try to cut the independence of all the states within the Soviet Union. These Congressmen had, however, referred him to the State Department. He wished now to say that the Department's policy is in error and can have unfortunate results.

Mr. Eliot stated that American policy towards the nationality problem in the Soviet Union is one of non-intervention. He believes that the people concerned should choose their own system of government after they are no longer under the Communist rule. He went on to say that in many cases it is the United States who has deep sympathy for the plight of all peoples living under Communism, including the Russians, the Ukrainians, and all others. He said he appreciated hearing Mr. Stettino's views and would pass them on to the appropriate officers of the Department.

Mr. Stettino said that he would like to present specific proposals to the U-VI government on the subjects of the anti-Comunist world Congress, and possible assistance to the Bolshevik idea of a U-VI. He asked if there were any objection to his sending the message to these people on these subjects. Mr. Eliot said he had no objection.
SECRET

TELEPHONE REQUEST FOR NAME CHECK. FOR USE OF AT NAME CHECK CONTROL OFFICE ONLY.

FROM: [Redacted]  DATE: 25 June 58

TAKEN BY: [Redacted]  CHECKED BY: [Redacted]

STEFAN, Jaroslaw

RECORD AND SPELLING VARIATIONS

NAME AND PLACE OF BIRTH

OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA

REFERENCES:

Author of a document entitled: Imperialist Russia or Free Nationalist States with all info in Bulletin published by Scottish League for European Freedom

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 382B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

GS COPY  SECRET  FILE IN
TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Col. Benjamin W. Davis

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: STREIFEN, Jaroslav

1. Reference is made to the telephone request of Miss Bellisbury dated 25 June 1958, for information concerning Jaroslav STREIFEN. The files contain voluminous information pertinent to the subject of your request, whose name is also spelled Jaroslav STREIFEN. Following is a summary of what is believed to be the most pertinent data. Subject has used the aliases Waryl BIIKIN, Mircolav PAVLOMEX, and Leon KANDOVICH among others. He was born on 19 January 1912 in Tarnopol, Galicia, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject is of Ukrainian nationality. His residences include: Austro-Hungary (1918-18); Independent Ukrainian Republic (1918-1920); Poland (1920-39); Italy (1939); Krakow, Poland (1939-41); Lwow, Ukraine (1941); internment at Sachsenhausen-Grossenbeck, Germany (1941-45); Bratislava and Prague, Czecho-Slovakia (1945); Munich, Germany, 1945-... Subject is the son of Simon STREIFEN and Pocosia STREIFEN, née CHERKINA. Subject’s wife is Anna STREIFEN, alias Anna BAKHMA, née MELINA, born 16 May 1920 at Novomosco, West Ukraine, of Ukrainian nationality.

2. Subject completed secondary school in Tarnopol, Poland in 1939, and continued his studies at the universities in Lwow and Krakow, and while a university student became a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), primarily as a publicist writing anti-Polish and anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda. In the years 1939-1 the subject was prominent in the organization, an anti-Soviet demonstration which ended with the assassination of the Soviet consul-general in Lwow, who was killed by one Mykola LENKE, an OUN activist (subsequently killed by the Germans in 1942). In the period 1931-34 Subject was in charge of an OUN group engaged in smuggling anti-Soviet propaganda into the Soviet Ukraine, as well as in Anti-Polish activities. He was arrested and tried by a Polish court and sentenced to five years imprisonment. In December 1937 he was released under an amnesty enactment. He continued his political activities and lived in Poland illegally, for a time occupying the position of head of the ideological-political department of the...
7. According to a report dated 27 June 1956 from a usually reliable source the theme of the fifth reunion of the Centro Europeo de Documentacion (CEDU-European Documentation Center), held in San Lorenzo del Ercosrio from 6 through 7 June 1955, was Europe in an Atomic Age. The countries behind the Iron Curtain which maintain diplomatic representatives in Madrid did not send representatives. Joselalvo EMPEROR participated as the president of the AEB.

8. According to a report published in Taizessan (Powesto) newspapers, Yuriy SHUKHO visited Taizess (Powesto) under the auspices of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APCAL), China Chapter to spend 10 days from 9 October 1955. SHUKHO conferred with various government officials including President CHIANE Xi Bi Shok. Subject returned to Europe 20 October 1955.

9. It is suggested that the House of Representatives, Committee on East European Affairs, may have additional information concerning the subject.

CHIC-3/751, AWP

RI/CE: AJL/DWE/1bc

Based on: CHIC 3,745,446
MELA 4,391
OMPA 9,910
OSMA 3,939
OSM 840
FCTA 9651
1. In response to a telephone request from [redacted] to Chief, GR/3, contact with Dussek was made by [redacted] in Washington on 15 July. At that time Dussek denied that pre-contract contact with the AIB was discussed operational capabilities of Indian ground forces living in the Pern Fruit and who were associated with the AIB. Since Subject was accompanied by [redacted], the contract with Subject was not accepted. In view of this, the general meeting to obtain from Subject answers to questions regarding AIB was made, potential and intentions regarding activity in the general area.

2. Attachments to a self-explanatory report of the 3 July meeting with Dussek. He has been accompanying Subject on his Washington visits.

3. On 1 August, Subject, with Subject and Dussek at the former’s request, the security of which was cited, constituted a general meeting of a typical meeting organization, active in the anti-drug field, venue or purpose to do. No specific actions were cited. Subject passed from the theme of AIB activities to “the present is of interest.” This again was a general, i.e., establishment of radio facilities, greater support for propaganda, public relations, etc. There was nothing which indicated a new approach to the problem of combating Communism. Noting Subject’s desire to contact AIB, Dussek replied that his British contacts had been alerted to this desire. Subject added that neither the AIB nor the OSS supplied him funds and that he was a free agent (to contact AIB). Subject did not attempt to press for further discussion on any given topic. Dussek confirmed the meeting as a means of public attention to a distinguished english personality but no concrete arrangements were given Subject.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES AND METHODS EXEMPTION 3620 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
SECRET

(Continued)

9. Although prior to this incident nothing we had agreed that we
would explore the possibility of a direct contact between "Vetomed"
U.N. agencies and the S.R. N.Y., I believe that in view of the factors
pointed up above such conversations could be premature.

10. I believe the present approach as suggested above will serve
the purpose of having all who may be affected by the C.S.T. have to
say on Soviet affairs and should also make him aware that we, in
turn, are aware of Soviet attitudes as well as the refined analysis of the
pacts of attraction.
MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT: Letter to the Director from Jerusalem E. SENTED

1. Attached herewith is a response to the letter from Jerusalem E. SENTED for the signature of the Acting Director.

2. Jerusalem E. SENTED is the President of the Anti-Soviet Bloc of Nations, a union of exiled groups of Eastern European nationalism, and, as least strongly influenced, by the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (SEMN). He is at the same time SEMNIA's chief lieutenant in the CAR.

3. It is believed that no useful purpose would be served by granting the writer's request for a meeting with the Director.

One Attachment

cc: RECI

DE/P: 1083 (13 Sept 50)

DLR: Orig & 1 - Addresses

X - E/UY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3028 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2003
Mr. Jaroslav Stetako  
President  
Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations  
16 Arbor Street  
Newark, New York  

Dear Mr. Stetako:

Dear letter was received by Mr. Dulles prior to his departure from Washington. He has asked me to convey his regrets that it will not be possible for him to see you at this time.

I should like to assure you that the question of nationalism is under constant study by this Agency. It is, as you say, unquestionably a potent force, although its aspects may differ widely between nations of the Middle East and those of Eastern Europe now under political domination of the Soviet Union. We will continue to analyze and evaluate its significance.

Sincerely,

C. F. Cabell  
General, OMAF  
Acting Director

Recommended:
(Sign)  
8 SEP 15  

Security (Files)  

DIP/SM  
[8 Sep 53]  

Distribution:  
Orig - Addresses  
1 - HEGI 1 - H1  
2 - AFGI 1 - DIP/SM  
3 - HEGI 1 - H1  
-
ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS (A.B.N.)
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director of the
Central Intelligence Agency
10 W. E St., N.Y.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

For many years it has been my utmost desire to come to this country and meet this nation's leading personalities, ever as yourself, in order to get an opportunity to discuss issues of most vital importance. Now, when I am here, it is my hope that you will agree on our coming together with the purpose to deliberate upon concepts of policy and strategy leading eventually to a friendly and strong alliance between the American people and Russian captive nations whose liberation movements I have the honor and privilege to represent. Being myself of Ukrainian extraction, I am sure you are aware of the role and potential of Ukraine and my people in the great crusade against Russian aggression from within the Russian Empire. I am also convinced that our deliberations would result in definite contribution to the cause of freedom, peace and progress for all men.

(Studying your address of April 23, 1949, delivered before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, may I make the following observations:

1. It is documented that the Ukrainian nationalist movement dedicated to free Ukraine from Russian occupation already during World War II. and, since, has predicted the developments of the Russian economy. This could have been prevented had the Western Powers pursued the line of liberation of the subjugated nations. The present alarming strength of the Russian economy is chiefly the result of:

a) unremitting exploitation of the occupied countries (from the Elbe River to the South China Sea)
b) methodical thefts by Russian intelligence of Western inventions, scientists, engineers, activities, etc.
c) skillful exploitation of the Western inactivity to prevent the growth of Russian economic power,
d) the free hand given by the East to the Russians to exploit the manpower and the resources of the subjugated people.

2. In the Ukrainian nationalists, have long feared that the rise in time will promise the...
West in the armament race and thus achieve the balance in this important field. The decision to via the global context will necessarily shift to other power-fields, especially to fields of psychological-ideological handling, of the great human masses of Asia, Africa, Europe, and even Latin America. The decisive weapon against the power eraing Russian aggression is and will be nationalism of these nations and support of revolutionary liberation movements.

3.) Nationalism is rapidly gaining over the West qualitatively especially in the fields of science; and with both quantitative and qualitative superiority, Russia may well gain the psychological and strategic supremacy over the West in the cold war. The West should, therefore, stress the rallying of the quantitative factor in her favor - the nationalistic drive of the subjugated peoples - reversing it into quality and aiding this deep rooted nationalism to side with the West against Russia.

4.) Nationalism is as will be the decisive factor in Asia, Africa and Europe. The U.S.A must seek and turn this nationalism into an ally and fight Russia with a weapon they so cunningly used in the past.

5.) To keep the Near East and the Arab nations on the side of the West, the U.S.A should adopt a policy favoring nationalism, especially by giving support to the nations subjugated by the Russians (e.g., Turkestan, Azerbajian, etc.)

6.) If Russia is allowed to continue to gain in the power bloc more rapidly than the West, she will eventually win over all of Asia. The Middle East may fall into the orbit of Russian imperialistic desires overnight. Europe will indeed stand barred, in great danger of being neutralized or dominated by Russian Communism from within. Could the U.S.A then protect her sovereignty in isolation with success?

Having had a lifelong experience in this field, I am sure, Mr. Dulles, that the nationalism of Ukraine, Hungary, Turkestan and other nations subjugated by Russia, are the great potential and natural reservoir of friendship for the U.S.A. It should be one of the main pursuits of this country to win them as allies, with the adoption and actualization of a liberation policy, these nations, with proper worldwide support, co-ordination and direction from the free nations can decelerate and destroy the Russian menace from within.

In view of the aforesaid, I sincerely desire to meet with you to have an opportunity to stress and explain the aims of the Ukrainian liberation movement and that of the A.R.W nations. I am privileged to represent. We are endeavoring to win American friendship and offering alliance with the liberation movements of the A.R.W nations. I am in the position to provide detailed information on the conditions of the resistance.
movement of Ukraine and other actions, our analysis of strength and weaknesses of the Russian Communist power, and our suggestions as to the most effective means of counteracting Russian expansion.

I am on and off in Washington, testifying before the House of un-American Activities Committee and House Committee for Foreign Affairs and I feel assured that you, sir, will find time to give me an audience.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
SECRET

22 September 1950

Secret, DoS

SECRET/DECLASSIFIED/OPERATIONAL

Information on A.I.

ATTACHMENTS: DECLASSIFIED, 5 September 1950

ATTACHMENTS: DECLASSIFIED

This is a reply to Headquarters request.

1. Personnel entering an Attachments A are to be described and classified copies of letters intercepted to be intercepted to Headquarters in London. They are known
down independence from which the letters were send, including Austria, Italy,
the, Latin American countries, for each and Southest Asia, Southeastasia,
Commonwealth, Central Africa, United States, United States, Central
Federations, Canada, Spain, France and Germany. Attachments A is a CIA/ESM report
on the A.I. which is available from A.I./ESM, dated 15 April 1950.

2. This attachment contains background information, provision statistics on
how the A.I. is financed, given facts and figures regarding the number and
political contributions of its members and gives some insight about the A.I. as
an anti-communist political force. These persons also shed light on A.I.I.
integration of various world anti-communist and anti-communist committees which
there were established by the A.I. or in which the A.I. participated. Most recent
letters are from the A.I. and in November 1950, there will be shown to certain nations
and the United Nations. Some letters also contain data on the world anti-
communist Congress in October 1950.

3. All letters intercepted to the A.I. are not found in the attachment
of which, occasionally a pertinent letter is filled with data on a personality
operational interest on where we are developing further information, e.g.,
Deputy Mayor of New York (V.I.A.), a Delegate on the A.I. Executive Council.

ATTACHMENTS: DECLASSIFIED
A. 2 Handwritten Reports of Letter Intercepts
B. CIA/ESM Report

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
PERSONALITY FILE REQUEST

TO: RI—I Section ——— MAR 1959

FROM: ________________________

SECTION I

SOURCE DOCUMENT

NAME: STETSKAY, YAROSLAV

NAME VARIANT

SCT

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM

PSEUDONYM

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

PRIMARY COUNTRY OF INTEREST

SECOND COUNTRY OF INTEREST

THIRD COUNTRY OF INTEREST

COMMENTS

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CS COPY:

PUNCHED

PERMANENT CHARGE

RESTRICTED FILE

SIGNATURE

YES NO

YES NO

SECRET 1581 RIO/AN OFF

FORM 631 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS
18 March 1964

SUBJECT: Reported Resettlement of Old/OMU Headquarters from Munich to Washington, D.C.

1. It has come to our attention via ARC WIRE/23 that members of the leadership of the Old/OMU/Bureaus visited in the United States in October and November of 1963 in connection with plans to resettle its headquarters from Munich to the United States. Those who visited were:
   - Stemmel (head of the Old/OMU/Bureau in Europe) and
   - From KASERLE, visiting various Old/OMU bureaus, including From KASERLE, the organization is to have a National information center located in Washington, D.C., and more than ample funds are already available for this purpose. The group further plans, according to Mr. KASERLE, to publish an English-language journal in the United States.

2. Resettlement of the group from Germany to the United States is reportedly being done with the approval of American Intelligence and U.S. Congressional circles. According to reports, the U.S. Department of State has created certain obstacles which are delaying the actual move, but these obstacles are expected to be removed with the help of American Intelligence and friends of the Old/OMU in Congress.

3. Among those to be resettled in the United States reportedly are Turello RTHEND and his wife, and From KASERLE.

4. The above information, if true, is alarming. We feel an obligation to prevent such a move, or at least to warn all concerned that they are dealing with assets controlled by the opposition and that this individual named above have a record of anti-American activity.
Unrest Rising
In Soviet Bloc,
Refugee Says

On the last day of June 1941, as the Nazi army was beginning its advance into the Soviet Union, the people of the Ukraine took advantage of the disarray of war to reclaim the independence they had lost to Russia 20 years earlier.

But those Ukrainians who looked upon the Nazis as "liberators" soon found they had been mistaken. The leaders of the infant Ukraine government, including prime minister Yaroslav Stetko, were thrown into prison by the German Gestapo. Today Stetko and his wife, Eva, head the Anti-Hitler Bloc of Nations, Inc., an international anti-Communist organization. Mrs. Stetko, who spoke here yesterday on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the bloc, recounted some of her country's history for The Star.

Underground Active

The nationalistic underground had been active in the Ukraine since Soviet Russia had annexed the country in 1921, she said. The nationalists were waiting for a chance to make their break, and "such an occasion, we understood, was the war between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia."
"Before the German who came in we promised order, peace," she recalled in her talk of the Battle of Moscow. "But then, being the army," she explained.

The city of Kharkiv was lost. The Red Army had failed to take it. The capital, Kharkiv, had not been captured by the German Army.

For the coming of independence wrote: "The Red Army advanced. Taking that city, said Mrs. S. said, "the Ukrainian army, in some time and we fought, we fought."

Mrs. Natskevich.

Her husband, along with the rest of his government, was arrested. Mrs. S. was sent to the established camp in Germany, where she remained until 1944. Mrs. S. spent 12 months in a Ukrainian prison.

Soon after releasing her husband, Mrs. S. said, the Nazis thought better of it and tried to recapture him. He was evacuated to the border and was unable to return to the Ukraine.

In 1948, after the end of the war, she joined her husband in Germany. The circumstantiality continued to work after the war, she said, but were finally put down in 1949.

The Sirtskevs have since moved to Munich, from where they travel all over the world speaking and continuing aid in their anti-Hitler campaign.

Today, Mrs. S. is on the site of the hit end the midwife of the Soviet army. In November, Mrs. S. said, "We must be strong and work hard in the interest of the homeland campaign."

In an article in the Sunday Star of Feb. 22, Victor Zoria wrote: "The feeling of nationalism among the people who make up the Soviet Union is reaching its climax in the anti-Nazi campaign of the Afrikanovs." The Afrikanovs are a typical example. A typical example is the story of the young Afrikanov, the son of the veteran fighter.

Mrs. S. said, "This is what we will do."

Mrs. S. will give the speech in which she will discuss the conditions of women in the Soviet Union. The special addresses will be from 1 p.m. in the Ministry of Health, Institute of the National Health, Colonial Avenue, and De Sable Street NW, before the United Nations chapter of the Anti-Afrikanovs.
## DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

### SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT

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### PERTINENT INFORMATION

**CIA**

**FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.**

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3820 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

FILE IN

---

SECRET
SECRET 231524Z FEB 71

INFO DIRECTOR
REDLEG PG RAMPART

1. USAFAC UNIT, FRANKFURT ON BEHALF THEIR WOCORK HQS REQUESTS RACES ON:

A. YAROSLAV STETSKO
Born in Ukraine
Res: ZEPLINSTR. 67, MUNICH 8
OCC: PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, "ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS" (GEN.), MUNICH-BASED ORGANIZATION.

B. VLADIMIR MAJESKY OR MAYESKY
Born 1924 in Ukraine
Currently resides in CONUS

C. ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS.

2. FILE: DEFER, GP-1

SECRET

\(23\) Feb 71

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3820 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
SECRET 24 FEB 71

RE: traces subj ref para 1.B.

3. File defer, OP-1.

SECRET
SECRET 25 FEB 71 CITE 224551

1. YAROSLAV STETSenko (csttczc)

I. BOR. 19 JUN 12, TERNOPIL, UKRAINE. AKA VASYL OR VLADIMIR

2. YAROSLAV STETSenko, PRESIDENT ANTI-SOVIET ELOC OF NATIONS (BA) AND CHAIRMAN EUROPEAN FREEDOM COUNCIL. FORMER PRIME MINISTER UKRAINE. WIFE AKA ZEC; V. Z. ZAK, BORN 14 MAY 56, ROKHANOVSKA, UKRAINE. SEEKING VIA TH FOR USAPAC MUNICH STATE TELEPHONE CONTROL NO. 434, 22 MAY 71, CONCERNING STETSenko AND EUROPEAN FREEDOM COUNCIL. NO TRACES SUBJ PARA I.U. REF. INFO CV ANTI-SOVIET ELOC OF NATIONS BEING CHECKED, WILL ADVISE.

3. FYI: INFO ON STETSenko CARDed SOURCE EBNA-32639, 5 MAR 58, CABOLT PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1 - 22 FEB 58. OTHER DOC EFS INCLUDE EBNA-49945, 28 JUN 66 AND EBNA-37113, 11 SEP 58. ASSUME USAPAC MHS TRACING JILANCE MCS DIRECT.

SECRET
**C R E T**

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<th>Citizenship</th>
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<td>unk</td>
<td>unk prev: Ukrainian</td>
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</table>

**Address:** Zeppelinstrasse 67, Munich 8, W. Germany

**Present Employer:** Central Committee, Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Munich, Germany

**Occupation:** President

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**Trace Results:**

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<td>5/9/58</td>
<td>5/9/58</td>
<td>No record of a current operational interest in Subject.</td>
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</table>

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1. No information in addition to ACSI 3/51,125, dated 5/9/58; subject: STRELEK, Yaroslav; sent to ACSI.

2. Has no record of a current operational interest in Subject.

---

**Prop Date**

**Reason Dropped**

---

**D E C L A S S I F I E D AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES, METHODS, AND EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007**
TO: Chief, Counterintelligence Division
   Directorate of Special Investigations
   The Inspector General, USAF
FROM: Deputy Director for Plans
SUBJECT: STETSKO, Jaroslav

In response to your telephonic request of 9 March 1971 concerning Subject, this Office is enclosing a copy of CSCI-3/751125 dated 14 August 1958 as you requested.

CSCI-316/00639-71

Encl. 1 attachment as stated above

RID/CE: JKS/NIN/-A
BASED ON: CSCI-3/751125
FILE IN: 

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3829 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2001
SECRET
(When filled in)

Telephonic Request for Use of RID/CE Control Section

DATE 9 March 1971

Requesting Agency: OANC/OSI via Beverly

Request taken by: 

Reply: 

Date: 

Analyst: 

Subject: NSTETSKO, Jaroslav

(AKA) (Widdle)

Requesting Agency: 11y

OANC 'QS! via Bev

DAT/ 9 March 1971

Jaroslav

" 3: 

vail ,

POB: Ukraine

Father:

neenan, (First) 1

Mother:

nee nano Mao, (First) 1

AKA or NEE: 

DOB: 19 Jan 12

Father: (Last) (First)

POB: Tiraspol, Poland

Mother: see name (Last) (First)

CIT: 

OCC: (Include dates)

RES: (Include dates)

REQUEST COPY OF CSCI 3/75, 125 dated 14 Aug 1958

Other identifying data

Request For: (Check appropriate box)

Derogatory 

Reply needed by: ASAP

All information 

Specific information required: 

\( X\) 

SECRET
(When filled in)
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I Tarnopol, Galicia -

RESIDENCE

Zeppplinstrasse 67, Munich 6, W.Germany

PRESENt EMPLOYER

Central Committee, Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Munich Germany; President

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

FILE IN

2 Mar 71

TS COPY

TRACE RESULTS

MAI to OSCI 3/751235 dated 1h Aug 58 subject: STETSKO, Jaroslav which was previously sent to pm Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence Dept of the Army. 30 MAR

"Same info from trace 2 Mar 71"

FILE IN

1. A recheck was conducted with the aid of the more complete information given above but no new information was found.

2. The status of Subject's registration remains the same.

EVB

30 MAR 1971

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME:</th>
<th>STETSKY, Taroslav</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALIASES:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE:</td>
<td>22 Mar 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADR FILE #:</td>
<td>238573 (A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOB:</td>
<td>19 Jan 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POB:</td>
<td>Tarnopol, Galicia (Ukraine)</td>
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<td>REMARKS:</td>
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
SECRET

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DOC. SYMBOL & NO. DATE OF DOC. FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY

SOURCE INFORMATION

SOURCE CRYPTOGRAM DATE OF INFO. EVALUATION

TEXT OF EXTRACT (also cite doc. distribution, Bleeze, No., etc. - If applicable)

STRECOM. WADASLAV

SKR M DOB 7
USSR
CIT USSR
OCC MILA
MENTIONED IN MECHNIKS BOOK TITLED UNDER THREE INVADERS

160-006-139/04
GD -02310
25 AUG 71
P2

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3829 KAZ WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007

Indicate The Subject, Project Or File No. in Which This Form Is To Be Filed.

SECRET

FORM 867}

SECRET
SECRET 151622Z SEP 71 CITE

DIRECTOR INFO

OTDORIC GRDYMATIC TPFAST REDLEG

REF DIRECTOR 164489

1. PARTIAL CONFIRMATION OF GRDYMATIC 22 INFO

(GRF), OBTAINED VIA TPFHEELING CONTACT WITH GRIGORY NANNJAK (DPOB 17 OCT 24, SLOBITKA, UKRAINE), SUMMARIZED BELOW:

A. "GESSELLSCHAFT FUER ERFORSCHUNG DER CHINESISCHEN PROBLEME" FORMED BY MIROSLAV STRYANKAL, BORIS LEWICKI, AND IVAN MAYSTRANKO AMONG OTHERS.

B. MAYSTRENKO REPORTEDLY WORKING ON PAMPHLET ABOUT SUFFERINGS OF UKRAINIANS UNDER STALIN, WHICH HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH TPFAST BERN MPS. ALLEGEDLY TPFAST MPS PLAN SMUGGLE IT INTO USSR.

C. NANNJAK STATES HE DOES NOT REPRODUCE PAMPHLETS FOR TPFAST, BUT PRODUCES A MASTER COPY WHICH CAN BE USED FOR OFFSET PRINTING ELSEWHERE.

D. TWO MEN FROM TPFAST BERN CONTACT NANNJAK. THEY HAVE TOLD HIM THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF UKRAINIAN RED ARMY
SOLDIERS ON BORDER HAVE DEFECTED TO RED CHINA.

E. TPFAST REPS ALSO INTERESTED IN BALTIC AREA, AND REPORTEDLY MAKING SOME EFFORT CONTACT REFUGEE GROUPS FROM THIS AREA. IT IS ALLEGED THAT THEY ARE SUBSIDIZING ALIAS ALEKSANDER KORAB (BOMON OSADZUK) TO SUPPORT A PRO-PEKING LINE IN HIS WRITINGS.

2. MAJORITY OF BANDERA GROUP MUNICH SAID TO BE OPPOSED TO COLLABORATION WITH TPFAST, INCLUDING JAROSLAV STETSUK AND WOLODYMIR LENTY (LENKI), DPOG 14 JUN 22, DRYCHSCHIW, UKRAINE (201-UNK).

3. RE PARA 5 REF: CATRIBE CERTAINLY INVOLVED IN PAST WITH SOME OF ABOVE PERSONALITIES, AND PRESENT CONTACT QUITE POSSIBLE. SUGGEST EXPLORE INITIALLY WITH TPFEELING/TPLINGO STAFFERS POSSIBILITY OF IDENTIFYING TPFAST PERSONNEL VIA THEIR PRESENT CONTACTS. IF THIS DOES NOT SEEM FEASIBLE WOULD THEN APPROACH CATRIBE. PLEASE ADVISE.

4. INDEX: STRYANKA, LEWICKYJ, MAYSTRENKO, OSADZUK, NAMJAK.

REFERENCE: EGNA-42614, 14 September 1971

Files contain no information on the purported author of the pamphlet transmitted with reference, A. FABANOW.

The thrust of the pamphlet takes a passing swipe at TPEELING, but is basically directed against Ukrainian emigres operating in Munich, notably Jaroslaw STETSOL. The names are well known but seem to be pretty ancient history. The allegations that Ossip MENGIN (VERHUN, Cee, Ferdinand DURANSKY) are affiliated with CATRIME are accurate as are the two aliases attributed to STETSOL.

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - OTB/Germany
4 - C/BLR
2 - C/NHOUSE
2 - C/MLTNE
1. PLEASE CABLE TRACES FOR GPOUGHT ON

\[ \text{CITE } \] 32644

\[ \text{TO } \] DIRECTOR INFO

\[ \text{REDLEG} \]

\[ \text{SECRET} 211253Z \text{ MAR } 73 \text{ STAFF} \]

\[ \text{FILE: NONE. E2 IMPDET} \]

\[ \text{SECRET} \]

\[ \text{SECRET} 211253Z \text{ MAR } 73 \text{ STAFF} \]

\[ \text{CITE } \] 32644

\[ \text{TO } \] DIRECTOR INFO

\[ \text{REDLEG} \]

1. PLEASE CABLE TRACES FOR GPOUGHT ON

\[ \text{YAROSLAV STETSKO} \]

\[ \text{FORMER UKRAINIAN PRIME MINISTER} \]

\[ \text{PRESIDENT OF THE CC OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS.} \]

\[ \text{RES: 8 MUNCHEN 80} \]

\[ \text{ZEPPELINSTR. 67} \]

\[ \text{GERMANY} \]

\[ \text{TEL: 44 10 69.} \]

2. SUBJECT HAS LUNCHE WITH [ ] AND INDICATED HE

PLANS VISIT WODUAL 10 APRIL TO 10 MAY 73.

3. FILE: NONE. E2 IMPDET

\[ \text{SECRET} \]
A. STETSKO REPORTED PRESIDENT ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS JULY 1958.

B. STETSKO'S WIFE (FIRST NAME NOT GIVEN) REPORTED MEMBER BUND DER FREIHEIT (UNION OF FREEDOM) SEPT 1958. IN JAN 1962 SHE VISITED CONSULATE GENERAL MUNICH TO REPORT UKRAINIAN ACQUAINTANCE IN U.S. HAD INFORMED HER R.I.S. PLANNED ASSASSINATE HER HUSBAND AND DR. MALASCHUK, CHIEF UKRAINIAN LEAGUE/CANADA.

2. FILE DEFER. E2 IMPDET

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 382 L.2 I WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DUE 2007.

SECRET

03040

22 MAR 73

713
SECRET 2208512 MAR 73 STAFF

CITE: 82573
TO: INFO DIRECTOR,

REDLEG 867142 (82644)

REF: L32644

1. FOLLOWING CARDED INFO SUBJ:

DPOB 19 JAN 1912, POLAND, TARNOPOL; CIII: STATELESS; OCC: JOURNALIST (EGMA-32039, 5 MAR 58); ALIASES: DANKIW, WASYL;

KARBOVICH, ZINOVY; KARBOVYCH, ZENO; PAWLOWSKY, MIOSLAV.

FORMER UKRAINE PRIME MINISTER, MEMBER OWW/B, ABW. WIFE: STETSKO, ANNA. MUNICH 16849, 16 SEPT 71, SUBJ MEMBER BANDERA GROUP MUNICH OPPOSED COLLABORATION WITH VLYIGOR.

2. FILE: E-2, IMPDET.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
YAROSLAV STETSKO, AN A YAROSLAW STEC KO
15 JANUARY 1937 

13 WAVNOVO, UKRAINE, WIFE ANNA NEE ZUKA BORN 14 MAY 20

IN JANUARY 1937, AT UNIVERSITIES IN L'VOW AND KRAKOW
AND ZAPORIZHZHIA, UKRAINE, STUDIED AT UNIVERSITIES IN L'VOW AND KRAKOW

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GERMAN CONTROL IN 1945 AND WENT TO AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY SPENDING MOST OF HIS TIME IN MUNICH, WHERE HE WAS PROMINENT IN UKRAINIAN POLITICS.

2. SUBJECT'S POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS INCLUDE ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP IN VARIOUS UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTIC ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE UKRAINIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION (UVO). HAS BEEN CHAIRMAN OR PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OF NATIONS (ABN) SINCE ITS FOUNDATION IN 1945. CHAIRMAN OF EUROPEAN FREEDOM COUNCIL.

3. HE VISITED THE U.S. IN 1953 AND TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE AND HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SECRET

TO : CIA HOS (ATTN-LIAISON)
INFO: ZEN/LIAISON DIVISION
SUBJECT: NAME TRACE RELATIVE TO BREZHNEV VISIT

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM AN OFFICIAL OF ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

REFLECTS THAT YAROSLAV STETSKO IS THE LEADER OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS, DESCRIBED AS AN
"EXTREMIST-TERORIST ORGANIZATION", THE SUBJECT IS PROBABLY
IDENTICAL WITH YAROSLAV SERGENOVICH STETSKO WHICH SOURCE
GOVERNMENT IDENTIFIED AS HEAD OF THE FOREIGN BRANCH OF THE
UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION AND WAS ALLEGEDLY IN THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

ABOVE SOURCE ADVISED ON 6/6/73 THAT YAROSLAV STETSKO
(VARIATION: STETSKO) AND HIS WIFE ARE NOW IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT HOS TRACES BE RUN ON THE SUBJECT FOR
POSSIBLE BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND THAT THIS SERVICE BE
ADVISED PROMPTLY OF THE RESULTS.

PAGE 2

IT IS ALSO REQUESTED THAT TRACES BE RUN ON THE
SUBJECT FOR POSSIBLE PREVIOUS ACTIVITY.

CLASSIFIED BY ANOTHER GOVT AGENCY EXEMPT FROM GENERAL
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY (58 (1) (2)) AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED
ON IMPDET.

ACTION TRANSFERRED TO SALTZ/7 JUNE 73

CLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTR INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
PURSUANT TO THE WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
LATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI
OUTGOING MESSAGE

1. THE FILES OF THIS OFFICE CONTAIN VOLUMINOUS INFORMATION ON SUBJECT, A SUMMARY OF WHICH IS GIVEN BELOW.

2. YAROSLAV STETSKO (YAROSLAV STETZKO) WAS BORN 19 JANUARY 1912 IN TERNOPOL, UKRAINE. HE HAS USED THE ALIASES WASYL DANKIW, ZENON KARBOVYCH, MIROSLAW PAWLOWSKY. WIFE ANNA NEE MUZYKA, BORN 14 MAY 1920 IN ROMANOVKA, UKRAINE. SUBJECT LIVES IN MUNICH, FRG AT ZEPPELINSTRASSE 67.

3. SUBJECT STUDIED AT UNIVERSITIES IN Lwow AND KRAKOW AND WHILE A STUDENT BECAME A MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS (OUN) PRIMARILY AS A PUBLICIST WRITING ANTI-POLISH AND ANTI-SOVIET NATIONALIST PROPAGANDA. FROM 31-34 HE WAS IN CHARGE OF AN OUN GROUP ENGAGED IN SMUGGLING ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA INTO THE SOVIET UKRAINE, AS WELL AS ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES. AND TRIED BY A POLISH COURT AND SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT. LATER SIED WITH STEFAN BANDERA WHEN OUN SPLIT INTO
TWO RIVAL FACTIONS. SUBJECT PRESIDED OVER AN ASSEMBLY CONVOKED IN
LUWOY ON 30 JUNE 41 TO PROCLAIM AN INDEPENDENT UKRAINIAN STATE IN
WHICH SUBJECT OCCUPIED 0POST AS PRIME MINISTER. THIS GOVT WAS
DISSOLVED IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AND HE WAS ARRESTED BY GESTAPO.
ESCAPED GERMAN CONTROL IN 1945 AND WENT TO AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY
SPENDING MOST OF HIS TIME IN MUNICH WHERE HE WAS PROMINENT IN
EMIGRE POLITICS.

4. SUBJECT HAS BEEN AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF VARIOUS UKRAINIAN
NATIONALISTIC ORGANIZATIONS. 0PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC
OF NATIONS SINCE ITS FOUNDATION IN 1945. 0HAIREDN OF EUROPEAN
FREEDOM COUNCIL.

5. STEPHAN BANDERA (CF. ABOVE) WAS ASSASSINATED BY BOGDAN
STASHINSKIIY, A KGB OFFICER, IN MUNICH IN 1959. STASHINSKIIY REPORTEDLY
ALSO LOCATED AND EXAMINED SUBJECT'S MUNICH RESIDENCE AT THAT TIME.
SUBJECT MAY THEREFORE ALSO HAVE BEEN A KGB ASSASSINATION TARGET.
6. This office has no information on that subject is currently in the United States; however, in March 1973 it was reported that subject intended to visit the United States from 10 April to 10 May. He has previously visited the United States, the first time being in 1958, when he testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee and House Committee for Foreign Affairs. EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE OF E.O. 11652, EX582 AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED - DATE IMPOSSIBLE TO BE DETERMINED CLASSIFIED BY 019816.
CONFIDENTIAL

FP RUEAIIX
DE RUEHFB #008 1660159
ZNY CCCCC 22H
P 1503392 JUN 73
FM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
TO RUEADW/WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM
ATT: DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
RUEHOC/SECRETARY OF STATE
RUEATIX/DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
RUEADSS/U.S. SECRET SERVICE (PID)
RUEBJA/ATTORNEY GENERAL
RUEBJA/DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
RUEBJA/ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, CRIMINAL DIVISION
AND INTERNAL SECURITY SECTION
AND GENERAL CRIMES SECTION
BT

VISIT OF SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY LEONID I.
BREZHNEV TO THE UNITED STATES, 1973.
SOURCE ON 6/12/73, SECOND SOURCE ON 6/13/73, AND THIRD SOURCE ON
6/13/73, WHO HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST,
AND ARE FAMILIAR WITH CERTAIN PHASES OF THE UKRAINIAN EMIGRE
ACTIVITIES. ADVISED FURTHER:

YAROSLAV STETSKO IS THE LEADER OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST
ORGANIZATION WHICH IS COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS BANDERA AND IS
A GROUP COMPOSED OF SOMEWHAT MILITANT ANTI-RUSSIAN AND ANTI-
COMMUNIST UKRAINIAN EMIGRES. STETSKO WAS KNOWN BY FIRST SOURCE AND
SECOND SOURCE TO RESIDE IN MUNICH, WEST GERMANY, WHILE THIRD SOURCE
ONLY KNEW THAT STETSKO LIVED SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE. ACCORDING TO
FIRST SOURCE, SHTUL RESIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.
OLEH SHTIUL IS THE LEADER OF THE OTHER UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST
ORGANIZATIONATION COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE MELNYK GROUP.
THIS MELNYK GROUP IS ALSO COMPRISED OF ANTI-RUSSIAN AND ANTI-
COMMUNIST UKRAINIAN EMIGRES, BUT ITS MEMBERS ARE NOT
NEARLY AS MILITANT AS THE BANDERA GROUP AND ADOPT A MORE
INTELLECTUAL APPROACH ATTEMPTING TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF UKRAINIAN
NATIONALISM. ONLY SECOND SOURCE KNOWN SHTIUL'S FIRST NAME, WHILE
FIRST SOURCE REFERRED TO HIM AS (F/N) SHTUL [i.e., JANKOWYCH]. EACH SOURCE
WAS AWARE THAT SHTIUL RESIDES IN PARIS, FRANCE AND INFREQUENTLY
RECENTLY VISITED...

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
FOR COORDINATION WITH THE FBI
SOURCES METHOD DEXEMPTION 3920
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
VISITS THE UNITED STATES, No. 26.

Major (FMU) Kravetsiv is a career army officer and the son of Bogdan Kravetsiv, hereinafter described. He is not known to have any affiliation with either the Bandera or Mlynky factions. Both first source and second source were aware that he is a graduate of West Point and second source believed him to be in his late 30's or early 40's. None of the sources knew his first name nor where he was currently located, but second source recalled his nickname as "Ooko", when both served together in Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Second source thought that he should have attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Bogdan Kravetsiv is a poet and writer for the Ukrainian Daily Newspaper "Svoboda" ("Freedom") published in Jersey City, New Jersey. He is an active newspaperman who has taken a strong stand on Ukrainian nationalism and very often attacks the Soviet Union. All were aware he resides in New Jersey with third source mentioning specifically that his residence is in Rutherford, New Jersey. Yaroslav Haivas is the individual believed to have been referred to as Yaroslav Paivas. He is a leader of the Mlynky faction. Both first source and second source believed he resided somewhere in the Newark, New Jersey area. Second source also commented that Haivas might possibly reside in Irvington, New Jersey and second source understood Haivas operated a gas station at one time. Osip Zinkevich is located at Baltimore, Maryland and closely affiliated with the Mlynky faction. First source described him as the editor of some special Ukrainian language newspaper "The Torch" wherein he writes about Ukrainians jailed in Soviet Russia. Second source said Zinkevich is head of an organization called "Molojshyk" ("The Torch"). According to third source Zinkevich publishes a great amount of underground literature in the Soviet Ukraine.

Each source was not aware of any plot by the above named persons, or any other Ukrainian emigres to assassinate Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev during his forthcoming state visit to the United States. All agreed that demonstrations would take place by various Ukrainian...
EMIGRE GROUPS DURING BREZHEV'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND THEY CONSIDERED SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE PEACEFUL AND FULLY WITHIN THE AMERICAN FRAMEWORK OF THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS DISPLEASURE AND DISAPPROVAL OF RECENT SOVIET OPPRESSION OF FREEDOM AND INTELLECTUALS IN THE SOVIET UKRAINE. THEY BELIEVED THAT ONLY BY THE PUBLICITY CONNECTED WITH THESE DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD THE AMERICAN PUBLIC BECOME AWARE OF THE CURRENT SOVIET PERSECUTIONS TAKING PLACE THERE.

EACH SOURCE BELIEVED THAT NO UKRAINIAN EMIGRE GROUP IN THE UNITED STATES CONCEIVABLY WOULD JEOPARDIZE ITS POSITION BY HAVING ANY PART IN THE FORMULATION OF AN ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST BREZHDEV DURING HIS STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. HOWEVER, THESE SOURCES DID THINK THAT SHOULD SUCH AN ASSASSINATION BE FORTHCOMING IT WOULD BE THE IRRATIONAL AND ISOLATED ACT OF ANOTHER DISGRUNTLED MANIAC.

SECOND SOURCE AND THIRD SOURCE ALSO FURNISHED ON 6/13/73 THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BELOW MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS:

STEVE M1LAIAT, ACCORDING TO SECOND SOURCE IS THE LEADER OF THE BANDERA FACTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND RESIDES SOMEWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. MILAIAT IS UNKNOWN TO THIRD SOURCE. SECOND SOURCE IS ACQUAINTED WITH A BROTHER AND SISTER IN THEIR EARLY 20'S NAMED ASKOLD-LOZINSKY AND LARISSA-LOZINSKY, WHO ARE AFFILIATED WITH THE BANDERA FACTION AND RESIDE WITH THEIR FAMILY SOMEWHERE ON THE EAST SIDE OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK. ACCORDING TO SECOND SOURCE THEIR FATHER, (FNU) LOSINSKY OWNS AN UNKNOWN SHOE STORE IN LOWER MANHATTAN BUT SECOND SOURCE WAS UNABLE TO INFORM THEIR FATHER HAS ANY BROTHER WHO MIGHT BE OPERATING THIS SHOE STORE WITH HIM.

THIRD SOURCE SAID THAT HE KNEW OF A (FNU) LOSINSKY WHO IS AFFILIATED WITH THE BANDERA GROUP IN NYC. ACCORDING TO THIRD SOURCE (FNU) LOSINSKY HAS A SON, (FNU) LOSINSKY, WHO IS ABOUT 19 OR 20 YEARS OLD, AND IS A FLEDGLING ACTOR WHO IS ALSO PROBABLY A STUDENT.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING SCHEDULED PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH BREZHEV'S STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES WERE KNOWN TO THE SOURCES AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST SOURCE AND SECOND SOURCE LEARNED THAT THE BANDERA GROUP SCHEDULED A DEMONSTRATION ON SUNDAY, 6/17/73 AT EAST 42ND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, NYC, COMMENCING AT 2:00 PM.
WHILE THE FRIENDS OF CAPTIVE NATIONS HAD SCHEDULED ONE
FOR MONDAY, 6/18/73 AT EAST 42ND STREET AND FIRST AVENUE,
NYC AT 6:00 PM.
ACCORDING TO FIRST SOURCE THE UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWSPAPER
"SVOBODA" ON PAGE ONE OF ITS 6/13/73 ISSUE, HAD URGED
PEOPLE TO DEMONSTRATE AND PROTEST AGAINST BREZHEV'S VISIT
TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE BREZHEV WOULD BE "SMILING WITH
A KNIFE BEHIND HIS BACK", PEOPLE WERE URGED TO JOIN IN A PROTEST
AT WASHINGTON, DC.
SECOND SOURCE ALSO INDICATED THAT BALTIC GROUPS AND COMMITTEE
FOR DEFENSE OF SOVIET POLITICAL PRISONERS (CDSPP) HAD TENTATIVELY
SCHEDULED A PROTEST DEMONSTRATION FOR SATURDAY, 6/23/73,
SOMWHERE IN THE VICINITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT THERE
HAD BEEN NO FINALIZATION OF THESE PLANS.
CLASSIFIED BY D. E. MOORE, XGDS2, DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
INDEFINITE.
XGDS2
SECRET

ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE LEONID I. BREZNEV DURING FORTHCOMING VISIT TO U.S.

REFERENCE L55S 4372, DATED JUNE 11, 1973, 16:3 EDT AN FBI
TELETYPE RESPONSE THEREOF 21:15 EDT THAT DATE.

INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED IN REFERENCED SECRET SERVICE COMMUNICATION
ALLEGED TO BE WORKING OUT PLANS TO ASSASSINATE LEONID I. BREZNEV
DURING HIS VISIT TO THE U.S. HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS FOLLOWING:

(FCU) STETSKO IS BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH YAROSLAV STETSKO.
Born January 19, 1912, Ukraine. He is considered to be leader of the
Bandera or Banderkist faction of the Organization “Ukrainian Just.”

(FCU) STETSKO IS BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH YAROSLAV STETSKO.
Born January 19, 1912, Ukraine. He is considered to be leader of the
Bandera or Banderkist faction of the Organization “Ukrainian Just.”

He is also active in other Ukrainian Nationalist Organizations such as
Anticomunist Bloc and Defense for Freedom. He has been described as
Editor of Foreign Language Publications of the Abe Group. However,
he is inactive at present due to illness and resides with his wife,
SLAVA STETSKO, in Munich.

(FCU) SHMUL BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH LEONID I. BREZNEV
President of the Melynky Faction of the OUN. He is described as a
Scholarly individual more conservative than Militia. He also is
inactive suffering from cancer of the stomach. He resides in Paris,
France.

Maj. KRAYTSIV IS BELIEVED TO BE IDENTICAL WITH NICHOLAS S.
KRAYTSIV, the son of Bogdan Kraytsiv, a Ukrainian Nationalist, Poet
and Writer Associated with the Ukrainian Newspaper, "Tybrik."
KNOWN AS "HOKO," REPORTEDLY ATTENDED WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY AND IS ALLEGED TO BE CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE U.S. EMBASSY, ISRAEL, AS MILITARY ATTACHÉ. AKA YAROSLAV-FATYAS, A SURNAMED YAROSLAV-FATYAS, HE LIVES AT 85 LAUREL AVENUE, IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY. HE IS FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MELNYK FACTION OF THE OUN HEADED BY OLEG SCHTUL, MENTIONED ABOVE. HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY FBI JUNE 12, 1973, BUT DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLANS BY THE OUN REGARDING DEMONSTRATIONS DURING BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO THE U.S. OR ANY PLANS OR ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

OSIP ZINAEVICH IS PROBABLY IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL OF THAT NAME WHO IS A CORRESPONDENT IN THE UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPER "SMOLSKYP" IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ZINAEVICH RECENTLY MOVED TO ELICOTT CITY, MARYLAND, AND IS EMPLOYED AS A CHEMIST WITH THE SOLARAX CORPORATION, BALTIMORE. HE HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A LITERARY PERSON, AND A SUPPORTER OF OLEG SCHTUL'S FACTION OF THE OUN.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES WHO HAVE PROVIDED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST DESCRIBED THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS AS ANTICOMMUNISTS BUT DID NOT BELIEVE THEM TO BE MILITANTS OR CAPABLE OF VIOLENT ACTIVITY. SOURCES STATED, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT OSIP ZINAEVICH BELIEVES THAT HIS PEN IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN HIS ACTIVITIES AS A UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST AND SOURCE HAS NEVER HEARD HIM PROFESS OR ADVOCATE VIOLENCE OR MILITANT ACTIVITY. SOURCES HAD NO INFORMATION ON PLANS BY ABOVE INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS TO ASSASSINATE BREZHNEV.

CLASSIFIED BY D. E. MOORE, XGDS2. DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

XGDS2
SECRET

WE ARE TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROPOSED OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF VICTOR I. A. BRENNER.

BRENNER, A FORMER UKRAINIAN SPIY, IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON FOR A WEEKEND VISIT.

BRENNER WAS A KGB SPY WHO WORKED IN THE UKRAINIAN LIAISON DIVISION. HE HELPED THE KGB SPY, YURI V. KUSTOV, TO ESCAPE FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1976.

BRENNER IS REPORTED TO HAVE INFORMED THE KGB THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THE KGB'S NUCLEAR PLANS.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE INFORMED OF THE POSSIBLE SECURITY CONCERNS RELATED TO BRENNER'S VISIT.

PAGE 2

IT IS ALSO REQUESTED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BE INFORMED OF THE POSSIBLE SECURITY CONCERNS RELATED TO BRENNER'S VISIT.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3828 1973 WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007 FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI
SECRET CITE USSS #4371 11 JUN 73 1938 EDT
FROM: SECRET SERVICE HOS (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION-FIB)
TO: CIA HOS (ATTN: STAFF) (ATTN: LIAISON)
INFO: ZEN/FBI HOS - ATTAL AL WATERS

SUBJECT: ALLEGED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE L. I. BREZHNEV DURING THE FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THE U.S.

1. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT FURNISHED THIS SERVICE WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REPORTEDLY RECEIVED BY THEIR EMBASSY:

"THE USSR EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS ARE PREPARING A NUMBER OF ANTI-SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS IN VARIOUS CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND, IN PARTICULAR, IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND NEW YORK.

TOGETHER WITH THE LEADERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, STETSKO AND BUKHO, ARE WORKING ON PLANS OF ASSASSINATING LEOID I. BREZHNEV DURING HIS VISIT TO THE USA. THE EXECUTION OF THIS TERRORIST ACT IS PLANNED TO BE ENTRUSTED TO YOUNG UKRAINIAN NATIONALS WHO TOOK PART IN THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR FANATICISM.

AT THE PRESENT TIME THEY ARE TAKING SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES IN THE USA, CAREFULLY STUDYING THE METHODS OF THE SECURITY SERVICE AND WORKING ON THE DETAILS OF THE PLANNED TERRORIST ACT. IN PARTICULAR, THEY ARE INTENDING TO DRESS THEIR PEOPLE IN THE POLICE OR US MILITARY UNIFORMS IN ORDER TO DECEIVE THE SECURITY SERVICE AND APPROACH MRS. LEONID I. BREZHNEV.

2. THIS SERVICE HAS NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH ANY OF THE PEOPLE TAKING PART IN THIS ACTION ARE YAROSLAV PAIYAS AND OSIPIZHEVICH.

BUSH WHO SERVED IN THE USA ARMY IN VIETNAM. OTHER PEOPLE TAKING PART IN THIS ACTION ARE YAROSLAV PAIYAS AND OSIPIZHEVICH.

SECRET

RECORD COPY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED FOR COORDINATION WITH CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3928
HAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
A previous note from a Soviet representative alleged that Yaroslav Stetsko and his wife were currently in the U.S. in connection with various nationalist groups planning hostile activity during the forthcoming visit. An inquiry with the CIA identified Stetsko as an active member in the past of various Ukrainian nationalist organizations. In 1961, in testimony presented at trial in Germany of Bogdan Stashynskiy, a KGB officer, Stashynskiy stated that besides assassinating two leading Ukrainian emigre leaders in Munich in the late 1950's, he also located and examined subject's Munich residence. Indications are that Stetsko was probably also a target of the KGB. CIA TT 418729 DTD 660873 indicates that there is no information that subject is currently in the U.S. But, in March 1973, it was reported he intended to visit the U.S. from 10 April to 10 May. He was previously in the U.S. in 1958 when he testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee and House Committee for Foreign Affairs.

3. It is requested that CIA and FBI traces be run on the above individuals and this service be provided with any possible identifiable information you may have, in view of the short time before the visit and the need to resolve the above allegation, if possible, it is requested that this service be provided promptly with any data located.

4. This service is contacting the military for possible identification of "Maj. Kravtsiv,"
DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

SECRET

STETSKO, YARUSLAV

100-006-139/04

CD: -01465

16 JUL 73

P4

2 DANKIY, FNU

SUBJS NAME MENTIONED IN ANALYSIS OF MURDER TO ORDER, BY KARL ANDERS, PUBL BY AMPERSAND LTD, LONDON 1965 AND 1967, 127 PAGES.

R 73090601P

Indicate The Subject, Project Or Title No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007
**EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE**

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**SOURCE INFORMATION**

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**TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also see dec. distribution. Decs. No., etc. if applicable)**

- **SUBJECT**: SUBJS NAME MENTIONED IN SECRET SERVICES
- **PROJECT**: COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO USA, JUN 73.

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**Indicate The Subject, Project Or File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed:**

- **SUBJECT OR #1 (Last, First, Middle):**

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**DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3826 KAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007**
SECRET

STAFF

ACTION SAG/SEB-3 (102) INFOP ODPO=0, RF, VR, FILE, DOREC0D6 DC/EUR/N3, EUR/DC-3, EUR/CA-2, EUR/G-2, EUR/NOR-2, EUR/REG C/1AD, CI/PR, CI/REG, EDS/ED-2, JAD/REG, IAD/SAG, SAG/HUN=2, SAG/PPB=2, (27/8)

PAGE 001

SECRET

161/1252 AUG 52 STAFF

42 9254476 ASR PAGE 001

TORTI 1619852 AUG 52 16 9254476

SECRET

STAFF

ANTI-SOVIET CONFERENCE IN LONDON

SUBJECT: ANTI-SOVIET CONFERENCE IN LONDON

SECRET

BEGIN QUOTE:

THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK BLOC OP NATIONS (ABN)
AND THE EUROPEAN FREEDOM COUNCIL (EFC)

ABN WAS FOUNDED IN 1943, APPARENTLY IN THE UKRAINE. IT HAS 22 NATIONAL MEMBERS REPRESENTING "THOSE NATIONS AT PRESENT ENSLAVED BY RUSSIAN COMMUNISM," UKRAINIANS HAVE ALWAYS PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN ITS ACTIVITIES. SINCE 1946 THE ABN PRESIDENT HAS BEEN MR. YAROSLAV STETSIKO, WHO HAD BEEN PRIME MINISTER OF THE SHORT-LIVED UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT IN 1941 AND WHO WAS LATER IMPRISONED IN THE SACHSEHAUSEN CAMP FROM 1943-45 WHEN HE ESCAPED FROM THE NAZIS. (HE WAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS IN SUCCESSION TO STEPHEN BANDERA IN 1960.)

ABN STANDS FOR THE "NATIONAL FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF ITS 22 CONSTITUENTS," AND ADVOCATES THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOVIET UNION INTO ITS COMPONENT PARTS, IN ADDITION TO THE DISSOLUTION OF OTHER

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3820
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007
'ARTIFICIAL MULTILINGUAL STATES' SUCH AS YUGOSLAVIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. ABN HAS OFFICES IN LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK; IT HAS ACTIVE BRANCHES IN THE UK, THE USA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, THE FRG, FRANCE, SPAIN, BELGIUM, DENMARK TOGETHER WITH A BRANCH COVERING LATIN AMERICA. WE BELIEVE THAT IT HAS ALMOST CERTAINLY BEEN PENETRATED BY THE KGB.

ABN'S EUROPEAN CONSTITUENTS ARE ORGANIZED AS THE EFC UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MR. OLE BJORN KRAGT OF DENMARK (WITH MR. STEIKO AS CO-CHAIRMAN). THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF ABN IS DR. IVAN OUCHEPF, A BULGARIAN EMIGRE. OTHER RECENT/ABN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE BELIEVED TO INCLUDE DR. BASIL VOLAY (ROMANIA), MR. LEVAN ZOUMANICHVIL (GEORGIA), COLONEL J. KOSOVOVICH (BYELORUSSIA), DR. ANTO CECHARINOVIC (SLOVACIA), MR. V. KOZYK (UKRAINE), DR. KIRIL BRENKOFF (BULGARIA), OR. I. S. BAYMIRZA MAVIT (TURKESTAN), AND DR. A. HANAY (UKRAINE).

EFC BRINGS TOGETHER EAST EUROPEAN EMIGRES LIVING IN THE WEST AND SYMPATHETIC EAST EUROPEANS WHO BELIEVE THAT COMMUNISM CAN ONLY BE COMBATTED BY MILITANT ACTION. ITS MEMBERS ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO DETENTE. EFC MAY ALSO HAVE CONNECTIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN LIAISON GROUPS FORMED IN 1970 BY EAST EUROPEAN EXILES TO 'KEEP THE PLIGHT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES IN THE PUBLIC EYE'. THIS GROUP TOGETHER WITH A 'EUROPEAN COUNCIL LIAISON GROUP' ARE FORMALLY DISTINCT, BUT IN PRACTICE NOT UNRELATED.

ABN AND EFC ARE VERY FAR TO THE RIGHT INDEED. A FEW YEARS AGO THEY HAD WORKING LINKS WITH THE WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

END QYOTE.

2. SUGGEST NOS INDEX ALL NAMES IN THIS LIAISON REPORT.

3. FILE: 21-6-3013. DECL DAIR DRV LIA 1-82. ALL SECRET.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET
MENORANUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Note sent to C/SR on 7 August 1958

1. The following note was submitted by [ ] to C/SR on 7 August 1958 in answer to the latter's request for an analysis of Jaroslav Stetsko's testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

"...Here is my attempt to boil down 40 pages of Stetsko's "testimony" to 4. Have marked the highlights with red (sorry, no cartoons or illustrations!)

As far as I can see, the thing he is trying to put across is all contained in
a) our AEBOUC/AMIC project
b) our CASSOWARY papers.

So Mother XURAX is not being told anything she didn't know already.

Please call if I can be of any help."

2. Attached is the four page summary of the Stetsko testimony. Several days later, C/SR returned the above summary with the following comment: "It went very well on the Hill - Many Thanks. JM."
An overall purpose is to win the sympathy and support of the American public opinion for the movement for national liberation of all the nations enslaved by Russian imperialism and communism, and for the full restoration of national sovereignty and independence not only for the so-called satellite nations, but also those nations which are in the Soviet Union proper.

Mr. Arends. Do you presently have sources of direct information in those countries which have been subjugated by Soviet Russia?

Mr. Stettino. We do have direct contact with liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain, particularly with the Ukrainian national underground which is fighting for freedom and independence.

Mr. Arends. Do you have a breakdown of the general areas from which these 16 million people in slave labor camps are incarcerated?

Mr. Stettino. There is an overwhelming majority from the non-Russian countries dominated by Soviet Russia; such as Ukraine, the Baltic countries, North Caucasus, Turkistan, Georgia, Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and others.

Mr. Arends. In my opinion the key problem in today's world is the enslaved nations, a powerful partner, which could help the free world from inside to disclose and destroy the Russian Communist empire without atomic warfare.

By ignoring the enslaved nations as its partner, the free world, by conducting joint conferences, is actually negating this powerful force and inviting its own disaster by playing Soviet games. By so doing the free world is removing the third alternative (M.B. the other two being peaceful coexistence and an all-out, juggernaut atomic war), national liberation revolutions inside the Soviet Russian empire which should receive all possible active assistance from the free world.

Mr. Stettino. Eighty to ninety million Russians cannot dominate as efficiently the Russian Communist empire of 1939 as they could dominate that of 1917.

Mr. Stettino. The key problem of world politics today is that of the enslaved nations, especially those cast in Russian captivity. As a matter of fact, world politics revolve around these, and for them the struggle ever goes on.

One can hardly conceive of any local liberation, effected through some evolutionary method ("mellowing out process").

Thus the major moves of Soviet Russian foreign policy are dictated by two principal considerations:

1. The pressure and incessant opposition united by the national liberation movements of the enslaved nations;
2. The ever-increasing power of the defense and military capabilities of the free world under the leadership of the United States.

In 1941, it is to be realized, some 2 to 3 million soldiers deserted from the Soviet armies and went over to the Germans voluntarily, hoping that by doing so they were helping to fight their oppressors, the Russian Communists, for the liberation of their enslaved countries.
The Genoa summit conference 3 years ago was a devastating blow to the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain, because the Arelin, recognizing its superior propaganda potential, trapped the West into recognizing the status quo. The Russian tyrants, succeeding in convincing President Eisen to withdraw his proposal, which had been inserted in the agenda, dealing with the problem of the enslavement of the satellite countries.

r.r. ARBUS. From your expression it would appear that the psychological warfare of the West is ineffective. ....

Mr. STETSIO. The much heralded psychological warfare effort of the West and the general lack of any planning of Western propaganda broadcasting are so evident that one can scarcely talk seriously of any Western propaganda.

p. 22. Mr. ARENS. . . . . Mr. Stetsko, would you care to comment on the “Voice of America”?

r.r. STETSIO. We in Europe have been astounded by reports that the “Voice of America” was planning to eliminate broadcasting in the non-Russian languages destined for the Soviet Union, and to concentrate all its propaganda efforts in the Russian language only. This would really be a mistake.

“The Voice of America” shies away from even mentioning the term “national independence” in its broadcasts to the non-Russian peoples in the U.S.S.R. This is apparently not to “offend” the sensitivities of the Russian people who, as is well known, constitute a minority in the U.S.S.R. (Here Mr. B is probably speaking of the whole works, including the satellites).

p. 25. Mr. STETSIO. The Soviet radio in Tashkent, where the Russians seem to have concentrated extremely powerful propaganda facilities, broadcasts in some 90 languages and dialects to the enslaved people in Asia and Africa.

Regrettably, the Western diplomatic circles in these countries live in complete isolation away from the local populations, which are subjected to the systematic Communist propaganda.

p. 27. Mr. STETSIO. In fact, there is no “national communism” as a limited national doctrine. This is so because its roots are based in the international doctrine.

From this point of view we approach the problem of Titoism.

... Nothing was ever as in Western broadcasts of the death of Gen. Taras Chyhyrynsky, commander in chief of the UPA, who led the Ukrainian anti-Communist and anti-Nazi resistance during World War II and who died battling the KGB security troops in March 1960; nor was mention ever made of the death of Osman Batur, leader of the Turkestanian Barach (Turkestanian insurgents), who was also killed while fighting the Russians. And yet the case of Milovan Djilas became a worldwide cause celebre overnight, simply because he became “disillusioned” in communism.
Mr. AEBIS: In rejecting the so-called "national communist" as a weapon against Moscow, who is, in your opinion, a true and reliable ally of the West behind the Iron Curtain?

Mr. STETSKO: The West thinks naively that there are many "honest" Communists behind the Iron Curtain who resent Russian intrusion and, therefore, are susceptible to Western appeals for "national communism." Needless to say, such notions are totally groundless.

p. 28. Hence the basic line of our liberation effort must be oriented toward the national liberation forces of the enslaved nations which exist in the underground, despite their neglect by the free West for these many years.

To believe that the West can find Russian leaders who would be willing to help bring about the fall of the Russian Empire is another dangerous illusion.

The United States has to redesign its propaganda broadcasts, particularly its official and unofficial psychological warfare media, such as the "Voice of America," "Radio Free Europe," and "Radio Liberation."

One of the major steps in the new approach should be the elimination of the difference in the treatment accorded the so-called satellite countries and the non-Russian nations in the U.S.S.R. by the United States. Up to now, all the efforts of the United States Government seem to be concentrated on the satellite nations. The nations enslaved in the U.S.S.R. receive scant attention on the false assumption that they are the "internal problem of Russia."

Mr. STETSKO. The present "thaw" in Poland can hardly be compared with the powerful "changes" during MEPS. The Kremlin purposely creates the illusion of "peaceful evolution" within the Communist empire in order to allay the fears of the free world.

p. 31. One of the most spectacular features of the Hungarian evolution was the numerous desertions from the Soviet army of Ukrainian, Hungarian, and other non-Russian soldiers over to the side of the Hungarian fighters. The Hungarian revolution demonstrated most vividly the total bankruptcy of communism as a social, political, and ideological system.

HR. AEBIS. Mr. Stetsko, you are an outstanding Ukrainian nationalist leader. Would you care to say something about present activities of the Ukrainian nationalist underground in the Ukraine?

Mr. STETSKO. The Ukrainian liberation movement in the last few years has undergone certain tactical changes due to the fact that the Western World, including the United States, directed all its efforts toward a "medius vivendi" with Communist Russia and the enslaved nations were given to understand, in most unmistakable terms, that they cannot hope for any effective assistance in their liberation effort. It was clear that the Ukrainian underground movement would have to change its methods of resistance in order to continue effectively the struggle against Russia, inasmuch as open guerrilla warfare would not continue indefinitely. Thus, instead of an armed struggle against the Russian invaders, a more subtle and well-organized resistance to the Soviet Russian power as such
went into effect. This quiet and systematic resistance against Moscow embraced all the sectors of life in the Ukraine—political, economic, cultural, and religious. From time to time an armed ambush against Soviet Russian security troops does take place in the Ukraine.

p. 34. (Gen. Tarsa Chmuryk was a third Ukrainian national leader destroyed by Moscow in recent times. On May 26, 1926, a Communist agent shot and killed on a street of Paris Simon Petlura, former head of the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic. Col. Ewane Korolyets, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and commander of the Ukrainian military Organization, was blown to death by a bomb delivered by an MVD agent on May 29, 1938, in Rotterdam, the Netherlands.)

p. 37. Dr. A.I. Stetsko, what in your opinion is there that the West can do in order to help the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain in their struggle against Moscow and for their liberation?

Dr. STETSKO. In summing up this testimony, I would like to present the following conclusions for your consideration and thought:

The key for the destruction of the Russian Empire lies in the hands of the West, through the freedom-aspiring nationalism of the enslaved nations. The West must necessarily adopt a different policy with respect to bolshevism than it had heretofore. ....

There remain, unfortunately, only two possibilities: either the West is going to change its policy in the direction of the total negation of bolshevism and Russia and the complete isolation, including the ousting of the Soviet Union from the United Nations, and an unqualified support of the liberation struggle of the enslaved nations, or it will have to accept Khrushchev's term of "peaceful coexistence" and thereby invite its own doom. ....

p. 48. In adopting this course, the free world must allow all these nations to realize a complete coordination of military action with the national liberation movements behind the Iron Curtain.

Finally, the West should draw a practical conclusion from the fact that the Soviet army consists of soldiers of various nationalities. A vigorous and fruitful action can be undertaken to win the loyalty of these non-Russian nationals.

p. 39. The existing United States prime time radio broadcasting organizations, such as "Racic Liberation" and "Racic Free Europe," cannot appeal to the enslaved nations with full effect, inasmuch as their policies run counter to the interests of the great majority of the population of the enslaved countries. ....

World War II proved that psychological warfare is as important as that waged by conventional arms, if not more so.

Finally, let us remember this: In the mobile and scientific warfare of today, he who prepares for the defense only digs his own grave. ....