

Air

SECURITY INFORMATION

MEM-A

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Chief, SE
Chief, EE
Chief of Station, Frankfurt

14 April 1992

REDSOX/AERODYNAMICS

Operational
Transmittal of CAPELIN Reports

Transmitted herewith are three CAPELIN reports, processed by
describing the political careers of the following
prominent KP/UNWE members: Eng. Evhen WERCHIONA, Dr. Lev REBET and
Volodymyr STAKHIV.

Approved:

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 382B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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Attachment to HGM-A-

Date of Report: 4 April 1952
Source: CAPELIN
Subject: Eng. Evhen WRECHIONA

1. Evhen WRECHIONA comes from VINNIK, a village near LVIV. He is a graduate of the LVIV gymnasium and has a degree in chemical engineering from the Polytechnical school in LVIV. In 1925, he was already a member of UVO and, in 1929, joined the OUN. He was appointed a member of the "Homeland Executive OUN" by Oaip MASHCHAK in 1934. After a personal quarrel with one Mikolya BIBUNOW, WRECHIONA left the OUN and did not rejoin it until 1939. He contacted BANDERA immediately upon the latter's release from prison in 1939 and, as a result, was made a member of the Provi OUN Revolutionaries. At the beginning of 1940, WRECHIONA was instructed to organize Ukrainian sections in the ABWEHRSSTELLE III Cracow. Within six months after receiving this order, he had successfully enlisted the services of forty residents of the German-Soviet border area. These forty people were OUN members. Initially, WRECHIONA's superior was an Austrian, Oberlieutenant Frantz TARBUCK, later another Austrian, Major Frantz KOBAR.

2. The successes of the Ukrainian sections were considerable and very satisfactory to the Germans. In 1941, when the German-Russian war began, WRECHIONA asked to be relieved from his duties as chief of these sections. Therefore, in June 1941, he returned to LVIV, where he began to organize a Ukrainian Militia with the approval of BANDERA. The OUN was under the impression that the Germans would permit the establishment of an independent Ukrainian State, therefore, on June 30, 1941, they publicly announced its existence. In retaliation for this act, the Germans started mass arrests of Ukrainians who had collaborated with them. WRECHIONA continued his connections with the Ukrainian police and became active in anti-German activities. In 1943, he was a participant in the III Great Congress of the OUN. Roman SHYCHEVICH, head of the OUN, was a personal friend of WRECHIONA's and often turned to him for advice.

3. In 1945, WRECHIONA became a member of both the Provi ZCh/OUN and the ZP/UHVR. At his own request, he travelled to Switzerland where he is now residing. During the conflict between the ZP/UHVR and the ZCh/OUN, he sided with the former and became the spiritual leader of the opposition to the ZCh/OUN. Together with other opponents, WRECHIONA was ousted from the ZCh/OUN during the Mittenwald conference of 1948. Presently, he favors collaboration with the Americans and opposes the initiation of any discussions between the ZP/UHVR and the ZCh/OUN. He dislikes the British, possibly because he knows they are collaborating with the ZCh/OUN.

Source: CAPELIN
Date of Report: 4 April 1952
Subject: Dr. Lev REBET

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1. REBET was born in the "istrict of STYJ and was a classmate of BANDERA's at the STYJ gymnasium. He attended the University of LVIV where he studied law. In 1927, he was a member of the UVO and joined the OUN in 1929. In 1934, he became a member of the District Executive in the Stanislaw Oblast and, later, in the Stryj oblast. After the arrest of all the staff members of the OUN in 1934, Osiip MASCHAK, BANDERA's successor, appointed REBET the ideological political referent in the Homeland Executive OUN. He then became head of the Homeland Executive OUN in the Western Ukraine. He formed his own Executive committee among whom were:

HASIN, Oleksa - Military referent
RIBAK, Vasyi - Press and Propaganda referent
KREZHAN, Michaylo - organisational referent
KOS, Mikoyla - Tactics referent
BODNARIK, Julko - Youth referent
MOICHIKOVICH, Zephia - Referent for Women Members
MARTINYUK, Bohdan - Intelligence and counter intelligence reporter

2. This new Homeland Executive represented an entirely different political and tactical position than had previously been held by BANDERA. REBET did not approve of mass terror, and felt that the OUN's real job was to recruit as many Ukrainians into its ranks as possible in order to prepare the villagers and laborers to fight for an independent Ukraine. From 1935-1936, REBET helped to increase the OUN membership from 1,000 to 6,000 very well organized members. He wanted to start OUN cells and to mobilize the people in the Eastern Ukraine. He hoped to spread OUN propaganda throughout the entire Ukrainian SSR. Therefore, he ordered the printing of pamphlets and leaflets which were to be distributed by the District Executive in RIVNO. Active participants in this activity were: Olexsander and Ivan BUSLI, Ihor SHUBSKI, Stepan PSHEVICHENII and others. The plan materialized to the extent that bundles of printed material were scattered in the vicinity of KREMYANTSYA during 1935 and 1936.

3. When the mass arrest of Ukrainian nationalists began again in 1937, REBET was picked up by the Polish police. He was released after a few months because the police were unable to prove his guilt. REBET was in command of the Homeland Executive until 1939. During the Polish-German war, REBET was arrested once more and sent to a concentration camp in Berezi KARTUZSKY. Soon after this, he was released and emigrated to Poland.

4. During the misunderstandings between MASINYK and BANDERA, REBET sided with the latter. He was a participant in the Third Great Congress of the OUN; a co-founder of the UHVR and a member of the Provis of OUN in the Ukraine.

5. In 1945, REBET became a member of the ZCh/OUN. In 1948, he was forcefully evicted from among the ranks of the ZCh/OUN during the Mitternald Conference. As a result, REBET began a bitter attack on the organization and BANDERA. For this reason, the SB branded him a bolshevik agent and confirmed this charge by physically forcing one Demid CHIZHEVSKI

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SECRET

Attachment to MEM-A-

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09205

-3-

to confess that REBET was an NKVD agent and that MENIN CHIZHEVSKII had been sent west to make contact with him in Germany. CHIZHEVSKII was tortured on a primitive electric chair devised by Myron MATVIKO. When the SB stopped torturing him, CHIZHEVSKII wrote that his confession was made under duress and that it was not true that he was supposed to contact REBET or that REBET was a NKVD agent.

6. While abroad, REBET continued his schooling by attending the Ukrainian Free University in Munich where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Attachment to MEM-A-

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Source: SAPELIN
Date of Report: 4 April 1952
Subject: Volodymyr STACHIV

1. Volodymyr STACHIV was born in PEREMISL, where he graduated from the local gymnasium. In 1930, he went to BERLIN to study philosophy. His political career began there, since BERLIN was the center of Ukrainian underground life abroad at that time. STACHIV met such Ukrainian leaders as Evhen KONOVALETS (the leader of the Provid of Ukrainian Nationalists), Rlco JARAY, Volodymyr MARTINETZ, Eng. Dmitro ANDRIEVS'KY and Ivan HAHNUSEVICH. He became a personal friend of Col. KONOVALETS. All the mail for the various members of the Provid of Ukrainian Nationalists was channelled through STACHIV. After the Nationalist-Socialist coup d'etat in Germany, STACHIV contacted Admiral CANARIS's Abwehrstelle and became their liaison officer ~~between~~ with the Provid of Ukrainian Nationalists.

2. In 1941, STACHIV returned to the homeland. While he was in LVIV, BANDERA appointed him a member of the "Government of the Ukraine", which was being established at that time. His position was Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. In 1945, STACHIV was one of the most ardent BANDERA followers in Munich. Somewhat later, he was appointed chief controller of the ZCh/OUN and, while holding that position, had his first misunderstanding with BANDERA. The reason for this was mishandling of funds that had been gathered for the UPA. When Mykola KLYMISHYN was unable to account properly for his expenditures, STACHIV complained to BANDERA. BANDERA sided with KLYMISHYN and STACHIV began a bitter campaign against the ZCh/OUN, even going to the extent of publicly denouncing the organization in the newspaper "Ukrainian Tribune". He wrote that the ZCh/OUN and the OUN in the homeland are two different and distinct organizations with nothing in common.

4. At the present time, STACHIV is head of the Information Bureau of the ZP/UHVR but is not a member of that organization. Next to Evhen WRECHOWA, he is BANDERA's most obstinate enemy. He believes that the ZP/UHVR should not enter into discussions with the ZCh/OUN or in any way collaborate with ~~them~~ it.

5. STACHIV is a good journalist, although cynical and materialistic. He is married to a German woman and their children are being raised in the German spirit.

6. The SB (Security Branch of the ZCh/OUN) claims that STACHIV has contact with CIC in Munich. He does have important contacts with various national groups in Germany.

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-2-

Warsaw branch of Polish Counter Intelligence. After the war, he worked with Col. Petre SAMUTIN for TIB. KHEZA claims he severed relations with TIB because he did not agree with the United States' stand on the Ukrainian question. He is a member of the Hetmanite group and collaborates closely with the ZCh/OUN. According to him, the ZP/UHVR is working in an "agent" capacity for the Americans.

7. Evhen PORIGUSHCHII was born in the Western Ukraine. He was an officer and counter intelligence agent in the Polish army. In 1943, he volunteered for the SS Division Galicia. PORIGUSHCHII was affiliated with the ZCh/OUN and, during the Mittenwald Conference, was chosen a member of the Great Political Council. He and Bohdan PIDKAINY are instructors for the British sponsored ZCh/OUN agents who are dispatched into the Ukraine. He is anti-American. PORIGUSHCHII still retains contact with former German officers of the SS Division Galicia.

8. Felix KORDUBA comes from TARNOPIIL. He is a member of the OUN/M and served in the SS Division Galicia. He is believed to have collaborated with the Gestapo in TARNOPIIL and around LWIV.

9. TAPUN's choice of officers to implement the Guard Companies was not wise from the standpoint of their life history and their anti-American attitude.

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