

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

February 1952

988 CMWU

SUBJECT: REBSOX/AERODYNAMIC  
Transmittal of PRQ, Part I, and other items re: Michael KORZAN

TO: Chief, ZACACTUS  
Washington, D.C.

INFO: Chief of Mission  
Frankfurt, Germany

ATTN: [ ]

ATTN: ( )

1. Transmitted herewith are the following enclosures:

Enclosure A: PRQ, Part I, of Michael KORZAN

Enclosure B: Brief Curriculum Vitae written by Michael KORZAN

2. ZACABIN has been furnished copies of enclosures A and B, also a specimen of Subject's handwriting, a set of his fingerprints and two photographs.

*Sent SR/COOP (KATK)  
w/ Project Record  
25 MAY 52*

Distribution:

- 5 - ZACACTUS, Washington w/2 Encls (in dupl)
- 3 - Chief of Mission, Frankfurt w/Encls A and B
- 2 - CSOB w/o Encls
- 1 - [ ] w/o Encls

2 Enclosures: HEREWITH  
A. PRQ Part I  
B. Curriculum Vitae

HKS/mel

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2006

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Enclosure to CMSGWE

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CURRICULUM VITAE

I, the undersigned, Michael KOREAN, was born on 11 November 1912 in the village of ZAKOMARIE, Western Ukraine. My father was named Matvei and my mother Irena nee KIMBRATIV.

1919-1923: I lived with my mother in the village of ZAKOMARIE where I attended elementary school.

1925-1926: In August of 1925, I entered the gymnasium in the town of ZOLOCHIV. After completing one year, I moved to LWOV and entered the gymnasium there.

1926-1934: During these years, I lived in LWOV and, at first, attended the state gymnasium located on Lva Sapihii Ulitsa. Later, I attended a one year commercial course at the "National School", located on Koryvaktiv Ulitsa. Upon completion of the commercial course, I entered the Greek Catholic Seminary "Mala Dakhovna", located on Sikstaaki Ulitsa. In 1928, I became a member of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO). I was recruited into the UVO by one Ivan TESLIJA, who is presently living in the U.S. When the UVO was re-organized into the OUN in 1929, I became a member of OUN. While studying in the Greek Catholic Seminary "Mala Dakhovna", I was a youth leader.

1934-1937: During these years, I continued to live in LWOV and worked in two Ukrainian co-operatives: "Narodni Dim" and "Narodna Torhoviya". In January of 1934, I was selected to be an instructor of the youth organization in OUN. This was an illegal organization of young people who were being educated as future members of OUN. My chief at this time was one Dmitro MIROM, a student of law, who was shot in KIEV by the Germans in 1941.

In November 1934, shortly after the arrest of Stepan BANDERA, Yaroslav STETSKO, Mikhail YANIV, Bohdan PIDHAINY and other members of the Homeland Executive Committee, OUN, Lev REBET summoned me to the Homeland Executive Committee OUN in the Western Ukraine and assigned me to the post of Organizational Referent. In addition to REBET, the following people were members of the Homeland Executive Committee: Oleksa HASIN, military representative and Chief of Staff of the UPA until 1949; Mikola BIRHUS, deputy to REBET; Mrs. Sofiya MOISHOVICH, representative of women members; (now living in Munich and wife of YANIV); Wulko BODNARIK, representative of Cultural Activities and Education; Vasil RAVAK, representative of Press and Propaganda; and Bohdan MARTYNU, representative of the Intelligence section.

In 1935, I was publisher of a nationalistic newspaper RIDNII GRUNT. From June through September 1935, I published 13 issues of the paper. Because my newspaper sharply criticized the Polish Government, I was arrested in September 1935 and sent to the Polish concentration camp in BEREZI KARTUZSKI, where I remained for three months. When I was released, I continued working for the OUN until July 1937.

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July 1937 -  
Sept. 1939 :

In July 1937, I was arrested in LWOV by the Polish police and sent first to the so-called Brigades, and later to the prisons in RIVNO, DUBNO and SEULTSAKH. My case was under investigation until February 1939. In May 1939, the Oblast Court of RIVNO sentenced me to 12 years imprisonment for my membership in the OUN. My friends and I were transferred from the RIVNO prison to the prison in TARNOV, Poland, where I remained until September, 1939. When the German-Polish war broke out, the Polish Minister of Justice ordered the release of all Ukrainian political prisoners, including me.

Oct. 1939 -  
Dec. 1940. :

In October 1939, I reached the town of RADIMNO, near PEREMYSHL on the Syan. I was on my way to our family home in ZAKOMARIE. I learned that the Western Ukraine, including my home town, was occupied by the Bolsheviks, therefore I remained on the western side of the Polish border, then under German occupation.

In November 1939, Evhen WRECHIONA and Yaro HLADKII visited me and, in the name of the OUN, proposed that I become a member of the German Counter-Intelligence Service (Abwehrstelle III - Cracow). I agreed and received the necessary documents (identity card, permission to carry a weapon, etc.). I was assigned to the border area around YAROSLAV, RADIMNO-PEREMYSHL where I did counter-intelligence work: tracking down Soviet spies and intelligence agents. After I had organized a number of informers and collaborators, I began my work. During the early part of 1940, I was introduced to my immediate superiors in CRACOW. My chiefs were Oberstleutnant TARBUS and Major Frantz KORAB, both German officers of Hungarian descent. In one year, I managed to track down several Soviet espionage groups who were working in my area. About 35 of these Soviet spies were arrested in December, 1940. To prevent my being blown to the Bolsheviks, I was transferred from RADIMNO to the town of SYANOK. While I worked in RADIMNO, I held the post of Town Inspector, which was my cover.

Dec. 1940 -  
June 1941 :

In December 1940, I continued my counter-intelligence work in SYANOK. However, I assumed the false name of Ing. Lorents FORKHEIM. In SYANOK, I had the cover of a Volksdeutscher from VILNA. As cover for my intelligence work, I was representative for a brewery. This cover was materially advantageous and a natural for recruiting collaborators. In SYANOK, my successes were not as great as in RADIMNO as I lacked time to develop my work. Moreover, in June 1941, I was summoned to the eastern front as a counter-intelligence specialist.

June 1941 -  
June 1942:

In June 1941, I was summoned to the AOK (Armee-Oberkommando) VI as a zonderfuhrer-leutnant. I was attached to the counter-intelligence group IV commanded by Capt. BECHORREK. During the rest of 1941, I worked with great success as a counter-

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intelligence agent on the eastern front. I was awarded the "Winter Victory" medal, the Military Cross for Foreigners and the German Military Cross.

- June 1942 - In June 1942, at the request of Major Frantz KORAB, I was  
Sept. 1944: released from the Eastern Front and transferred to the staff  
of Abwehrstelle III in Cracow, where I worked in the section  
concerned with enemy communications. Having more time to myself  
in this job, I enrolled in the theological faculty of the University  
of WARSAW. I often travelled to Warsaw to hear lectures and to  
take examinations. It was my aim to become a priest once I  
finished my intelligence work. I was influenced in this aim by  
Archbishop PALADII with whom I was acquainted.
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Sept. 1944 - In September 1944, considerable changes were carried out within  
April 1945: Abwehrstelle III in CRACOW. As a result of the unsuccessful  
attempt on Hitler's life, the SS and the SD (Sicherheits Dienst)  
decided to take control of the Abwehrstelle. The Gestapo required  
all workers in the Abwehrstelle to submit new personal history  
statements and photographs. Gestapo members were attached to  
our ranks. This distrust of the military had a very negative  
effect on us all. For this reason, I decided to obtain a release  
from the Abwehrstelle. I was all the more anxious to be released  
since my chief, Major KORAB, was transferred to a new post. In  
order not to break off all ties with the Abwehrstelle, since such  
action could result in arrest for sabotage, I agreed to work as  
a voluntary informer instead of as a regular employee. This gave  
me a much freer hand. At the end of 1944, Archbishop PALADII  
ordained me and sent me to Prague to specialize in Church law.  
The Ukrainian University was located in Prague, but there were  
no lectures at this time. I enrolled in the law faculty and then  
returned to CRACOW. Beginning with January 1945, I returned to  
PRAGUE where I remained until April 1945. The chief of the  
Abwehrstelle in PRAGUE was my former chief Oberstleutnant TARBUK.  
I worked with him in PRAGUE from January through April, 1945.
- April 1945 - In April 1945, I left PRAGUE and went to RAURIS, Austria, where  
Sept. 1945: I lived until September 1945, at which time I moved to SALZBURG.  
In SALZBURG, I found a job as an instructor in a private  
Ukrainian gymnasium.
- Sept. 1945 - During these dates, I worked as an instructor in the Ukrainian  
April 1947: gymnasium, giving courses in the Bible and Latin. I also worked  
as a representative of the AEM in SALZBURG and the Tyrol. The  
chief of the AEM in Austria at this time was Yuri HERICH, who is  
presently living in Canada.
- April 1947 - Since April 1947, I have been living in MUNICH, where I have  
Present: been working as the Chancellor of the Holy Autocephalic Church  
of Poland in Germany. In MUNICH, I also continued to study law.

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I was in close contact with the ZGH/CUN and its SB until October 1948. While I was in the SB, I was a member of its staff and head of the counter-intelligence section. After the Mittenwald Conference, I left the ZGH/CUN and the SB but have continued to maintain private contacts with both of them until the present time. In conclusion, I wish to point out that during my work with German intelligence, I served exclusively in the anti-Bolshevik section.

SIGNED: Mikhailo KORZAN

Marich, 20 January 1952

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