

The OUN was preparing a terrorist attack against President Roosevelt. Sensational archival documents. Photo 11.06.08 16:38

Ivan Kachanovsky*, for " [Frazy](#) "



Before making heroes of the leaders of the OUN, in addition to the already published numerous testimonies about their role in the Nazi genocide, ethnic cleansing of Poles and post-war terror in Western Ukraine, documents about the terrorist activities of the OUN in the service of Nazi Germany should also be investigated...

The fact that Stepan Bandera has long been the favorite to vote for "Great Ukrainians", and many consider him a real leader of popular sympathy and worthy of the title "Hero of Ukraine", despite the fact that according to a truly representative survey conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, the leader of the OUN was named "big" 0.7% of Ukrainians, in particular 2.7% in Western Ukraine, compared to 24% under Taras Shevchenko, makes the documents of the American special services about the preparation of the Ukrainians and German special services for a terrorist attack against President Roosevelt interesting. These archival documents from the Franklin Roosevelt Presidential Library, which still require scientific research and confirmation, open a new vision of the role of the OUN and its leaders in World War II.

The first document contains messages from Chile dated March 24, 1941, in which it is stated that the German press attache in Argentina Christian Zinsser organized a group of "Ukrainian terrorists" and that Hryhoriyu Maciejko, who was hiding under another name in Argentina after the assassination on Bandera's orders of the Polish minister Peratsky, they promised to pay a million marks for this act of terrorism. It is also reported that Mykola Lebid (he became Bandera's deputy in 1941) and Daria Hnatkivska, both convicted of Peratsky's murder, after their release by the Germans from a Polish prison established connections in Rome with Melnyk, the head of the OUN after the murder of Konovalts. According to these reports, in the spring of 1941, Maciejko made the first attempt to enter the United States with a passport in the name of another person with the help of a Gestapo agent and the German mission in Honduras, to which Zinsser had moved from Argentina.

Zinsser, before becoming a leading Gestapo agent in Latin America, was a Sturmbannführer in the stormtroopers of the Nazi Party, and then worked under diplomatic cover in Poland, which then included Galicia, and, according to the FBI, was engaged in gathering espionage and information about the subversive activities of the Ukrainian underground to prepare for the German invasion of Poland. In April 1941, he was expelled from Honduras and Guatemala for similar activities against the United States, including preparing, according to American military intelligence, to disable the Panama Canal. Zinsser continued the same work as a consul in Shanghai, and after the

war he was imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

After the American special services received new information about the preparation of the Ounov terrorist attack against Roosevelt, a passport-size photo of Hryhoriy Maciek was enlarged with the help of the FBI, his projected appearance was added to the profile, and several thousand photocopies were sent along with the description of the terrorist to the US police and American agents in Latin countries America. All passengers from South America began to be carefully checked at the border to find Maciek, although the Americans believed that he had forged documents.

The US Secret Service, which protects American presidents, together with Henry Field, who headed a special intelligence project under President Roosevelt, gathered information about Maciek and other Ukrainians and their supporters, who, according to the received data, were involved in the organization of the attempt. As can be seen from one of the documents, the American special services collected information about Stepan Bandera, in particular about his leading role in the murder of Peratsky, and about the connection of the OUN in Latin America with representatives of German intelligence.

According to the scanned document, among others, Hryhoriy Herman, a US Army reserve officer and at the same time one of the leaders of the OUN branch in North America, and Ivan Buchko, a Greek Catholic priest who was forced to pro-Union activities to leave the USA in the fall of 1941. The American special services received information about the attempt from several sources, in particular from Oleksiy Pelypenko, a Greek Catholic priest who emigrated after the fall of the Ukrainian People's Republic to Poland, Germany, and then Argentina. His views were characterized by Americans as nationalistic and "very anti-Soviet." The fact of his cooperation with the FBI became widely known after Pelypenko appeared in the middle of 1942 as a key witness at the trial about the espionage activities of the leader of the All-Russian Fascist Organization in the USA and the leaders of the German-American Union.

Before making heroes of the leaders of the OUN, in addition to the already published numerous testimonies about their role in the Nazi genocide, ethnic cleansing of Poles and post-war terror in Western Ukraine, these documents about the terrorist activities of the OUN in the service of Nazi Germany should be investigated. In particular, more complete materials about the alleged OUN attempt on President Roosevelt should be found in the archives of the US Secret Service in the Franklin Roosevelt Presidential Library and in the archives of the FBI, which investigated the activities of the OUN in the USA at the beginning of World War II.

Produced from Holdings at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
May 24, 1941

INFORMATION REGARDING GREGORY MACIEJKO

March 24.--Santiago (Chile) reports that German Press Attache Zinsser has illegitimately organized a group of Ukrainian Terrorists. Gregory Maciejko resided at Buenos Aires under the name of Peter Kuzmenko and was promised the amount of one million German Marks for murdering President Roosevelt. Mikolaj Lebeda and Daria Hnatkiwska after being released from Polish jail by the Germans stayed for several months in Rome and were in contact with Melnyk the successor of Konowalu.

March 27.--Maciejko was in Honduras at the German Legation. He was to proceed to the United States accompanied by a Gestapo agent, Zinowker. He has Polish, French, and German passports. His aliases are Kurnenko, Kurmiac, Kusmuk, and Schoz Juan.

April 25.--Maciejko arrived to the United States. He was in possession of a Lithuanian passport. While in Buenos Aires he was in the company of Joseph Prosser, now a Czechoslovak citizen.

Report on the preparation of a terrorist attack against Roosevelt by Ukrainians and German special services (Henry Field Foundation, Franklin Roosevelt Presidential Library)



Photo of Hryhori Maciek in America's Wanted (Henry Field Foundation, Franklin Roosevelt Presidential Library)

Produced from holdings at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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Stefan Bandera, Annex No. 1, No. 2, after receiving instructions to kill Minister Pieracki selected Maciejko, who in his past career proved to be a skilled Terrorist. The choice was approved by the Directing Committee of OUN. Maciejko was then supplied with side-arms and a bomb. In Warsaw he was placed under the direction of Mikoloj Lebeda, Annex No. 1, No. 2. The plan of escape was carefully prepared. It is significant that Maciejko is an invalid; a bad hip causes him to limp. Maciejko is a man of little intelligence, who has very good self-control and excellent skill as a Terrorist. He is, however, unable to play an important political part. He may be used successfully for acts of sabotage.

The OUN is not as well organized in Latin America as in the United States and Canada. The increased activity of the OUN movement in Latin America must be explained by the circumstance that Latin America is to be used as a springboard and for liason work to be done in the United States and Canada. The part played by Alfred Mueller in Latin America is a proof that the Nationalistic movement is inspired by German factors. According to trustworthy information received preceding September, 1939, Mueller and Schlosser, both German Intelligence Officers were already employed in the Ukrainian section during the negotiation of the Treaty of Brest-Litowsk. Ever since that time they have been interested in the Ukrainian problem and have

1) See also Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night".

Page from the report on Bandera's role in the terrorist attack against Peratsky and the OUN's connections with the special services of Nazi Germany (Henry Field Foundation, Franklin Roosevelt Presidential Library)

Produced from holdings at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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Procedure Recommended

1. Organize special investigator and assistants to locate and to report on Ukrainian Terrorists in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago.
2. Search for MACIEJKO, avowed assassin of President Roosevelt. Reported by Pelypynko to be in Philadelphia. Maciejko has several aliases and is probably using still another name. Is probably in contact with Buczko or Katamaj. Maciejko's photograph was submitted to Mr. Rodney of U. S. Secret Service together with some information on Ukrainian Terrorists. For other details on Maciejko see previous memoranda.
3. Assign special agents to keep under constant surveillance Buczko, Katamaj and Pelypynko.
4. Obtain information on Herman, Siczynski, and Skoczko.
5. Avoid planned acts of sabotage through Ukrainian informants.
6. Do not deport but detain for examination confirmed members of Ukrainian Terrorists Organizations.

Henry F. ...

Recommended measures to prevent an assassination attempt by Owen (Henry Field Foundation, Franklin Roosevelt Presidential Library)

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<http://www.fraza.ua/analytics/11.06.08/51890.html>