

# MURDER BY ORDER



*Stepan Bandera.*

OCTOBER 15th, 1979, MARKS THE 20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHAMEFUL AND RUTHLESS ACT COMMITTED BY THE KGB ON THE DIRECT ORDER OF THE SOVIET-RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

It was October 15th, 1959, when the Ukrainian people all over the world were shaken by the news, that Stepan Bandera, the leader of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists was assassinated in Munich, West Germany.

It became known later on, that the assassin was 28 years old Bohdan Stashynsky, a trained KGB agent, who travelled from Moscow to carry out his "assignment". After returning to Moscow, he was invited to KGB headquarters where Alexander Shelepin, the then head of the KGB, personally bestowed on Stashynsky the Order of the Red Banner (the highest order in

Soviet Union) for the "successful liquidation of Bandera". Shelepin told Stashynsky, that by fulfilling this dangerous, but honourable government assignment he became a worthy citizen of the USSR.

## WHY DID THEY KILL HIM?

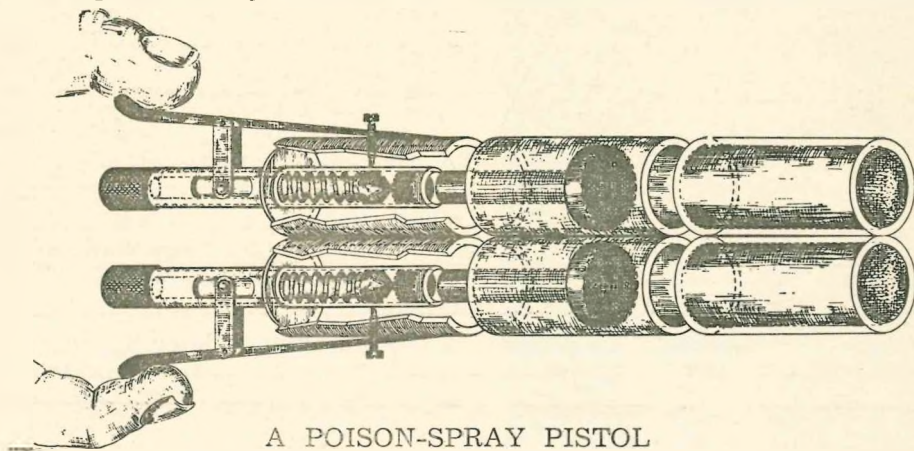
An over 50 million strong Ukrainian nation whose freedom was crushed by the Red-Russian invaders in 1918-1920 has never given up struggle for freedom. During the second World War a strong liberation movement was organised by the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists, fighting for a free and independent Ukraine. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians took up arms to fight, first the Nazis, and then, after the reoccupation of Ukraine by the Red-Russian troops, against the Russian occupants. Stepan Bandera, who spent the war years in Nazi concentration camps, devoted his entire life fighting for freedom of the Ukrainian people. He became the symbol of the Ukrainian liberation struggle. Although after the war Stepan Bandera lived abroad, the Soviet-Russian leaders regarded him as a threat to their imperialistic ambitions and therefore he had to be liquidated.

## STEPAN BANDERA WAS NOT THE FIRST UKRAINIAN TO BE ASSASSINATED

They murdered the former head of the Ukrainian National Republic, Symon Petlura, in Paris in 1926. The first leader of the Organisation of

the Ukrainian Nationalists, Evhen Konovalets, was also murdered by a Soviet-Russian agent in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1938. Prof. Dr. Lev Rebet was assassinated in Munich, West Germany, in 1957 by the same agent — Stashynsky.

Murder and persecution is the Soviet-Russian way of life. But there is one thing which they cannot do and that is to kill a desire for freedom.



A POISON-SPRAY PISTOL

You may wonder what sort of a toy this is? It is not. It is a reconstruction of a deadly weapon, a poison-spray pistol with which KGB agent Bohdan Stashynsky killed Stepan Bandera. By spraying the poison at somebody's face the victim has no chance to defend himself or even to shout. The poison causes the contraction of the blood-vessels and death comes within two or three minutes. Soon after death, the contracted blood-vessels expand again to make it appear the victim died of a heart attack.

### STASHYNSKY HIMSELF FEARED FOR HIS LIFE

After the murder of Stepan Bandera, Stashynsky married a German girl in East Berlin who, as it happened, was not very sympathetic to communism and Russian occupation of East Germany. After some time Stashynsky realized that he himself was being watched by KGB, he discovered hidden microphones in his flat. Fearing for his life, Stashynsky and his wife took advantage of temporary stay in East Berlin, escaped to the West and confessed. Stashynsky was put on trial in West Germany in 1961 and sentenced to eight years of imprisonment for his crime (double murder). The reason for such a lenient punishment was the fact, that the court concluded that Stashynsky was only a tool in KGB hands, but the real murderers were the Soviet-Russian Government.

In commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the death of Stepan Bandera, we commemorate all those heroic fighters who died for freedom of their country. Murdering of innocent people by the Kremlin rulers will always be counter-productive. Nothing will save the brutal Russian empire from its ultimate destruction. The day of reckoning will come in due course.

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