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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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REF ID: A6320

EX-26536

Chief, SA
ATTN: []
Chief of Base, Munich

16 May 1957

INFO: ES
COB/8
POB

Operational/Adm. of ICE PHOENIX/ARABIA

ACCAFALIN/1's Further Comments re ARUSTIAN's Visit

REF: SCMA-26227, dated 10 April 1957

Action Required: None; for your information.

1. Forwarded under separate cover attachments are two following reports prepared by ACCAFALIN/1:

a. Further Comments re ARUSTIAN's Visit, dated 16 April 1957.
He says he wrote this report after giving further thought to the information which is discussed in the reference. Initially, he allegedly did not make mention of Mr. (Major) Ivan KUBAN with any significance. However, ACCAFALIN/1 remembers that KUBAN is the alias of Willi RABENACKER. The ACCAFALIN/1 says that ARUSTIAN's superior during World War II and whom ACCAFALIN/1 met, allegedly on a non-operational basis, in Prague toward the end of World War II through Walter BIRNBAUM.

b. Supplementary autobiographical data, as prepared on 16 April 1957; this report contains information concerning ACCAFALIN/1's activities during the first half of 1945 which heretofore was not obtained from ACCAFALIN/1. It is noted that this report does not yet clear up contradictions which crop up in a comparison of ACCAFALIN/1's and ARUSTIAN's information. ACCAFALIN/1 continues to state that he had a certain superior while [] says that ACCAFALIN/1 was a member of his personal unit in April-May 1945. Likewise, ACCAFALIN/1's version of dates of departure from Prague and arrival in Austria are not consistent with ARUSTIAN's story. He also does not indicate that he told ARUSTIAN that he recently saw KUBAN in Munich as ARUSTIAN reported he said.

2. Presuming that ARUSTIAN has told us the basic truth, we can see no reason why ACCAFALIN/1 should conceal or withhold information of this nature unless revelation of this information would betray any of his activities which KUBAN would view as unfavorable. In this regard, it is

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S/C Attachment "A" to EGMA-26584

SUBJECT: : Further Comments re Viktor PUKH's Visit
SOURCE: : AECAPPELLIN/1 Observations from Ivan KASHUBA Information
REPORT DATE: 16 April 1957

1. Earlier I reported on the rather suspicious visit to me by Viktor PUKH. I also brought PUKH's visit to Ivan KASHUBA's attention. I did not exclude the possibility that PUKH visited me at Michael MARTENS' instructions to determine my thinking concerning MARTENS and if I truly suspected MARTENS of collaborating with the RIS.

2. I then asked KASHUBA to meet with MARTENS to sound out the latter concerning PUKH without bringing up PUKH's visit to me. KASHUBA had a long talk with MARTENS on 15 April 1957 and, among other items, asked concerning PUKH's current activities. MARTENS reported the following to KASHUBA:

"PUKH currently is very closely allied with Ilya YANUSHEV. PUKH recently visited AECAPPELLIN/1's private residence to learn what Dr. Jim WAGNER was doing and where he could be located. AECAPPELLIN/1 replied that he knew nothing concerning WAGNER. Then PUKH, on the basis of his talks with me, asked questions concerning me, especially, what I am now doing and what AECAPPELLIN/1 thought about me. In reply, AECAPPELLIN/1 made only favorable comments about me. When PUKH, to provoke AECAPPELLIN/1, began speaking derogatorily about me, then AECAPPELLIN/1 even began to defend me. For some reason I have always been convinced that AECAPPELLIN/1 had the worst thoughts about me. But now I am convinced that this is not the case. This is as it should be; he can only say fine things about me. I never did any wrong neither to him nor his colleagues who were with him in Sauris."

3. On hearing this information, I became convinced that my hypothesis, rather one of my hypotheses, about PUKH's visit was correct. PUKH's visit to me occurred after PUKH consulted with MARTENS. MARTENS did not admit to KASHUBA that he sent PUKH to me; however, both KASHUBA and I are convinced that MARTENS instigated the visit. This is evidenced by still another fact: When KASHUBA asked MARTENS where PUKH received my address, MARTENS replied that he sent PUKH to the Greek Church where he could obtain my address; MARTENS knows my status at the church. Therefore, it is evident that the two of them were working together. It should be pointed out here that PUKH told me that ostensibly he was directed to the Greek Church at the suggestion of Severyn BURACHOK; as it turns out, this is not the truth. (NOTE: When the undersigned asked AECAPPELLIN/1 if he checked this out with BURACHOK, his reply was in the negative; he repeated that it was evident from MARTENS' talk with KASHUBA that MARTENS' sent PUKH to the church.)

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4. To clear up this completely, I must say that I had forgotten in my last report to mention that PUKH asked me if I knew Dr. WAGNER in Prague and if I knew where WAGNER is now located. (NOTE: ASCAPPELLI/1 also claimed he felt this had no significance.) I told PUKH that I had heard something about WAGNER but that I was not acquainted with him personally and did not know of his current location. I did not relate the following to PUKH which is the situation as it really happened:

Dr. WAGNER, whose true name is Willi RADEMACHER, was an invalid and a member of the Reichsicherheitsamt (RSA) in Berlin. His task was to organize Mercedes units. He was the superior of PUKH and MARTENS. I knew him personally, having been introduced to him by Walter ZIMMACKER in the latter's office in Prague (early 1945). WAGNER was to have come to Bamris; however, he never turned up. Later, after World War II, he turned up in Munich where he subsequently became very active; he was one of the founding members of the DGBB (Deutsche-Ukrainische Harder Bund) and was a member of its executive committee during 1950-51. He married a wealthy widow (m) in Hamburg or Hannover and went to one of the latter cities to live. Volodymyr STAKHIV maintained correspondence with ZIMMACKER. However, I am not aware if RADEMACHER now is active in politics.

5. It is difficult for me to believe that WAGNER was the primary reason for PUKH's visit to me since WAGNER was discussed by us only for a few minutes. In light of the above, I have concluded the following:

a. PUKH's visit to me was agreed on by MARTENS and PUKH and PUKH searched for me at the Greek church because of MARTENS' information.

b. The main reason for PUKH's visit was to sound me out generally on my orientation concerning MARTENS and specifically to determine if I suspected MARTENS of being a Soviet agent.

c. PUKH's query concerning WAGNER could have been made for two reasons: either he truly wanted to locate WAGNER or the query was a provocation. Should I have replied that I was acquainted with WAGNER and that I maintain contact with WAGNER, then this would have meant that I have contact with the OIS since undoubtedly PUKH and MARTENS are convinced that WAGNER continues to be employed by the German or American IS.

6. One question remains unresolved: was PUKH's visit to me initiated by MARTENS only or was it a task designed via MARTENS or PUKH by the RLS to elicit information from me. KASHUBA believes that neither MARTENS nor PUKH have no contacts with any IS; KASHUBA's only reservation is that PUKH may be associated with the RLS. KASHUBA still excludes the possibility that MARTENS may be associated with the RLS.

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8/c Attachment "B" to HEMA-26584

SUBJECT : Supplementary Biographical Data re ABSCAPPELLIN/1
SOURCE : ABSCAPPELLIN/1
REPORT DATE : 26 April 1957

Supplementary Biographical Data re ABSCAPPELLIN/1

1. In January 1945 it became evident to everyone in Krakow that the Soviets would soon take over the city. In light of this, the German Army authorities began to evacuate the city, especially the more important military installations segments were sent to Germany and others were sent to Prague, Czechoslovakia. On 15 January 1945, Major Franz von KORBAB informed us that our unit was to be ready on 21 January 1945 to depart for Prague. We departed per schedule. Among the former collaborators of Abwehrstelle-III Krakow who boarded the half military and half private transport for Prague included the following:

- A. Franz von KORBAB
- B. Lyubomyr HLANIKY
- C. Yaroslav HLANIKY
- D. Lytta RUBINS -
- E. Anna KIBERS -
- F. Ekspetyva CEMOLA
- G. OLGA VARANESSIA (MARAMICIA)
- H. Mykhaylo HORZAN (KORZHAN) -
- I. Lecha ZIVALS'
- J. Oberleutnant MATLA
- K. Valodmyr SEMIKY
- L. Yaroslav ROMANUKI (and others whose names I cannot recall).

The trip from Krakow to Prague took several weeks and, as far as I can recall, we arrived in Prague on 1 or 2 February 1945.

2. Our former chief in Krakow, Lt. Col. Franz von ZABOUR, was aware of our arrival in Prague. As soon as we arrived, KORBAB established contact telephonically with his superiors and we immediately were billeted in a hotel on Vaclav square. He was told that we would remain in the hotel only for a few days and then we would be billeted in private homes. A number of our people were billeted in Hotel Baranek. Around 10 February 1945, we had at our disposition an apartment house not far from Vaclav square which had about 15 apartments where most of our group were billeted. Several people remained in Hotel Baranek. While in Prague, we had no particular GI function to perform, first because we were new in Prague and second because a panic stricken Prague since it was felt that the Soviets would soon take it over. Our group was placed under the command of Abwehrstelle-III Prague under the leadership of Lt. Col. ZABOUR.

3. Because of the attempt to assassinate Hitler in Summer 1944, the

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Abschreibe lost its independence and we were forced to work with the local SD. For this reason I maintained contact with PARBUX, KORAB and ZIMNECKER who was the local SD chief. At ZIMNECKER's office I met Dr. WAGNER who turned up later in Munich as Willi RADEMACHER. However, I had no operational contact with WAGNER; we met occasionally and shot the bull and that was all. I am not aware of the particular assignment he had at that time.

4. Our operational task during that period was to screen refugees who came to Prague from Poland, Slovakia and other countries. I had much free time and therefore continued my legal studies at the Ukrainian Free University in Prague; specifically I studied canon law of the Eastern Church. I also took advantage of my free time to become better acquainted with (Decent Dr.) Yuriy GERICH, (Dr.) Yuriy FEDORIV, (Ing.) Arkhyy or Artemiy KORNIYCHUK, (Dr.) Leonid MOSENDZ, (Prof. Dr.) Vasyil' ONKLET'S'KIY and others. There also were those whom I met occasionally who were OUN members freed from German concentration camps, including Ivan KASHUBA, Petro BASHUK, Danyan KORDUBA and others.

5. On 17 April 1945 (three months after we left Krakow), we were assigned to leave Prague and go to Austria because of the imminent arrival of the Soviets. My immediate chief, KORAB, told us that we were to appear at a plate (name of which I no longer can recall) on the night of 16-17 April 1945; there we would be placed in a military transport which was going to Hauris where we were to await further contact instructions. When I learned this, I contacted my closest friends, GERICH, MOSENDZ and proposed that they accompany us to Austria because of the danger of the oncoming Soviets. GERICH and MOSENDZ accepted my proposition but KORNIYCHUK refused because he wanted some time to pack his library which he wanted to take with him. Later, Petro BASHUK joined us when he learned that we were leaving for Austria and asked us to take him with us.

6. Thus on the morning of 17 April 1945 we departed from Prague to A Austria via the military transport. Besides us, the transport was composed of wounded troops and members and officers of the Slovak Olinka Guard, as well as Georgians, Cossacks, Russians and, as it turned out later, some other Ukrainians, including MATIJS and PUKH. The entire trip took approximately 14 days and we arrived in Hauris, Austria, circa 5 May 1945. We were billeted in various private and farm houses where we remained until the capitulation of Germany about which we learned on 15 May 1945. A day later, i.e., 16 May 1945, Hauris was occupied by American paratroops.

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