

~~SECRET~~

Tried

STATION : Munich                      REGISTRY NO. : MGH-980  
OFFICER : AB-43 and AB-102              REPORT NO. : MSC/RIR/440  
SOURCE : DAEDALUS, CHEREVATENKO        REPORT DATE : 14 March 1947  
SUB SOURCE : SARPEDON, CIC/Munich        INFO DATE : February 1947  
EVALUATION : B-3                      DATE INFO RED'S : 28 February 1947  
PAGES : 4  
SUBJECT : Andrei MATKOVSKI and Andrei KVITKA

NOTE: Through CIC/Munich, AB-102 received an account of one Andrei KVITKA, from Mr. KULKA of CIC and his informant CHEREVATENKO, a Ukrainian who is actually a Soviet agent penetrating CIC. Andrei KVITKA's story of February 1947 strongly resembled a story given by DAEDALUS to AB-43 to December 1946 about an Andrei MATOVSKI. The two tales are here presented together for comparison.

A. The Story of Andrei KVITKA (as told by CHEREVATENKO)

1. Andrei KVITKA is a Ukrainian who lived until recently in Dresden. He was a member of a Russian VIASSOV organization called Valentin, which existed throughout the USSR as well as in the Russian Zone of Germany. It cooperated closely with a German nationalist, anti-Bolshevik, anti-Occupation underground organization (name not given) whose chief objective was to track down all "looted" (that is, confiscated) German property. Valentin members aided the Germans by providing them access to various Soviet files, available through their positions in the Soviet Occupation forces. One member, for example, is an occupation officer in Dresden.

2. Head of the German organization was Heinz GUENTHER, who came to Bavaria (date unspecified) to negotiate with the Ukrainians but returned to Dresden.

3. KVITKA came to Bavaria and is living at the Schleissheim DP Camp near Munich. He approached CHEREVATENKO as a contact of SB/OUN, believing that this would be the best channel for establishing connections with the Ukrainians.

B. The Story of Andrei MATKOVSKI (as collected from various sources by DAEDALUS)

1. A Ukrainian from Vinnitsa, Andrei MATKOVSKI, was a teacher who held the rank of senior lieutenant in the Russian army. He was captured by the Germans in 1941 but was discharged the same year from a PW camp and returned to Vinnitsa as an employee of the German criminal police. He stated that at that time he was in contact with SB/OUN and was present when the Germans uncovered a large mass grave of a Ukrainian nationalist group murdered by NKVD. He allegedly wrote a book on the subject entitled Incident of Vinnitsa, which made him an object of Soviet disfavor.

Distribution:

2 - SC Washington                      1 - SC London                      1 - AB-39, USFET  
2 - SC Munich                            1 - SC Vienna                      5 - SC Desk

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

Page 2

2. In 1943, MATKOVSKI was with the German Abwehrdienst stationed in Crakow and Nowy Sacz (R50, Y94) Poland. In 1945, he came to Berlin as a member of UVV (Ukrainske Vizvolne Viysko - Ukrainian Liberation Army), commanded by Colonel DIACHENKO. He stated that he participated in the battle near Dresden, where his unit was finally scattered.

Source Comment (DAEDALUS): DIACHENKO became an informant for CIC but was dismissed shortly before MATKOVSKI's arrival in Bavaria. It is probable that when the Russians learned of DIACHENKO's CIC connections they sent MATKOVSKI to find out details, since he had served under DIACHENKO and knew him well. DIACHENKO's dismissal forced a change in plan and MATKOVSKI had to search for another Ukrainian contact with the Americans, which he found in MASNIK and CHEREVATENKO, also with CIC/Munich.

3. Eventually MATKOVSKI found himself in a Soviet repatriation camp, where he posed as a forced laborer and was assigned first as chauffeur, then as kitchen supervisor. Here he became acquainted with Günther HEINE, a German from Dresden. When they became friendly, MATKOVSKI disclosed that he had been in the German army and had fought against the Russians, and HEINE revealed that he was a liaison man for various German nationalist groups in the Russian Zone of Germany. He introduced MATKOVSKI into his organization, about which the following facts were revealed:

a. The organization had an approximate strength of 2000 men, made up of Germans from all walks of life -- former Wehrmacht officers, doctors, policemen, frontier guards, railroad men, streetcar conductors, farmers, and common laborers. The headquarters was located in Dresden, with branches in Zwickau, Berlin, Dessau, Dippoldiswalde (N51/F17), and Merrane (sic). The chief was Professor KLEMM of Dresden.

Field Comment: Merrane cannot be found in a gazetteer; perhaps the place meant is Marzin (O55/M34).

b. Every member was armed with a pistol. The organization operated its own ammunition factory in Neustadt (N52/F58, 32 km. from Dresden) under the supervision of a former Luftwaffe lieutenant from Berlin. Arms production was still possible in the area because when the Allies bombed Dresden, central arms factories were abandoned and broken up into farm home production units in the surrounding territory.

c. Communication was maintained with the American Zone in Nordhausen (N52/D12) near Bebra (M52/D11).

d. HEINE lived at Martin Luther Strasse 4, Dresden. He could procure registration and travel documents (blanks, stamps, Joimungmeldung, etc.). He also had good contacts with the director of the Leica firm in Dresden and was thus able to get cameras at 4 kg of chocolate each.

e. The organization was in contact with a VIASSOV organization called Valentin.

4. The account of HEINE's establishing contact with the Valentin organization is as follows: Immediately after the Russians occupied the Dresden area, they set up a center in Dresden for dismantling factories, the Demontazhnoi Punkt, headed by Major General GRACHOV. GRACHOV's chauffeur was a Russian Yakov LOBANOV, with two sons Nicholas and Peter, the latter of whom was in the USSR and belonged

**SECRET**

to a terrorist organization called Chornaya Koshka (Black Cat). Nicholas, who had served a term in Siberia but was released to join the Soviet army, was a lieutenant in the Dresden Punkt. Eventually GRACHOV was recalled to Moscow to become a commissar in OGI (Obednaniye Gosudarstvennogo Izdatelstova - State Publishing Center) to direct propaganda in the Russian Zone, and his post in Dresden was filled by a Communist Party member, VORONOV. LOBANOV senior accompanied GRACHOV home.

5. Nicholas LOBANOV, during GRACHOV's tenure, made a special trip to Moscow to determine for HEINE the location of eleven German armament factories which the Russians had previously dismantled. Upon his return, he deserted from the army and with the aid of the HEINE's organization, which supplied him false documents, settled in Berlin under the name KONONENKO, and married a German girl. In time he received funds from the German nationalist group for another trip to Moscow, where through his father and his brother Peter he established a contact with Chornaya Koshka. Through his father he also got in touch with a man in Marina Roshcha (6 km from Moscow) who was able to provide illegal documents and to house and feed a fairly large group of people. The man charged 8000 rubles for "legalization," had several assistants, and manufactured false rubles as a sideline. On this Moscow trip Nicholas also became connected with the VLASSOV organization Valentin.

6. Nicholas LOBANOV also laid the foundation for a courier service between Germany and Russia. He became well acquainted with an air forces lieutenant who was directing traffic between Moscow and Berlin and who was willing, for 2000 rubles, to contribute a one-way trip (Moscow-Berlin or Berlin-Moscow). He also had friends in the Sekretnii Otdel (Secret Sections) of various Demontazhnoe Punkty (Factory Dismantling Centers) who could, through the sending of parts of dismantled factories to the USSR, supply all necessary documents for train travel. In addition, Nicholas had a friend PAKASOV who was cook in the Dresden military hospital and could provide false documents for people to be evacuated to the USSR because of illness. PAKASOV's fiancee, Liuba, was secretary in the Dresden MVD. Nicholas also had a friend in Prague with means of legalizing people there, VORONTSOV, a white Russian emigre who was assistant to the Soviet military commandant of Prague after the Soviet occupation.

Source Comment: MATKOVSKI's account of his acquaintance with Nicholas LOBANOV contains many discrepancies and he has told it in several different versions. According to one, he became acquainted with LOBANOV before he had established contact with any of the three illegal organizations (Valentin, Chornaya Koshka, and the German group); on another occasion he stated that he had met LOBANOV when he returned from Moscow and was hunted by the MVD. MATKOVSKI's relations with VORONTSOV are equally vague. They presumably met through Nicholas after his second Moscow trip, and MATKOVSKI claims to have visited Prague and there to have been introduced by VORONTSOV to other Russian emigres in a club called Gruppya Sovietskoi Druzhby (Group of Soviet Friendship), which he quickly realized was penetrated by Soviet agents.

7. When Nicholas LOBANOV and MATKOVSKI returned from Moscow (sic - no explanation of this sudden reference to MATKOVSKI's trip to Moscow was forthcoming), they realized that their work could be organized on a very large scale but only with financial help from interested supporters "west of the Russian Zone of Germany." They discussed their problem with the German underground organization, which decided that MATKOVSKI should come to the American Zone to

establish contact with OUN-Banderovtsk, who "were doubtless in contact with the Americans." The organization supplied MATKOVSKI with the necessary documents and arranged to send him by car to the Bavarian border, where German border police assisted him. He claims that he was given a pass word at the border to insure his return to Dresden.

Source Comment: SB/OUN has been unable to establish when and how MATKOVSKI came to Bavaria; he himself has told several conflicting stories. According to one, at the time of the German capitulation he was in Czechoslovakia living with a Czech woman who owned a store and doing a little black marketeering. While buying a car, he ran into an MVD agent he had known in Vinnitsa and escaped into Bavaria to avoid arrest, at the beginning of September 1946. A variation on this theme is that to escape from the Soviet-penetrated Gruppya Sovietskoi Druzhby in Prague, he was helped across the Czech border by VORONTSOV, who gave him 2500 krona. According to another account, he came to Bavaria in September 1946 from the Russian Zone, and in a third story, from Carpatho-Ukraine to Mittenwald.

8. At the beginning of November 1946, MATKOVSKI made attempts to contact OUN through friends in Augsburg and Weissenburg. He offered the organization contacts with the illegal German organization in the Russian Zone, with the anti-Bolshevik Valentin in USSR, and with the Soviet terrorist group Chornaya Koshka. He expressed a wish to join SB particularly and felt that he should take it over, but when his suggestion received no serious attention, he changed tactics and offered to turn over his contacts instead. He proposed to dispatch couriers to Dresden, guaranteeing their safety with his life. He offered to bring Nicholas LOBANOV to Bavaria for negotiations with OUN and sent word to HEINE to meet him at Bebra, where HEINE had relatives. This manoeuvre was arranged by sending a post card to HEINE just before Christmas 1946 with the message: "Please visit me for my birthday." (It was noticed that MATKOVSKI write a small figure 3 on the lefthand corner of the card.) He claimed that he, rather than HEINE or Nicholas LOBANOV, was most influential with the three subversive organizations because he had contacts with them all.

9. During a conversation, MATKOVSKI remarked that without help from the Americans, OUN would be helpless to utilize the contacts he offered because so much money was required. He gestured resignedly, saying "Everything was really lost because of the way the Americans treated DIACHENKO....."

Source Comment: DIACHENKO, who has known MATKOVSKI for some time, suspects him of being a Soviet agent, as does another old acquaintance, BILOKONSKI.

10. In Bavaria, MATKOVSKI uses an alias; he is known to have bought a false Kennkarto in Augsburg for 800 RM. When not in Munich, he lived either with BILOKONSKI in Augsburg, with DMITRENKO in Weissenburg, or with Yurico HRINORENKO in Regensburg. He has a considerable sum of Russian gold rubles and once stated that he wanted to invest 25,000 RM in some business in Bavaria. He is about 25 years old and of small build, with a round face, short blond hair and grey eyes. His skin is somewhat dotted with reddish spots, and he has a prominent gold tooth on the upper left side.

Field Comment: An attempt is being made to disentangle this wild story. AB-102 will interview KVITKA to see whether he can be the same person as MATKOVSKI, and AB-43 will try to locate and question Ukrainians who knew MATKOVSKI in Vinnitsa.