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THE UNKNOWN DOCUMENT ON THE STRUGGLE OF THE SOVIET POWER BODIES AGAINST THE OUN OF THE MELNYKIVSKYI DIRECTION ON THE CHERNIVTSI REGION (16 MAY 1947)

Abstract. *The article publishes and analyzes the document – a memo on the agency work on exposing and eliminating the underground of the OUN of the Melnykivskyi direction on the territory of Chernivtsi region (May 16, 1947), which is an important document both for the history of the confrontation of the Soviet repressive-punitive system with the Ukrainian liberation movement and for the history of the OUN (m). According to the information potential, the published document is quite large. It reveals the peculiarities of the agency work of Soviet law enforcement agencies on the methods of detection and liquidation of the Melnykivskyi underground in the Chernivtsi region. The document gives a brief history of the formation and operation of the OUN (m) during 1940 – 1946, lists the persons arrested. At the same time, it is noted that to May 16, 1947, 286 were under suspicion of belonging to the OUN (m), and the categories of cases these persons were mentioned (26 agent cases, 4 case forms, 8 preliminary agent developments, 248 list accounting). It also gives a brief overview of the agent cases (“Trizubivtsi”, “Musejnyky”, “Nedobyti”), case forms, preliminary agent developments that are under the jurisdiction of UMDB of Chernivtsi region. The published excerpts from the secretarial cases show the extent of the search work of the Soviet security forces and the complete possession of their information. The information was collected and updated periodically about underground people not only in the USSR but also abroad.*

The article shows that the Soviet security forces played a central role in work with the agency in the complex of anti-nationalist measures. However, despite the mass pressure, the use of brutal methods of combating the repressive-punitive bodies against the Ukrainian liberation movement, the underground continued to operate in the Carpathian region of the OUN and enjoyed the widespread public support.

In addition, the development of the OUN (m) was shown as a separate direction for the work of Soviet security agencies. Although the latter did not have a broad network of operating centers in Western Ukraine, its former members were considered potentially dangerous to the Soviet administration, and thus went into development. At the same time, the development and identification of melnykivtsi continued not only in Ukraine but also abroad.

Keywords: *OUN (m), agency, Chernivtsi region, repressive and punitive bodies.*

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НЕВІДОМИЙ ДОКУМЕНТ ПРО БОРОТЬБУ РАДЯНСЬКИХ СИЛОВИХ ОРГАНІВ ПРОТИ ОУН МЕЛЬНИКІВСЬКОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ У ЧЕРНІВЕЦЬКІЙ ОБЛАСТІ (16 ТРАВНЯ 1947 Р.)

Анотація. У статті публікується та аналізується доповідна записка від 16 травня 1947 р. про агентурну роботу із викриття та ліквідації підпілля ОУН мельниківського спрямування на території Чернівецької області, яка є важливим документом як про історію протистояння радянської репресивно-каральної системи із українським визвольним рухом, так і про діяльність ОУН (м). За інформаційним потенціалом публікований документ достатньо великий. У ньому розкриваються особливості агентурної роботи радянських силових структур по виявленню та ліквідації мельниківського підпілля у Чернівецькій області. Документ подає коротку історію формування та функціонування ОУН (м) упродовж 1940 – 1946 рр., наводиться перелік осіб, які були заарештовані. Водночас зазначається, що на 16 травня 1947 р. розроблялося 286 осіб за приналежністю до ОУН (м) та зазначаються категорії справ, по яких проходили ці особи (26 по агентурних справах, 4 по справах-формулярах, 8 за попередніми агентурними розробками, 248 за списковим обліком). Також наводиться короткий огляд агентурних справ (“Триzubівці”, “Музейники”, “Недобиті”), справ-формулярів, попередніх агентурних розробок, які перебували в управлінні УМДБ Чернівецької області. Публіковані витяги із агентурних справ показують масштаби розшукової роботи радянських силових структур та повноту володіння ними інформацією. Інформація збиралася та періодично оновлювалася про підпільників не лише на території УРСР, але й за кордоном.

У статті показано, що радянські силові органи відводили центральне місце роботі з агентурою в комплексі протинаціоналістичних заходів. Однак, незважаючи на масовий тиск, використання брутальних методів боротьби репресивно-каральних органів проти українського визвольного руху, підпілля продовжувало діяти у Карпатському краї ОУН та користуватися широкою підтримкою населення.

Окрім цього показаний окремий напрямок роботи радянських силових структур, яким стала розробка ОУН (м). Остання хоч і не мала широкої мережі діючих осередків на території Західної України, проте колишні її члени вважалися радянською адміністрацією потенційно небезпечними, а втак потрапляли у розробку. При цьому розробка та виявлення мельниківців тривали не тільки на території України, але й за кордоном.

Ключові слова: ОУН (м), агентура, Чернівецька область, репресивно-каральні органи.

Цитування. Ільницький В.І., Кантор Н.Ю. Невідомий документ про боротьбу радянських силових органів проти ОУН мельниківського спрямування у Чернівецькій області (16 травня 1947 р.) // Сумський історико-архівний журнал. №XXXIV. 2020. С.40-53. DOI: doi.org/10.21272/shaj.2020.i34.p.40

The Soviet administration used various forms and methods in the struggle against the Ukrainian liberation movement. The work of agents was noted as extremely effective, therefore, special importance was paid to the creation and operation of the intelligence-information network. Of course, for decades this issue has been under a strict ban on coverage. However,

the opening of archives of different levels allows us to show the effectiveness of this method of struggle on the example of specific structural units of the Ukrainian liberation movement. The issues of the organizational formation and functioning of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists of *Melnikivsky* direction (hereinafter – OUN (m)) in certain territories relate to little-studied or even unexplored problems. The identification of documents that shed light on this topic is of great scientific importance. Of particular value are the materials on the intelligence development of *Melnikivsky* structural units. At the same time, a thorough study of the functioning of the OUN (m) is intended to ensure the integrity of approaches to the issue of the Ukrainian liberation movement of the 1940s and 1950s.

The functioning of the intelligence and information apparatus was partially covered in generalizing works on the history of the confrontation between the Ukrainian liberation movement and the repressive and punitive system. In particular, the problems of the functioning of the intelligence network were first raised to a serious scientific level by Ivan Bilas (Bilas, 1994). This problem was reflected in the publication of previously classified documents by Vladimir Sergiychuk (Sergiychuk, 2006; Sergiychuk, 1998; Sergiychuk, 2005). Subsequently, the use of agents was covered in the general studies of Dmytro Viedenieiev, Hennadii Bystrukhin, Anatolii Kentii, Yurii Kyrychuk, Ivan Patryliak, and Anatolii Rusnachenko (Viedenieiev, Bystrukhin, 2007; Kentii, 1999a; Kentii, 1999b; Kyrychuk, 2003; Patryliak, 2012; Rusnachenko, 2002). The formation and functioning of the intelligence network in the USSR were studied by D. Burds (Burds, 2006). S. Mudryk-Mechnyk analyzed the struggle of the OUN Security Council against the agents of the Soviet repressive and punitive bodies (Mudryk-Mechnyk, 1989). Peculiarities of the use of OUN agents in the Carpathian region were investigated by V. Ilnytskyi (Ilnytskyi, 2017a; Ilnytskyi, 2017b; Ilnytskyi, 2016; Ilnytskyi, 2018).

Almost all operations conducted by the Soviet security forces were preceded by serious intelligence work. For this purpose, first of all, it was necessary to create an extensive intelligence network, which was to cover all spheres of the society (HDA SBU. F. 13. Case 372. Vol. 55: 90; F. 2-N. Inv. 75 (1953). Case 3: 24; TsDAVO of Ukraine. F. 3833. Inv. 1. Case 126: 72). The Soviet repressive and punitive system used various categories of employees depending on their functional responsibilities: a resident, an agent (an action agent, an intra-agent, an external agent, a double agent, a liaison agent, a route agent, a propaganda agent, and agent-raider), informant, and “confidant”. The resident belonged to the most important category – an undercover officer who supervised the work of a group of agents or undercover informants mainly worked by conviction and enjoyed trust and authority in repressive and punitive bodies. He was allowed to look for suitable candidates for recruitment to the intelligence network. The second most structured element – the agent – is the most diverse form of the informer in the entire intelligence network. It was mainly a member of the underground organization, who independently could perform special tasks. He was distinguished by the fact that he worked on the operational work site, received the task of penetrating inside the nationalist formations to destroy them from the inside (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 56 (1953). Case 6. Vol. 5: 351-352).

The heads of the Anti-Banditry Departments (VBB, 2-N or MV and RV NKVS-NKDB) took for personal contact valuable agents in a region or district. They exercised control over the operative staff for the reception of agents, conducted interdistrict operations, opened interdistrict intelligence cases on existing departments, the development of which had to carry out the VBB and 2-N Departments (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 75 (1953). Case 5: 299). Before the beginning of 1946, the work of the state security organs to create an undercover apparatus was carried out in several directions: a) the recruitment and introduction of agents into the OUN underground that could develop and bring its participants under operational attack; b) the identification and interception of lines of organizational communication between the leading links of the OUN underground with the aim of introducing agents into them to capture or liquidate their leaders; c) interception of

communication channels of the OUN leadership-”provod” (military board) in the western regions with foreign units and introduction of the MGB agency there, seizure of couriers and access through them to the hiding places of OUN leaders; d) the creation of fictional “provod”s from qualified agents with the task of subjugating subordinate “provod”s, armed groups and their nationalist organizations to decompose them from the inside, etc.; e) exposures and liquidation of OUN groups and organizations whose members lived legally (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 99 (1954). Case 8. Vol. 3: 13-14).

In the fight against the OUN underground, it was considered expedient for each group of more than 10 people to start an intelligence case with its full characteristics and the mandatory presence of the agents that developed it. In addition, intelligence cases were opened against all OUN “provod”s (subdistrict (“kushovi”), district, supra-district, (“okruzhni”), regional) and UPA divisions. After the liquidation of the persons who were involved, they closed the cases, but upon detection and restoration of the “provod”s, they opened the new ones (mostly under new titles). (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 58 (1953). Case 2. Vol. 1: 3; Inv. 90 (1951). Case 62: 5; F. 13. Case 372. Vol. 72: 163-167).

The intelligence work was carried out through the real forms of cases in the KGB apparatus: 1) *an intelligence case* was initiated against a group of people in terms of their relations with each other, common actions, and a single program and purpose. Most often a group of people belonging to a certain underground group, an anti-Soviet underground organization, was accused and developed in the following cases; 2) *a case-form* was opened for one person; 3) *a record and surveillance case* was opened against persons who, although they did not carry out anti-Soviet activities, but their past required constant intelligence supervision by special services; 4) *a search case*; 5) *a literal case* (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 56 (1953). Case. 6. Vol. 5: 348). The case-forms, the development objects of which for a long time did not carry out anti-Soviet activities, were transferred to record and surveillance cases. The inclusion of persons who went through the intelligence cases, the case-forms, and the record and surveillance cases was approved by 2-H Department of the UNKGB. The case-forms started only in the presence of primary intelligence and other materials. The opening of all cases or their transition from one form to another was formalized by a resolution, which was registered in the A Department of the NKGB.

The intelligence network was quite dynamic, the number of its members was constantly changing due to the inclusion of new agents, elimination (in CHA-RA, FZN, exclusion due to conspiracy, death, disappearance, transfer to other bodies) (HDA SBU. F. 71. Inv. 6. Case 48: 1-2; F. 2-N. Inv. 56 (1953). Case 4. Vol. 3: 286; Inv. 36 (1960). Case 1: 37; DALO. F. P-5001. Inv. 6. Case 58: 294).

The Chekists searched for everyone who was registered (even over the All-Union wanted list) and worked out until their fate was established. Moreover, to deregister the wanted underground members, efforts had to be made and the reasons for the closure of the search should be justified (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 12 (1960). Case 44: 26-27). In particular, although the activities of the OUN (m) did not gain a large scale, the structure had insignificant branching, and a small number of members, the Soviet law enforcement agencies actively developed it. The search of the UMGB for the former *Melnikivsky* organizations was carried out to implement the special directive of the MGB of the Ukrainian SSR (No. 34 of Apr. 10, 1947) on intensifying the exposure and liquidation of the underground nationalist organization OUN (m) and the directive (No. 46 of Sept. 27, 1952) on combating the *Melnikivsky* underground (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 12 (1960). Case 39: 117; Case 37: 13). The Ministry of State Security of the USSR and the Ministry of State Security of the Ukrainian SSR paid considerable attention to the fight against OUN (m). In this regard, even a special unit was introduced into the 2-N Department, which was supposed to be engaged in the organization of struggle and development of actions on members of the *Melnikivsky* underground, although in practice it was poorly

staffed, moreover, the operational staff was systematically used for other purposes (tasks in other areas) and there were frequent movements of the operational staff. The tasks of organizing agent-operational activities to expose the current OUN underground in the regions and intercepting its communication channels with foreign centers of the OUN (m) were set before the department. The department was recommended to provide comprehensive assistance in carrying out its tasks, and all its work should be kept under strict control by senior management. It was strictly forbidden to use the operational staff for indirect purposes (HDA SBU. F. 71. Inv. 6. Case 279: 9-10). The operational staff of the 2-N Department of the UMGB was systematically seconded to the areas where the OUN “provod”s were active during the German occupation to assist in organizing agent-operational activities to identify and develop participants of these “provod”s. The task was to create and organize a qualified undercover apparatus, which would have the ability to identify and develop participants of the underground, and subsequently intercept communication channels with foreign countries. They paid a particular attention to attracting agents from among the contacts of the *Melnikivsky* fighters who were abroad, to introduce agents into foreign “provod”s. To do this, they sent the agents to identify and develop PUN members who arrived in the region from abroad (as repatriates, migrants, re-emigrants). Also, in areas where in the past there were many PUN members, they allocated one experienced operative to carry out special operational activities in this area, the control of which was placed personally on the chiefs of MV, RV MDB (HDA SBU. F. 71. Inv. 6. Case 279: 11; Case 278: 143-144; F. 2-H. Inv. 99 (1954). Case 6: 220; Inv. 12 (1960). Case 40: 68).

The Soviet law enforcement agencies constantly carried out measures to identify all the former members of the OUN (m), who crossed the border in 1944 (many members of the Bukovinian regional OUN (m) “provod” scattered and settled in Romania and Czechoslovakia), collected incriminating materials on them; and carried out undercover surveillance of active nationalists. Close family and organizational ties were established between the fugitives, measures were taken to identify those who corresponded with them, and they were put on the All-Union wanted list (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 12 (1960). File. 47: 51, 62; File. 17: 31; F. 71. Inv. 6. File. 313: 1-1rvs.). For the development of both OUN (m) and OUN (b), the agents from among relatives or former underground fighters were used, while applying to them a common “argument” - the institution of an eviction case (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 12 (1960). Case 37: 190).

The Chekists carried out not only development but also constant monitoring of the former *Melnikivsky* fighters. In particular, they discovered Orest Zybachynsky and Dionysius Kvyatkovsky, who were ideologists of the OUN (m) organization (they were introduced into the OUN (m) “provod” in 1947); identified the former leader of the Bukovynsky “provod” of the OUN (m), Andrei Boyko, who moved to an illegal position, and several leaders of the OUN (m), who after legalization lived in Romania. So the former member of the Bukovynsky “provod” of the OUN (m) and a member of the OUN group Yarema Syretsky and his wife Iryna Voitsenko were discovered in the Spinen’ village (Romania) in November 1953 (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 19 (1959). File. 26: 394).

Among those living on the territory, those who pleaded guilty and legalized (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 19 (1960). Case 14: 21, 31, 40, 205) caused serious concern. The problem for the Soviet security forces was that in 1947, the OUN (m) “provod” sent about 20 emissaries to the territory of the Ukrainian SSR to communicate with OUN (m) participants who had organizational or family ties. As a rule, among those abandoned in groups, some people had family ties in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR through which they established contacts with the active underground. Thus, the foreign parts of the OUN (m) tried to restore activity and old organizational ties. For the transportation of emissaries of the OUN (m) “provod”, Poland served as the main bridgehead (they left Germany legally through the repatriation channels of Polish citizens) (HDA SBU. F. 71. Inv. 6. Case 205: 9). Thus, four emissaries of the OUN (m) “provod” arrived with the

transport of repatriates from Germany to Poland (November 21, 1948) (HDA SBU. F. 71. Inv. 6. Case 205: 10; Inv. 12 (1960). Case 39: 248-249; Case 40: 2). All those who were sent were provided with the addresses of proxies from among the staff members of the OUN underground (HDA SBU. F. 2-N. Inv. 19 (1959). Case 26: 29-30; Case 14: 1; Inv. 98 (1954). Case 5. Vol. 2: 248-251; F. 13. Case 372. Vol. 56: 47; F. 71. Inv. 6. Case 279: 12).

Thus, the Soviet security forces gave a central place to work with the agency in a set of anti-nationalist measures. Its practical use has proven its effectiveness. However, despite massive pressure and the use of brutal methods by the repressive and punitive authorities against the Ukrainian liberation movement, the OUN underground in the Carpathian region continued to operate and enjoy widespread public support.

A separate area of work of the Soviet security forces was the development of the OUN (m). Although the latter did not have a wide network of acting centers in Western Ukraine, its former members were considered potentially dangerous to the Soviet administration, and therefore were being developed. At the same time, the development and identification of the *Melnikivsky* undergrounders continued not only on the territory of Ukraine but also abroad.

The document we are publishing is a memorandum on undercover work to expose and eliminate the underground of the OUN of the *Melnikivsky* direction in the Chernivtsi region of May 16, 1947 (HDA SBU. F. 13. Case 372, Vol. 62: 253-262). This is an important document, both concerning the history of the confrontation between the Soviet repressive and punitive system and the Ukrainian liberation movement and to the history of the OUN (m). In terms of informational potential, the published document is quite large. In particular, the document reveals the peculiarities of the intelligence work of the Soviet power structures to identify and eliminate the *Melnikivsky* underground in the Chernivtsi region. Besides, it provides a brief history of the formation and functioning of the OUN (m) during 1940-1946 and lists the persons who were arrested. At the same time, it is indicated that on May 16, 1947, 286 people were being developed for belonging to the OUN (m), and the categories of cases in which these people went through were indicated (26 for undercover cases, 4 for case forms, 8 for preliminary undercover developments and 248 on the list). There is also a brief overview of intelligence cases (“Trezubovtsy”, “Muzeiniky”, “Nedobyty”), case forms, and previous undercover developments that were in the office work of the UMGB of the Chernivtsi region. For example, the most characteristic case of the operational record of the UMGB of the Chernivtsi region was the undercover case No. 79 “Tryzubivtsi”, (started on January 9, 1945) for 11 former members of the Bukovinian regional OUN (m) “provod”, who after the occupation of the Chernivtsi region by Romanian-German troops in 1941, left to the eastern regions of the Ukrainian SSR as part of Voynarovsky squad (HDA SBU. F. 13. Case 372. Vol. 32: 101).

The published excerpts from undercover cases show the extent of the search work of the Soviet power structures and the full possession of information by them. Information was collected and periodically updated about the underground not only in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR, but also abroad.

The article preserves the vocabulary, copyright, and editorial features of the sources as much as possible. Proper names and geographical names are given without changes. Only the most obvious grammatical flaws were subject to correction. Each document is accompanied by a legend, which indicates the place of storage of the document (name of the archive, number of the Fund, inventory, case, sheets).

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Document**Reporting note on intelligence work on the disclosure and liquidation of the OUN underground of the Melnikovsky direction in the territory of the Chernivtsi region (May 16, 1947)**

TOP SECRET

Copy

TO DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE STATE SECURITY OF THE USSR

Major General

comrade DROZDOV

the city of Kiev

REPORTING NOTE

about intelligence work on the disclosure and liquidation of the underground of the OUN of the Melnikovsky direction in the territory of the Chernivtsi region

According to the verified intelligence data, investigative materials, and documentary data available at the UMGB, it was established that until 1940-1941, the existing OUN underground in the Chernivtsi region was of Melnikovsky direction.

Attempts of Bandera fighters, in 1941, to take under their influence the regional "provod" of the OUN and the organizational network of the OUN were unsuccessful.

After the Romanian invaders reoccupied the territory of the Chernivtsi region as a result of Nazi Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, restored their regime and began to actively persecute Ukrainian nationalists, a significant part of the OUN of Melnikovsky's direction, led by members of the regional "provod" of Bukovyna OUN, left the Chernivtsi region to the Stanislav region, from where, as part of well-known Ukrainian legions, together with German troops they went to the eastern regions of Ukraine to carry out nationalist work and actively help the German invaders in the fight against the Red Army and partisans.

The remaining links of the OUN, mainly rural local organizations, were taken by Bandera fighters under their influence.

Thus, since the end of 1941, the organized OUN underground of Melnikovsky direction in the Chernivtsi region ceased to exist.

About the presence and activities of the Melnikovsky underground of the OUN, both after the expulsion of the Romanian-German invaders from the territory of the region and at present, we do not have and did not have any data.

In the process of combating the OUN from 1944-1945-1946, the UMGB identified and arrested almost all leaders of the previously existing Melnikovsky underground of the OUN; in particular, the following members of the regional "Provod" were arrested:

1. KIRILOV Anton Stepanovich, born in 1878, a native of the city of Storozhynets in the same district of the Chernivtsi region, was arrested in January 1945.

2. KARBULITSKY I.I., born in 1899, a native of the village of Shubranets, Sadgorsky district, Chernivtsi region, was arrested on January 20, 1945.

3. KEPLUN Leonid Mikhailovich, born in 1899, a native of the village of Mamaevtsy, Kitsmansky district, Chernivtsi region, was arrested in April 1945.

4. GRIVUL Andrei Fedorovich, born in 1919, a native of the village Vasiliv of the Zastavnovsky district of the Chernivtsi region, was arrested in April 1945.

5. YAVORSKY Alexander Vasilievich, born in 1911, a native of Chernivtsi, was arrested in April 1945.

6. GUZAR Olga Zakharovna, born in 1885, a native of the city of Vienna, Ukrainian, arrested in April 1945.

7. MIKITYUK Miroslav Dmitrievich, born in 1915, a native of Vashkovtsy, Chernivtsi region, was arrested in April 1945.

8. DZHULIBA Stepan Nikiforovich, born in 1897, a native of Chernivtsi, arrested on September 20, 1945, and others.

At the end of 1946, according to our information, the UKR MGB of the Southern Group of Soviet Forces in Romania arrested the former members of the Melnikovsky territorial and regional "provod"s of the OUN of Bukovyna: FURMAN Yuri Mikhailovich, YAKUBOVICH Vasil Grigoryevich, KHORAVCHOK Yaroslav Danilovich, GRIGOROVICH Ivan Antonovich, KVYATKOVSKY Miroslav Ivanovich, DINILYUK Illarion Korneevich, DANILYUK Evgeny Andreevich.

At present, 286 people in total have been registered with the UMGB and are being developed according to their membership in the OUN of the non-Bandera direction, including:

Undercover cases 26 people

Caseforms 4 "

Preliminary intelligence developments 8 "

List accounting 248 "

The most characteristic cases of operational records are:

Undercover case No 79 «TREZUBOVTSY» was instituted on January 9, 1945, for a group of 11 people as members of the OUN-Melnikovtsy, who in 1941 after the occupation of the Chernivtsi region by the Romanian-German troops as part of the OUN "kuren"(unit), headed by members of the Melnikovsky regional "provod" of Bukovyna OUNVOINAROVSKY, traveled to the eastern regions of Ukraine, where they actively cooperated with the German occupation authorities, as well as carried out active nationalist activities.

Of the persons under development, who were involved in this case, the following ones are of the operational interest:

1. KATINSKY, Ivan Osipovich, born in 1911, a native and resident of the city of Chernivtsi, non-partisan, a citizen of the USSR, Ukrainian, secondary education, works as a teacher at school No. 13 of the Shevchenkivsky district of the city of Chernivtsi.

2. STEPKOVOY, Dmitriy Grigoryevich, born in 1912, a native of the village of Toporivtsi in the Sadgorsky district of the Chernivtsi region, a Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, with secondary education, married, works as the principal of school No. 17 of the Leninsky district of the city of Chernivtsi.

3. GAVRISH, Anton Yakubovich, born in 1908, a native of Chernivtsi, Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, with secondary education, works in the city fire department.

4. KOZUBOVSKY, Stepan Mikhailovich, born in 1920, a native and resident of the city of Chernivtsi, a Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, married, works as a car driver in the Chernivtsi tram park, lives in Chernivtsi, Bukovinskaya, 5.

5. GLYBKA, Dmitry Vasilievich, born in 1897, a native of the village of Mamaevtsy, Kitsmansky district, Chernivtsi region, Ukrainian, citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, higher education, works as a school inspector of the regional department of public education, a resident of the city of Chernivtsi.

6. ZHITARYUK, Anton Ivanovich, born in 1896, a native and resident of the city of Chernivtsi, a Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, works in the department of steam locomotive Chernivtsi station.

7. KOBELSKY, Mikhail Iosifovich, born in 1912, a native and resident of the city of Chernivtsi, Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, temporarily does not work anywhere.

In the process of development, the organizational relationship of these individuals with OUN has not yet been established. However, all of them are extremely hostile to the Soviet regime and display nationalist sentiments.

The development of the persons involved in the undercover case of "Trezubovtsy" is carried out through the agents "GORLIK", "VERNYT" and "PRAVDIVY", who, when exposed as members of the OUN, have the necessary capabilities and connections for development.

Undercover case No. 100 "MUZEINYKY" was instituted against a group of Ukrainian nationalists- employees of the museum of local lore. on February 20, 1945.

Of the persons undergoing intelligence, the following ones deserve the most operational attention:

1. Shevchukevich, Opanas Evgenievich, born in 1902, a native of the village of Vizhenki, Vizhnitsky district, Chernivtsi region, from a family of an artisan, non-partisan, Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, with higher medical education, works as the head of the Chernivtsi home medical enlightenment, lives in the city of Chernivtsi.

In the documents of the Romanian Siguranta that we captured after the liberation of the region, it was stated that SHEVCHUK Opanas is an active member of the OUN and a confidant from the Melnikovsky direction; also, he is a communication agent between the Melnikov and Bandera OUN members.

VASILASHKO-TEMINSKAYA, whom we arrested as a member of the OUN, testified that she knew Shevchukevich Opanas as an active member of the OUN in the past in the city of Chernivtsi, who during the German occupation of Northern Bukovina was arrested by the Romanian Siguranta as a Ukrainian nationalist and was detained for a long time, but later he was released for unknown reasons.

In the process of undercover development, it was found that Shevchukevich after graduating from high school in the town of Vizhnitsa and the Faculty of Law of the University of Chernivtsi came to Czechoslovakia, to Prague, from where he illegally crossed the border. While in Berlin, he established contact with Petliurites and Ukrainian nationalists. At the same time, he had contact with student fascist organizations, with the assistance of which he received a scholarship from the German government to study. Shevchukevich traveled from Germany to France, Holland and other countries, where he had connections with Ukrainian nationalists.

After his return from Romania to Chernivtsi, SHEVCHUKEVICH established contact with a prominent member of the OUN – Vladimir ZALOZETSKY, KVIYATKOVSKY, BENDAK, and at the same time carried out active propaganda among the Ukrainian population of a nationalistic nature.

In 1940, after the liberation of Northern Bukovina from the Romanian boyars, Shevchukevich established himself as a Soviet activist, at the same time he continued to keep in touch with active members of the OUN.

During the German-Romanian occupation, Shevchukevich spoke in press with anti-Soviet speeches and conducted active Ukrainian-nationalist work.

Currently, the department is developing SHEVCHUKEVICH through qualified agents "CHEKH" and "KOSAR".

2. PAVLYUK, Nina Andreevna, born in 1910, a native of the city of Chernivtsi, Ukrainian, non-partisan, a citizen of the USSR, does not work anywhere, lives in the city of Chernivtsi.

Since 1943, PAVLYUK N.A. has been a member of the OUN female network, led by "ODARKA" and "ZIRKA" arrested by us. Currently, she is showing anti-Soviet sentiment and spreading rumors about the allegedly upcoming war of the USSR with the Anglo-American bloc, and that with the help of the latter, a Ukrainian government will be created in Bukovina.

3. CHALY Dmitry Ivanovich, born in 1893, a native of the city of Kherson of the Kherson region, according to social origin – from handicraftsmen, Ukrainian, non-partisan, with higher education, works as chief accountant in the museum of local lore, lives in the city of Chernivtsi.

CHALY, living in the territory occupied by Germans in the Kherson region, was associated with active Ukrainian nationalists. At present, he expresses anti-Soviet sentiments and spreads rumors about the capture of Ukraine by the Anglo-Americans through military operations and the creation of an “independent Ukrainian state”.

4. BATYUK, Stepan Ivanovich, born in 1892, a native of the village of Oshyhliv, Kitsmansky district, Chernivtsi region, from workers, a citizen of the USSR, non-partisan, Ukrainian, works as a worker in a glue factory, lives in the city of Chernivtsi.

BATYUK is a former member of the OUN of the Melnikovsky direction, his apartment was used by staff members of the OUN as a meeting place for the leadership of the OUN. Currently, the entire Batyuk’s family is hostile to the Soviet regime and expresses anti-Soviet nationalist sentiments.

Undercover case No. 112 “NEDOBITY” was instituted on May 28, 1945, against a group of students from the Chernivtsi State University whom suspected of having connections with the OUN and expressing anti-Soviet-nationalist convictions.

In the case are:

1. ZAPORYANYUK, Arysya Nikolaevna, born in 1928, a native of the village of Stebni, Chernivtsi region, from a teacher’s family, non-partisan, Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, a student of Chernivtsi State University, lives in Chernivtsi with her parents.

Since 1942, a member of the OUN ZAPORANYUK A.N. maintains contact with “ODARKA” and “ZIRKA” – the heads of the OUN female network.

Being a member of the OUN “ODARKA’s” unit, ZAPORANYUK conducted anti-Soviet nationalist agitation among the Ukrainian population for the creation of the “Ukrainian Independent State”. After the arrest of “ODARKA” and “ZIRKA”, ZAPORANYUK led a secluded life, and recently, she has been trying to activate the nationalist work among her contacts.

So, at a meeting with our source “TANYU”, ZAPORANYUK expressed her views on intensifying nationalist work, saying:

“We must now intensify our work, as soon there will be no Soviets in Bukovina. With the help of the Americans, a Ukrainian government will be created here, and then we, the Ukrainian youth, will be asked what we have done useful for the Ukrainian people in difficult days.”

ZAPORANYUK has a relationship with the ones we are developing on suspicion of having connections with the regional “provod” of the OBZVU.

2. BABYUK, Lidiya Semenovna, born in 1923, a native of the village of Dzhemany, Kitsmansky district, Chernivtsi region, non-partisan, Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, a student of Chernivtsi State University.

BABYUK is connected with PERUN, BUCHINSKAYA and ZAPORANYUK, the latter visit the BABYUK apartment, where they are conducting anti-Soviet nationalist conversations, the BABYUK family, consisting of father, mother and brother, is hostile to the Soviet regime and expresses its sympathies for the Anglo-American bloc.

3. KOTYNYUK Nadezhda Kornilovna, born in 1922, a native of the village of Gavrillovtsy, Kitsmansky district, Chernivtsi region, from peasant fists, non-partisan, Ukrainian, a citizen of the USSR, a student of a state university, lives in the mountains. Chernivtsi.

KOSTYNYUK has a relationship with Orysyia ZAPORANYUK, whom we are developing as a member of the OUN. Among her contacts, she expresses dissatisfaction with the existing system in the USSR, and also expresses dissatisfaction with the lecturing at the State University in Russian, calling it “Russification.”

At present, after the arrest of her contacts - ZAPORANYUK, "ODARKA", and "ZIRKA" for nationalist work, KOSTYNYUK leads a secluded life and does not even express her nationalist convictions to her close friends.

We are developing the indicated objects of the "NEDOBITY" undercover case – ZAPORANYUK, BABYUK, and KOSTYNYUK through agents "KOSAR", "GALYU" and "TANYU" in the direction of opening their present ties with the OUN and revealing their organized anti-Soviet activities.

According to the case-form, we are developing Nikonor Antonovich CHERNYUK, born in 1904, a native of the village of Grushki, Mogilev-Podolsky district, Vinnytsia region, from a family of a merchant, non-partisan, Ukrainian, with higher education, works as a geography teacher at the Chernivtsi Teacher Training Institute, lives in Chernivtsi.

According to reports, during the years of the Civil War CHERNYUK was the organizer of the Petlyura rebel gangs and carried out nationalist agitation among the Ukrainian population.

During the German occupation, CHERNYUK lived in the town of Starobelsk, Voroshilovgrad region, wherefrom the first days of the occupation he established contact with the Ukrainian nationalists ZELENSKY and KARPENKO, now arrested by the Voroshilovgrad UMGB for Ukrainian-nationalist activities.

Being in Starobelsk in 1942, CHERNYUK, on the instructions of the German occupation authorities, created an agricultural laboratory for the study of agricultural products and worked in this laboratory as the head of one of the departments.

Carrying out active Ukrainian-nationalist work, CHERNYUK created a so-called Ukrainian choir and drama circles in Starobelsk, in which the anti-Soviet songs and plays were learned and performed.

In 1943, to unite the circles he had created, CHERNYUK tried to organize the Ukrainian-nationalist organization "PROSVITA", but with approaching the Starobelsk city of parts of the Soviet Army, CHERNYUK fled to the rear of the German army and settled in the village of Grushki, Vinnytsia region. In July 1945, the Voroshilovgrad UMGB issued the arrest of CHERNYUK for Ukrainian nationalist activities, but because CHERNYUK was in the hospital in Kyiv at that time, the arrest was canceled until his recovery.

In October 1946, CHERNYUK from the Vinnytsia region arrived with his family to reside in the city of Chernivtsi, where he still lives.

With his arrival in Chernivtsi, CHERNYUK leads a secluded life, and among his close contacts, apart from dissatisfaction with the difficulties of economic life, sharp hostile manifestations and his connection with the OUN underground has not been established.

Besides, we have launched a preliminary undercover developments No. 216 of PERUN, O.N., and No. 278 of PETRUSHKO, YAKUBOVSKY, and DANYSH, who are being developed as organizers of the Chernivtsi regional "provod" of the OBZVU.

PERUN Onufry Nikolaevich, born in 1922, a native of the village of Krasnoye of the Kresy'yansky District (Poland), from the middle peasants, Ukrainian, non-partisan, a student of the philological faculty of Chernivtsi State University, lives in Chernivtsi.

In the process of the intelligence development of PERUN, it was established that he was sharply hostile to the Soviet regime and expressed his anger with great caution among his close contacts in the form of anti-Soviet songs and jokes. Along with anti-Soviet judgments, PERUN expresses sabotage and terrorist sentiments: So, on April 2, 1947, PERUN told the source "MAKITRA": "Come on, let's blow up several houses in the city, I can get as many grenades as possible for this purpose."

The qualified agent LUKASCHUK, aimed at developing PERUN, on July 13, 1947, reported that PERUN was sharply hostile, and when he met the source, he told a lot of anti-Soviet poems compiled by himself, he also said that the Soviet regime would not be here soon since there would soon be a war between the USSR and the Anglo-American bloc, in which the USSR would certainly be defeated.

On May 5, 1947, when a source met PERUN in the latter's apartment, PERUN, referring to the source, said: "Taras, it's time to create an underground organization at the university."

The source, showing his solidarity with the opinions of PERUN, said that experienced and trusted people are needed for this purpose, to which PERUN answered: "We have them. Here we are with you, my wife BUCHINSKAYA. Besides, I can attract some professors to work."

In a further conversation, PERUN told our source LUKASCHUK that on Easter holidays he was with the parents of his wife BUCHINSKAYA in the village of Zastavnovsky district, Chernivtsi region, where he had a meeting with acting Ukrainians (bandits) who asked PERUN whether the underground organization was needed at the university, and they answered him that "no" because they "leave the scientific youth for a crucial moment".

We develop PERUN and his wife BUCHINSKAYA through agents "MAKITRA", "TANYU", "LUKASCHUK" and "KOSAR".

YAKUBOVSKY, Vladimir Petrovich, born in 1928, a native of the Bolshovets district of the Stanislav region, from the middle peasants, non-partisan, Ukrainian, a student of the history department of Chernivtsi State University.

YAKUBOVSKY had contact with the arrested person, as deputy to the "provod" of the OBZVU, Peter SICHKO. Currently, he expresses anti-Soviet sentiment and, under the guise of acquiring food, often travels outside the Chernivtsi region.

DANYSH Ivan Dmitrievich, born in 1927, a native of the village of Lenets, Zabolotovskiy district, Stanislavskiy region, from poor peasants, non-partisan, Ukrainian, 1st-year student of the philological faculty of Chernivtsi State University.

Among his contacts, DANYSH expresses anti-Soviet sentiments, gives hope for a war between the USSR and America, because the USSR will fail in Soviet power in Bukovina and a "Ukrainian government" will be created.

DANYSH has a connection with the BUCHINSKAYA and ZAPORANYUK that we are developing, with whom he shares anti-Soviet nationalist beliefs.

All of the listed persons, who are actively developed, are furnished by qualified agents.

To uncover the underground OUN of the Melnikovsky direction in Chernivtsi and on the territory of the Chernivtsi region and to intensify the undercover development of existing operational records for "Ukrainian nationalists" of Bandera direction, we have compiled a plan of undercover operations, a copy of which I am enclosing.

The Head of the Directorate of the MGB of the Chernivtsi Region

COLONEL (RESHETOV)

May 16, 1947

No. 502

Chernivtsi city.

A copy is right:

DEPUTY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF UKGB IN THE CHERNIVTSY REGION IN THE STROZHINETSKY DISTRICT - LIEUTENANT COLONEL (PAVLICHENKO)

REFERENCE: Memorandum No. 502 dated May 16, 1947, is in file No. 10 - Memoranda and special communications in the Ministry of State Security of the Ukrainian SSR for 1947, Volume 1, pages 156-168, which is stored in the UAG UKGB of the Chernivtsi Region.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

(PAVLICHENKO)

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