

# MURDER BY ORDER



*Stepan Bandera*

15th October 1984 marks the 25th anniversary of the outrageous and ruthless act committed by the KGB, on the direct order of the Soviet Russian government.

On 15th October 1959 news broke out that shocked Ukrainian people all over the world — **Stepan BANDERA**, the leader of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) had been assassinated in Munich, West Germany.

Later it became known that the assassin had been 28 year old Bohdan Stashynsky, a trained KGB agent, who had been chosen specially by Moscow to carry out this assassination. After his crime, Alexander Shelepin, then the head of the KGB, personally bestowed upon him the Order of the Red Banner (the highest order in the Soviet Union) for the "successful liquidation of Bandera". He was told by Shelepin that "by this assign

ment, which he had successfully concluded, he had shown himself to be a worthy citizen of the Soviet Union".

## **WHY DID THEY KILL STEPAN BANDERA?**

The Ukrainians, a nation of Eastern Europe, whose population today numbers over 50 million, fought hard in 1918-1920 for their freedom, but were crushed by Red Russian invaders. This struggle was taken up once again during the Second World War by the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians joined in this struggle for independence; first against the Nazis, and then against the Red Russians as they drove towards the West. Stepan Bandera, who spent the war years in Nazi concentration camps, devoted his entire life to fight for the freedom of the Ukrainian people. His name became the symbol of the Ukrainian liberation struggle. However, though living abroad after the end of the war, the Soviet Russian leaders still regarded him as a threat to their imperialistic ambitions and therefore he had to die.

## **STEPAN BANDERA WAS NOT THE FIRST UKRAINIAN POLITICAL LEADER TO BE ASSASSINATED BY THE RUSSIANS.**

In 1926, Symon Petlura, the former head of the Ukrainian National Republic, was murdered in Paris by an assassin sent by Moscow. Evhen Konovalets, the first leader of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), was murdered by a Soviet Russian agent in Rotterdam, Holland in 1938 and others.

Today in Ukraine, the struggle carried out by Stepan Bandera (OUN) and by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (created in 1942) continues. In the 1950's former

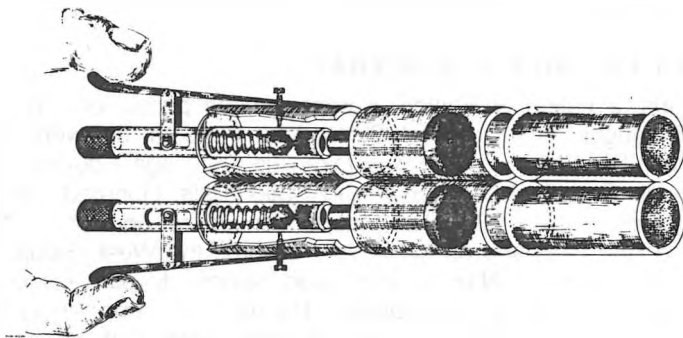
members of OUN and UPA initiated uprisings that broke out in Siberian concentration camps. In the 1960's and 1970's political prisoners, who courageously defended Ukraine's rights, followed in their footsteps to the tundra and wastes of Siberia, where they learnt from their predecessors about the heroic struggle against the Russian imperialist state.

Stepan Bandera's name, has become synonymous today, with Ukrainian patriotism. His name still inspires fear in Ukraine's enemies, and pride in his compatriots for his uncompromising stance.

His example will serve well those who continue the struggle for a truly independent and sovereign Ukraine. Under his banner will march those, who will finally rid Ukraine and other enslaved nations of Eastern Europe from the shackles of Soviet Russian tyranny.

COMMEMORATIVE COMMITTEE MARKING THE 25th  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF  
STEPAN BANDERA;  
49, Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate,  
London, W.2 4HG

### A POISON-SPRAY PISTOL



This is a reconstruction of the deadly weapon, the kind which B. Stashynsky used to kill Stepan BANDERA. By spraying the poison at somebody's face the victim has no chance to defend himself, or even to call for help. The poison causes constriction of blood vessels and death comes within two or three minutes. Soon after death, the constricted blood vessels dilate again and make it appear that the victim died of a heart attack.