

VIA: Air
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE)

DISPATCH NO. MEM-10458

Security Information
SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, SR
Chief, EE
FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

MICROFILMED DATE 11 July 1952

JUN 5 1962

DOC. MICRO. SER.

See form	by cable	<input type="checkbox"/>
See form	by pouch	<input type="checkbox"/>
See form	by cable	<input type="checkbox"/>
See form	by pouch	<input type="checkbox"/>
See form and files		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

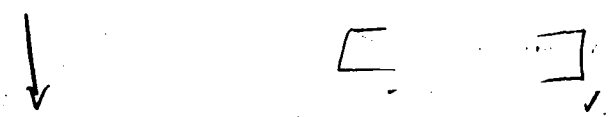
SUBJECT: GENERAL— REOSCH/CAPELIN

SPECIFIC— CAPELIN's Connections with Various Intelligence Services

References: HQA-3929; WASHF-45063; MEM-A-10136

In accordance with the request in second reference, [] has conducted an extensive interrogation of CAPELIN with emphasis on his connections with intelligence services. Transmitted herewith are the following four attachments:

- Attachment A: The early biographical history of CAPELIN, including his activities in the OUN.
- Attachment B: The history of CAPELIN's connections with ZIPPER.
- Attachment C: CAPELIN's past and present affiliation with the SB, ZCh/OUN.
- Attachment D: The background of CAPELIN's relationship with Boris LEVITSKY.



filed in AECANDIOT file
WASH - CIA - PRO - 3076

Approved:

Per

Distribution:
2-SR (direct) w/4 att (in dupl)
1-EE (direct) w/4 att
2-COS [] (direct) w/4 att (in dupl)
2-MOB w/4 att (in dupl)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

INDEX^H

FORM NO. 51-28A

CS COPY
Security Information

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

IR COPY

6 []
746334 2

VIA: Air
COPY AIR OR SEA POUCH

WATCH NO. MEM-10458

Security Information
SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, SR
Chief, EE
FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt
SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDSOX/CAPELIN

MICROFILMED DATE: <u>14 July 1952</u>	Receipt	(Check one)
<u>JUN 5 1962</u>	By Action Req.	by cable
DOC. MICRO. SER.	See para	by pouch
	By Comments Req.	by cable
	See para	by pouch
	For info and files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SPECIFIC— CAPELIN's Connections with Various Intelligence Services

References: HQQA-3929; WASHF-45063; MEM-A-10136

In accordance with the request in second reference, [redacted] has conducted an extensive interrogation of CAPELIN with emphasis on his connections with intelligence services. Transmitted herewith are the following four attachments:

- Attachment A: The early biographical history of CAPELIN, including his activities in the OUN.
- Attachment B: The history of CAPELIN's connections with ZIPPER.
- Attachment C: CAPELIN's past and present affiliation with the SB, ZCh/OUN.
- Attachment D: The background of CAPELIN's relationship with Boris LEVITSKY.

↓
filed in [redacted] file
WASH - CIA - PRO - 3076

Approved:

Rca

Distribution:
2-SR (direct) w/4 att (in dupl)
1-EE (direct) w/4 att
2-COS [redacted] (direct) w/4 att (in dupl)
2-MOB w/4 att (in dupl)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

INDEX^H

FORM NO. 51-28A
1949

CS COPY
Security Information

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

IR COPY

[redacted] 746 337 2

SECRET
JUN 5 1962
SECURITY INFORMATION
D.C. MICRO. SER.

SP

Attachment A to HCN-A-

10458

1. Subject was born on 11 November 1912 in the town of ZAKOMARJE in the area of Zolochiv, Western Ukraine. His father was named Matviy KORZAN and his mother, Irena KORZAN (maiden name, KIMBRATIV). Subject had two brothers--Osiy, born in 1908 and Ivan, born in 1916. Subject's brother Osiy was a member of the OUN from 1928 until 1940. He was a raion commander in ZAKOMARJE. In March 1940 the NKVD from the town of OLESKO arrested him along with Kyrylo TURKALO, Vasil HAKISHIV, and Ivan IVANIV, fellow OUN members, and took them to a prison in LMOV. In June 1940 he was murdered in the prison. Subject with (Hauptman) VEACHORICH, an Abswehr member, saw the body of his brother in the prison on Leon Sapieha Street, which he entered when the Soviets fled before the German advance.

2. Subject's brother Ivan lived with their mother in ZAKOMARJE until 1944, and when the Russians approached the town, he joined the UPA. Subject has heard nothing from his brother since 1944.

3. Subject's mother was very ill in 1944; and according to information that he received from Mikola FUTALA, a UPA member who came to Germany about 1950, she died a natural death in 1945.

4. In 1914 Subject's father Matviy was attached to the border police between the town of BRODE on the old Austrian side and RADIVILIV on the Russian side. In 1914, during the Austro-Russian war, Subject's father was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to the town of TASHKENT in Asia, where he died early in 1917. Subject's family was notified of his father's death by other prisoners who returned from TASHKENT to ZAKOMARJE in 1917. Subject lived with his mother and in 1919 went to the public school in ZAKOMARJE. His teacher was (Mrs.) Olena ZEHLSKY, presently residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. ZEHLSKY is a well-known Ukrainian writer.

End

HCNA - 10458

SECRET CS COPY

[]

SECRET

5. In August 1925 Subject went to the Gymnasium in the town of ZOLOCHIV. The director of the Gymnasium at that time was a priest named CHELOWSKY. Subject's mother paid 20 Polish sloty a month for his stay in the Gymnasium. In August 1926 Subject transferred to the Gymnasium in LNOW. He was a student of the First State Gymnasium which taught the Ukrainian language and which was located in Leon Sapieha No. 43. At this time Subject lived in a dormitory at 39 Sicktaska Street. The head of the dormitory, a priest, Ivan BUCZKO, is now the Greek Catholic Bishop in the Vatican. BUCZKO had an assistant who was named Ivan TESSLA. In 1928 Ivan TESSLA put Subject in contact with the OUN. In 1930 Subject stopped his schooling in the Gymnasium and took a one-year business course in LNOW on 1 Kernackiv Street. The director of this school was Dr. KORENETZ. Subject entered the Greek Catholic Seminary at 39 Sicktaska Street in the autumn of 1931 and finished in 1933. While in the Seminary, Subject was the chief of the OUN Youth in LNOW. In January 1934 he was called as an instructor of the youth of OUN in LNOW. His chief was Dimitre MYRON, a lawyer whom the Germans shot in Kiev in 1941. In November 1934, after Stephen BANDERA, STETSKO, Bohdan WIDHAINY, and Michailo YANIV were arrested, (Dr.) Lev REBED made Subject a member of the Provid of the OUN in Western Ukraine and made him the head of the organizational section. In addition to Subject, the Provid at that time consisted of the following: Dr. Lev REBED, now in Munich; Saphis MOYSEOVITCH-YANIV, now living in France at Sarcelles near Paris; Yulian BODNARUD, now in Canada; Vasyi KEVAK, now in the United States; Mykola KOS, who died in a Polish jail in 1939; Yaroslav STANUCH, later a general of UPA, died in 1949 in the Ukraine; and Bohdan HADZIMOVY, who was in Vienna until 1947. In May 1935 Lev REBED ordered Subject to publish a paper named REVNE GRUUD. This paper strongly criticized the Polish government. Subject was arrested in

SECRET

SECRET
-3-

August 1935 and sent to a Polish concentration camp in the area of Bereza Kartuska near WARSAW. Subject spent three months there, and in January 1936 he was freed and returned to LNOU. During Subject's stay in LNOU (1934-1937), he lived at 39 Starosinska Street together with the following persons:

- a. Alexander BUSSEL, later a member of UPA, who was killed in 1947 in the Ukraine.
- b. Miron MATVIEKO, later chief of SB in MUMICH.
- c. Vasyi MATVIEKO, who is now in Germany, address unknown to Subject.

6. After Subject left the area of Bereza Kartuska, he continued working in the OUN. Besides his normal organizational work, he was concerned with printing the underground literature of the OUN. In a stable near 39 Starosinska Street, Subject maintained his underground printing press. During this time (1934-1937) Subject was a director of a cooperative, NABODNIE DIM, in the town of MAZNESHINE near LNOU. In July 1937 Subject was arrested by the Polish national police and was jailed first in LNOU then in KIVNO, DUBNO, and finally in SHEDLITSE. In May 1939 he was tried in KIVNO and sentenced, as a member of the OUN Provid, to twelve years in prison. The following people were sentenced with Subject:

- a. Yaroslav STARUCH - thirteen years
- b. Vasil REVAK - twelve years
- c. Mykola KOZ - ten years
- d. ^{Alexander} Sacha BUSSEL - twelve years
- e. Igor SHUBSKY - twelve years
- f. Stephen PSHEMITSHY - twelve years
- g. Ivan ^{Skoruk} SHOPUK - twelve years
- h. Rostislav VOLOSHYN - four years
- i. Mykola HISTOVICH - ten years

SECRET

SECRET

Several others whom Subject does not remember were sentenced for shorter periods. After the sentence was passed, all those mentioned above were taken to TARNOW near KRAKOW, where they stayed in jail until September 1939. With the outbreak of war in September 1939, all were released from prison; and Subject with his friends went to the town of RADIMHO, from where Subject intended to go to ZAKOCHARJE. In October 1939 Subject and his friends learned in RADIMHO that the Western Ukraine was occupied by the Russians. Subject decided not to go home because he knew that he would be shot by the Russians as a Ukrainian nationalist. Only a few of the prisoners decided to go to the Western Ukraine. Among them was Ivan NITSIK, who was shot by the Soviets in 1940. Subject later learned that almost all nationalists who had decided to return to the Ukraine had been shot.

7. At this time the mayor of RADIMHO was also the priest, IYAR CHERKOWSKY. From CHERKOWSKY Subject got work as the town inspector in RADIMHO and made about 150 Polish slots. CHERKOWSKY helped Subject as well as some of the other prisoners with clothing, a place to live, and so forth. As inspector of the town Subject worked until January 1941. In KRAKOW in 1942 Subject met with the Archbishop PALLADIE, who urged Subject to become a priest. Subject went to WARSAW and enrolled in a seminary but was not required to attend the lectures since he had heard them previously. In January 1944 Subject married Yaroslava ~~BIHUS~~ ^{KORZAN} in KRAKOW, and in August 1944 Archbishop PALLADIE ordained Subject as a priest. Subject met Yaroslava BIHUS when she was an informer in the Abwehr. She knew Major KORAB, and in PRAGUE she met (Lt. Colonel) ~~TAHBUK~~ ^{TAHBUK}, who spent a great deal of time at Subject's home. During Subject's stay in PRAGUE and later in Germany, Subject was a student of the Ukrainian Free University, where he presently is studying to complete his Doctorate.

In order to keep secret his present work, Subject has acted as a chancellor
YACOSLAVA ~~BIHUS~~ KORZAN ^{nee} BIHUS ^{Subj wife of}
Michael KORZAN ^{SEIF} Subj informer for Abwehr

SECRET

of the Holy Antiochian Orthodox Church of Poland in Germany since March 1947 and is being paid 150-200 DM a month for his work. As far as he knows, no one suspects him of having connections with the AIB.

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment B to HGM-A-

SECURITY INFORMATION

10458

1. In August or September 1949, after [] told Subject that he had no more use for Subject's work, Subject met an old friend named Walter ZIENECKE, whom he knew from his Abwehr days in PRAGUE. ZIENECKE told Subject that one of his German friends was working for the AIS, and asked Subject if he wanted to work with him. ZIENECKE said that he had known this man, Heinrich VON PRAHL, for a long time and was convinced that he was not a Russian agent. Subject agreed to take the job which he sorely needed at that time. After a few days Subject met Heinrich VON PRAHL, who told Subject that his intelligence group consisted of former members of the Abwehrstelle who were acquainted with Subject's work while he was in KRAKOW, Abwehrstelle No. 3, and in PRAGUE. VON PRAHL further told Subject that the group was interested primarily in German matters and was concerned with the D.P. situation only to the extent that it affected the Germans. During Subject's second meeting with VON PRAHL, he was asked to submit information on the following six German persons:

no 201
re: only approach to Michel Korzan
low intel purposes
Family Talmun I.C.

num. refs
✓ no 201
✓ info
✓ no 201
✓ no 201
✓ 54316
201

- a. Joseph MUELLER
- b. Anna HASER
- c. (Colonel) OSTER
- d. (Stephen ?) HYMENUK
- e. Graf VOLTOLINI de ALLESSANDRO
- f. Paul DEKBACH

MICROFILMED
JUN 5 1962
DOC. MICRO. SER.

all conts
017. GERMANY
suby suspected
by Herrick
Von Prahl
of having contact
with RIS

VON PRAHL suspected these six of having contact with the RIS. Subject knew Paul DEKBACH, a Ukrainian whose real name was DMITRENKO. Subject met Anna HASER through DEKBACH and began giving VON PRAHL reports on these two. DEKBACH also supplied information on MUELLER, HYMENUK, and OSTER. Subject learned about Graf VOLTOLINI through Mrs. Greta ROMANIUK, the wife of a former co-employee,

Suby furnish Michel Korzan info on Graf Voltolini

End of 2 HGM-A-10458

CS COPY

SECRET

-2-

sub former employee abwehrstelle (CI) in Poland

7/20/50

Yaroslav ROMANIUK, in Abwehrstelle KRANOW. Greta ROMANIUK knew Graf VOLTOLINI very well and had at one time worked for him in 1948. VOLTOLINI at this time was working in the offices of Christlichen Nachrichten Dienst, whose job it was to gather information about the churches behind the Iron Curtain.

(Case Officers Note: When Subject was questioned about VON PRAHL's intelligence connections, he said in retrospect it is possible that VON PRAHL was working with the Italian Intelligence Service at this time.)

Subject knew that Graf VOLTOLINI was of Italian extraction. When Subject gave VON PRAHL a complete biographical resume on the work of VOLTOLINI, VON PRAHL told him after two weeks that he was satisfied that VOLTOLINI was not a Soviet agent and also told him not to collect any more information on him.

In addition to those listed above, VON PRAHL was interested in the following:

- a. (Dr.) Nikolai ^{POB:USSR} FABRITSIUS, a German born in Russia who lived in GRANSK, Poland *sub suspected by Hermann von PRAHL of having contact with RIS*
- b. (Dr.) LEONTI, a German from BUKOVINA.

Both of these were suspected by VON PRAHL of having contacts with the BIS.

c. (Madame) SCHAUFUSS, a Jewish woman from Russia, then an American citizen, who worked at the Tolstoy Foundation in IRO Passing.

d. (Graf) GRABBE, a Russian of German family from VOLYNIA, Ukraine. A pastor of a Russian church in MUNICH.

e. KNIGGE, a former German officer who had a micro-film laboratory on 1 Weinstrasse in MUNICH.

f. (Dr.) Willie ^{CIT: GERMANY} RADEMACHER, a German who worked at one time for the T.I.S. and in 1947 and 1948 tried to get into the Technical Intelligence Brigade.

g. (Director) BRENCH, a German who founded the DEUTSCHE UKRAINISCHER HERDERBUND.

SECRET

Handwritten initials and marks on the left margin.

SECRET

-3-

Occ military officer Cit USSR

7/20/

h. General Glasgow KOSAK, who served in the German Army and who had been a Soviet officer. Subj interested to Heinrich Von Prael [] who is engaged in white activity

In addition to the above personalities, VON PRAHL was interested in the following organizations:

- a. INTERNATIONAL SVOBODE, an international anti-communist organization which was organized by the OUN/M group.
- b. PROMETHEUS, an anti-communist organization founded by the UER under the direction of General SHANDRUK.

Subject stated that there were probably several other matters which he does not remember. Subject gave VON PRAHL reports on all of the above personalities and organizations. VON PRAHL visited Subject once or twice every two weeks and collected his reports.

2. VON PRAHL always complained that his office had no money and, therefore, he could not pay Subject more than 100 DM per month. VON PRAHL said that the headquarters of his service was in Frankfurt and that the chief was a former German colonel named WEBER. WEBER's chief was an American, but VON PRAHL did not give his name. Subject had no reason to believe that VON PRAHL was working for anyone other than the Americans because he often showed Subject American travel orders and carried a pistol. Chief of an Ukrainian intel organization, Cit Germany (2)

7/20/

3. At the end of November 1949 [] came to Subject's home for the first time in approximately seven months and asked Subject to go to AMBERG and RECHENBERG for the purpose of interrogating Ukrainian couriers who allegedly had just arrived from the homeland. During this meeting with [], Subject told [] that he was in contact with VON PRAHL and asked [] to check on VON PRAHL's connections with the Americans so that Subject could feel free to continue his work with him. Subject had already been working with VON PRAHL for three months. [] promised to do this.

SECRET

SECRET

4. At the end of December 1949 [] came to see Subject again, and Subject asked what he had found out about VON FRAHL. [] said that it was very difficult to determine who VON FRAHL was because there were so many Germans working for the Americans, but he did say that he thought VON FRAHL was working for the AIS. [] at this time told Subject that he had a friend who was interested in Ukrainian newspapers and asked Subject to write a summary of the contents in the Ukrainian Press. Two months passed before Subject did any work on screening the Ukrainian papers.

5. Subject gave the following reasons to explain why he began working with VON FRAHL and why he did not stop working with him after Pendleton came to call on Subject in November:

a. [] told Subject that he was no longer needed as of 30 April 1949.

b. Subject was in poor financial condition and needed work to live.

c. Subject did not break contact with VON FRAHL in December 1949 because the work which [] asked him to do on the newspaper was not considered a steady job by Subject. In addition, Subject was afraid that he might work for a short time with Pendleton and then again find himself out of a job.

d. Subject treated the new relationship between [] and himself in December as a private rather than a service connection since Pendleton told him it would be private.

e. VON FRAHL was working on counter-intelligence and German intelligence, whereas [] was interested in the Ukrainian political picture. Subject felt that the work was not overlapping and that he could safely do both jobs.

SECRET

SECRET

Subject never told [] what he was doing for VON PRAHL because he was bound to VON PRAHL by a secrecy statement which he had to give when he began working for him.

6. On or about the end of September or the first of October 1950, [] came to Subject's home and discovered reports for VON PRAHL on Subject's desk. [] asked Subject who the work was for, and Subject finally decided to explain. [] was unhappy that Subject had not told him about his connection with VON PRAHL sooner. Subject gave the same reasons as listed above. In addition, Subject gave [] a brief written history on VON PRAHL and connections he had with him. After a few days [] came to see Subject with [], whereupon Subject again reiterated the reasons why he had gone to work with VON PRAHL and underlined the fact that [] was primarily responsible. In addition, Subject wrote a paper in German explaining why he was in this embarrassing position and asked [] to give the paper to his chief.

7. A few days after this incident, [] told Subject that he had checked on VON PRAHL and had found that he was working for the AIS. [] told Subject that he could continue to work with VON PRAHL but that copies of everything he gave VON PRAHL would have to be given to []. About May 1950 Subject met Colonel WEBER (VON PRAHL's chief), (Dr.) Willie RICHTER, and Walter ZIEMCKE in MUNICH. Colonel WEBER told Subject that he was very well satisfied with Subject's reports.

8. Heinrich VON PRAHL is a young 34 year-old German, a former officer of the German Army, and a member of the Abwehrstelle. His father was a German colonel in the Ukraine, and his mother was Russian. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, VON PRAHL's family moved to Hungary and lived there for

SECRET

201.
presented to
identify

[]

SECRET

a number of years. > VON FRAHL is a graduate of an Agricultural Curriculum and speaks the following languages fluently:

- a. German
- b. Russian
- c. Hungarian
- d. Czechoslovakian

Despite the fact that his father is German, VON FRAHL himself leans heavily toward the Russians and is politically in favor of Russian monarchy. In addition, during his work with Subject, he claimed emphatically that he was a confirmed Nazi and criticized democracy very strongly. VON FRAHL also criticized the AIS claiming that the Americans did not know how to run an intelligence organization. VON FRAHL constantly told Subject that he would welcome an opportunity to work with the British or French. VON FRAHL constantly boasted, did not know how to keep a secret, and often told lies.

Subject was extremely cautious with VON FRAHL because of these characteristics.

9. In September 1951 Subject noticed that VON FRAHL had acquired large sums of money. He bought two new suits and photographic equipment which cost 2,500 DM. His wife appeared dressed in furs. VON FRAHL told Subject at this time that he was now connected with work which involved intelligence gathering rather than counter-espionage activity. He asked Subject to give him a contact with the ZCh/OUN or ZP/UVHR in order that he might collaborate with them in the gathering of intelligence from behind the Iron Curtain. VON FRAHL claimed that he was able to supply American agent radios and able to pay from 3,000 to 5,000 DM's per month. VON FRAHL also said that he wanted to publicize the glory of UPA. VON FRAHL showed Subject several reports from Poland and Lithuania on airplanes and air fields. VON FRAHL said that he

SECRET

SECRET

-7-

received these reports from defectors but that he was sending them to his headquarters as having originated with UPA. Subject became suspicious of VON PRAHL for the following reasons:

a. Subject knew that VON PRAHL's headquarters were interested in counter-intelligence activity rather than intelligence activity.

b. Subject had been told that VON PRAHL's headquarters had very little money.

c. Subject knew that VON PRAHL was lying to his headquarters. Subject decided to talk with WEBER about the situation. Subject, knowing that ZIEMECKE in MUNICH could contact WEBER, asked ZIEMECKE to tell WEBER that Subject wanted to see him on his next visit to MUNICH. On 1 November Subject met with WEBER, who had arrived from Frankfurt.

10. During a discussion at the Leopold Cafe, Subject asked WEBER for answers to the following questions:

a. When did WEBER's group stop being interested in counter-intelligence work and start collecting positive intelligence?

b. Did WEBER give VON PRAHL orders to make contact with UPA in the Ukraine?

c. Did WEBER give VON PRAHL 3,000 to 5,000 DM's for work in the Ukraine?

d. Did WEBER get any reports from the UPA in the Ukraine?

e. Did WEBER know that VON PRAHL received from 8,000 to 10,000 DM per month?

f. Did WEBER know where VON PRAHL's money was coming from?

WEBER answered all the questions negatively. WEBER said that his outfit was still concerned with counter-intelligence; VON PRAHL had no orders to make

SECRET

-8-

contact with UPA; VON FRAHL had not been given a single DM for work with UPA; WEBER knew of no reports from UPA in the Ukraine. He did not know VON FRAHL had so much money and had no idea where the money was coming from.

11. After Subject received the answers mentioned above, he told WEBER the following:

- a. Subject had no faith in VON FRAHL and would refuse to continue working with him.
- b. Subject suspected that VON FRAHL had contact with some intelligence service, and asked WEBER to find out which one.
- c. VON FRAHL is a faker since he was falsifying reports.
- d. Subject would be able to work with WEBER only after VON FRAHL is dismissed from the net.

WEBER promised Subject to take care of all of these problems and said that VON FRAHL had been under suspicion for the past few months. WEBER also said that he had asked VON FRAHL about other intelligence connections and VON FRAHL had sworn that he had no other connections. After this discussion with WEBER Subject again met ZIEMECKE and RICHTER and began asking them questions about VON FRAHL. They told him that VON FRAHL had connections with the Italian Intelligence Service and that the IIS was giving him about 10,000 DM a month for his work.

12. RICHTER and ZIEMECKE told Subject that they suspected VON FRAHL was passing copies of all reports he was getting for WEBER to the IIS. RICHTER and ZIEMECKE told WEBER of their suspicions and asked him to check on them. Subject knew ZIEMECKE in PRAGUE in 1945. He is a Sudeten German who finished chemical engineering school in PRAGUE. He helped the Czechs, Russians and Ukrainians in PRAGUE. As an example, the Gestapo arrested twenty Ukrainian

SECRET

SECRET

-9-

priests in 1934 and sent them to concentration camps. ZIENECKE had these people released because he considered them innocent. The Gestapo accused him for this action and reported it to Berlin. He also helped Czechoslovak priests, and so forth. He was a friend of (Baron) BAUER from VIENNA, who was a secretary to the Pope and a violent anti-Nazi. During 1945 ZIENECKE often discussed the Nazi's with Subject and criticized them strongly. When the Americans arrested ZIENECKE in 1946, he was held for only three months because he called witnesses to attest to the fact that he had not done anyone harm in PRAGUE. His wife is a Czech national.

*main
ref
insert*

13. (Dr) Willie RICHTER is a Sudeten German who finished his schooling in PRAGUE where he studied Slavic languages. He worked in the SD in BERLIN, *Cit Germany Dec intel office* He was very sympathetic to the work of the OUN and UPA and personally talked with BANDERA and MELNYK during their stay in the BERLIN jail. RICHTER was also an anti-Nazi. Subject says he is a very honest individual and feels that he is a faithful worker for the Americans. ZIENECKE and RICHTER were both strongly opposed to VON FRAHL because VON FRAHL often told them lies, kept them from contacting WEBER, and did not trust his financial dealings. ZIENECKE, RICHTER, and Subject often discussed VON FRAHL during their friendly meetings. Both ZIENECKE and RICHTER, according to Subject, were better intelligence men than VON FRAHL, despite the fact that VON FRAHL was their chief.

14. At the beginning of December 1951, WEBER came to MUNICH and terminated VON FRAHL's employment. In his place he put Dr. Willie RICHTER. WEBER ordered VON FRAHL to turn over all of his contacts to RICHTER and took a sworn statement from VON FRAHL to the effect that he would no longer have any connection with his former contacts. Subject has had no contact with VON FRAHL since December 1951. Dr. RICHTER told Subject that VON FRAHL is living in

SECRET

SECRET

-10-

Bad Tols and that he is probably still working for the IIS, because he has a lot of money and had bought himself a car. In May 1951 VON FRAHL told RICHTER that he wanted to immigrate to the United States as a Volks Deutscher; but since his wife was going to have a baby, he would have to delay his trip. Subject continued to work with Dr. RICHTER after VON FRAHL was dismissed and still has contact with him at present. We have received copies of all reports he has submitted.

15. In January 1952 [] told Subject to break contact with RICHTER slowly and diplomatically. Subject told RICHTER in January that he was going to the United States and would have to stop working for him. RICHTER asked Subject to find him a Ukrainian contact who would continue to supply him with reports on the Orthodox Church. In January and February Subject gave RICHTER two reports about the Orthodox Church and one report on the WELT FRIEDENS BEWEGUNG. Subject will give us copies of these. In March Subject did not give any reports to RICHTER, but in April and May he submitted the following:

a. A report on people who are joining the GREEN INTERNATIONAL -
GREUNE INTERNATIONALE (German).

b. A report on the Statutes of the above organization.

Subject translated the above reports from a paper named the GREEN INTERNATIONAL and gave them to RICHTER in German.

c. Translation of articles on the church from Ukrainian to German published in the Russian papers NABAT, VIRA, NADIA LUBOV, UKRAINSKI VISTI, and UKRAINSKI SAMOSTIYK.

d. Translation of an article about a German General BOHME published in a Polish paper DZIEJE TERAZNIEJSZOCI.

SECRET

SECRET

-11-

e. Translation from Polish into German of an article "Motor Promienowy" (Polish) or "Stralen Motor" (German), which RICHTER brought back from Austria.

f. RICHTER asked for a list of UMR members.

In May Subject gave RICHTER only one report which had been requested by RICHTER. This was information on Victor ^XBECHNOV, a man of Russian nationality who owned a store in MUNICH. On 2 July 1952 RICHTER asked for a short report on the DEUTSCHE UKRAINISCHE HERDERBUND. Since the beginning of January 1952, RICHTER has been paying Subject 200 DM monthly. Subject did not wish to accept this money since he has not been supplying reports of any value, but RICHTER told him that he would receive money as long as he remained in Germany.

SECRET

SECRET

8P
Attachment C to MGMA-10458

SECURITY INFORMATION

✓ 1. ^{M. Korzan} In May 1947 Miron MATVIEKO offered Subject, a job in the SB/OUN. Subject had known MATVIEKO since 1925. MATVIEKO's father was a priest in the town of HUMNISKA near ZAKOMARJE, where Subject was born. Subject had often visited MATVIEKO's home and vice versa. MATVIEKO suggested that Sub-^{M. Korzan}ject become the chief of the counter-espionage branch of SB and introduced him to the following members:

- NO 21 ✓ a. Petro KOWALSKI
- ✓ b. Ivan KASHUBA
- ✓ c. Damian KORDEBA
- NO 204 ✓ d. Olexander MASLANIK ^{Member of CI branch of SB/OUN}
- NO 207 ✓ e. Yaroslav PRISHLAK ^{Re contact with Michael Korzan}
_{Attve intel agent}

MICRO
JUN 5 1948
DOC. MICRO. SER.

MIS plus both

MATVIEKO explained that KOWALSKI, who had five assistants, was chief of the executive branch of the SB in charge of ^{Member of CI branch of SB/OUN} liquidation, ^{Re intel agnt} punishment, and other such activities. ^{Re contact with Michael Korzan} Damian KORDEBA had the job of maintaining liaison with the Americans, the English, and other Allies. All other members of the SB were MATVIEKO's assistants. MATVIEKO said that the job of the SB was to find, arrest, and kill Soviet agents. The SB had secret bunkers in KORNBERG, MITTENWALD, and Warner Kaserne, MUNICH, to which they took persons suspected of being Soviet agents. Here they interrogated them and in some instances killed them. MATVIEKO stated that the SB had killed five agents (before Subject came to Germany). One of these had been killed in the Warner Kaserne. Subject was not told the names but was told that this man had been from the Eastern Ukraine and, although he had not confessed to being a Soviet agent, had been liquidated because the SB feared that he would compromise them to the Americans. In addition, the following four persons were killed in KORNBERG:

SECRET

End 3 MGMA-10458

CS COPY

SECRET

- a. Andrea PECHERA, MGB agent from PRAGUE.
- b. Mikola MUSHAKH, MGB agent from BRATISLAVA.
- c. FORKO (alias), from Carpathe Ukraine, did not admit being an agent.
- d. MARIKA (alias), daughter of a priest in the Ukraine and secretary of Mikola MUSHAKH. Did not confess to being a Soviet agent.

*Very much
copied*

Miron MATVIEKO gave Subject the written confessions of both PECHERA and MUSHAKH. Subject was asked to read these confessions and give his opinions. Subject kept these confessions at home for three weeks and gave all of the important information from them to [] In July Miron MATVIEKO gave Subject the SB Archives pertaining to Soviet agents and containing a list of persons whom the SB suspected of being Soviet agents. Subject was asked to read these reports and present his opinions. The reports included about 620 names of suspected persons. Subject reviewed them and decided that only 20 personalities were really worth further investigation. Most of the reports were based on rumors and, in general, the grounds for suspicion were very weak.

2. On 28 October 1947 Subject wrote his criticisms of all these matters and retained copies which he can submit to us if necessary. On 23 November 1947 Subject sent the SB another report in which he listed the twenty names he considered worth further investigation. Copies of this report are also available if desired. Subject told [] and [] that he had the Archives mentioned above but there was nothing of great importance in them.

3. In July or August 1947 the SB arrested (Dr.) Yaroslav MOROZ and took him to KORNBERG, where he was interrogated for three weeks. Subject told [] about the arrest of MOROZ. [] said he wanted to know what the

SECRET

SECRET

-3-

SB learned from MOROZ. Subject got copies of the interrogation of MOROZ and gave them to Ryland.

7/20/48 ✓ In July 1948 the SB arrested Vologyn ^d MASHNIK, ^{killed in Korbberg by SB} formerly an officer ^{arrested in 1945} in the UPA, ^{by SB} as a suspected Soviet agent. The SB knew that MASHNIK was working for the Americans who wanted to send him to the Ukraine. The SB decided to arrest him and liquidate him. In order to gain MASHNIK's confidence, they asked him to take some documents to the Ukraine. They gave MASHNIK the documents they wanted to send and told him that the SB would take him to the Soviet border at KORNBERG and show him the best place to cross. MASHNIK believed them and went to KORNBERG with KOWALSKY. There he was taken to a bunker and interrogated for a week. MASHNIK confessed that the Americans wanted to send him to the Ukraine, told them what his orders were and how much money he would receive. He denied having anything to do with the Russians, and Subject believes he was not a Soviet agent. KOWALSKY had orders from MATVIEKO to kill MASHNIK regardless of what was learned during this interrogation. When the interrogation disclosed that MASHNIK was not a Soviet agent, KOWALSKY and his five assistants refused to carry out the death penalty. KOWALSKY returned to MUNICH to inform MATVIEKO and to ask for further directions. Before he went to MATVIEKO, KOWALSKY told Subject the entire story. Subject advised him to refuse to kill MASHNIK under any circumstances. KOWALSKY promised to refuse. However, regardless of the facts, MATVIEKO reissued orders to kill MASHNIK. KOWALSKY refused, whereupon MATVIEKO produced a false statement which, according to Subject, MATVIEKO had written himself. According to this statement, MASHNIK had been sentenced to death by the UPA in the homeland and had escaped, for which reason the UPA from the homeland had directed the SB to kill him. After showing the false writing to KOWALSKY, MATVIEKO ordered him

SECRET

SECRET

-4-

to kill MASNIK or to be shot himself for sabotaging the SB. Therefore, KOWALSKY and his five helpers killed MASNIK in KORNBERG. Subject told

[] about this incident.

5. On or about August 1948 the SB arrested another agent of the NKVD named David CHIZHENSKY and took him to a bunker in MITTENWALD. They interrogated him for more than six months. CHIZHENSKY gave a complete history of himself and the people he knew in MOSCOW. Copies of this interrogation were given to [] CHIZHENSKY was finally killed. Subject stated that in the summer of 1948 the SB arrested Jurij HORLIS-HORSKY, an old Ukrainian immigrant in AUGSBERG, and killed him as a Soviet agent. In May 1950 the SB killed three other people in MITTENWALD: BULOWSKY, STELMASCHUK, and Luba POTELETISKY. BULOWSKY and STELMASCHUK confessed that they were Soviet agents. STELMASCHUK, who worked for the MGB headquarters in WARSAW, had succeeded in photocopying the entire archives of the MELNIK group. Before he was able to give the photocopies to the Soviets, they were confiscated by the SB and are now in the files of Ivan KASHUBA. Luba POTELETISKY did not confess to being a Soviet agent but was killed anyway. In addition to the above, Subject knows that a member of the URDP named KOZAK was killed in KORNBERG by the SB.

6. About September 1948 the SB arrested a first lieutenant from UZNEBOD who was named Mike. His full name was given to []. During this man's interrogation, MATVIEKO tortured him so severely that the man finally cut his own throat, whereupon the SB finished the job of killing him. During 1948 the SB made a contact with the AIS through Maria RIBCHUK. The Americans paid MATVIEKO through Maria RIBCHUK \$500 per month for material from the Carpathe-Ukraine and Poland. MATVIEKO renovated old reports dating from 1939 and 1940 and submitted them as new reports. Subject told [] and [] about this, submitting proof that the reports were false.

SECRET

SECRET

-5-

7. The SB required all members of the OUN to report any work they were doing for the Americans. They were ordered to notify the SB when they were approached, to submit all requests for information made by Americans, and were prohibited from giving anything other than the falsified information provided by the SB. Subject notified the Americans of this situation.

8. While MATVIEKO worked for the Americans, he sent one man to PRAGUE to get information for his American case officer. This man returned from PRAGUE with very little. MATVIEKO became suspicious and took him to the DP camp in REGENSBURG. Petro KOWALSKI and his five assistants murdered him without bothering to interrogate him. MATVIEKO added some old reports to the material this man brought from PRAGUE and sold them to the Americans.

9. During the entire time Subject worked with the SB on our orders, he was under a terrible nervous strain because he was certain that he would be next to be liquidated. After the ZCh/OUN MITTENWALD conference in the fall of 1948, a large group of people left the organization. Subject quit the SB and ZCh/OUN at that time for the following reasons:

a. He could not stand the methods of the SB nor the strain of being constantly on a powder barrel.

b. His ideological-political concepts were not in agreement with those of the ZCh/OUN.

C] gave Subject a free hand in the decision on whether or not to remain in the SB. During October 1949 Subject submitted very little information on the SB and felt that Pendleton was dissatisfied with his work. In April 1949 [] announced that his headquarters had decided that there was no more reason to continue working with Subject. C] promised to drop in on Subject occasionally but stated that it would be a

SECRET

SECRET

-6-

strictly informal arrangement. The last pay which Subject received was given him in April 1949. After [] dropped him entirely from the pay roll in April 1949, Subject was forced to look for work elsewhere.

10. In November 1949 [] came to see Subject and asked him to ride to ANBERG and REGENSBURG with him in order to interrogate some couriers who had arrived from Poland. Subject spent a week on this assignment and was paid seven cartons of cigarettes. In January 1950 [] visited Subject more frequently and asked for reports on what was contained in the Ukrainian emigre press. Subject was paid eight to twelve cartons of cigarettes per month.

11. Subject has not had close contact with the SB since autumn of 1948. However, he still meets Ivan KASHUBA and gathers information which he has always transmitted to us. In January 1951 contact with the SB was resumed when Ivan KASHUBA and Miron MATVIEKO came to Subject's home and asked him to act as a go-between in discussions between the ZCh/OUN and the ZP/UHVR. The report on this discussion with KASHUBA and MATVIEKO has been transmitted to []. According to Subject, MATVIEKO turned to Subject to act as liaison man because he thought that Subject was running an intelligence service for the ZP/UHVR. MATVIEKO also asked Subject to be an advisor to KASHUBA since MATVIEKO had to leave town. Subject agreed to this in order to be able to pass the information on to Shands.

12. KASHUBA has been asking Subject's advice on frequent occasions. First KASHUBA gave him reports from members of the OUN in Poland on the methods used by Polish Intelligence to recruit members of the OUN into their service. Subject organized and evaluated these reports, giving copies to

[] Other requests for advice have included the following subjects:

SECRET

SECRET

a. The problem of Petro YABLON, who has been writing articles in the United States against the ZCh/OUN, the SB, and the ABN. Subject advised KASHUBA that, although YABLON could be a Soviet agent, he did not think so and that the ZCh/OUN should ignore the articles YABLON was writing.

From info. [] ✓
[] ✓

b. The problem of (Dr.) SCHEMK, who works in the ABN and is a former Gestapo man from IMOW. ^{Re contact with Dr. HOAK [] and distribution of Soviet propaganda} In December 1951 SCHEMK met (Dr.) HOAK from NURNBERG, who was known as a Soviet sympathiser. KASHUBA brought Subject copies of all of SCHEMK's articles. After reading these articles, Subject wrote KASHUBA that he could not say that SCHEMK was a Soviet agent nor could he say that SCHEMK was using the UKAINSKIY SAMOSTINIK as a means for distributing Soviet propaganda disguised in the articles he wrote.

c. Reports received by the SB on the liquidation of Orthodox Churches in Poland ^{Evangelist []} (Member of counter-espionage branch of SB,

13. Since KASHUBA is not a very keen intelligence man, Subject has been able to elicit a great deal of information under the pretense that such information is necessary if he is to formulate an intelligent opinion on the questions raised. KASHUBA has been quite free in giving Subject this information, all of which has been passed on to us in periodic reports.

14. During discussions with KASHUBA, Subject has complained that he has little time to assist KASHUBA because he works for the World Council of Churches. In order to convince KASHUBA, Subject has often shown him letters from the WCC in which he is notified of money (200 DM monthly) being sent to him. KASHUBA interpreted this complaint as meaning that Subject needed more money and offered to pay him from 100 to 150 DM per month for the advice he gives. Subject believes that KASHUBA gives him this money from his own

SECRET

SECRET

-8-

pocket because he finds Subject's advice extremely helpful. Actually, KASHUBA follows Subject's advice so closely that, in effect, Subject controls a good part of the SB work. KASHUBA has told Subject to be extremely careful about keeping their relationship secret since none of his friends have any idea that he has connections with Subject. In order to throw off any suspicion that might arise about his relationship with Subject, KASHUBA broadcasts that Subject is a member of the ZP/UHVE which is directly opposed to the Zch/WUN. MATVIEKO, who originally asked Subject to help KASHUBA, is the only member of the Zch/OUN who knows of their collaboration. KASHUBA promised Subject to bring him reports which the SB has on Ukrainians in VIENNA who are working as double agents for the Americans and the Russians.

SECRET

SECRET

1P

MOA-10458, dtd 14 July 1952

ATTACHMENT "D", Subject: CAPELIN's
Connections with Boris LEVITSKY is
filed in the AEGANDIOT File.

WASH - CIA - PRO - 3076

RI/Archives

MICROFILMED
JUN 5 1962
DOC. MICRO. SER.

JAH

SECRET