

absence. The work of selecting and preparing agents continued, although source has not been in contact with Hrinioch for several weeks. One agent (Basil) was briefed and dispatched from Bayreuth in October, arrived at Przemysl, and is expected to return soon. A second agent, intended for Poland, went only as far as Vienna because of the lack of necessary documents and has returned to Munich to await further assignment.

4. Background and personnel of the UHVR are discussed in Sections B and E respectively, and their future operation plans in Section D. Most of the information on personnel and organizations was supplied by the members of R-33 (see below), and the operational plans were also supplied by them. In reference, R-33 means primarily, Hrinioch, Lebed, and Lopatinsky.

## B. UHVR AND ITS AFFILIATES

### 5. Organizations Preceding UHVR

a. UVO (Ukrainska Viyskova Organizatsiya) - Ukrainian Military Organization - was formed to fight for an independent Ukraine. After the bitter and indeterminate struggle for an independent Ukraine following the first world war, most Ukrainians were incorporated either into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic or into Poland on the decision of the council of ambassadors in Paris in 1922 to award Galicia to that country. As a result, former officers and soldiers of the Ukrainian army began to organize secretly against the non-Ukrainian governments imposed on them. Their group, the UVO, united all Ukrainians except Communists and published an illegal paper, Surma, in the Basilian monastery at Zovkwa near Lwow. The last UVO leader, Captain Holovinsky, was arrested and shot by the Polish police. In 1928, when OUN was founded, UVO became the Lwow military section of the new organization. A few remnants of UVO still exist in widely scattered localities.

b. OUN (Organizatsiya Ukrainskvch Nationalistiv) - Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists - was founded in Prague in 1928 as an illegal secret group fighting for Ukrainian freedom, under the able leadership of Colonel Konovalets. It functioned until 1938, with such occasional difficulties as the revelation of the OUN archives to the Czech Police in Prague in 1932 and the Bandera affair of 1934. In 1932, Stefan Bandera became commander of OUN for Western Ukraine and Poland. In 1934, he and Mikolay Lebed planned and organized the murder of Pieracky, the Polish Minister of Interior. Although the real murderer, a Ukrainian worker, escaped (he is now in USA), the Polish police arrested a number of Ukrainians, including Bandera, Lebed, Ivan Maluca, Vladimir Paskevich, Yaroslav Stetsko, Mikola Klimishin, Karpynets, Pidhaini, Yaroslav Spolsky, and Roman Sukhevich. Most of them were condemned to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. All escaped during the first disorders of the German invasion in 1939. After Konovalets was murdered in Rotterdam in 1938 by a Russian agent named Waluch, OUN began to go to pieces. According to Konovalets' will, his leadership passed to Colonel Andrey Melnik. He, however, was not sufficiently strong to hold the group together, and in 1940 a dissident faction which had formed around Bandera forced Melnik to abdicate in Bandera's favor. Since then, the OUN has been composed of two factions, both claiming the name. The original OUN continues under Melnik and is referred to as OUN-Melnik or the Melnik Group; it has only about 20% of the membership. The dissident group, comprising about 80% of the organization, is called