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DISPATCH NO. ECMA-15614

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, SB
Attn: []
FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

DATE: 31, Mai 1955

INFO: EE, COM

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/REDSOX/LC IMPROVE/AEBATH

SPECIFIC— AECAPELIN Report - Dmytro ANDRIYEVSKYY []

1. Transmitted herewith is an AECAPELIN report, dated 1 March 1951, concerning Subject. This report should be included in Subject's 201 file.

2. It is not believed that this report was forwarded during the year in which it was submitted by AECAPELIN.

APPROVED: []

26 May 1955

Attachments: a/s HEREWITH

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CLASSIFICATION

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SUBJECT: Ing. Dmytro ANDRIEVSKEY

SOURCE : AECAPLIN from (Ing. Evhen VRECHIONA and Volodmyr STAKHIV

1. During the occupation of the Ukraine by the Bolsheviks in 1920, Dmytro ANDRIEVSKEY was a young officer in the Ukrainian Army under Simon PETLURA. He emigrated to Poland to Tarnova and later to Czechoslovakia. He remained in Podebrady, Czechoslovakia until 1924, later moving to Ghent, Belgium, where he studied polytechnics, completing his work for a diploma as an architectural engineer.

2. During his stay in Podebrady, Czechoslovakia, ANDRIEVSKEY and other Ukrainian emigrants organized the League of Ukrainian Nationalists in 1923. The purpose of the League was to organize former Ukrainian Army officers and soldiers in the fight against communism. The League newspaper was "Derzhavna Dumka". Subject was the first editor. The paper was nationalistic and carried anti-Bolshevik propaganda. It should be pointed out that Subject's entire family--mother, father and brother, Boris, were still in the USSR.

3. In 1924 another nationalist organization arose called Soyuz Ukrainykykh Natsionalnykh Molodi (Union of Ukrainian National Youth). This organization existed mainly in Western Ukraine (Galicia) which was under Polish occupation. This group edited a paper called Natsionalna Dumka. ANDRIEVSKEY was one of the first to cooperate with this organization. Its purpose was to foster the nationalistic spirit in the youth and to counter the influence of the Ukrainian socialists. Besides these, the Ukrainian underground army, UVO (Ukrainska Viyskova Orhanizatsia), existed in the Western Ukraine in 1925, whose chief was (Colonel) Evhen KONOVALETS. Subject was a personal friend of KONOVALETS from their days in the Ukraine.

4. At the suggestion of ANDRIEVSKEY, KONOVALETS called a meeting, the so-called Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, on 29 February 1928, in Vienna. Representatives of the following organizations were invited: League of the Ukrainian Nationalists; United Ukrainian National Youth and the UVO. This congress endeavored to coordinate the work of these organizations and to unite them under one organization to be called Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). This Congress elected the PUN (Provid Ukrayinskikh Natsionalistiv) with KONOVALETZ as director. Eight other persons made up the staff of officers (board) in this order: Ing. Dmytro ANDRIEVSKEY, (Ing.) Leonid KOSTARIV from Prague, Petro KOZHEVNIKOV, (Col.) Andrei MELNYK, Riko YARYY, (Ing.) STSIBORSKI, (Col.) Dmytro SUCHKO and SENIK-HRYBIVSKYY.

5. Subject was appointed chief of the Political Reporting Office. This office was actually a Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Vienna Congress

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decided to publish an official PUN journal Rozbudova Natsiyi. One of the co-workers on this journal was Subject who was also engaged in other matters such as making contacts with foreign elements. The Political Reporting Office was also responsible for maintaining contacts with the Ukraine. Its purpose was to make studies of all changes in the Ukraine which occurred during the "sovietization" of the Ukraine. Subject remained at this post as chief of the Political Reporting Office for PUN until 1936. At this time Subject worked out a plan for PUN collaboration with the staff of UNR (Ukrainska Narodna Respublika) which had its headquarters in Warsaw. Because of this, KONOVALETS and other PUN members opposed it and, in protest, Subject resigned from PUN and from his post as chief of Political Reporting, remaining in OUN as an ordinary member.

6. Why ANDRIEVSKYY was so insistent on collaboration with the Ukrainian UNR in Warsaw remains a mystery. Some of the old members of PUN and OUN suspect that he was a Bolshevik agent even at that time...and that he hoped to compromise PUN through collaboration with the Ukrainian staff in Warsaw. Although ANDRIEVSKYY resigned from PUN, he still maintained friendly contacts in PUN and was in touch with all PUN affairs.

7. Near the end of 1936 a Bolshevik agent named BALYUH aka VALUKH ^{fun} appeared in Belgium where he contacted ANDRIEVSKYY. Whether ANDRIEVSKI actually knew that the man was a Bolshevik agent no one knows even today. The fact remains that ANDRIEVSKYY was the person who introduced BALYUH to KONOVALETZ. BALYUH introduced himself as a representative of the Ukrainian underground in the Ukraine who had crossed the border to make contacts with OUN. In 1937, ANDRIEVSKYY and BALYUH were trying to convince KONOVALETS that he should establish residence in Lithuania and direct the Ukrainian underground from Kaunas. KONOVALETZ did not accept this proposal and, as is known, was killed in Rotterdam in 1938 by a bomb which was given him by the NKVD agent, BALYUH. As is also known, after the death of KONOVALETS, PUN was directed by Col. Andrei MELNYK. In August 1939 MELNYK called an OUN Congress in Roma. He invited among others ANDRIEVSKYY. This congress elected ANDRIEVSKYY to membership in PUN, and he resumed his old position as political reporter. On his return from the Rome meeting, ANDRIEVSKYY resumed his residence in Belgium. During the occupation of Belgium in 1940 he became very active politically. He frequently made trips to Rome to see Evhen ONATSKO, to Berlin and France trying to make contact with the Germans and the Italian Fascists. Apparently his efforts did not appear worthwhile to the national socialists, because on 26 January 1944 he was arrested and imprisoned, later sent to a concentration camp.

8. In the middle of October 1944, ANDRIEVSKYY was freed from the concentration camp. At this time, the Germans were attempting to confer with Col. MELNYK and Stepan BANDERA. MELNYK and BANDERA entered these talks on the condition that all important nationalists be liberated from the camps. The Germans agreed and freed all important OUN members.

9. At the end of the war in 1945, ANDRIEVSKYY came to Kissingen, Germany, where MELNYK had also come. At ANDRIEVSKYY's suggestion, MELNYK drafted several petitions to General EISENHOWER and some of the important American

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political figures. ANDRIEVSKYY wanted to make some contact with the Americans as soon as possible in order to get ahead of the BANDERAites. Briefly this was the role ANDRIEVSKYY played in the OUN.

AECAPELIN COMMENTS:

10. As of this date, several points are not clear:

a. For what purpose ^{did} ANDRIEVSKYY ~~bring~~ ^{bring} KONOVALETS and the Bolshevik agent, BALLYUH, together?

b. Why ^{did} ANDRIEVSKYY propose collaboration with the UNR in Warsaw?

c. Why ANDRIEVSKYY tried to persuade KONOVALETS to go to Lithuania to direct the Ukrainian underground from there?

d. Why ANDRIEVSKYY, who was living in France during 1936, went to Berlin without the knowledge of PUN. At that time, an international conference of doctors was meeting in Berlin which was attended by a Soviet delegation. Among the members of the delegation was the brother of ANDRIEVSKYY (Prof. Dr.) Boris ANDRIEVSKYY, chief of the NKVD clinic in Kiev. According to a statement by MASYUKEVYCH, an OUN member of MELNYK's group, Subject met with his brother, Boris, in Berlin. When KONOVALETS asked ANDRIEVSKYY why he had gone to Berlin at that time, he gave no answer.

11. From this, one might conclude that Subject's trip to Berlin at the time of the medical conference in 1936 was made specifically to meet with his brother; Boris ANDRIEVSKYY, head of the NKVD Clinic in Kiev, was probably sent as an agent to meet with his brother, Dmytro. If Boris ANDRIEVSKYY did not actually attend this conference, then Subject met with someone else from the Soviet delegation. The fact remains that Subject's trip to Berlin was made without the knowledge of KONOVALETS or other members of PUN. This was done in secret.

12. Certain significant events followed on the heels of Subject's trip to Berlin, i.e., the proposed collaboration between PUN and UNR, the appearance of the agent BALLYUH in Belgium, the proposal of KONOVALETZ's moving to Lithuania--and then KONOVALETS's death. One can surmise that these matters were discussed at the meeting of the ANDRIEVSKYY brothers in Berlin.

13. One cannot explain in any other way the fact that Subject was a member of PUN on this side of the border, which the Bolsheviks already knew, and that his brother, Boris ANDRIEVSKYY, was the head of the NKVD Polyclinic holding the rank of General in the Red Army. Subject is not as intelligent as he is clever. He wants to maintain control of all Ukrainian emigration contacts with foreign powers. This actually began in 1923.

14. While occupying the post of Political Reporter for PUN, he had all the contacts of the OUN during that time concentrated in his hands, and later the OUN contacts under MELNYK's group. Entering the Natsionalna Rada he

wanted to become the Minister for Foreign Affairs. When this did not work out, he became the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Reporter for Special Missions (Referentom Spetsgalnykh Doruchen). This means he would have access to international contacts of the UNRada and her executive branch.

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15. Having good contacts with the BANDERAITES through his brother, he also knew of the ZCh/OUN contacts with foreign elements. In spite of this, he still tries to learn of every contact held by the leftist-URDP, headed by MAYSTRENKO and Boris LEVITSKY. (Controlling foreign contacts is one of the most important problems of a Bolshevik agent.) In order to get this type of information, Subject often takes a very indirect route. For example: In 1950 there was a rumor that the URDP had contacts with Titoists in Yugoslavia. This was an important matter and ANDRIEVSKYY wanted proof of it. It was not so simple since there was no go-between to MAYSTRENKO or to Boris LEVITSKY. Subject wrote an article in the Ukrainian Paris newspaper, Ukrainske Slovo (publication of MELNYK's OUN group), about the struggle between Tito and Moscovite imperialism. At the end of the article he said that if possible the Ukrainian people should support this fight. Subject brought a copy of this paper to Boris LEVITSKI. He wanted to see what impression it would make on LEVITSKI. Knowing that this was "bait", LEVITSKI refused to discuss this subject. ANDRIEVSKYY continued questioning LEVITSKY for a few hours trying to learn whether URDP has contacts with Tito since it was said they would collaborate with him. One might ask whether MELNYK's OUN group or even the UN Rada are not interested in the leftist URDP group's collaboration with Tito. I believe not. Instead, the Ukrainian contacts with Tito are important to MGB.

16. If ANDRIEVSKYY were to offer the Americans some contacts with the Ukraine, one must realize that this would be dealing with a Bolshevik provocation.

Why?