

SECRET

SUBJECT: D.D. Ivan KRIBIUCH, Professor of Theology

ALIASES: Dr. KOVALENKO, Dr. DOBROVA (1941-1943)  
Dr. ORLOV (1944-1945)

RESIDENCE: Munich

DATE OF BIRTH: 28 December 1907

PLACE OF BIRTH: Pavliv (Western Ukraine)

PARENTS: Ukrainian farmers

EDUCATION: Completed high school in 1926  
Studied at the Universities of: Lemberg (Lvov), Innsbruck, Munich,  
Paris

SUBJECTS: Philosophy and Theology. Ordained as priest in the Greek Catholic  
Church in 1934. Graduated for BD in 1934 with *susma cum laude*.

PERSONAL DATA: Height: 169 cm.  
Weight: 60 kg.  
Eyes: Brown  
Hair: Black  
Build: Vigorous

1934-1935 Priest in Halitch (Western Ukraine)  
1935-1939 Lecturer in Philosophy at the Academy of Theology in Lemberg (Lvov).  
At this time, he was particularly active as a spirited leader of the  
students in Ukrainian student organizations. Head priest of the  
Ukrainian youth organization.

1939-1941 In exile at Krakow, working as clerk at the "District Hospital." Up  
until 1939, did not belong to any political party. Was attracted by  
the Polish State Police as a national priest. Dr. Kribiuch was a  
particular favorite of the Archbishop of the Greek Catholic Church,  
the Western Ukrainian Count SHESTIVSKI, who was killed by the Soviets  
in 1941.

1939-1941 Head of the Students' Aid in exile in Krakow.  
1941-1941 Collaboration with the Ukrainian party OUN.  
1941-1941 Engaged in working out a constructive political program for the  
Banderite wing of the OUN, with the set purpose of founding an  
above-party Ukrainian Freedom organization.

1942- On the proclaiming of a free Ukrainian government opposed to the  
will of the German occupation powers, Dr. Kribiuch broadcast by  
radio the pastoral letter of the Archbishop together with calculations  
to the illegal government. He also greeted it in the name of the  
members of the Ukrainian Army of Liberation. Thereupon he was  
sent into arrest and issued by the Germans, but which was withdrawn  
at the intervention of positive-minded circles among the Germans.  
However, he was forbidden to enter his native country.

In 1942, in defiance of this prohibition, Dr. Kribiuch went to the  
Western Ukraine. On 1 November 1942, he published an illegal  
newspaper for the Ukrainian underground opposed to the German.

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occupation powers ("Idea and Action" - in Ukrainian "Idea i chin"). In his article "The German Policy in the Ukraine," he declared that the Germans purposed the enslavement of the entire Ukraine.

In May 1943, he published a brochure consisting of 40 pages under the pseudonym "Dr. Kovalenko" and having the title "Aims and Methods of the German Policy in Oppressed Europe"- A European Survey." With this he became one of the first to propose by brochure an organized resistance against the German occupation powers over the whole of Europe.

In 1943, Dr. Hrinioch was elected Chief of the Section for Foreign Affairs and Political Inspector of the UPA (Ukrainian Army of Liberation - Underground). He visited the resistance organizations in Hungary, Roumania and Poland, and participated in secret congresses, etc. His aim was for the coordination of the dispersed groups of resistance among the different nations and political groups.

In 1944, he came into contact with the Balkans and Italy by courier. In March and April 1944, the UPA was fighting against Greece as well as red imperialism. Dr. Hrinioch entered into negotiations with the German Intelligence, since the German troops were quitting the Ukraine. It was agreed together with fixed conditions, that when the Germans quit the country, the UPA would be left weapons and material for the fight against the Soviets.

In 1944, Dr. Hrinioch was elected Vice-President of the UHVR and chief of the foreign representative body for the UHVR abroad.

On 21 September 1944, he left the UPA and went to Krakow, Berlin, Vienna, and Bratislava, where he supervised the execution of the agreements with the Germans. In April 1945, he went to Harburg to visit the Sudetishian Division, which was under the command of Germans, in order to give them orders regarding the procedure to be followed after the War.

In May/June 1945, he went to Prague and there fought and was able to save some important leaders from the hands of the Soviets.

In June 1945, he went to Munich and united the UHVR with all sub-organizations.

**CHARACTERISTICS:**

Completely uncorrupt. Honest, congenial. Particularly strongly marked organizational abilities. Unselfish. Deeply religious but not rigidly dogmatic. Prudent, intelligent, active. Special remarks: Constantly inclines towards constructive compromises.

Dr. Hrinioch is a partner to whom one must introduce at each meeting only a first-class partner in every respect, in order that he should be able to rely on the solidarity and the honesty of the individual during their talks.

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FSRO-984  
LTS-1243  
COPY No. 1  
NO. MGH-191

OPERATIONAL MEMORANDUM

*Top Secret Control*

COUNTRY Ukraine

DATE: INFO. November 1946

SUBJECT Operation Belladonna

DIST. 27 December 1946

ORIGIN AMSON

PAGES 25

SUPPLEMENT *ed. 4404*

SOURCE

A. HISTORY OF THE OPERATION

1. Operation Belladonna originated in April 1946 with the introduction of source to members of the Oriental (Catholic) Church familiar with Eastern affairs. Through Father Ivo Zeiger, at that time special adviser to the chief of the Vatican Mission to USFET at Kronberg, source was introduced to Father Diaczisyn, formerly also on the staff of the Vatican Mission but then in Rome. Through Diaczisyn in Rome, source met the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Buczko, adviser to the Vatican on Ukrainian affairs and a long-standing member of Ukrainian nationalist movements, who supplied information and introductions to other informants. Eventually both Buczko and Diaczisyn withdrew as active contacts, after sending source on to a leader of the Ukrainian organization in Germany, Vasily Andry, former vice-president of the Polish Sejm. After considerable contact with source, Andry also withdrew from the operation, on the grounds that, although he is a vice-president of UHVR, he is only an overt Ukrainian political representative and does not deal with any secret affairs. He passed source on to the real leaders, Father Ivan Hrinioch and Yuri Lopatinsky, who accorded source their confidence and agreed to collaborate on intelligence operations.

Contact was thus established with the UHVR for the purpose of obtaining intelligence concerning the USSR and Soviet operations home and abroad. It was understood from the beginning that the Ukrainians considered themselves not agents but collaborators of the Americans and that their subordinate agents should remain ignorant of the American aspects of their work. On this basis, contact has been maintained with the representatives of the UHVR at the highest level: Hrinioch, Lopatinsky, and Lebed. An additional contact is a Ukrainian, Michael Kovzan, an ABN employee, through whom source employs as an informant and liaison man someone known by his real name to Hrinioch, Andry, Buczko and Lebed. But with Hrinioch he also uses the name Dr. Galitsky and is identified by Michael. Incidental information has been supplied by Andry, Bishop Buczko, Father Diaczisyn, and other less prominent Ukrainians.

After mutual confidence had been established, Hrinioch delivered to source two long, detailed reports on Ukrainian centers, as well as much other information, and agreed to furnish agents to enter the Ukraine. A questionnaire submitted to Lopatinsky in May 1946, however, was not answered owing to the UHVR group's understanding that they were to deal directly with source and with no one else in his absence. That difficulty was resolved, and satisfactory arrangements were made for contacts through other means in source's absence.

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)  (1)  (2)  (3)  (4)  (5)  (6)  (7)  (8)  (9)  (10)

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absence. The work of selecting and preparing agents continued, although source has not been in contact with Hrinioch for several weeks. One agent (Basil) was briefed and dispatched from Bayreuth in October, arrived at Przemysl, and is expected to return soon. A second agent, intended for Poland, went only as far as Vienna because of the lack of necessary documents and has returned to Munich to await further assignment.

4. Background and personnel of the UHVR are discussed in Sections B and E respectively, and their future operation plans in Section D. Most of the information on personnel and organizations was supplied by the members of R-33 (see below), and the operational plans were also supplied by them. In reference, R-33 means primarily, Hrinioch, Lebed, and Lopatinsky.

B. UHVR AND ITS AFFILIATES

~~1. Ukrainian Military Organization (Ukrainska Voinova Organizatsiya) - Ukrainian Military Organization~~ - was formed to fight for an independent Ukraine. After the bitter and indeterminate struggle for an independent Ukraine following the first world war, most Ukrainians were incorporated either into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic or into Poland on the decision of the council of ambassadors in Paris in 1922 to award Galicia to that country. As a result, former officers and soldiers of the Ukrainian army began to organize secretly against the non-Ukrainian governments imposed on them. Their group, the UVO, united all Ukrainians except Communists and published an illegal paper, Svitla, in the Basilian monastery at Zovkva near Lvov. The last UVO leader, Captain Holovinsky, was arrested and shot by the Polish police. In 1928, when OUN was founded, UVO became the Lvov military section of the new organization. A few remnants of UVO still exist in widely scattered localities.

~~2. OUN (Organizatsiya Ukrainykh Narodnykh) - Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists~~ - was founded in Prague in 1928 as an illegal secret group fighting for Ukrainian freedom, under the able leadership of Colonel Konovalets. It functioned until 1938, with such occasional difficulties as the revelation of the OUN archives to the Czech Police in Prague in 1932 and the Bandera affair of 1934. In 1932, Stefan Bandera became commander of OUN for Western Ukraine and Poland. In 1934, he and Mikolay Lebed planned and organized the murder of Eberacky, the Polish Minister of Interior. Although the real murderer, a Ukrainian worker, escaped (he is now in USA), the Polish police arrested a number of Ukrainians, including Bandera, Lebed, Iyan Maluch, Vladimir Paskevich, Yaroslav Stetsko, Mikolay Klimishin, Karpynets, Pidhaini, Yaroslav Spolsky and Roman Sukhevich. Most of them were condemned to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. All escaped during the first disorders of the German invasion in 1939. After Konovalets was murdered in Rotterdam in 1938 by a Russian agent named Maluch, OUN began to go to pieces. According to Konovalets' will, his leadership passed to Colonel Andrey Melnik. He, however, was not sufficiently strong to hold the group together, and in 1940 a dissident faction which had formed around Bandera forced Melnik to abdicate in Bandera's favor. Since then, the OUN has been composed of two factions, both claiming the name. The original OUN continues under Melnik and is referred to as OUN-Melnik or the Melnik Group; it has only about 20% of the membership. The dissident group, comprising about 80% of the organization, is called

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either OUN-Bandera or the Bandera Group. During the war, some members of the group were suspected of collaborating with the Gestapo and with Polish Intelligence: Yaroslav Baranovsky, Peter Senek, Colonel Susko, and Engineer Stiborsky. Malnik was never convinced of their guilt, but after it was ascertained that Baranovsky had renounced Lebed to the Germans, the Bandera group killed them. Bandera himself spent several years in a concentration camp for refusing to collaborate with the Germans. During this period, his position in OUN was taken by Lev Rebet, but he resumed the leadership after his release and still holds it.

6. UPA (Ukrainska Povstanska Armija) - Ukrainian Revolutionary Army - was founded in the days of the German invasion of eastern Poland and Russia. In 1941, in the early part of the German occupation of the Ukraine, there was no partisan movement because the Ukrainians hoped that the Germans would recognize an independent Ukrainian state and treat the people well as anti-Soviet allies. Their hopes were rudely thwarted, however, when Ukrainian representatives were not received at the German Foreign Office, the first Ukrainian attempt at autonomous government was rapidly liquidated by the Gestapo, and the German army treated the Ukraine like any other conquered country, looting, killing stock, and devastating the land. The Red Army's behavior, on the other hand, was correct, and although the Ukrainians were anti-Russian, they preferred the Soviet regime to which they had become accustomed and the currently favorable Soviet policy to the unknown possibilities of German domination. Consequently, at the end of 1941 uprisings began, after the massacre of a thousand Ukrainians in retaliation for the killing of three Gestapo agents. The Gestapo, moreover, began to employ former local NKVD agents who were particularly active against Ukrainian and Polish nationals. These NKVD-Gestapo personnel became so dangerous that the Ukrainians formed a special underground committee in Kiev to liquidate some of them. From such small secret groups the UPA was formed.
7. From the end of 1941 through 1942 was a period of organization and passive resistance, during which the Ukrainians refused to deliver their wheat to the conquerors and fled into the woods to escape deportation, and small resistance groups began to form in Volhynia in Western Ukraine. About the beginning of 1943, the first organized fighting began in the Pripet Marshes to destroy German bases and ammunition and at the same time to hinder the Red partisans, who were flooding into the territories west of the Pripet. During the year, the Ukrainian resistance managed to organize cavalry, artillery, armored forces, and schools for commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Volhynia-Pripet area, Brode, and Zhitomir. They also amassed considerable supplies of ammunition captured from the Germans, with which they held up trains and committed various forms of sabotage. From the pressure of the local population, the movement was directed against both Russians and Germans.
8. In mid-1943, the German General von den Bach began an offensive against the resistance groups which moved them from the Pripet in the direction of Kremenc. The Germans suffered considerable defection in their forces, since the Ukrainian Secondary Service Groups (Hilfswillige) in the German army usually went over to the resistance with their full equipment. When the Germans sent a Hungarian division against the partisans in June 1943, the Ukrainians liquidated the Hungarian general and his entire staff and made a non-aggression pact with the troops. In September or October 1943, a division of Cossacks and other eastern peoples sent to combat the partisans reacted in the same way, most of them joining the troops they were supposed to fight. By November 1943, the Ukrainian

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resistance included the groups mentioned above, Red Army deserters, former Red Army prisoners of war who had escaped from German camps, and local supporters. They were strong enough to hold up the Russian partisan General Kolpak, who was trying to get from Tarnopol to Hungary, and to kill the German SA chief, General Lutze, and the Red Army Marshal Vatutin.

9. The various partisan groups operated under their own independent leaders. One of the most distinguished at this period was Borovets, who adopted as his pseudonym the name of the Cossack hero Taras Bulba. He organized the Polikasic as early as 1941 and fought in the Sarny area until he was arrested by the Germans; his subsequent history is detailed in the biographical section below. Even the Ukrainians he led considered him a good fighter but anarchistic and contemptuous of any authority but his own. Bandera, being interned at Sachsenhausen by the Germans, did not participate actively in this phase of the resistance.
10. The Ukrainian resistance groups first organized under the name of UNS (Ukrainska Narodna Samooborona) - Ukrainian National Self-Defense - in the Volhynia-Polesie territory and north through the Pripet area. Their operations extended as far as Lodz, Kovel, Rovne, Sarn on the Sluc, and into the Carpathians, where they established their second training center. This territory later was controlled by UPA-North. Late in the summer of 1943, other groups moved into Galicia and gradually dominated a territory including Zhitomir, Tarnopol, Transnistria (Odessa), Kiev, and Kamensc-Podolsk, the area later controlled by UPA-South.
11. Early in 1944, UNS changed its name to UPA. Besides the two areas already designated, it controlled a third, UPA-West, through Drohobicz, Strij, Stanislaw, Lwow, Sank, Lisko, Turka, Rava, Sokal, Hrubieszow, and the Carpathians. When the Germans retreated in the fall of 1944, all these groups were ordered to move to the east to avoid being caught behind the German lines. They were all evacuated except the UPA-West (Carpathian) group, which was unable to move until November; it then fought through to the east, leaving no Ukrainian partisans west of the German lines. After the German collapse, the division of UPA into three parts was altered to a two-part organization, which it still has.
12. After the war UPA moved its headquarters and the majority of its members into Soviet-occupied territory, and little detailed information on its location and strength has been available since that time. One of the last couriers who came out in 1945, Captain Hvozdetzki, a former Polish consul in Rome, was arrested at the Czechoslovak border and shot himself. Lopatinsky, who was one of the leaders of the UPA, came out in December 1945 with two others. Because of lack of documents, no agents were sent back after that, and couriers who arrived in Munich in April could not return because they had been examined and photographed.
13. Another UPA group, formed west of the Curzon Line, under a voivode, has, however, sent but information from time to time. Couriers arrived in Munich in April and in July 1946, with reports of activity around Lwow and as far as Hrubieszow and Janivske Lisz to Bibka and Brode, Stanislaw, Kolomea, and Tarnopol. The reports describe in detail struggles with Polish troops in the Stanislaw area, including a detailed map, lists of Polish units, losses, booty, tactical moves, interrogation of prisoners, etc. Another report, of a combined raid of UPA and Polish partisans against Polish Security troops, MVD.

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headquarters, and Red Army units at Hrubieszow, is equally detailed, with data on the planning of the raid, contacts with the Polish partisans, description of their equipment, behavior of the Polish Regulars, the Red Army, and the local population, etc. These reports, which are in the possession of UHVR at Munich, are available for examination at any time.

14. The principal UPA outpost at present is the voivode at the Curzon line. The first courier from him arrived in Munich in October, after the courier (Basil) who had been sent to establish a password and make arrangements had already left. When Basil returns, the first safe contact will have been accomplished. The voivode's letter states that he had received one copy of a report from the USSR, the first detailed news from inside the USSR in a long time, dealing with the situation of UPA. Because of intensive WVD activities, UPA has suffered great losses and has had to reorganize in smaller units (patrol size instead of company size), but it still operates in the entire territory it formerly controlled. As soon as the report can be reproduced, a copy is to be forwarded to Munich by the next courier.
15. UHVR (Ukrainska Holovna Vyzvolna Rada) - Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council - is the principal active organization of Ukrainians at present. It was founded in July 1944 in a forest in the Carpathians between Lwow and the former Hungarian border, chiefly by OUN-Bandera members, in conjunction with other groups. At the same time, an executive organ for the movement was created, called the General Secretariat. The UHVR claims to be based on democratic principles and to act as a provisional national assembly for the Ukraine, being composed of elements of all the various parties, including Eastern Ukrainians.
16. The organization of UHVR and its affiliated groups is rather complicated, with considerable overlapping of personnel. UHVR, as the Provisional National Assembly, formed the General Secretariat. This in turn formed a combination executive arm and war cabinet known as Referat-33 or Referentur-33 (usually abbreviated to R-33). Co-existent with R-33 under the General Secretariat and thus under UHVR are two other administrative divisions of the Ukrainian forces, which are regarded as autonomous - UPA, the formal army of UHVR, and SB (Sluzba Bezpeka), the Security Service of OUN-Bandera, which operates under UHVR control. Thus UHVR appears to be the controlling factor, but UPA, nominally under it, is an affiliate rather than a subordinate organization, and SB, which is definitely under it, is actually a subsidiary of a political group which is related to but not identical with UHVR. In effect, UHVR, which controls all these organizations externally, is itself controlled largely by OUN-Bandera. The situation is not so paradoxical as it appears, however, because many of the offices in all the organizations are held by a few OUN-Bandera personnel who are really the heads of the entire network. A list of officers and leaders of the organization will clarify this confusion:

a. UHVR

President - a leader in the Ukraine, name unknown  
Vice Presidents - Hrinioch and Pudry  
Secretary and other officials, not known  
Security Chief - Matviyenko  
Foreign Secretary - Lebed  
Head of ABN (see para 20 below) - Ostelsko  
Swiss Representative - name unknown  
Voivode at the Curzon Line - name unknown  
Head of UPA - name unknown

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b. General Secretariat

Head in Europe - Hrinioch  
UPA Representative - Lopatinsky  
Foreign Section - Lebed  
Interior Section - name unknown  
Finance Section - name unknown  
Defense Section - name unknown  
One other section, title and head unknown

c. Referat-33 (R-33) - Hrinioch, Lebed, Lopatinsky (Chiefs)  
Matviyeyko, Stetsko

d. UPA

Head in the Ukraine - name unknown  
Liaison to General Secretariat - Lopatinsky (last UPA leader  
to leave the Ukraine)

e. SB - Chief - Matviyeyko

f. OUN-Bandera

Leader - Bandera  
Important controlling members - Hrinioch, Lebed, Lopatinsky,  
Stetsko, Sokol, Matviyeyko, the Swiss Representative (mu)

From this it can be seen that whatever the organization is called,  
the controlling personnel are Hrinioch, Lopatinsky, Lebed, Bandera,  
Matviyeyko, and Stetsko in the areas outside USSR.

17. It must be further remembered that the functional assignments and  
geographical locations of the affiliated organizations overlap some-  
what but not entirely. OUN-Bandera, to begin with, is a political  
party which exists in the Ukraine but also includes many Ukrainian  
emigres in Europe and in other parts of the world. UHVR, on the  
other hand, is primarily a provisional government but partly a pol-  
itical group, which exists only in the Ukraine but has represent-  
atives in other parts of the world, chiefly in Europe. UPA is a  
resistance group which operates solely in the Ukraine and is affil-  
iated to and partly subordinate to both the government UHVR and the  
political party OUN-Bandera. Outside the Ukraine, it depends on  
UHVR for finances, supplies, and agent contacts, and its counters  
from the Ukraine to Western Europe are supplied by OUN-Bandera. The  
SB, although it is semi-autonomous, belongs technically to OUN-  
Bandera and works for UHVR in Western Europe, principally Germany,  
Austria, and Italy. Its counter-intelligence matters, instead of  
working through UHVR, however, it has preferred to establish a sep-  
arate organization, the Zaborona Sekciya Vozvolnoie Borodie, with  
headquarters at Munich, which maintains its own channels of commu-  
nication with the Ukraine. In addition, there is ABN, an organiza-  
tion formed by UHVR for external propaganda in Western Europe  
(mostly Germany), headed by a UHVR man but not composed of UHVR  
members.

18. UHVR maintains contact personnel or representatives in many local-  
ities outside the Ukraine, including the following:

a. Germany: Hrinioch and Lopatinsky at Munich are the chief  
representatives. With them are Stetsko, head of ABN, and Matviyeyko,  
head of SB.



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b. Poland: In 1945, UHVR had contacts with individuals in Lodz, Katowice, Krakow, Gdansk, Warsaw, and Stettin. Although these contacts have not been regularly maintained, the organization believes that they are renewable.

c. Hungary: No representative.

d. Rumania: A representative ordered to stay in Rumania headed a group of Ukrainian partisans attached to UPA at Odessa; according to last reports, he was in Bucharest (name not given).

e. Turkey: A representative ordered to proceed from Rumania to Turkey has not been heard from, owing to lack of communications, except indirectly through a Kiev newspaper article written by the Ukrainian humorist Osdap Vesna in the spring of 1946. Vesna, originally an OUN member, was arrested by the Soviets and forced to work for them, but it is believed that he is still an OUN supporter at heart. His article mentioned the names of such leaders as Bandera and Lebed and indicated the presence of Ukrainian emigres in Switzerland, Germany, Rumania, and Turkey -- a method of conveying news through the papers frequently employed for underground purposes. R-33 states that there are Turkish-speaking agents available for dispatch to Turkey at any time.

f. Yugoslavia: Two former UPA officers, now in the army of Tito, are in a strategic position as agents because their Ukrainian allegiance is not suspected by their associates. Their names are known to Lebed, and they can be contacted for operations if proper precautions are taken not to render them suspect.

g. Near East: Many Ukrainians, including members of UPA and OUN, accompanied the Anders army to the Near East. Because of the bad treatment they received from the Poles, many deserted and spread into Palestine, Syria, and Egypt. Some of them are in touch with Bishop Buczko at Rome, from whom their addresses may be readily obtained.

h. Rome: The chief representative in Italy is Nikolay Lebed; his assistant is Sokol, formerly Colonel Konovalets' secretary.

i. Manchuria: Ukrainian soldiers in the Red Army stationed in the Harbin area write back to the Ukrainians that they are engaged in a continuous fight with the Manchurian partisans, so fierce that half the men on night guard duty either desert to the partisans or are killed.

j. China: Two Ukrainians who had been members of the Polish diplomatic service were stationed in China and are still in communication from there with UHVR. Stepan Levinsky, a journalist, diplomat, and painter, went from the Polish consulate in Harbin to Shanghai and is now in Peiping; his wife is a cousin of Lopatinsky. The second man, name unknown, also a diplomat, traveled throughout China and India. He was commissioned by the Ukrainian nationalist movement in 1939 to go to Shanghai but had not been heard from until recently, when he wrote to Lebed.

k. France: There are about 70,000 Ukrainians in France; the UHVR representative is Professor Shumovsky.

l. Sweden: A representative (name not given) was sent to Stockholm, but no word has come from him.

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m. England: There is no UHVR representation in London except for a few informants. The Ukrainian organizations in London are in the hands of Ukrainians from Canada, who have been inclined to support the Skoropadski group.

n. Switzerland: UHVR has a representative in Switzerland who is one of the closest personal friends of the members of R-33. They are willing to supply his name but only after he has been informed that they intend doing so, as otherwise he would think himself betrayed.

o. Spain: When the world organization of Catholic students (Pax Romana) held its first congress since the war in July 1946 in Salamanca, UHVR sent four representatives from Munich. Their success was so great that all four received scholarships at the University of Salamanca. They have, however, returned to Munich, and UHVR is eager to replace them with four agents, for whom the scholarships would provide excellent cover.

p. United States: UHVR has no representation in the United States. The only efficient Ukrainian organization there is a relief group, Ukrainiys'ka Nacionalna Spilka, which is sympathetic to UHVR but has about 20 per cent Communist members.

q. Canada: The principal organization of Ukrainians in Canada is the Canadian Ukrainian Committee, KUK, whose most influential member, Kushnir, sympathizes with UHVR but so far has supported other groups financially.

19. UHVR also tries to maintain contact with other organizations with similar aims and in adjacent territory.

a. ABN: One of their primary means for such contacts is ABN, discussed below, which they maintain as a counterbalance to similar Russian and Polish organizations working toward a solution of the Eastern European problem that would incorporate the Ukraine into either Russia or Poland or divide it between them. Since the principal, almost religious aim of Ukrainian nationalism is final and complete independence for the Ukraine, most Ukrainians are extremely suspicious of any Polish or Russian approach to their difficulties.

b. The Poles: In spite of this, UPA and UHVR in 1943 made an agreement with the Poles in the fight against the Germans and Russians. This pact was military rather than political, specifying that the independence of both Polish and Ukrainian partisan armies should be recognized, that the two groups would not attack each other, and that joint action would be undertaken against Soviet forces and installations; political questions were left for future formal discussion between governments. Since the end of the war, however, UHVR has refused to cooperate with Polish intelligence, although it still operates jointly with Polish anti-Soviet partisans. At the Corco conference, for example, when the Poles sent six delegates, UHVR sent only one representative, Shulgin, who was without negotiating power and not a regular member of the organization, but was known to be friendly to the Poles.

c. French: No contact for intelligence purposes exists with any French organization, although it is possible that the UHVR representative in France is in contact with French political circles. Even if this is true, it is certain that the French are not aware of the nature of the organization they have contacted and have received no detailed information on it, since the UHVR representative has none to give.

d. British: Approaches made to the British in 1944 and 1945 were abortive. Recently a new contact developed through the UHVR representative in the British Zone, as a result of the tactful British handling of Ukrainians. There have been no disturbances over repatriation, and Poles and Ukrainians have been placed in separate camps. In contrast to the rather casual and disorganized DP policies in the American Zone, British methods of managing Ukrainian problems are clearly defined and centralized. Hrinioch and Lebed believe also that the Como conference was initiated by the British to bring about an agreement between the Poles and the Ukrainians.

e. Belgians and Dutch: UHVR has potential contacts in Belgium and Holland through former prisoners of war who were freed from German camps by UFA. Although not actively used, the contacts have been maintained, and the Belgians and Dutch have been helpful.

f. Hungarians: In 1944, at the request of the Hungarian General Staff, Hrinioch and some of his followers were taken to Budapest to arrange a working agreement with the Hungarians. A compact was made that Ukrainian partisans and Hungarian troops would not fight each other.

g. Germans: UHVR leaders claim that they were never in contact with the Germans during the war, nor are they at present. When the Germans approached Bandera and asked him to work for them, he refused, because the Gestapo had dissolved the independent Ukrainian government proclaimed at Lvov at the time of the German invasion. This refusal was not understood by the OUN-Melnik group, which believed that only through collaboration with Germany could anything be achieved for the Ukraine. Bandera's followers did not, however, accept the Melnik propaganda, and shot Ukrainian Gestapo representatives as traitors.

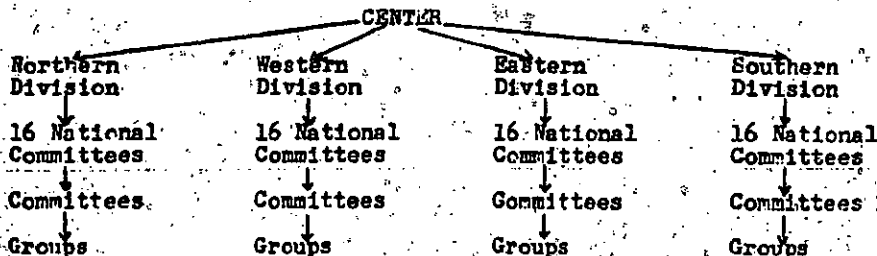
h. Soviets: During the war, several attempts were made by Soviet-sponsored partisans, mostly Russians, to contact the UFA. The example of General Kolpak and its lack of success has already been cited. After that incident, both NKVD and the Kolpak partisans fought UFA and tried to annihilate it. According to Hrinioch and Lebed, UFA and the Bandera movement have been rumored to be in contact with the Soviets. Such rumors, however, have been traced to two main sources: members of the Melnik group who are hostile to UHVR and Soviet propagandists who try to destroy the movement by discrediting it. (Two sources of such rumors were shown to be in close contact with the Soviet Legation in Bern.)

i. Vatican: UHVR has always maintained a fairly close contact with the Vatican, although indirectly, for several conflicting factors are involved. Since the Vatican's international policy is now focused on an accord with the Russian Orthodox group, it favors converts from the Russian Orthodox Church but must be careful that support given to Ukrainian nationalist movements does not incur suspicion and opposition from the Russians, even from Russian Catholic leaders. Although Bishop Buczko is a member and strong supporter of OUN, the leaders of the Congregation for Oriental Church Affairs and of the Vatican's Oriental Institute are Jesuits and in opposition to Buczko's Ukrainian aims.

j. Other churches: With other Church groups, the Ukrainian movement has always had very cordial relations, perhaps aided by the fact that Bandera, Stetsko, and Lopatinsky are all sons of Greek Catholic priests. In the early days of Ukrainian nationalism, Sheptitsky, the Uniate metropolitan of Lvov, kept the OUN secret

archives in his office, and Buczko and Sheptitsky have been close collaborators since 1930. In 1931, when the Vatican and the Polish Catholic church formed an agreement turning over Orthodox Church buildings to the Uniate Poles, Sheptitsky fought for the Orthodox rights against his own church and his own country and succeeded in having the Polish expropriation prevented.

20. ABN (Antibolshevitski Blok Narodov) - Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations - was founded about six months ago in Munich under the sponsorship of OUN-Bandera and UHVR, and Stetsko was commissioned by the UHVR to take over the presidency. There are two vice presidents, a Slovak and a Georgian. The organization is formed around a center, with four divisions under it, and under each of them 16 national committees, committees, and groups, thus:



The center, formerly at Munich, is now at Rome; official documents are kept in the Basilian (Greek Catholic) monastery there. The southern division includes Hungary, Poland, Albania, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Austria, and is headed by Dr. Gerich, a professor, at Innsbruck. The national committees already implemented in the organization are Armenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Georgian, Greek, Hungarian, Karachistanian, Lithuanian, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Turkestanian, and Ukrainian; of these, the most active groups besides the Ukrainians are the Georgians, Slovaks, and Croats. In Austria, ABN tried to interest various groups but without great success, although Gerich continues to negotiate with the Austrian monarchists and Archbishop Rohrbacher of Salzburg. Although ABN has no religious connections, it expects support from church groups and fosters collaboration with Greek Catholic and Orthodox bishops in Germany, Austria, and other countries.

21. Outside Europe, ABN tried to secure the support of two persons: the Grand Mufti and Haile Selassie of Abyssinia. Contact with the latter was established through Belgian and Basilian monks, but no developments have been reported. With the Grand Mufti ABN has more success; for a letter and copy of the ABN declaration forwarded to Minavla Istanbul elicited a promise of full cooperation. It is believed that the Mufti is concerned because of increasing Soviet propaganda in the Near and Middle East and fears that if Alexei of Moscow succeeds in converting Orthodox priests in the East to the Soviet ideology, Mohammedan groups may be penetrated.
22. During its first six months, ABN tried to secure the collaboration of reliable persons outside its own immediate orbit - that is, of anti-Soviet elements in other parts of Europe. Its efforts are now turned toward developing the activities of the national committees in their own countries and toward securing safe lines of communication between the national committees and the center. Just as the center has been shifted from Munich to Rome, headquarters for the

southern division are moving from Innsbruck to Salzburg. Innsbruck was originally selected because it was the central point between Germany and Italy, but not that the more important problem is communication with Hungary, Rumania, and the Balkans, Salzburg is the more convenient location. A general conference of all national groups of ABN is scheduled in Bavaria in late December 1946.

23. ABN serves as a means for UHVR to contact anti-Soviet groups of other nationalities than Ukrainian, but this very contact with outside groups destroys ABN's security. UHVR therefore handles ABN at some distance and with caution, but continues and will continue to sponsor it as a balance to similar international organizations dominated by the Russians, the Poles, and other national groups. As long as ABN functions actively in the field of international anti-Bolshevism, it will be difficult for the Poles or the Russians to ignore the Ukraine as an autonomous factor.

C. OTHER UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS

24. UNR (Ukrainska Narodna Respublika) - Ukrainian National Republic -

a. The UNR is not a political party but the surviving government of the Ukrainian Republic created in 1919 and exiled when the Bolsheviks took over the Ukraine. Members of the government-in-exile who took refuge in western Europe (France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.) included:

Andrey Levitsky, president of the Republic (\*Deceased)  
\*Prokopovich, prime minister  
Alexander Shulgin, minister of Foreign Affairs  
\*General Salsky, minister of National Defense  
Roman Smal-Stotsky, minister of Propaganda  
\*Lototsky, minister of Education  
Slavinsky, minister without portfolio  
Rudenko, minister of Finance  
Kabachkiv, minister without portfolio

Levitsky settled in Poland and was eventually supported by the Poles because he was anti-Bolshevik. In 1939, he designated Prokopovich to form a new government in case he (Levitsky) became unable to exercise his functions or was killed. When the Germans occupied Poland, therefore, Prokopovich formed a new government in Paris and later transferred it to Unoccupied France to avoid German interference. In this second government in exile, the principal persons were Prokopovich, president; Alexander Shulgin, prime minister; Udovichenko, minister of the interior; and Kosenko, minister without portfolio. Shulgin was arrested by the Germans in 1941, and Prokopovich died before the end of the war.

b. Upon the Soviet occupation of Poland, Levitsky took refuge in Germany and there resumed the presidency of UNR after dismissing the interim Prokopovich government in France. The re-established government included:

Andrey Levitsky, president of the Republic (DP Camp, Offenbach)  
Alexander Shulgin, prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs (Paris)  
Udovichenko, minister of Interior (Paris)  
Yakovliv, vice-premier and representative in Belgium  
Roman Smal-Stotsky, minister of Propaganda (Offenbach)

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General Sadovsky, minister of National Defense (Offenbach)  
Kosenko, minister without portfolio (Paris)  
Kabachkiv, minister without portfolio and representative in  
Czechoslovakia (Prague)  
Solovy and Professor Kisilevsky, representatives in UK  
(London)

Eugen Onatsky, representative in Italy (Rome)  
General Sikevich, representative in Canada  
Longin-Cegelsky, representative in USA  
General Delov and General Porokhivsky, representatives in  
Egypt (Cairo)  
General Saprodsky and Professor Glovinsky, representatives  
in Austria (Salzburg)

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c. The most universally respected member of UNR, according to all sources, is Alexander Shulgin, prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs, who lives in Paris. Recognizing the importance of a unified Ukrainian front, he decided that UNR and UHVR-UPA-GUN-Bandera must be consolidated. As a preliminary step, he arranged for a memorandum protesting Soviet actions in the Ukraine to be presented to the Paris peace conference jointly by the two groups. This document was signed by Lebed for UHVR and by Lubovy for UNR, acting on the orders of Shulgin as UNR Foreign Minister. Levitsky, however, repudiated the statement and denied Shulgin's power to authorize it for UNR. Meanwhile, in the interests of unifying the UHVR-complex with UNR, Shulgin, accompanied by his son Rostislav Shulgin and Demchuk, visited Ukrainians in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, his trip in the two latter countries being organized by R-33 representatives in contact with us. Before he had arrived at Frankfurt, Shulgin was convinced that an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians desired a union of the two groups. After Levitsky's rejection of the Paris agreement, however, Shulgin spent a very short time with Levitsky, whom he had not seen for eight years, and immediately resigned from UNR (October 1946). Smal-Stotsky, Udovichenko, and other members of the government also resigned.

d. Levitsky is now engaged in trying to form a new government, because he fears the power of the old leaders and is jealous of Shulgin. Rostislav Shulgin remarked that the whole Frankfurt organization was a typical tragi-comedy such as Gogol alone could describe. Levitsky is now displaying the typical emigre attitude, embittered by his long vicissitudes as a DP and the futility of the DP situation. He has a small following still and claims to have representatives in other countries and contact with the Ukraine. Smal-Stotsky and Shandruk since their resignation have also tried to form a new group to be affiliated with UHVR.

25. SHE (Soluz-Hetmansky-Derzavskiy) - Hetman Movement. Pavel Skoropadsky, a Ukrainian, was installed by the Germans in 1919 as head of a Ukrainian government (hetman), but he had only a short tenure and was soon forced into exile, to be succeeded by UNR. His party still exists as a conservative movement but has few followers, who are mostly in Canada, London, and the British Zone. Pavel Skoropadsky died in 1945, and since his son Danilo, a Canadian citizen working for the Ukrainian Central Committee in London, has refused to become leader of the group, the Hetman party is not very active. In the British Zone, where it is believed to be sponsored by the British conservatives, the leader is Dr. Honzin (Gomsyn); there is no leader in the American Zone.

26. Melnik Group (OUN-Melnik). The circumstances of the split in OUN have already been discussed, and further information on Melnik

personally may be found in the biographical section. Melnik representatives include Engineer Baibak at Salzburg (Hellbron) and Nikolay Byhun, Munich. His closest personal friends are Engineer Knezh at Feldkirch, Austria; Boris Karasevko at Munich; and Yurii Pundek at Munich.

27. UNDO (Ukrainske Natsionalno Demokratyczne Ojednannia) - Ukrainian National Democratic Union. UNDO was the largest Ukrainian political party in Poland and one of the strongest parties in the Western Ukraine. It believed in collaboration with Poland to show Ukrainian good-will and thus achieve autonomy within Poland, working towards a later complete independence. At one time the party was strong enough to have about fifty deputies in the Polish Sejm and fifteen senators in the Upper House, and Vasily Mudry, party president, was vice marshal of the Polish Senate in 1938. After the war, the party was inactive until July, 1946, when Mudry tried to revive it as a nationalist organization openly, without secret or conspiratorial implications.
28. USDP (Ukrainska Socyal Demokratyczna Partia) - Ukrainian Social Democratic Party - which played a very small part in the Ukraine, is practically inactive now. Its leader is Isaac Mazepa.
29. USRP (Ukrainska Socyal-Radykalna Partia) - Ukrainian Social-Radical Party - was originally a peasant party in the Western Ukraine but had little success because it was anti-clerical; many of its members eventually went over to the Communists. Since the war it has been composed almost entirely of Eastern Ukrainians; its leader is Dolenko, at Ulm.
30. Bulba Group is small and negligible. Borovets (Bulba), who was interned in the British Zone, has been liberated and is trying to get in touch with his old friends. He is described by all sources as a notorious busybody.
31. Ukrainian Relief Organization and Ukrainian Charity Service are the two largest overt Ukrainian organizations of a comprehensive type; they maintain schools, publish books, and reviews, plan conferences, etc. There is little political feeling in either of them. The Relief Organization is headed by Vasily Mudry, a generally recognized and respected leader, and is located at Augsburg. The Charity Service is located at Munich.
32. Ukrainian Independent Orthodox Church is the religious organization to which most Ukrainians belong. It has about eleven bishops in Germany and Austria. There is a close cooperation, however, with the numerous Greek Catholic Ukrainians, headed by Msgr. Voyakovsky, who was appointed by the Holy See and is under the jurisdiction of Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich.

#### D. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF OPERATION BELLADONNA

33. UNVR's Requests for Cooperation. R-33 expressed their ideas and suggestions for a future complete cooperation with us. Not as conditions for such cooperation, but as suggestions for facilitating our joint program, they requested certain types of support. Source received these suggestions and promised to report them to his organization, but commented that he did not believe some of them would receive consideration, particularly the request for support for fighting in the USSR. The problems faced by R-33 are reduced basically to communications, support, activities in the USSR, agent

training, and offensive and defensive activities against enemy agents. Their suggestions for their operational needs are as follows:

- a. Communications: a secret radio station in the Ukraine; safe and secret meeting places for agents.
- b. Cutouts: establishment in other countries besides Germany; utilization of International Red Cross, UNRRA, consulates.
- c. Agents: Recruiting or training of radio technicians and operations personnel; preliminary training for low-level agents, special training for upper levels; establishment of agents in cover jobs such as International Red Cross, UNRRA, hotels, interpreting, or organizations including various nationalities; supplying necessary documents (through agencies which have an easy access to Kiev, Odessa, White Russia, etc.); equipping agents with personal weapons, money, and poison for suicide if caught.
- d. Security: Complete removal of UHVR from agent contact; implementation of a new organization, Zabordona Sekcija Vezvolnoie Borodje, to handle agents and for which they will believe they are working (this has already been done).
- e. Compensation: Adequate pay for persons who dedicate their entire time to the work, and protection for the organizers of the service in Germany and Austria.
- f. Activity in USSR: For preparation, supplying of Soviet books and newspapers to R-33; for combat inside the USSR, medical supplies, sanitary equipment, vitamins, shoes, clothing, technical materials, compasses, typewriters, radios, weapons, ammunition, and food. (R-33 emphasized that eventually, without outside support, the struggle in Russian territory must cease. In that contingency, the Ukrainian resistance must be organized for future operations, for UHVR would not encourage an aimless and enervating struggle at present if there is no indication that the Western Powers are interested in the fate of the people of the Ukraine.)
- g. Future Plans: Study of new penetration systems; utilization of Red Army deserters through re-education for agent work or conditioning to the Ukrainian cause; dispatch of agents into the Near East, Turkey, Iran, Syria, and Palestine.
- h. Finance: Facilities for changing German marks into Swiss currency. (UHVR has at present about 1,500,000 German marks collected from Ukrainian DPs in Europe, but they have great difficulty in converting it. If they could exchange marks for any foreign currency, they would not have to request the supplies mentioned above, because with negotiable currency they could procure what they need, even in USSR.)
- i. Special Project: Hrinioch and Lopatinsky would like to spend about two months in the United States, where both have relatives. The purpose of the trip would be:
  - 1) To counteract Soviet-sponsored propaganda among Ukrainians in Canada and United States.



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- 2) To get in touch with Ukrainian Soviet agents and utilize them for UHVR activities (on the grounds that most of them were forced to work for the Soviets and are detectable).
- 3) To organize financial support for UHVR from Ukrainians in United States, arrange continuous financial aid, and establish safe channels for the conveyance of funds.

34. Source's Suggestions for Future Operations Involving Him

a. Source will remain in touch with:

- 1) Lopatinsky, as his only constant contact.
- 2) Hrinioch, a necessary and unavoidable contact, since he will be informed of operational data and results, and since he knows source well.
- 3) Lobay, in charge of the technical details for sending agents into the field.
- 4) Lebed, not for operational purposes, although he will be informed on operational results through Hrinioch and Lopatinsky.

b. Source will assist in arranging letter drops, or cutouts, which should be established in Berlin, Istanbul, Warsaw, Breslau, Krakow, Prague, and the following:

- 1) Vienna (source can send an agent),
- 2) Budapest (source can provide a cutout, with or without involving our organization),
- 3) Southern Transylvania (the same),
- 4) Bucharest (source can use one of his ecclesiastical contacts as a cutout).

c. Source will need supplies and assistance for R-33 and their agents, as follows:

- 1) 12 cartons of cigarettes monthly,
- 2) About 4 10-in-1 ration cases monthly,
- 3) About 5 bottles of vitamins monthly,
- 4) Permit for at least one vehicle for one R-33 member,
- 5) Equipment for agents, including some clothing,
- 6) Foreign currency for agents (zlotys, koruny, others),
- 7) Payment for R-33 office expenses in Swiss francs or dollars,
- 8) Protection for Hrinioch, Lopatinsky, Lobay, and other leaders working with us who are cleared, and for Mudry, with whom source wishes to remain in close contact.

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35. Targets

a. The establishment of a successful network. The first necessity is to explore the field, using the facilities and information of both Belladonna and the Lynx Group. (These two types of operations can easily be separated later, by ascertaining that no agent is briefed for both positive and counter-intelligence targets at the same time, and by not involving any of the agents of a double-target operation.) Contact will have to be reestablished with the R-33 people who have gotten out of touch. Work towards this objective has already commenced with the dispatch of Basil from Bayreuth and the subsequent, but uncoordinated, arrival of the courier from the voivode at the Curzon Line. When Basil returns, the first safe contact will be established. Agents for this project will be furnished by R-33, who will inform us of their real names, locations, and complete biographical data for vetting purposes. Lopatinsky and Lobay will brief the agents on our targets, but any information they acquire in addition to the brief will also be submitted to us.

b. Information on Ukrainian leaders in Soviet service. Investigations will be made to determine the attitude of Ukrainians in official positions in USSR, such as the following:

- 1) Palamarciuk, professor at the Ukrainian University at Lwow, who is apparently opposed to Ukrainian nationalism but secretly for it.
- 2) Voznak, professor of history at Lwow, who writes against Ukrainian nationalists but is secretly with them.
- 3) Stepanek, deputy in the Ukrainian parliament, who has been sent on an official mission from the USSR to Canada and the United States. He has a brother in United States and one in a DP camp in Germany.
- 4) High-ranking officers who were formerly with Timoshenko. UHVR leaders got on well with Marshal Timoshenko, who is himself a Ukrainian of peasant stock from Bessarabia. When he arrived in the Ukraine as commander of Russian troops there, efforts were made to contact him and induce him to moderate the cruel treatment of Ukrainian nationalists. Later Timoshenko suddenly disappeared and the UPA suspected that he was in disgrace for a time.

c. Contact with other Ukrainian groups. Partly for security reasons, contact with as many Ukrainian groups as possible is desirable in the early stages of the operation. The Melnik group is particularly important in this respect, because it is the principal enemy of the Bandera faction and because it is reported to be penetrated by KVD.

36. Source Comment. After a thorough study of the Ukrainian problem and comparison of information from several sources in Germany, Austria, and Rome, source believes that UHVR, UPA, and OUN-Bandera are the only large and efficient organizations among Ukrainians and that most of the other organizations are small emigre groups without much influence and without contact with the homeland. UHVR is recognized as having the support of the younger generation and of Ukrainians at home, and the authority of its leaders Brinloch and Lebed is established. Some other groups are envious of the UHVR.

complex because the organization is independent and forceful and has always refused to collaborate with Germans, Poles or Russians.

37. Source's own impression of the three leaders of UHVR-UPA-OUN -- Bandera -- Hrinioch, Lebed, and Lopatinsky -- with whom he has direct personal contact, is that they are determined and able men, but with the psychology of the hunted. They are ready to sacrifice their lives or to commit suicide at any time to further their cause or to prevent security violations, and they are equally ready to kill if they must. They are resolved to carry on their work with or without us, and if necessary against us. They are not seeking any personal profit or advantage.
38. Source feels that the conspiratorial mentality and the extreme distrust of everything and everyone not tested are great hindrances in dealing with the Ukrainians. It is always necessary to remember that they have an almost religious worship of their nation and distrust anything foreign: first and worst, Polish; then Russian; then German. To summarize his continuous observation and study of these people, source believes that if they are properly treated they can be useful at any time and for any purpose.
39. Source disagrees violently with the accusation that Hrinioch is a Vatican plant among the Ukrainians. Hrinioch's whole background and history are a testimonial to his conspiratorial activity from 1921 on, and it must also be remembered that in the Ukraine, most western-minded intellectuals are Catholic. Hrinioch undoubtedly informs Buczko of what is going on in the Ukraine, but it would be a complete misconception to give his character an artificial dualism. He is not the only priest (Catholic or Protestant, but not Orthodox) who is at the same time a national leader and a western-minded churchman.

**E. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA** (numbers refer to paragraphs in which individuals are mentioned)

**Alexei (21)** - Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow

**Bach, General Von den (8)** - German SS general whose offensive against Ukrainian resistance groups in mid-1943 forced them out of the Pripat in the direction of Kremenc.

**Balbak, Engineer (26)** - Melnik representative at Heilbron, Salzburg.

**Bandera, Stefan (5b, 9, 16f, 18s, 19g, 19i)** - Head of OUN-Bandera; Bandera, who is now about 40, is the son of a Greek Catholic priest and was born in Trostianec, near Strij. He was educated in Sokal, Strij, and at the agricultural academy in Lwow. Since 1927 he has been a member of UVO and OUN, and in 1932 he became chief of OUN in Poland. For his participation in the murder of Bieracki in 1934, he was arrested and sentenced to death; the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment, since his execution would probably have instigated an uprising in the Ukraine. His closest collaborators during this period were Yaroslav Stetsko, Mikolay Lebed, Michael Yaniv, and Yaroslav Spolsky. In 1939 Bandera escaped and resumed his leadership of OUN, and in 1940, his followers, including the greater part of the organization, deposed Melnik and made Bandera formal head of the whole group. During most of the war, Bandera was interned by the Germans at Sachsenhausen. Later, when he was released, he refused to collaborate with the Germans because they had dis-

solved the independent Ukrainian government he had proclaimed in Lwow in 1941. At present Bandera is somewhere in the vicinity of Munich, in contact with Hrinioch and other UHVR leaders.

Baranovsky, Yaroslav (5b) - Ukrainian Gestapo agent, suspected of denouncing Ukrainians to Polish Intelligence (1934) and to the Gestapo; killed by the Bandera group between 1941 and 1943 for denouncing Lebed in 1934.

Basil (3, 14, 35a) - Belladonna agent dispatched from Bayreuth in October 1946 to establish communications with UHVR members in the Ukraine; reached Przemysl safely; expected to return soon.

Borovets, Taras Bulba (9, 30) - Leader of the Ukrainian resistance early in the war. In 1941 he founded the Poliskasic and conducted partisan operations in the vicinity of Sarny until his arrest by the Germans. He was released at the end of the war and was in Poland for a time. It is rumored that he fled Poland under threats from Bandera and took refuge in the British Zone of Germany, where he expected to find support. He was, however, interned by the British and has only recently been released. He is now in the American Zone, somewhere near Frankfurt, trying to collect former members of his partisans, but with little success. He is considered an anarchist contemptuous of all authority and a notorious busybody. The alias Taras Bulba is the name of Gogol's Cossack hero which Borovets adopted during his days of partisan leadership.

Buczko, Ivan, Bishop (1, 2, 18g, 19f, 39) - Adviser on Ukrainian Affairs to the Congregation of the Oriental Church at the Vatican. Buczko, about 55, is the son of poor Ukrainian peasants from Brocki near Lwow. He was consecrated a bishop in 1930 and became coadjutor to Metropolitan Sheptitsky, with whom he continued to be friendly. He has always been very active in politics and in close contact with UVO and OUN, of which he is an early member (he kept the OUN archives in his office for protection). In fact, Polish authorities complained to the Vatican several times of his political activities. In 1941, he was sent to the United States as Apostolic Visitor and on his return to Rome was prevented by the war from returning home. He has therefore remained at the Ukrainian College at the Vatican as adviser on Ukrainian matters to the Congregation for Oriental Church Affairs and to the Pope. He is probably still a member of OUN and is in close touch with UHVR, for which he seeks an agreement with OUN.

Bulba, Taras - See Borovets.

Bvuhun, Nikolay (26E) - Maink representative at Munich.

Delov, General (24b) - UNR representative in Cairo, Egypt.

Demchuk (24c) - Ukrainian who accompanied Alexander Shulgin on his transit to Germany and Austria to unify UHVR and UNR.

Dracisyn, Father (1, 2) - Ukrainian priest, formerly on the staff of the Vatican Mission to USFET, now in Rome, who introduced source to Buczko.

Lolanko (29) - Leader of Ukrainian Social Radical Party, at UHVR.

Faulhaber, Cardinal (32) - German cardinal residing at Munich.

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Gerich, Yury (20) - Head of the southern district of ABN, at Innsbruck. Born in 1911 in the Chodoriv district of Galicia, Gerich studied at Lwow and Stanislaw, then studied law in Prague and received his degree at the German university there in 1944. In 1945, he became assistant at the Ukrainian University in Prague and later professor at the Ukrainian University in Munich. In the summer of 1946, he went to Innsbruck to assume his present position in ABN. He has been a member of OUN since 1939. Although he has had theological training, he is not ordained, but he works through the Basilian order.

Glovinsky, Professor (24b) - One of two UNR representatives in Salzburg.

Gomsyn - See Honzin

Haile Selassie (21) - Emperor of Abyssinia, contacted by ABN for support but without result.

Hasyn, Oleksa - Military referent of OUN for Poland under Rebet (1935-9).

Holovinsky, Captain (5a) - Last commander of UVO, arrested and shot by Polish police, about 1928.

Honzin, Dr., Gomsyn (25) - Leader of the Hetman Group in the British Zone.

Hrinioch, Ivan, Father (1, 2, 3, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16f, 18a, 19a, 19f, 19g, 31, 34a, 34c, 36, 37, 39) - One of the founders and first vice-president of UHVR. Hrinioch, a Greek Catholic priest, about 38 years old, was born in the United States and brought to Poland at the age of seven. His brother is a professor of Greek Catholic theology at Stamford, Connecticut. Hrinioch was educated in theology and psychology in Lwow, Vienna, and Paris and became leader of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox youth in Poland. He was an early member of UVO and OUN and became one of the organizers of UHVR. At present he holds the offices of first vice-president of UHVR, head of the General Secretariat in Europe, member of R-33, and a controlling member of OUN-Bandera. He lives under his own name at Geverspurgstrasse 51, Munich/Kasim and is in personal contact with a source.

Ivoziatsky, Captain (12) - Former member of the Polish consulate in Rome in 1945. He left USSR as one of the last UPA couriers but was arrested at the Czechoslovak border and shot himself.

Kabachik (24a, 24b) - Minister without portfolio in the UNR of 1949, now UNR minister without portfolio and representative at Prague.

Karasavenko, Boris (26) - Personal friend of Elnik, Munich.

Karpynets (5b) - One of the conspirators in the death of Pieracki in 1934; with Klimushin, he prepared the bomb used; now in Haidlein Internment Camp, at Salzburg.

Kislavsky, Professor (24b) - UNR representative in London.

Klimushin, Nikolay (5b) - OUN member involved in the conspiracy against Pieracki; with Karpynets and others, he prepared the bomb used. He was born in the province of Kalusz, Galicia, studied law in Krakow, and became a member of OUN in 1930.

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OUN's secret laboratory was located in his flat in Warsaw. Like the others in the Pieracki plot, he was sentenced to death but received an amnesty; he escaped from his prison at Liedlce in 1939, and is now at Munich.

Knezh, Engineer (26) - Personal friend of Melnik, Feldkirch, Austria.

Kolpak, General (8, 19b) - Russian partisan general. Late in 1943, he was in Tarnopol trying to get through to Hungary but was held up by Ukrainian partisans. After his group had tried and failed to make an agreement with UPA, he became very anti-Ukrainian and fought UPA bitterly.

Konovalts, Eugene, Colonel (5b, 18g) - Head of OUN from 1928 to his death in 1938. He was killed in Rotterdam by a Russian agent named Waluch. Bandera, as chief for OUN in Poland, was under his jurisdiction.

Korzan, Michael (2) - Vice-chief of the southern division of ABN, Salzburg. Korzan was born 11 November 1912 in Komarje, near Tarnopol, Poland, of Ukrainian nationality. He was an early member of OUN and has known Bandera since 1934. During Bandera's imprisonment, he was chief of organizations under Rebet in Poland until 1937, when his activities led to his arrest also. Liberated at the outbreak of the war in 1939, he went to the Ukraine and became by 1941 a member of the OUN executive committee for Western Ukraine. In 1942, he studied theology in Prague and in 1944 was consecrated as a Greek Orthodox priest by Metropolitan Palladius in Krakow. He also fought in the UPA. In January 1945 he came to Salzburg, and in 1946 was ordered by OUN to enter ABN; he is also a member of SB. Korzan got in touch with source early in 1946 and has been working for him as informant ever since. He now wishes to go with ABN to Rome and eventually to immigrate to South America; meanwhile he is eager to work for the Ukrainian cause.

Koz, Mikolay - Chief of the fighting groups in Poland under Rebet, OUN-Poland, during Bandera's imprisonment.

Kosenko (24a, 24b) - Minister without portfolio in the Prokopovich Interim UNR government in France and in the present UNR in Paris.

Kushnir (18d) - most influential member of Canadian Ukrainian Committee, sympathetic to UHVR.

Lebed, Mikolay (2, 5b, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16f, 18e, 18f, 18g, 18h, 19a, 19b, 24c, 34a, 36, 37) - Chief of political bureau of UHVR. Lebed, who is about 39, was an early member of OUN and held the position of chief of security in Poland under Bandera in 1932, and with him was main organizer of the attack on Pieracki in 1934. He escaped to Germany but was denounced by Baranovsky, a Ukrainian Gestapo agent, arrested in Stettin, and extradited to Poland by special plane. He was imprisoned until the invasion in 1939, when he resumed his revolutionary activities. In 1941 he became minister for security in the independent Ukrainian government at Lwow, and thereafter was constantly sought by the Gestapo, although never arrested. He spent some time after the war in Innsbruck and Munich and then went to Rome, where he now lives under the name of Zahirny, at Via Biferno 14. He is married and has one child. His positions in Ukrainian organizations include: Foreign Secretary of UHVR, head of the

TOP SECRET - CONTROL

Foreign Section of the General Secretariat, member of R-33, and controlling member of OUN-Banders. He has been in personal contact with source for about 6 months.

Levinsky, Stepan (18j) - Former Polish Diplomat, attached to the consulate at Harbin, later in Shanghai. He is a Ukrainian national and is married to a cousin of Lopatinsky, with whom he is in contact. He is now in Peiping. He speaks Japanese, Chinese, and Russian.

Levitsky, Andrey (also spelled Lewickij) (24a, 24b, 24c, 24d) - Head of UHR, the legal Ukrainian government in exile. When the Ukrainian republic was dissolved, he fled to Poland, where he was well treated by the Poles and where he remained until 1945. During the German occupation of Poland, he yielded to an interim government in France, under Prokovich, but resumed his position in Germany in 1945. When he repudiated the UHVR-UNR joint protest to the Peace conference, several of his ministers resigned, and he is now trying to replace them. He lives at the Ukrainian DP Camp at Offenbach and suffers from the DP mentality. His following is small and ineffectual.

Lobay, Volodomir (34a, 34c, 35a) - Head of agent training for R-33. Lobay, born in Wolsyn, Poland, in 1911, has spent years in German and Polish concentration camps, where he was so badly beaten that he is almost a total invalid. He is at Munich and in personal contact with source.

Longin-Ceselsky (24b) - UNR representative in the United States.

Lopatinsky, Yury (1, 2, 3, 12, 16b, 16c, 16d, 16f, 18a, 18j, 19, 34a, 34c, 35a, 37) - UPA leader and one of the chiefs of UHVR. Lopatinsky is the son of a Greek Catholic priest. During the war, he studied law in Vienna, spent two years in German concentration camps, and then returned to the Ukraine, where he became UPA leader for Western Ukraine. He came to Germany in December 1945, one of the last UPA leaders to leave the country. He now lives in Munich, at Franz Josefstrasse 45, with his wife, parents, and other relatives, all of whom are members of OUN. He holds the positions of UPA representative in the General Secretariat and Liaison between UHVR and UPA, member of R-33, and controlling member of OUN. He is in personal contact with source.

Lototsky, also spelled Stotocny (24a) - Minister of education in the UNR government in exile; now dead.

Malcovy (24c) - Member of UNR who signed the Paris Ukrainian protest.

Malzer (A) - Chief of the German SA in the Ukraine, killed by Ukrainian partisans late in 1943.

Manuca, Ivan (5b) - OUN member arrested by the Polish police in the Pieracky affair in 1934, imprisoned until 1939; now in the Ukraine.

Martyniuk, Bondan - Head of OUN-Poland security service under Rabat, 1935-1939.

Matviyevko, Myron (16a, 16c, 16e, 16f, 18a) - Head of OUN Security Service SB (Sluzba Bezpsyky pry Holovnomu Provodi Organizacii Ukrainskych Natsionalistiv). Matviyevko, aged 31, is the son of Vasyl Matviyevko, a Greek Catholic priest in Beremovce, Galicia.

who was deported to Siberia by the NKVD in 1941 and died there. The son studied in Zlocnow and Lwow until 1933 and then went to Belgium to study medicine; he was not able to finish his work, however, because the Polish police withdrew his passport. Matviyeyko has been a member of OUN since 1932 and during the German occupation was chief of the Ukrainian SB in the Lwow district. He lives at present in Munich and writes children's stories, which the Ukrainian Welfare Organization publishes.

Mazepa, Isaac (28) -- Leader of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Party.

Melnik, Andrey, Colonel (5b, 19g, 26) -- Leader of OUN after Konovalets, and still head of a part of OUN not acknowledging Bandera. A forestry engineer and former colonel in the Ukrainian army, Melnik was for years employed on the estates of Archbishop Shepitsky at Lwow. After the death of Konovalets in 1938, he became chief of OUN but was unable to hold the group and was deported by Bandera followers in 1941. Melnik was in close touch with the Germans throughout the war and believed that only through German aid could the Ukraine become independent. He continued to collaborate even after the Germans interned him. He is now in Germany and the most active enemy of the Bandera faction of OUN.

Michalski, Dr. (2) -- Alias used by source with Lebed.

Kovsedvich, Sofia -- Leader of the women's group of OUN under Rebet.

Mudry, Vasily (1, 2, 16a, 27, 31, 34c) -- Second vice-president of UHVR and head of UNDO. Mudry, a Ukrainian from Poland, aged about 60, is a graduate in law and a professional journalist, having formerly published and edited the Ukrainian daily Dillo at Lwow (1938). He led the Ukrainian group in the Polish parliament and finally became head of UNDO and vice-marshal of the Polish Upper House until its dissolution in 1939. Early in the war, he was in hiding as a Polish-Ukrainian national, later interned by the Germans. He was freed and in 1944 went to Germany in spite of his former pro-Polish attitude. Mudry participated in the foundation of UHVR and became one of its vice-presidents. Secretly, overtly, he is chairman of Ukrainian Relief in Germany and therefore stays out of secret and conspiratorial operations while serving as a representative and official front for the clandestine side of UHVR. Mudry is a politician rather than a conspirator; he is well-known and well-liked among Ukrainians all over the world. At present he is living at Augshurg, Reisingerstrasse 22, with his wife and attempting to revive his inactive party. He is in personal contact with source.

Mufti, Grand (21) -- Contacted by ABW and promised them support to counteract Soviet propaganda in the Near East.

Novak, Felix, Dr. (2) -- Alias used by source with Hrinioch.

Opatsky, Eugene (24b) -- UNR representative in Italy, at Corso d'Italia 6, Rome.

Palamarciuk (35b) -- Professor at the Ukrainian University at Lwow, apparently against the Ukrainian nationalists, but secretly with them.

Paakevic, Vladimir (5b) -- OUN member arrested by the Polish police and imprisoned in the Pieracki affair; now in UPA.



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OPERATIONAL MEMORANDUM

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Pidhaini (5b) - OUN member arrested by the Polish police and imprisoned in the Pieracki affair; now in Italy.

Pieracki (5b) - Polish minister of the Interior, assassinated by OUN in 1934, under the direction of Bandera and Lebed.

Porokhivsky, Colonel (24b) - UNR representative in Cairo, Egypt.

Prokopovich (24a, 24b) - Prime minister in UNR first government in exile, head of the interim government in France from 1939; died during the war.

Pundek, Yury (26) - Personal friend of Melnik, Munich.

Rebet, Lev (5b) - Head of OUN-Poland during Bandera's imprisonment. Rebet, about 41 years old, born in Strij, is a lawyer. He was an early member of OUN and succeeded to the command of OUN-Poland when Bandera was arrested. He himself was arrested by the Poles in 1937 and imprisoned until 1939. During the war, he was in the Gouvernement General. At present he is one of the propaganda leaders of UHVR and R-33 in Munich.

Rohrbacher, Archbishop (20) - Conducting negotiations with ABN at Salzburg.

Rudenko (24a) - Minister of Finance in the UNR first government in exile.

Ryvak, Vasil - Press and Propaganda chief of OUN-Poland under Rebet.

Sadovsky, General (24b) - Minister of National Defense in UNR; living at Offenbach.

Sagrodsky, General (24b) - UNR representative in Salzburg.

Salsky, General (24a) - Minister of National Defense in UNR first government-in-exile; now dead.

Senek, Peter (5b) - OUN member suspected of Gestapo collaboration.

Shadrak, General (24c) - Resigned as member of UNR and with Smal-Stofski is trying to form a new group to affiliate with UHVR.

Shenavitsky, Metropolitan (19j) - Archbishop of Lvov, friendly to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Ukrainian nationalism; now dead.

Shulgin, Alexander (24a, 24b, 24c, 24d) - UNR prime minister and foreign minister, recently resigned. Shulgin, the most universally respected of all the Ukrainian leaders, was minister of Foreign Affairs in the UNR first government in exile. He became prime minister in the interim government in France under Prokopovich in 1939 until he was arrested by the Germans in 1941. He became prime minister and minister of Foreign Affairs in the new UNR post-war government. In the fall of 1946, he tried to unify the UNR and UHVR movements, and as part of his activities in this direction arranged for the two organizations to present a joint protest on Soviet control of the Ukraine to the Paris Peace Conference. When this document was repudiated by Levitsky for UNR, Shulgin resigned from the government. He made a trip through Western Europe to discover the sentiment for Ukrainian unification and is working toward that goal. His residence is in Paris.

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OPERATIONAL MEMORANDUM

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*W. C. C. C.*  
Shulgin, Rostislav (19b, 24c, 24d) - Contact of the UHVR representative in Switzerland and son of Alexander Shulgin. He accompanied his father on the recent tour of Western Europe for Ukrainian unification. Rostislav left the Ukraine at the age of four and has been brought up completely in the west, so that he is not as well informed on Ukrainian affairs as some of the older politicians and the younger group who have lived in the Ukraine. He acts as informant for us, and his reports, although rarely containing information unknown before, are valuable.

Shumovsky, Professor (18k) - UHVR representative in Paris.

Sikevich, General (24b) - UNR representative in Canada.

Skoropadsky, Danilo (25) - Son of Hetman Pavel Skoropadsky; a British subject, who has renounced the leadership of the Hetman movement.

Skoropadsky, Pavel (25) - Ukrainian leader installed as Hetman of a German-sponsored Ukrainian government in 1919; exiled since then; head of a small conservative Ukrainian group until his death in 1945.

Slavinsky (24a) - Minister without portfolio in UNR first government in exile.

*W. C. C. C.*  
Smal-Stotski, Roman (24a, 24b, 24c, 24d) - Minister for Propaganda in the UNR first government-in-exile and in the postwar UNR government. He resigned with Shulgin when Levitsky rejected the Peace Conference protest memorandum and is now trying to form another more cooperative group. He lives in Frankfurt.

*W. C. C. C.*  
Sokol (16f, 18g) - Formerly secretary of Konovalts in OUN; now assistant to Lebed in Rome.

Solovy (24b) - UNR representative in London.

Spolsky, Yaroslav (5b) - OUN member imprisoned for participation in the Pieracki affair; technical consultant for OUN-Poland under Bandera; now at Innsbruck as secretary general of Ukrainian Relief there.

Stevanek (35b) - Deputy in the Ukrainian Parliament, lately sent to United States and Canada on an official mission for the USSR; has a brother in the United States and one in a German DP Camp.

*W. C. C. C.*  
Stetsko, Yaroslav (5b, 16a, 16c, 15f, 18a, 19j, 20) - Head of ABN. Stetsko, about 40, is from Ternopol and studied law at Lvov. He was an early member of OUN and worked in OUN-Poland under Bandera as political liaison. He was arrested with Bandera in the Pieracki affair but got only five years' sentence. Then the independence of the Ukraine was declared on 30 June 1941 in Lvov, Stetsko became head of the government. For this the Gestapo later arrested him, and he spent years in concentration camps. He now lives at Munich and occupies the positions of head of ABN, member of R-33, and controlling member of OUN-Bandera.

Stiborsky, Engineer (5b) - OUN member suspected of collaborating with the Gestapo and Polish Intelligence and killed by Bandera followers.

Sukhevich, Roman (5b) - OUN member arrested in the Pieracki affair

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OPERATIONAL MEMORANDUM

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in 1934; commander of UPA until 1945:

Susko, Colonel (5b) - OUN member suspected of collaborating with Polish Intelligence and the Gestapo and killed by Bandera followers.

Timoshenko, Marshal (35b) - Russian officer in command of Russian troops in the Ukraine for a time; of peasant stock from Bessarabia; got on well with UHVR leaders but was later removed and was possibly in disgrace.

Udovichenko (24a, 24b, 24c) - Minister of Interior in the UNR interim government in France in 1939 and in the post war government; resigned with Shulgin when Levitsky rejected the Peace Conference memorandum; in Paris.

Vatutin, Marshal (8) - Red Army general killed by Ukrainian partisans.

Vesna, Osdap (18e) - Ukrainian humorist, originally a member of OUN, later forced to work for the Soviets, but considered still pro-Ukrainian.

Voivode at the Curzon Line (13, 14, 26a, 35a) - Contact between UHVR and the Ukraine; sent a courier with news to Munich in October 1946 and will forward other detailed news of USSR.

Vovakovski, Msgr. (32) - Head of the Ukrainian Catholic religious community in Germany, with the title of Visitator Apostolicus; appointed by the Holy See; living at Passionisten-Kloster, Burgermeister-Wunderstrasse, Munich/Pasing.

Voznak (35b) - Professor of history at Lwow, secretly with Ukrainian nationalists although he writes against them.

Waluch (5b) - Soviet agent who killed Colonel Konovalts in Rotterdam in 1938.

Yakovliy (24b) - UNR Vice Prime Minister and representative in Belgium.

Yaniv, Michael - Chief of Propaganda in OUN-Poland under Bandera.

Zahirny - Alias used by Lebed in Rome.

Zelger, Ivo, Father (1) - Special adviser to the Vatican Mission to

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: Courier  
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO.: MGM-A-730

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 4 October 1948

TO *Walt*: Chief, FBM

FROM : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe *cf*

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational *matters - Germany*

SPECIFIC - Resumed Contact with CAPARISON

1. As of 1 August 1948, contact was resumed with Source CAPARISON for the purpose of collecting information pertinent to Project ICON and allied intelligence matters.

2. No commitments or operational costs, beyond an occasional meal at a safe-house, are involved in this contact.

3. CAPARISON is at present a seldom-contacted informant of CIC Region IV, Munich. That office is aware of our resumption of contact and has no objections.

CMOB

Distribution:

- 2 - FBM ✓
- 1 - COS
- 1 - Fran *VIA EUGEN*
- 1 - files

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

REGISTRY COPY

*32-62-2674*

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: *2005*

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

12 January 1949

SUBJECT: D.D. Ivan HRINIUCH, Professor of Theology.

ALIASES: Dr. KOVALENKO, Dr. DUBROVA (1941 - 1945)  
Dr. ORLOV (1944 - 1945)

RESIDENCE: MUNICH

Date of Birth: 28 December 1907

Place of Birth: PAVLIV (Western Ukraine)

Parents: Ukrainian farmers.

Education: Completed highschool in 1926.  
Studied at the Universities of: LEMBERG (LWOW), INNSBRUCK, MUNICH,  
PARIS.

Subjects: Philosophy and Theology. Ordained as priest in the Greek Catholic  
Church in 1934. Graduated for Ph.D. in 1934 with summa cum laude.

Personal data: Height: 168 cm.  
Weight: 80 kg.  
Eyes: Brown  
Hair: Black  
Build: Vigorous

1934-1935: Priest in HALITCH (Western Ukraine)

1935-1939: Lecturer in Philosophy at the Academy of Theology in Lemberg (Lviv).  
At this time, he was particularly active as a spirited leader of  
groups in Ukrainian student organizations. Head of the  
groups organization.

1939-1941: Resident at ZAKOW, working as clerk at the District  
Office. He did not belong to any political party, was  
employed by the Police as occasional priest. Dr. HRINIUCH was  
a member of the Arch-Bishop of the Greek Catholic Church  
Ukrainian Council SHEPETSKI, who was killed by the Soviets in 1941.

1941-1942: Resident in ZAKOW, in the Ukraine.

1942-1943: Working in the Ukraine, in the vicinity of  
Lemberg. He was working out constructive political projects  
in cooperation with the German authorities. He was  
employed by the German authorities for the purpose of combining an  
active propaganda.

1943-1944: Working in the Ukraine, in the vicinity of  
Lemberg. He was working out constructive political projects  
in cooperation with the German authorities. He was  
employed by the German authorities for the purpose of combining an  
active propaganda.

1944-1945: Working in the Ukraine, in the vicinity of  
Lemberg. He was working out constructive political projects  
in cooperation with the German authorities. He was  
employed by the German authorities for the purpose of combining an  
active propaganda.

1945-1946: Working in the Ukraine, in the vicinity of  
Lemberg. He was working out constructive political projects  
in cooperation with the German authorities. He was  
employed by the German authorities for the purpose of combining an  
active propaganda.

*Continued on next page*

In 1943, Dr. HRINIOCH was elected Chief of the Section for Foreign Affairs and Political Inspector of the UPA (Ukrainian Army of Liberation Underground). He visited the Resistance organizations in HUNGARY, ROMANIA, and POLAND, and participated in secret congresses, etc. His aim was for the coordination of the dispersed groups of resistance among the different nations and political groups.

In 1944, he came into contact with the BALKANS and ITALY by courier. In March and April 1944, the UPA was fighting against Brownas well as racial imperialism. Dr. HRINIOCH entered into negotiations with the German intelligence, since the German troops were quitting the Ukraine. It was agreed together with fixed conditions, that when the Germans quit the country, the UPA would be left weapons and material for the fight against the Soviets.

In 1944, Dr. HRINIOCH was elected Vice-President of the UPRP and Chief of the foreign representative body for the UPRP abroad.

On 21 October 1944, he left the UPA and went to KRAKOW, POLAND, where he supervised the execution of the agreement with the Germans. In April 1945, he went to HAMBURG to visit the German Division which was under the command of German, in order to see the orders regarding the procedure to be followed after the war.

In May 1945, he went to PRAGUE and then to BRNO, where he met some important leaders from the hands of the Soviets.

In October, he went to MUNICH and visited the UPRP with the German Division.

Character notes:

Completely uncorrupt, honest, conscientious, and very capable. He is a very good speaker, very able, and very active. He is very loyal and very devoted to his work. He is very energetic and very hardworking. He is very organized and very efficient. He is very friendly and very approachable. He is very patient and very understanding. He is very calm and very composed. He is very confident and very determined. He is very brave and very courageous. He is very honest and very truthful. He is very kind and very generous. He is very helpful and very supportive. He is very reliable and very trustworthy. He is very responsible and very accountable. He is very professional and very competent. He is very hardworking and very diligent. He is very organized and very efficient. He is very friendly and very approachable. He is very patient and very understanding. He is very confident and very determined. He is very brave and very courageous. He is very honest and very truthful. He is very kind and very generous. He is very helpful and very supportive. He is very reliable and very trustworthy. He is very responsible and very accountable. He is very professional and very competent. He is very hardworking and very diligent.

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR  
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MGM-A-1037

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 22 March 1949

TO: Chief, FBM

FROM: Chief of Station, Karlsruhe *c/ps*

SUBJECT GENERAL: Operational

SPECIFIC: Personal Record of Dr. Ivan HRIMLOCH

*Operational information to Germany*

Although personal data on this man were undoubtedly submitted  
at the same time since the war, the following biography is keyed to the  
file from 51-67. Answers to operational items will be pouched  
as ready.

Ivan HRIMLOCH

*Spun or ban*

HRIMLOCH used in the Ukrainian underground between 1941  
and 1944.

HRIMLOCH used in the Ukraine, Italy and Germany in 1944 and  
according to Capt. Zoltan Hayes, Constabulary MP, subject  
of the report HRIMLOCH also in Munich.

22 November 1947, in Prague, Western Ukraine

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

REGISTRY COPY

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

Privacy

Foreign Sources

Intelligence Operations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2004 0805

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10. Emigrant Ukrainian politician; occasional journalist; vice-president of ZPUHVR and UHVR.
11. Michael HRINIOCH, born under Austro-Hungarian government in Pavliv; last seen in May 1944.
12. Anastasia CHESAK, born under Austro-Hungarian government in Pavliv; died in 1919.
13. Not applicable.
15. a. Sisters: Maria, about 34 years of age, resides in Ukraine. Eva, about 24 years of age, present whereabouts unknown. Anastasia, about 22 years of age, present whereabouts unknown.
- b. Brothers: Rev. Stephen HRYNUCE, about 37 years old, St. Joseph's Seminary, 714 Monroe St. N.E., Washington 17, D. C.

17. German Kennkarte.

18. Second vice-president of UHVR since 1944.

19. Greek Catholic. Ordained priest in 1932. On temporary leave of absence granted by Bishop BUTZKO, visitator of the Greek Catholic church in ...

20. American-headed socialist favoring ... by consent of ... for his own homeland. Belongs to ... and ... from OHV Bandera in fall 1948.

21. ... class by birth. Intellectual aristocracy by education.

22. August 1945 to January 1946 in Austria and Italy. Co-chairman and member of Ukrainian underground organization ... in ... Mikola TERPIL and Bishop BUTZKO.

23. June 1945 to Czechoslovakia in ... membership of UHVR.

24. ... in ...

25. ...

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24. a. Elementary and high school, Academic Diploma Lvov.
- b. University of Lvov. Philosophy 1930.  
Theology
- c. Innsbruck Jesuit Univ. Philosophy Doctor of 1930-1933.  
Theology Divinity.
- d. University of Munich. Philosophy 1933-1934.  
Psychology
- e. Institut Catholique, Philosophy 1934-1935.  
Paris.
- f. Theological Academy, Lvov. Ass't Prof. 1935.  
of Philosophy.

25. a.

Ukrainian	Good	Good	Good
German	Good	Good	Good
Polish	Good	Good	Good
French	Good	Fair	Good
Russian	Good	Fair	Good
Greek	Good	-	-
Latin	Good	Good	Good
Hebrew	Fair	-	-

b. Could pass passport as Pole.

26. Chairman in the Ukrainian Legation in 1941.

Member of the ZPML, or Ukrainian National Council, from 1941 to March 1944. Advisory member of Caritas.

Interested in public speaking, drives motor vehicles. Hobbies: chess, sailing and mountain climbing.

Has been self-supporting through occasional journalism. Owns an automobile, sends food and tobacco by mail. Received 1000 francs from the apostolic visitor, Bishop...

Member of the University of Lvov, in 1935. Received his doctorate in 1937 at the University of Lvov. Member of the University of Lvov until May 1941.

Height: 5'10" (180 cm). Weight: 160 lbs (72 kg). Eyes: blue. Hair: dark. Complexion: fair. Scars: none. Build: stocky, sturdy.

General appearance: robust, serious.

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**SECRET**

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Prominent Features: long nose, large eyes, high forehead.  
Disfigurements: none.  
Personal habits: heavy cigarette smoker.  
Any traits, etc.: tends to smile when speaking.

32. a. Editor of illegal newspaper "Idea and Action" (Idea i Chin) in the Ukraine in November 1942. Articles in this paper such as Subject's own editorial "The German Policy in the Ukraine" contained strong verbal objections to the German occupation policy.

b. In May 1943, Subject published a 40-page brochure under the pseudonym Dr. KOVALENKO in which he proposed the founding of an organized resistance against the German powers over the whole of Europe. The brochure was entitled "Aims and Methods of the German Policy in Oppressed Europe."

33. No.

34. Other members of ZPUHR: Members of the Greek Catholic clergy, Ukrainian emigrants in western Europe.

35. In correspondence with the Theological Seminary on Culemborg, Holland; Mr. Eugene VRECHYONA in Basel, Switzerland, plus members of the Ukrainian immigrations in Canada, the United States, and Australia.

36. No.

37. Not applicable.

*Poll*  
*MAP*  
AC MOB

*Handwritten notes:*  
This is a copy of the original  
received only  
SECRET



**SECRET**

22. Middle class by birth. Intellectual aristocracy by dint of own studies.

23. a. August 1945 to January 1946 in Austria and Italy to contact emigrant members of Ukrainian underground organizations, in particular Mikola LEBED and Bishop BUTALO.  
 b. June 1945 to Czechoslovakia to fetch members of UNVR.  
 c. October 1946 to Italy to visit LEBED, etc.  
 d. January 1947 to Italy.  
 e. December 1948 - early January 1949 to London, England, to attend United Ukrainian Relief Committee conference.

24. a. Elementary and high school, Academia Diploma Lvov

b. University of Lvov	Philosophy Theology		1930
c. Innsbruck Jesuit Univ.	Philosophy Theology	Doctor of Divinity	1930-1931
d. University of Munich	Philosophy Psychology		1933-1934
e. Institut Catholique, Paris	Philosophy		1934-1935
f. Theological Academy, Lvov	Asst. Prof. of Philosophy		1935

25. a. Ukrainian	Good	Good	Good
German	Good	Good	Good
Polish	Good	Good	Good
French	Good	Fair	Good
Russian	Good	Fair	Good
Czech	Good	-	-
Latin	Good	Good	Good
Slovak	Fair	-	-

26. Speaks some half-off on Polish.

27. Graduate in the Ukrainian League in 1941.

28. Member of the League, an Ukrainian Relief Committee, and of the League of Ukrainian Youth, military member of UNVR.

29. Organized Polish speaking clubs under various names. Speaks fluently during and between speaking.

30. Partially self-supporting through occasional journalism. Works in America under fact and tobacco by mail. Receives 100 RM per month from the apostolic visitator, Bishop BUTALO.

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

30. Taught philosophy at the University of Lemberg in 1935.  
Taught theology and philosophy at the Ukrainian seminary in  
Hirschberg, Germany, from 1946 until May 1948.

31. Age: 41  
Apparent Age: 39  
Height: 5' 6"  
Eyes: Brown  
Face shape: oval  
Complexion: slightly dark  
Sex: male  
Posture: slight, lordosis  
Weight: 176 lbs.  
Teeth: yellowish  
Hair: brown, slight balding  
above temples.  
Scars: none  
Build: stocky, sturdy.  
General Appearance: robust, serious  
Prominent Features: long nose, large eyes, high forehead.  
Disfigurements: none.  
Personal habits: heavy cigarette smoker.  
Any traits, etc.: tends to smile when speaking.

32. a. Editor of illegal newspaper "Idea and Action" (Idea i Chyn)  
in the Ukraine in November 1942. Articles in this paper  
such as Subject's own editorial "The German Policy in the  
Ukraine" contained strong verbal objections to the German  
occupation policy.
- b. In May 1943, Subject published a 40-page brochure under  
the pseudonym Dr. KUVALENKO in which he proposed the  
founding of an organized resistance against the German  
boycott over the whole of Europe. The brochure was entitled  
"Plans and Methods of the German Policy in Oppressed Europe."
33. No.
34. Other members of SPHIVA. Members of the Greek Catholic clergy.  
Ukrainian emigrants in western Europe.
35. In correspondence with the Theological Seminary on Columbus,  
Holland, Dr. Eugene YAKHIMEN in Basel, Switzerland, plus  
members of the Ukrainian immigration in Canada, the United  
States, and Australia.
36. No.
37. Not applicable.

**SECRET**

SECRET

AIR

MGM-A-1148

6 May 1949

Chief, FEM

AC,MOB

THRU: COS, Karlsruhe

Operational

Personal Record of CAPARISON (Operational)

REF: MGM-A-793, -1037; WUHI-442

The following answers to operational questions are keyed to questions on Form 51-671

19. In the case officer's opinion, subject was in contact with the GIC during the early stages of the German campaign in Galicia. CAPARISON states that in 1939 he made the acquaintance of Dr. Fritz ABLE, son of Herr WERNER. ABLE was at that time attached to a German armored division and wore civilian clothes. CAPARISON states that ABLE was primarily interested in the political and ideological side of the Ukraine liberation movement, but he does not believe that he was an intelligence officer. Special Agent Gaston S. Hajdu, formerly of CIC Region IV, once stated to the case officer at a time when ABLE was a member of the ABLE group that the latter was some kind of a German liaison officer to the GIC during the war. Whether ABLE did perform intelligence work during the war is uncertain, but it is a fact that since 1945 he has worked in an intelligence capacity for CIC Region IV and for Constabulary HQS.

CAPARISON's postwar contacts with American intelligence agencies can be summarized as follows:

a. 1946-1947 in contact with  and then   (See Operation PHILADONIA et al.)

b. In 1947 and 1948 conferred with Special Agent Hajdu on matters pertaining to the Ukrainian emigration; not specifically referred to by GIC and this until 20 February

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

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(3)(B) Methods/Sources

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- c. Mid-August 1948-13 January 1949 informant of Capt. Zoltan Havas, Constabulary MIS Straubing through cutouts Adolf IDOL and Dr. Frits ARLT.

CAPARISON's known postwar associations with non-American organizations which also carry on intelligence activities are as follows:

1. Caritas: It is not known whether subject's admitted membership in this organization has any intelligence relevancy.
2. The Catholic Church: It is not known to the case officer whether the relationship between subject as a Greek Catholic priest and Bishop BUTZKO in the Vatican involves any intelligence activities. BUTZKO is the highest ecclesiast of this church in Western Europe, reputedly has the position of advisor on Eastern Church Affairs in the congregation of the Eastern Rite in the Vatican and pays CAPARISON 100 DM per month, allegedly for celebrating mass.

38. Subject first contacted by the present case officer in August 1948 through Special Agent Camille Hajdu who was then subject's case officer. The introduction was accomplished by a letter from Hajdu.

39. Yes, subject is quite used to being tossed from one case officer to another, to being recruited or dropped by AIS members or their intermediaries.

40. Idealistic patriotism: self-dedication to the Ukrainian national cause.

41. a. CIC Region IV, Munich in Spring 1948 and in February 1949.

b. GHEM in December 1948.

c. MIS Straubing through Capt. Havas in January 1949.

42. a. Subject's political career would be greatly damaged if Ukrainian political groups opposing ZPUHR, such as OUN, learned that subject is active agent. An OUN agent in the past was expelled from his position to accuse the OUN of being a band of selling Ukrainians for the sake of American character.

b. Subject seems to be convinced that only with the help of the United States military potential during an east-west conflict can the Ukraine ever attain national independence during CAPARISON's lifetime.

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c. ZPUHVR is practically insolvent and unable to undertake the political program with which it was charged by the president of the UHVR in 1944. ZPUHVR's ability to smuggle in the English Pounds which they received from the Ukrainian subscribers to the "Ukrainian Tribune" residing in England was brought to an abrupt halt in April 1949 by the insertion of a British accountant who checks their financial ledger in England. The sale of these pounds in Germany was ZPUHVR's main source of income, according to ACROBAT.

43. Subject realizes that reports about his organization were sent to Washington by [ ] in 1946. Subject also knows that the undersigned case officer is from the same organization as [ ]
44. Sample of subject's handwriting is attached to FEM's copy. It is doubtful whether subject was ignorant of the fact that a sample of his handwriting was being collected at the time he wrote this, hence the printing and awkward-looking characters.
45. Subject is very well-informed and highly intelligent.
46. The following evaluations of subject's character, reliability, and security correspond to statements made by [ ]  
[ ] Camille S. Hajdu and Capt. [ ]

a. Character: uncorruptibly honest; congenial by nature, religious but not dogmatic, prudent, extremely circumspect verbally, self-composed, outwardly imperturbable, a natural leader of men type, not aggressive in his personal opinion, a hard-headed realist particularly gifted at slow conference table negotiation, not above utilizing his good command of rhetoric and paraphrase to the fore whenever he desires to temporize or avoid answering a question directly.

b. Reliability: It is perfectly clear to the case officer that the subject's reliability is predicated by his uncompromising self-dedication to the creation of an independent Ukraine. None of the former case officers of subject have stated that he either cooperated completely or consistently with them. His reliability will undoubtedly vary in direct ratio to the assessment of the United States' political position and independent Ukraine; hence MOR's desire to make him indebted to our organization.

c. Security: There have been no security breaches on the subject's part during the three years he has been in contact with American intelligence, to the best knowledge of the undersigned case officer. Subject has the strongly-marked conspiratorial qualities which one would expect in an underground leader of Russian stock.

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47. Almost all information given by the subject has been verbal. The most important exceptions to this rule to date were the attachments to MGM-A-793, i.e. material allegedly printed in the Ukraine and brought to Germany by the APOSTLES. Subject has an abhorrence of submitting anything in writing, be it hand or typewritten. The case officer knows of no case where subject handed any self-written reports of which he was the author to any representative of an American intelligence agency or to their intermediaries. Subject has submitted information verbally on the following:

a. Statistics on the Ukrainian emigration in Western Germany, given in May 1948 to Special Agent Hajdu who turned them over to the case officer for background material for the ICOW report.

b. The history of the various Ukrainian resistance organizations; given to the case officer in August, September and October 1948.

c. General and mainly superannuated information on economic and social conditions in the Ukraine, particularly as they have a bearing on the underground movement.

d. Underground handbills and pamphlets allegedly printed in the Ukraine and brought to Germany by the APOSTLES. (See attachments to MGM-A-793).

48. Subject is a Ukrainian emigrant politician. All intelligence of interest which he can pass on is deemed by the case officer to be secondhand.

49. Subject was not integrated with any other operations of this organization at present. As reported in HUNT-442 an attempt was made by [ ] to contact him and, presumably, [ ]

50. Subject's information from the Ukraine in subject's session has come from refugees and the APOSTLES. Whether he receives information from the Ukraine from other sources is not known.

CLASSIFIED BY  
DATE 11/11/83 BY [ ]  
REASON [ ]

SECRET

AIR:

MGM-A-2454

**SECRET**

*Cartel*

Chief, FDM  
COS, Karlsruhe

22 March 1950

Redbird/Operational

CARTEL 1's Trips to Holland

1. With the aid of an exit-entry permit, procured by the undersigned, CARTEL 1 has thrice traveled to Holland allegedly merely for the purpose of lecturing to students at the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Seminary at Koolinberg (phonetic). Since CARTEL 1 is an ordained priest and did teach at the seminary while it was located in Germany, i.e., up to 1948, the purpose of the trip is plausible. Could, however, a discreet check be made at the seminary to ascertain whether:

- a. CARTEL 1 actually lives at the seminary for the whole two weeks of each trip;
- b. CARTEL 1 actually lectures there;
- c. There are any persons of intelligence interest connected with this seminary with whom CARTEL 1 confers; and
- d. CARTEL 1's movements inside Holland suggest that he is using the teaching job at the seminary merely as a cover for other activities.

2. Whatever checks are made should be discreet, although it would not be in any way disastrous if CARTEL 1 should discover that we are tracking his movements. We see, however, no reason why the Dutch should guess that we are keeping tabs on one of our own sources. Probably a check directly at the seminary to see whether CARTEL 1 is listed on the faculty would be in order.

The purpose of this check can be defined as an attempt to verify our hypothesis that we are the only outfit with whom CARTEL 1 has any serious intelligence contact. Since we have no other leads than we interpreted the report by CARTEL 1 as being genuine, we have no adequate reason for making such a check. The case of Leer has a much easier solution. We have found a patron of sorts in Holland, for in winter 1948-50 he once let fall the statement that he did not see what objections we could possibly have if his organization should accept a monetary gift from say, a rich person in Belgium.

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COPY

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(d)

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MGM- 2454

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anxious to back a worthy anti-Soviet cause".

4. In principle the case officer favors CARTEL's trips to Holland which will probably continue at the rate of once every other month as long as the school year at Koolinberg lasts. The Ukrainian emigration in Munich is convinced that CARTEL 1 stays in Holland practically all the time. This serves to throw the Bandera people off the scent since it must be assumed that the latter believe that the partisans, whose arrival in Austria was so publicized, are now in the custody of CARTEL 1's group.

Distribution:

1 - FBI  
1 - GDS  
1 - WOB

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

11 April 1950

To: Chief, FDM

From: Chief, FDS

Subject: Rev. Dr. Ivan HRINIOCH

*4th Operational Conference - since with morale*

1. It has recently come to our attention that Subject, in whom we have an active operational interest, travels periodically from Munich, Germany to Koolinberg (phonetic), Holland, ostensibly to teach at a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Seminary there. He supposedly spends about two weeks every month or two months at the Seminary teaching. There have been some indications that subject may be involved in intelligence activities for the Vatican.

2. We would be interested in information on the whereabouts and activities of subject while in Holland on a continuing basis. We are particularly interested in the following points:

- a. Does subject live in the Seminary for the entire period that he is in Holland?
- b. Does subject travel to Belgium or does someone come from Belgium to visit him?
- c. Any indication of intelligence contacts or activities while in Holland.

Investigation of subject should be discreet in order not to jeopardize our relations with him in Germany.

3. A description of subject follows:

Date of birth: 28 December 1907

Place of birth: Favliv, Western Ukraine

Apparent age: 39

Height: 5' 6"

Eyes: Brown

Face shape: Oval

Complexion: Dark

Sex: Male

**SECRET**  
TOP COPY

[Redacted]  
94-675-2150  
[Redacted]

**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**

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General Appearance: Robust, serious

Posture: heavy set

Weight: 176 lbs.

Teeth: Yellowish

Hair: brown, bald above temples

Scars: none

Build: stocky, sturdy

Prominent features: long nose, large eyes, high forehead

Personal habits: heavy cigarette smoker, tends to smile when speaking.

**SECRET**

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR  
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. ~~595~~ 596

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

MICROFILMED  
MAY 31 1964  
DO NOT WRITE

TO: Chief of Station,

DATE: DO NOT WRITE

FROM: Chief, *U.S. Operational Correspondence with members*

SUBJECT: GENERAL -  
SPECIFIC: *How Dr. Ivan BREITBACH*

1. We have been requested by another division, which has an operational interest in subjects, to carry out a discreet investigation of the Rev. Dr. Ivan BREITBACH. It has been reported that subject travels occasionally from Berlin, Germany, to Stockholm (Sweden) possibly occasionally with colleagues. Dr. BREITBACH, apparently to teach at a theological seminary in Sweden. He supposedly speaks about his work with friends or the members of the seminary teaching. There are some past indications that he may be involved in intelligence activities for the Germans.

2. Information on activities and contacts concerning BREITBACH's whereabouts and activities while in the Netherlands would be greatly appreciated. Specifically, the answers to the following questions:

- a. Have subject ever in the registry for the entire period that he is in Holland?
- b. Have subject travel to Belgium or does someone come from Belgium to visit him?
- c. Any indication of intelligence contacts or activities while in Holland?
- d. Personal description:

born 25 November 1907 in Poznan, Western Ukraine.  
Height: 5'7 1/2".  
Weight: 150 lbs.  
Hair: Brown.  
Eyes: Blue.  
Build: Slender.

201-41231-130  
INTELLIGENCE  
JUG 8 1960  
INTEGRATION DIVISION  
ABSTRACT

PREPARED BY OFFICER

REVIEWED BY OFFICER

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

## NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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In view of the Agency's operational relations with HEINICH, any investigation through [redacted] must be extremely discreet, and [redacted] must receive no indication that we have anything but a genuine interest in subject. It is suggested that this latter approach, that of a routine GI investigation, may be the best method by which to handle this request.

[redacted]  
Winston M. Scott  
[redacted]

736  
CAH/50/737  
SUBJECT: Dr. Johann HRIJNIOCH.  
Re: Your HB-542 of 28.8.1950

wahl 2075  
26.10.1950

The a.m., born 28.12.1907 at Pauliw, has given lessons to Ukrainian students at the Ukrainian "Priester Seminarium" at Culemburg. He has also worked as an examiner of students having completed their studies. He arrived in Culemburg on the 13th of October 1949 and departed to Germany on the 26th, rearriving in Culemburg on 16.3.1950. During the first days of June 1950 he went to Germany again. There he apparently fell ill in Munich. He has not visited the Netherlands since. His visits here were fully and officially authorized by our Government. Never has anything politically detrimental about him been observed. We are keenly interested to learn from you the exact reasons why this man has attracted your attention.

Source:    
Ref. W.N.H.W.-596

201 on this  
retrieved -  
ERS project  
completed in 7/6/52

118 COPY

946-6-13-2154

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Date: 2005



Office Memorandum • **SECRET** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Director for Special Operations

DATE: 23 January 1951

FROM : Chief, Contact Division, O/O

SUBJECT: Reverend GRINIOKH (HRYNOCH)

REFERENCE: Telephone conversation, 19 January 1951, [ ]

1. A reliable contact of this Division has advised that on 10 January 1951, he received a letter from a Dr. Tacov M. Zozula containing the following information concerning subjects

"We received from Europe information that there was summoned (from Europe) to Washington, and left on plane Rev. GRINIOKH, a Greek-Catholic priest and military chaplain of the division 'Halychina', who later became a well-known Benderovay leader. Still later he has become opposed to Bandera, and joined Lebid. Do you know something about this visit? Our friends ask to verify this rumor as if this turns then it would show a definite interest in the spheres in regard to the group of Lebid. In connection with this matter, our friends advise us to find opportunities for talks with the US officials because if we will not be informed about the talks of Lebid, we nevertheless will not be free from responsibility for following eventual mistakes. We are ready for such talks, but do not see how to arrange them. What is your opinion about the possibility of such interviews?"

2. Our contact states that Dr. Zozula is a Ukrainian refugee, who was admitted to the US about one year ago from Germany. He is now living at 216 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn 21, New York. According to our contact, Zozula is a man of high moral integrity and a life-long adherent of democracy.

3. Additionally, Walter Dushnyk has reported contacting a Ukrainian priest of the Eastern Catholic Rite, Father HRYNOCH by name, who arrived in New York either on 31 December 1950 or 1 January 1951. Father HRYNOCH and the Reverend GRINIOKH are presumably the same individual.

4. Dushnyk reports that HRYNOCH is the head of the foreign representation of the Ukrainian Liberation Council in Germany, and, according to Lebid, plays an important role in the foreign network of the Ukrainian underground. The impression conveyed by Dushnyk was that HRYNOCH is an operations officer of some kind who receives and dispatches couriers to the Ukraine, and channels information to various Ukrainian groups.

5. Father HRYNOCH is scheduled to visit his brother, Reverend Stephen Hrynoch, 1400 14th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., for a few days. He will pass through New York prior to returning to Germany.

6. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the Office for Policy and Coordination for their information.

110 COPY

**SECRET** [ ] [ ]

## NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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 Date: 2004, 2005

27 March 1951

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT: Accidental Meeting with Dr. Hrynioch

1. The undersigned arrived at the Pittsburgh Airport last night approximately 10:45 PM, to board a plane for Washington, D.C., scheduled to leave Pittsburgh at 11:15 PM. As the undersigned entered the main building at the airport, a friend approached him and exchanged greetings. The friend told the undersigned that he wanted him to meet a very important Ukrainian figure who was leaving Pittsburgh. The friend was Dr. John Hrynioch, who had been in Pittsburgh to participate in a radio broadcast and to give a lecture before the Ukrainian-Americans of the Western Pennsylvania district. The friend told the undersigned that Dr. Hrynioch was a leading figure in the resistance movement.

2. Dr. Hrynioch seemed overjoyed that he would be traveling with a companion with whom he could exchange conversation.

3. After we boarded the plane the undersigned attempted to gain the confidence of Dr. Hrynioch, asking him, specifically, what he was doing in Pittsburgh and where he was staying in Washington. He stated that he had participated in a radio broadcast in Pittsburgh, and, following the broadcast, he gave a lecture before a group composed of Ukrainians of the Pittsburgh area. He stated that while in Washington he was staying with his brother, Father Stephen Hrynuck, rector at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary.

4. Following idle conversation of approximately 20-minute

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duration, during which the undersigned voiced interest in the Ukrainian situation, <sup>Dr.</sup> Hrynioch spoke in general terms of the activity of the Ukrainian underground. He spoke of his activity from 1941, when he was forced into clandestine activity because of the German police activity. He mentioned that since 1945, he has been operating beyond the border limits of the Ukraine in behalf of the Ukrainian resistance movement. He said that he has been in this country several months, touring cities that have a great Ukrainian element, specifically mentioning Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, New York, Detroit, Chicago, and in Canada, Winnipeg and Ottawa. He said that he wanted to spend several days of leisure, and that today (March 27, 1961) he was leaving for Florida. Following his brief vacation he would conclude his lecture tour within two weeks, then, to return to Europe.

5. When Dr. Hrynioch was convinced that the undersigned was interested in the Ukrainian situation he opened his brief case and produced several pieces of Ukrainian literature, a book of music, containing songs heralding and honoring heroes of the UPA movement, several photostated copies of art, dramatically depicting the insurgent movement in the Ukraine, and several photostated copies of Ukrainian currency. He asked if the undersigned knew, possibly, where these items might have been printed. The undersigned casually mentioned that perhaps they originated among the Ukrainians in Germany. Dr. Hrynioch was highly elated to be able to say that these came directly from the Ukrainian underground and that several of the pieces were original. Dr. Hrynioch did not specifically mention that these items were used by him to document his lecture tour.

6. The undersigned praised Dr. Hrynioch's ability to speak English (in connection with the broadcast) but, very modestly Dr. Hrynioch replied that the English text spoken by him during the course of the broadcast was prepared in advance by someone other than himself, and that his English-speaking ability was very limited. The undersigned then mentioned that Dr. Hrynioch's English had a trace of French accent. Here, Dr. Hrynioch said that he spent some time in Paris, during the course of his education for the priesthood. He mentioned further that as a result of his training for the priesthood he studied in Holland, in Italy, and Germany, thereby, he was able to converse, read, and write, in a limited capacity, German, French, Italian, and naturally, several Slavonic tongues, including Polish, Russian, Czecho-slovak, <sup>([?])</sup> and Ukrainian.

7. Father Stephen Hrynuk <sup>(?)</sup> and Father Khaus, spiritual director at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, met Dr. Hrynioch at the National Airport and accompanied him for his overnight stay.

27 March 1951

TO:    
FROM:

SUBJECT: Radio address by Dr. Hrynioch, Sunday, March 25, 1951  
Radio Station WPIT, Pittsburgh

Preceding his English address, which took the form of a question and answer interview, Dr. John Hrynioch addressed the Ukrainian element in his native tongue, moderately expounding the efforts of the UPA, (Ukrainian Partisan Army), and attempting to further the passive resistance here in America toward the Bolshevik Imperialist Movement in Europe, especially in the Ukraine.

In the special fifteen minute broadcast immediately following the broadcast in the Ukrainian tongue, Dr. Hrynioch was introduced as a member of the praesidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Council of Liberation; that he (Dr. Hrynioch) was (at this time) on a three-month tour of the USA and Canada, participating in radio broadcasts (both in English and Ukrainian), in an attempt to arouse attention to the stubborn active resistance of the Ukrainian Underground, especially the UPA.

Dr. Hrynioch stated that the Ukrainians, within the boundaries of the Ukraine as set up after World War I in 1918, were recognized as the Ukrainian National Republic, but that this period of independence was cut short by the Bolshevik insurrection. Since that time the Ukrainians have been systematically butchered in an attempt to wipe out any semblance of Ukrainian nationalism.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Some of the questions posed to Dr. Hrynioch were:

- Q. Who are the members of UPA?
- Q. What are the present aims of the UPA?
- Q. Who supports the underground?
- Q. Are the activities of the underground directed against the Russian Communists?

Answer: Activities of the underground are effected toward the Russian Imperialist Bolshevism, against the MVD and the entire police system, and not against the Red Army. The underground conducts political activity among the Red Army, because many Red Army members have been forced into service and have a strong desire for freedom.

- Q. What are the methods of reprisals?

Answer: Mass deportation of Ukrainian nationals; (in 1947, 150,000 Ukrainians were shipped to Siberian labor camps); activity against the churches, both Orthodox and more particularly Catholic; elimination of the cultural life of the Ukrainian.

- Q. What is the type of military action taken by UPA?

Answer: The military action of UPA is defensive.

- Q. Do the Ukrainians in the Ukraine hear the Voice of America broadcasts?

Answer: Yes, but they are disappointed. Even though the broadcasts are in the Ukrainian tongue they are not directed toward the unaligned nationalities?

- Q. What is the ultimate aim of the underground and the UPA?

Answer: Total destruction of Russian Imperialist Bolshevism.

Dr. Hrynioch iterated that the Voice of America is the best vehicle for the spiritual mobilization of the Ukrainian population; that, after a thirty-year reign of terror, through the VOA broadcasts despair can be transformed into hope. Therefore the tactics of the VOA must be changed, giving the Ukrainians moral support and an acknowledgment of sympathy toward the Ukrainian cause.

Dr. Hrynioch stated that in addition to the resistance activity in the Ukraine there is activity among the Lithuanians, Poles, Czechoslovaks, and Rumanians, and that, in many instances, members of these nationalities have joined UPA forces.

Dr. Hrynioch stated that a Stalinist-type of religion has been instituted and the traditional religions that flourished have been forced into a catacomb-type existence.

MOXA- 31493

SECRET

Chief, BGRYTHM  
Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

7 August 1951

Name Check - Eugen FLYPOWITSCH

Re: C CHED

1. Karlsruhe files contain no record of Subject.
2. Jurij LOPATINSKIY and Ivan BRIMIDCH are believed to be employed by another US intelligence agency.
3. ID, BPCOM reply will be forwarded when received.

MOXA- 31493  
8/22/51 - 1

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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**SECRET**  
Security Information

13 April 1953

MEMORANDUM B

To: STC/SFB  
From: Chief, SR/West  
Subject: Ivan BELMICOE  
Reference: SR/W MEMORANDUM A of this date

1. Transmitted herewith is biographical information Part I HQ identifying the subject of reference memorandum. Please return when no longer needed by you.
2. RI and Division files contain no disqualifying derogatory information.
3. Local field traces developed no disqualifying derogatory information.
4. OSO operational files and documents contain no information of investigative value or security interest in addition to that set forth herein. None
5. Green List Check has been initiated.

(Signed) 

Attachments: 1 

**SECRET**  
Security Information

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE

/FRQ/

PART I - BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

- Instruction: 1. Write clearly.  
 2. Answer all questions completely. If question does not apply, write "not applicable"  
 3. Attach blank pages if additional space is needed.

1. Full Name Ivan HRINIOCH  
 First Middle Last
2. Name in native script \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name at birth (if different from 1.) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Aliases, nicknames, legal changes (State briefly time, reason and place of use.) Dr. KOZALSKA, used in Ukraine under 1941-42  
Dr. BOB ROVA, used in Ukraine under 1941-42  
Dr. OK-LOK, used in Ukraine, Italy, and Germany 1944-45
5. a. Date of birth 28 December 1907 b. Place of birth RAVNE, Western Ukraine
6. Present citizenship, race if appropriate Ukrainian
7. Nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities (if different from 6.) Austrian until 1918; Ukrainian 1918-1919; Indiana, 1919-23; Poland 1923-39; Soviet Government 1940-44
8. Present residence (Owner, tenant, sub-tenant.) 51 Geyersbergstrasse, Munich/Hann, via telephone
9. Permanent address (if different from 8.) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Present occupation (full title, salary etc.) Emergent Ukrainian politician, occasional journalist, vice-president of UNVU and UNVE
11. Naturalization of subject or of close relatives in the United States.  
 (Give date and name in which certificate granted.) None
12. Relatives, friends, correspondents in United States. (Explain relationship) (see biographical #17)

13. Father - full name occupation, present residence, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and subsequent nationalities.

*Michael HREIVICH, born under Austria-Hungarian government in PAVLIV, last seen in May 1944.*

14. Mother - same information as 13.

*Anastasia CHESAK, born under Austria-Hungarian government in PAVLIV, died in 1919.*

15. Wife (or husband) - full name, maiden name, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence, divorce, annulment. (Give data for all previous marriages.)

*Not applicable*

16. Children - full names, sex, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence.

*Not applicable*

17. Brothers and sisters - Same information as 16.

*Sisters: Maria, about 28 years of age, resides in Ukraine  
Eva, about 28 years of age, present whereabouts unknown  
Anastasia, about 28 years of age, present whereabouts unknown*  
*Brother: Rev. Stepha H.R. MOUL, about 41 years of age, resides in P.S. in a Ukrainian Embassy in Pennington.*

18. Relatives in service of any government, names and positions held.

none

19. List all official identity papers held with dates, numbers, place of issue and duration of validity. German Kennkarte

20. Religion - degree practiced, membership in religious orders

Greek Catholic. Ordained priest in 1932. On Temporary Leave of absence granted by Bishop BOUTAKO, vicar of the Greek Catholic church in Rome.

21. Present and past political affiliations

Second vice-president of UNIC since 1944.

22. Travel outside country of present residence - country, dates,

purpose, people and firms visited  
August '45 to Jan '46 in Austria and Italy to contact migrant members of Ukrainian underground organization, - particularly Mykola LEBO and Andry BOUTAKO. June 25 '46 to Colombia. Oct '46, Italy. Jan 47 to Italy. Dec 1948 - Jan 49 to London, England to attend United Ukrainian Relief Committee conference. Jan 51 to April 1951 to U.S. on lecture tour.

23. Education - school, location, course, degree, dates

University and high school, Academic diploma, 1907, Ukraine  
University of Lvov, 1920, Philosophy, Theology  
University of Lvov, 1928-34  
University of Lvov, 1930-33  
University of Lvov, Philosophy, 1934-35  
History Academy, 1935-1937

24. Languages and dialects (indicate proficiency as good, fair, poor.)

Language	Speak	Read	Understand
Ukrainian	Good	Good	Good
Polish	Good	Good	Good
Russian	Good	Fair	Good
French	Good	Fair	Good
Latin	Good	Good	Good
Hebrew	Fair		

25. Military service - dates, country, unit, rank, duty, where services performed, decorations, when discharged, why. Give details if ever prisoner of war

*Chaplain in Ukrainian Legion in 1941.*

26. Present and past membership in organizations (professional, social, political, etc.) *Yes - president of ZPUEL, a Ukrainian Relief Committee, from 1947 to March 1948. Advisory member of CARITAS. Belongs to OUN, UHVR and ZPUHVR. Resigned from OUN/Bandra in fall 1948.*

27. Special skills, abilities, hobbies (radio, photography, etc.) *Journalism, public speaking, drives motor vehicles. Sports: football, skiing and mountain climbing.*

28. Financial status - earnings, bank deposits, securities, property *Partially self-supporting through occasional journalism. Brother in America sends food and tobacco by mail. Receives 100 DM per month from the Apostolic vicar, Bishop BUZKO.*

29. Employment history - type of work, salary, dates, employers, addresses, reasons for leaving. Include employment by any government. *Taught philology at the University of Lemberg (1937) in 1935. Taught theology and philology at the Ukrainian seminary in HIRSCHBERG, Germany, from 1946 until May 1948.*

29. (Continued)

30. Has subject done any writing? Give details including titles of

books, articles, publishers, dates.

Editor of illegal newspaper (*Idea and Action*) in the Ukraine in Nov. 42. Articles in this paper and as subject was editorial "The German Policy in the Ukraine" contained strong verbal attacks on the German occupation policy. In May 1943, subject published a 40 page brochure under pseudonym Dr. KOVALENKO in which he proposed a program of resistance against the German power over Ukraine (Aims and Methods of the German Policy in Oppressed Europe).

31. List persons living at same address, close associates, (individuals or groups,) correspondents at home and abroad.

Other members of ZPUNUK, members of the Greek Catholic clergy, Ukrainian emigrants in western Europe.

32. List five character references.

James J. Brennan

Bishop BUTZKO, Vatican, Rome, Italy

33. Court record - court, date, arrests, charges, punishments, sentences, acquittals, denazification, etc.

*not applicable*

34. Description (Use American standards of measurement, if possible.)

Age <u>45</u>	Posture <u>slight, lordosis</u>
Apparent age <u>43</u>	Weight <u>176</u>
Height <u>5' 6"</u>	Teeth <u>yellowed</u>
Eyes <u>brown</u>	Hair <u>blond, slight bald at temples</u>
Face - shape <u>oval</u>	Scars <u>none</u>
Complexion <u>slightly dark</u>	Build <u>stocky, sturdy</u>
Sex <u>male</u>	
General appearance <u>robust, serious</u>	
Prominent features <u>long nose, large eyes, high forehead</u>	
Other identifying features <u>none</u>	

35. Other miscellaneous biographical data and comments.





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PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE

PART II - OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

/PRQ/

INSTRUCTIONS TO CASE OFFICER:

1. If feasible, subject should fill in Part I of PRO in his own hand.
2. Part II of PRO is classified, must be filled in by the Case Officer and is not to be shown to subject.
3. Headquarters will not be able to provide an Operational Clearance unless it receives answers to all questions on page 1 of Part I (items 1 to 12), and to all questions of Part II (items 35 to 58).
4. In emergency these answers, keyed to items 1 to 12 by number, and with summary of Part II, may be cabled to Headquarters, followed promptly by pouch with complete data.
5. Fully completed PRO must be sent to Headquarters as soon as possible, two copies of Part I (including copy in subject's handwriting, if possible) and one copy of Part II.
6. Data acquired later must be sent to Headquarters in PRO format on a continuing basis.
7. All pages of both parts will bear the PRO number, composed of (a) Station symbol, (b) PRO (c) number assigned consecutively by the field station; e.g. PGA/PRO/10.

36. Cryptonym CASSOWARY 3

37. How, when and where was subject first contacted or developed?

FIRST CONTACTED BY   IN MUNICH  
IN SPRING 1948.

38. Could subject be turned over quickly and in a secure manner to

someone else for handling? To whom?  
YES. TO ANY SENIOR CASE OFFICER WHO SPEAKS UKRAINIAN,  
GERMAN OR RUSSIAN.

39. Best estimate of subject's motivation

FERVENT NATIONALIST WHO HAS DEDICATED HIMSELF  
TO FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE OF FUTURE  
UKRAINIAN STATE.

40. With what agencies and files has subject's name been checked? When? Result? What else has been done to verify biographical information furnished by subject?

FIELD AND HQS FILES. RECEIVED OPS  
CLEARANCE

41. What control exists over subject at present? How can it be increased?

INCREASING OUR ASSISTANCE TO THE UKRAINIAN  
UNDERGROUND WOULD INCREASE OUR CONTROL OVER SUBJECT

42. For what service does he think he is working? What does he think

becomes of his information?

SUBJECT IS AWARE HE WORKING WITH CIA.

43. Explain fully subject's past or present connection with any

intelligence office.

NONE.

44. What type of information has subject furnished? What type is he

best qualified by education and experience to furnish? Give

evaluation of information received.

SUBJECT IS PRINCIPAL AGENT. FOREIGN  
REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINIAN UNDERGROUND  
GOVERNMENT.

45. If subject's duties are to be other than intelligence gathering, explain. *SUBJECT WAS DELEGATED BY UKRAINIAN UNDERGROUND*

46. Has he been given special training as an agent? Explain.

*NO*

47. How and from whom does he obtain information?

48. Is it proposed to pay subject a regular salary? If so, amount per week, month, etc. Explain any other methods of payment, such as exchange commodities.

*SUBJECT RECEIVES NO SALARY. BUT DOES GET APPROX 4 CARTONS CIGARETTES AND 4 BOTTLES OF LIQUOR PER MONTH.*

49. Have any promises or commitments whatsoever (not covered elsewhere in this form) been made to subject? Explain.

*NONE*

50. Are subject's language abilities and other characteristics such that he could pass as a native of a country or region other than his own? Explain.

*COULD PASS AS POLE. LIVED IN WESTERN UKRAINE WHICH FORMERLY POLAND.*

51. What is subject's social standing? Aristocracy, upper middle class, lower middle class, peasantry, etc.?  
**UPPER MIDDLE CLASS.**
52. What are subject's personal habits? Liquor, drugs, gambling, mistresses or lovers?  
**SUBJECT IS GREEK CATHOLIC PRIEST - NO OBVIOUS VICES. DOES CHAIN SMOKE.**
53. Evaluation of subject's character, reliability, security.  
**DURING APPROX FIVE YEARS SUBJECT IN CONTACT WITH US, HE HAS GIVEN NO CAUSE FOR US TO QUESTION HIS SECURITY OR RELIABILITY. SUBJECT IS VERY PRINCIPLED AND MORAL MAN.**
54. With what other foreign power would subject be most likely to collaborate because of his ideology, obligation, etc.? Explain.  
**ANY POWER WHICH WOULD RECOGNIZE AND SUPPORT THE UKRAINE'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA.**
55. What special abilities, talents, or qualifications are possessed by subject which would conceivably be of value for other operations in the future? **COULD BE USED IN PP OPERATIONS IN TIME OF WAR. SUBJECT HAS POLITICAL TURN OF MIND AND COMPLETE GRASP UKRAINIAN AND SOVIET MENTALITIES AND PROBLEMS.**
56. Attach samples of subject's signature and handwriting in all languages known to him, also a recent, dated photograph, and fingerprints.

SECRET

/PRO/

57. How was information in Part I obtained?

FROM SUBJECT : CHECKED THRU FIELD CE SOURCES  
AND FIELD AND HQ FILES.

58. Other miscellaneous operational data and comments.

Case officer

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SECRET

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Wz

OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE

No. 6460

TO: Chief, SR West

Operational Clearance is granted for the use of CASSOWARY-3

LIMITATIONS: To be used as stated SR/W Memo. of 13 April 1953. This clearance is based upon a ~~comprehensive~~ check of (non-derogatory) ~~negative~~ files available to headquarters and (non-derogatory) ~~negative~~ results of field traces. It should be borne in mind that this clearance is in no way to be construed as a guarantee of subject's bona fides, but merely reflects that disqualifying derogatory information was not developed during the course of the inquiry outlined above. The extent of headquarters checking and the basis for this clearance should be conveyed to the field station concerned.

[ ]  
#/STC/SPB  
[ ]

Date 23 July 1953

Copy 1 of 2 copies

SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

FORM NO. 89-47  
FEB 1953

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005

SECRET

Attachment B A-14675

EGMA

SUBJECT : Rev. Ivan HRYNIOCH's Resignation from ZPUHVR

DATE OF REPORT: 29 December 1954

MICROFILMED

MAY 31 1962

SOURCE : AECAPELIN

SUB-SOURCES : A. Ukrainian Press: Khrystyanskyi Holos and Suchasna Ukrayina  
B. Volodymyr KOZAK - Munich  
C. Ivan KASHUBA - Munich  
D. Myroslav SEMCHISHYN - Munich  
E. Ivan NEBOLA - Munich

Last week the Khrystyanskyi Holos and Suchasna Ukrayina carried the following announcement signed by Rev. Dr. Ivan HRYNIOCH:

"For many years, and especially within recent times, there has been taking place in the emigration a struggle, tumultuous as to form and content, among Ukrainian political centers. My participation in the Ukrainian liberation movement during the German occupation of the Ukraine, and after that execution by me of tasks abroad at the instruction of the leadership of the Ukrainian liberation movement provided an opportunity for the carrying out of a campaign against my person. Aware of the fact that such a campaign because of my profession, can indirectly bring injury to the Ukrainian Catholic Church and further also to the Ukrainian liberation movement, I have decided to withdraw from the Ukrainian emigre political life and to take no part whatsoever in it. Devoting myself to pastoral and scientific work, I shall continue to serve my Church and my people."

Rev. Dr. Ivan HRYNIOCH

Prior to analyzing this announcement, it is necessary to review the background of this matter. In my previous reports concerning my discussions with Ivan KASHUBA, it was learned that the pro-BANDERA ZCHOUN tried to compromise HRYNIOCH in the Ukrayinska-Chas and Shlyakh Pershyi and in other press organs outside of Europe by bringing him to the attention of Archbishop Ivan BUCHKO, apostolic visitor to the Ukrainians in Western Europe, and to the attention of the Congregation of Oriental Churches headed by Cardinal TISSERANT. This action had a dual task:

1. To point out to Roman Church circles that the ZPUHVR, headed by Rev. HRYNIOCH, is a socialist-liberal institution, even a neo-communist movement, and anti-Catholic. Rev. HRYNIOCH was alleged to be a Mason, an American agent, and a person without strong moral convictions who is compromising the Catholic Church.

2. To move to the Roman Church circles that allegedly all the announcements which have been made by the ZPUHVR regarding the Homeland's commitments to BANDERA are only a result of the sentiment of only a segment of the GUN Homeland. This has become diverted from nationalistic and

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
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Classified and Approved for Release  
By the Central Intelligence Agency

Date: 2004, 2005

SECRET

idealistic principles and has entered the socialist-materialist camp. However, all other sections of the Homeland OUN (i.e., the "Kray" groups) remain loyal to BANDERA. To prove this, the pro-BANDERA group showed BUCHKO original letters from Myron MATVIYKO.

3. It is clear that these arguments were more convincing to BUCHKO than were those of HRYNIOCH since about a month and a half ago Ivan KASHUBA reported that HRYNIOCH would not only withdraw from political activity but would be forced to publish an "announcement" in the emigre press. During this month and a half period KASHUBA has been reading the press regularly, anticipating HRYNIOCH's "announcement". This indicates that BUCHKO must have given the BANDERA group a definite promise to force HRYNIOCH's withdrawal from ZPUHR. Further, according to Ivan KASHUBA, BUCHKO will take further steps, i.e., he will transfer HRYNIOCH to another European or even a non-European country, where HRYNIOCH will be isolated from Ukrainian political life, and among BUCHKO's plans for the transfer of HRYNIOCH are the following:

- a. As instructor at the Minor Seminary in Leure, France;
- b. As rector at St. Joseph's Seminary in Rome, Italy;
- c. Transfer to Belgium or Holland.

4. What has been the reaction of the Ukrainian emigration to HRYNIOCH's "announcement"? On 29 December 1954, I had a discussion with (Captain) Volodymyr KOZAK, chief of the anti-BANDERA-ZCHOUN intelligence section, during which time I was able to elicit the following:

"The fact that Archbishop BUCHKO is not a politician is well-known to everyone. However, no one expected him to fall completely under the influence of the BANDERAITES and to commit such a harmful act for the Greek Catholic Church as well as for the Ukrainian community, i.e., to force Rev. HRYNIOCH to withdraw from Ukrainian political life. This demonstrates that Archbishop BUCHKO is not only a poor Ukrainian politician but a worse politician when it comes to the Catholic Church. The decision of Archbishop BUCHKO will have important consequences in the Ukraine. The consequences are difficult to foresee, however one thing is certain: the Ukrainian liberation movement, which has been a strong protagonist of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine for which its members risk their lives, will stop their defense of the Church when they learn of Archbishop BUCHKO's decision and later will react more cautiously in terms of the Catholic Church. Rev. HRYNIOCH, as an obedient Catholic priest, submitted to the decision of his superiors. He withdrew from the Ukrainian political scene and now his hands are tied. However, he will be able to foresee that BUCHKO, as well as other influential members of the Vatican, have taken the wrong position, that of the hypocritical BANDERAITES. According to KOZAK, the entire anti-BANDERA-ZCHOUN feeling among the Ukrainians in this situation and in fact, consider it even a greater possibility than the fact that some of them who are Catholics (such as YANUSIK and Stepan PROCHKO) will attempt to combine the Greek Catholic Church with the anti-BANDERA-ZCHOUN movement, which is the Greek Catholic Church in the emigration, to give it a more definite position than it has at the moment."

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5. Ivan KASHUBA stated that the pro-Bandera ZCHOUN has achieved a great triumph in forcing HRYNIOCH from Ukrainian political life. The triumph lays in the following:

a. BANDERA has proved to the emigration that its criticism of ZPUHVR has been right, that Archbishop BUCHKO, the Vatican and Catholic organizations in Germany are siding with BANDERA.

b. When the Ukrainian liberation movement in the Ukraine learns that Vatican circles have condemned ZPUHVR politics and forced HRYNIOCH to withdraw from the political scene, it will be a testimony that the political machinations of a few members of the OUN Provid in the Ukraine have not received the approbation of not only the pro-Bandera ZCHOUN but of the entire Ukrainian emigration and the Vatican. This will be sufficient excuse for BANDERA's refusal to join the anti-BANDERA ZCHOUN and for his continued conflict with ZPUHVR. It will prove to be a strong argument for those factions in the Ukraine who, as a result of their faith and confidence in BANDERA, differed with the Homeland OUN Provid. Ivan KASHUBA assured me (BECAPALIN) that couriers will be sent into the Ukraine no later than May 1955.

c. That the "played-out" HRYNIOCH cannot be replaced as the leader of the ZPUHVR.

6. According to Myroslav SEMCHISHIN, UNRada circles are pleased with the resignation of HRYNIOCH. Their satisfaction is based on the belief that ZPUHVR has lost authority and will not be held in such high regard as heretofore, thus lowering the prestige of an UNRada competitor. On the other hand, there is the fear that Archbishop BUCHKO, who gave moral and financial support to BANDERA prior to 1950, because he has shown some recognition of ZCHOUN/Bandera will resume financial support of the BANDERA group.

7. Joy is found also in the OUN/MELNIK group. It considers itself the only organization which has contact with the Ukraine as the result of the arrival of the courier during the latter part of 1954. The courier's arrival made such a profound mark on the OUN/M that it made new overtures to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (USCCA) for financial support, on an equal footing with the UNRada and ZPUHVR. Ivan MEBOLA, although he has formally resigned from the OUN/M, still maintains contact with OUN/M personalities. During my discourse with him on 27 December 1954, he stated that HRYNIOCH's resignation is the best gift that the OUN/M could have received during this Christmas season.

8. It is necessary to comment on the effects on the emigration of HRYNIOCH's "announcement", i.e., whether this is equivalent to ZPUHVR's capitulation and whether this will be of profit to the Ukrainian liberation movement and the Greek Catholic Church. I am not aware of the background to HRYNIOCH's "announcement", except for the information contained in paragraphs two and three (above). I don't know the conditions set forth to HRYNIOCH by BUCHKO, except as related to me by Ivan KASHUBA. I find the following quote from Rev. HRYNIOCH's "announcement" to be illogical as being the reason for his withdrawal from emigre political life: "Having realized that this campaign would ultimately injure the Ukrainian Catholic Church as well as the

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liberation movement". I cannot personally understand how this would injure the Church when he furthered the cause of the Church which supports the Ukrainian liberation movement which is the sole defender of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine. On the contrary, it is my belief that a person such as Rev. HRYNIOCH has all the necessary facts at his disposal to represent this movement in the emigration, which, notwithstanding its political characteristics, has drawn within its orbit interests beneficial to the Catholic Church in the Ukraine as well, having therefore become its defender. The campaign against one individual, who is a member of the Catholic Church, is not a campaign against the Catholic Church. In my opinion, the error falls on Dr. HRYNIOCH and on the Vatican. Dr. HRYNIOCH should have taken a stand on this issue, the position of the organization which he represented. Why didn't he follow in the steps of the ten Jesuits and other French "labor" priests? All of them did not pay any attention to their bishops or even the Holy Father. Being convinced of the correctness and suitability of their missionary work among the French workers, but also in Protestant circles, as well as among the sound-thinking Catholic population. The withdrawal of Rev. HRYNIOCH, who didn't look at all the motives behind the intrigue, lends proof that ZPUHR antagonists (the BANDELAITES) were correct in their campaign against ZPUHR. He shouldn't have surrendered his position so easily. Further, I cannot understand Rev. HRYNIOCH when he speaks of the "eventual harm for the Ukrainian liberation movement."

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7-6-35

VIA: \_\_\_\_\_  
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE

DISPATCH NO. EGMA-14675

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

*IP*

TO : Chief, SR  
Attn:

DATE:

11. MAR 1955

FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt TPM

INFO: EE, COM

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/REDSOX/CART.

SPECIFIC— Resignation of <sup>(Rev.)</sup> Ivan HRYNIOCH from ZPUHVR

MICROFILMED  
MAY 31 1962  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. Transmitted herewith are two AECAPELIN reports, one dated 13 December, the other 28 December 1954, on Vatican interest in the conflict among emigre Ukrainian nationalists and the withdrawal of Rev. Ivan HRYNIOCH from political life.

2. MOB comment:

a. The report on <sup>Ivan</sup> Archbishop BUCHKO's desire to bring the warring nationalist factions together is of interest primarily in that the report gives an accurate picture of the pro-BANDEIRA ZCHOUM's campaign against ZPUHVR on the religious front. There is no evidence, however, that BUCHKO or any other Greek-Catholic dignitary in fact made any serious effort to assuage the conflict. The report in this regard at best portrays the pious wish of some clergy. No effort was made in this regard during a recent visit in Rome by Rev. Ivan HRYNIOCH.

b. AECAPELIN's ruminations in regard to HRYNIOCH's resignation are based on incomplete data and do not appear to reflect accurately either HRYNIOCH's, ZPUHVR's, or Vatican motives in this matter.

[ ] [ ]

9 March 1955

Attachments:

- A. AECAPELIN report, dated 13 December 1954
- B. AECAPELIN report, dated 28 December 1954

Distribution:

- 1. ~~WASH~~ (DIRECT) w/attachments, in dup. HEREWITH
- 3. COM w/1 copy each of attachments HEREWITH
- 2. MOB w/1 copy each of attachments

COPY ROUTING	
1	3 w/att A+B
2	3
3	3
4	CE-CA/R/w/att A+B

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A  
MAR. 1949

75-6-93-2-1709

**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(C) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005

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Attachment A to 11675 4P

EGMA-

SUBJECT : Archbishop Ivan BUCHKO and the Conflict Among Entire  
Ukrainian Nationalists

DATE OF INFORMATION: 13 December 1954

SOURCE : AECAPELIN from (Dr.) Miroslav SEMCHYSHYN, ~~Assistant Secretary~~  
to the Institute for the Study of Culture and History of  
the USSR in Munich

MICROFILMED  
MAY 31 1962

1. SEMCHYSHYN learned from well-informed Ukrainian circles in England (Father) Aleksander MALINOVSKI, Vicar-General for Ukrainian Catholics in England) that Archbishop Ivan BUCHKO of Rome intends to initiate attempts in the near future to reconcile the wrangling groups of Ukrainian nationalists (ZChOUN/BANDERA, Anti-BANDERA ZCh/OUN and ZPUHVR). It is his desire to reconcile the differences first between the Anti-BANDERA ZChOUN and the pro-BANDERA ZChOUN and, if this is successful, to settle the differences between these two groups with ZPUHVR. BUCHKO's initiative in this regard stems from two sources: Father MALINOVSKI in London and (Father) Peter POLINSKY in Munich. An analogous proposition was forwarded by (Docent) Mikhailo TANIV who, currently, at the request of BUCHKO, is attempting to organize a Christian Movement.

2. BUCHKO undertook the mission of pacifying these wrangling groups not because of Ukrainian political reasons but rather because of Ukrainian Catholic interests both in the emigration and the homeland. This is logical when it is taken into consideration that the majority of those participating in the Ukrainian liberation-revolutionary movement in the homeland are Greek Catholics as are the majority of the residents of West Ukraine. Although it is nowhere so designated, this movement nonetheless has strong Catholic overtones. This gains even greater significance since those individuals participating in this revolutionary-liberation movement from Volhynia, Polissya, Bukovina or Carpatho-Ukraine, although they are Orthodox, also defend the interests of the Ukrainian Catholic church and recognize the Church as a warrior against communism because of the Bolshevik attempts to destroy it and because the Orthodox church in the Ukraine has been Russified by the Bolsheviks. Therefore it can be said that the Ukrainian revolutionary-liberation movement, notwithstanding the professed beliefs of its members, is a defender of the Catholic church on Ukrainian soil. This is also evidenced by the fact that the representative of the underground Ukrainian Catholic church is a member of the UHVR. This representative, in the name of the underground church, made an appeal from the Homeland to the Ukrainian emigration. This is an important fact when reduced to day-to-day activities. Furthermore, Vatican circles, which continued to receive direct, truthful and confirmed facts from the Homeland were forced to confirm that the Ukrainian liberation movement is a defender of the Catholic church. Not to recognize this would be to ignore the intentions of the Catholic church in the Eastern countries in general, but specifically the interests of the Vatican in the Ukraine. It is therefore understandable why the Vatican religious-political circles have interested themselves in the Ukrainian liberation movement.

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3. An analogous situation exists here in the emigration. No one will deny that the strongest groups in the emigration are the ZChOUN, ZPUHVR and their followers. The majority of the members of either faction are Catholics, although they do not necessarily underline their Catholicism in practical political activities. The direct or indirect participation of these groups in the activities of the Catholic church in the emigration is not insignificant. Some of these Ukrainian nationalist groups like ZChOUN/Bandera accent their devotion to the Catholic church. This is partially attributable to the fact that ZChOUN/Bandera received considerable financial support from Vatican circles until approximately 1950, i.e., subsidization of the Ukrainsky Samostiynik, Ukrainets-Chas (Paris), and other publications. In 1950 Ivan BUCHKO somewhat revised his position toward ZChOUN/Bandera and decided to cease financial assistance to this group. This resulted partially from the fact that ZChOUN/Bandera became known as a totalitarian, narrow-minded and even immoral organization responsible for mass murders of guilty as well as innocent persons; BUCHKO's personal tactics toward the various emigration groups also changed since he saw no reason to finance this organization when it attacked other organizations which were also Catholic.

4. The position of Vatican circles dealing with Ukrainian emigration affairs also changed radically in February 1951 as a result of the ZChOUN schism. The Vatican favored the position of those Ukrainian organizations which recognized the decision from the homeland. Notwithstanding the many sessions between Yaroslav STETSKO, BANDERA and Yaroslav BENTSAI and Archbishop BUCHKO in Rome, Munich and England, the former were unable to convince BUCHKO that the homeland decision re the OUN Provid was a falsification by ZPUHVR, by VASIL OHRIMOVICH, or even an American provocation. The fact remained that the homeland denied moral support to Stephan BANDERA; this was clear to BUCHKO, who for the time being did not take a personal part in this matter. Activities of ZChOUN/Bandera, however, forced BUCHKO not only to take an interest in these activities but also to make his position clear in this respect. This was precipitated by the following:

a. ZChOUN/Bandera, recognizing their moral inadequacy and their situation vis-a-vis other emigre groups and refusing to cooperate with the anti-Bandera ZChOUN, initiated various activities against the anti-Bandera ZChOUN, against ZPUHVR, and even against the OUN Provid in the Ukraine. These activities assumed not only political undertones but also religious characteristics. ZChOUN/Bandera made attempts to prove that the anti-Bandera ZChOUN was a socialistic-materialistic, liberal-democratic and even an atheistic movement, by no means Christian or Catholic.

b. In proof of their accusations, they brought forth extracts from publications of Ukrainian journalists and writers, extracts of writings made by ZPUHVR and anti-Bandera ZChOUN members. This indiscriminate and continuously reinforced propaganda conducted by ZChOUN/Bandera extended to areas beyond pure nationalistic issues and included activities of Catholic groups. See Catholic CHUM's article "Conception of the Liberation Struggle and Religion" No. 23 and 24 in the Khristianskyi Holos, and the "Declaration of the Ukrainian Catholic Academic Association Obnova" in the 20 June 1951

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No. 24 issue of the Khristiansky Holos.) All these Catholic groups, more or less, used Stepan BANDERA's arguments against ZPUHVR and indirectly against the Ukrainian liberation-revolutionary movement in the Ukraine. It must be said that BANDERA had success in this respect. It is not to be excluded that this influenced Archbishop BUCHKO in entrusting the organization of the Christian Movement to Mikhaïlo YANIV in Paris. This is evidenced by the fact that ZChOUN/Bandera decided to back this Movement in all parts of Europe, sending that organization's most effective members to various places for this purpose.

c. In conjunction with the press and oral propaganda conducted against ZPUHVR, the anti-Bandera ZChOUN and the OUN Provid in the Ukraine, a series of letters were directed to BUCHKO as well as to the Congregation of Oriental Churches, headed by Cardinal Eugene TISSERANT. These letters, allegedly originating from various individuals but actually instigated by ZChOUN/Bandera, requested that Dr. Ivan HRINOGH be suspended because he was not only the head of the ZPUHVR but also the moral protector of the aforementioned organizations who were engaged in "anti-Christian" and "anti-Catholic" activities.

5. As a result of the above, BUCHKO's position became much more complicated than heretofore. BUCHKO, being acquainted with the actual situation in the homeland as well as BANDERA's conduct toward the homeland decision, knew that BANDERA was wrong; on the other hand, as a Catholic Archbishop and the Apostolic Visitor to Ukrainian Catholics in Europe, he could not underestimate or ignore BANDERA's approach to these matters from the Catholic point of view, (i.e., BANDERA's defense of the Catholic interests). Furthermore, BUCHKO found himself under pressure from Cardinal TISSERANT.

6. For BUCHKO to condemn HRINOGH, ZPUHVR and the anti-Bandera ZChOUN was tantamount to condemning the homeland and simultaneously condemning those singular defendants of the Catholic Church in the Ukraine who saw fit to place their trust in the ZPUHVR and the anti-Bandera ZChOUN. This condemnation would signify declaration of war against the Ukrainian revolutionary liberation movement and against the Ukrainian underground Catholic church whose representative sits in the OUN Provid and fights together with the OUN against the Bolsheviks.

7. Archbishop BUCHKO, as well as the Congregation of Oriental Churches, could not take this step. However, there had to be a way out of the problem. Therefore, according to SEMCHISHIN's statements, BUCHKO undertook the role of a mediator between these three wrangling organizations. BUCHKO hopes that he will find a way out of the difficulties with a series of compromises, these would be as follows:

a. Convince BANDERA to subordinate the interests of his organization to the decision of the homeland and to join the triumvirate (MATLA, REBET, BANDERA).

b. Persuade the MATLA-REBET group to reach an agreement with BANDERA to offer him a responsible position in the ZChOUN, as well as to tone down their condemnation of BANDERA.

SECRET

c. Insure that either BANDERA or his responsible delegate have influence in the ZPUHR.

8. It is difficult to say whether BUCHKO will meet with any success even though his intentions are commendable. UNRada circles believe that such an agreement is possible. ZChOUN/Bandera recognize that the stature of their organization is low and is continuously shrinking. The Ukrainian emigration is becoming very critical of ZChOUN/Bandera. Although ZPUHR and the anti-Bandera ZChOUN are gaining some success, they nonetheless find it very difficult to conduct any war against ZChOUN/Bandera because the latter organization is full of fanatics who will continue to execute the wishes of the ZChOUN/Bandera even though these directives may be senseless. Albeit, both warring sides respect the authority of Archbishop BUCHKO and recognize him as their highest church dignitary.

9. SEMCHYSHIN affirms that currently the General Secretary of ZChOUN/Bandera is meeting with Father HOLINSKY in Munich. These discussions between Yaroslav BENTSAI and HOLINSKY are believed to deal with a meeting of minds on the above topic.

10. In sounding out KASHUBA on this topic, KASHUBA stated that BUCHKO has been well briefed by the ZChOUN/Bandera Provid on the situation in the homeland. BUCHKO was able to obtain photo-copies of original letters from the homeland which indicate that all the OUN Kray Provids and the organization network are for BANDERA. Not favoring BANDERA is the OUN Homeland Provid alone, or in other words, LEMISH, Vasil OKHRIMOVICH, and several others from their group. Therefore, forwarded KASHUBA, BUCHKO will support BANDERA more than he will ZPUHR in his attempts to effect peace in the emigration.

SECRET

VIA \_\_\_\_\_  
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

**KAPOK**

DISPATCH NO. EGMA-15948

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 27 Jun 1955

TO : Chief, SR  
ATTN:   
FROM : Chief of Station, Germany

INFO: EB, COS

SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDSOX/ICIMPROVE/AERODYNAMIC  
SPECIFIC— Poison Pen Letter to Rev. Ivan HRYNIOCH

REF: SMUNI-9828, dated 7 April 1955  
EGMA-11675

1. Transmitted herewith is a translation and reproduction of the original anonymous poison letter, dated 28 February 1955, postmarked New York, and mailed to Rev. Ivan HRYNIOCH on 9 March 1955.
2. A copy of the reproduction should be transmitted to AECASSOWARI 2 who may be able to investigate the origin of this letter.

APPROVED:

20 June 1955

**Distributions**

- 1 - Wash w/2 cc's Att. A; 3 cc's Att. B (DIRECT)
- 3 - COS w/1 cc Att. A; w/o Att. B
- 2 - MEB w/1 cc Atts. A & B

COPY FOOTING	
1	3 w/A & B
2	3 w/B
3	3
4	3 w/A & B
5	

FORM NO. 51-28A  
MAR. 1949

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

EGMA-15948

**KAPOK**

**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005



SECRET KAPOK tt. "A" to EGMA-15948

USA, 28 February 1955

Sic transit gloria mundi!

The Honorable Rev. Dr. Ivan HRYNIOCH, Munich, Germany.

It was not so long ago that Editor Z. PELENSKIY wrote expansively that 75 per cent of the Ukrainian emigration adheres to "splendid isolation."

Today PELENSKIY is no longer in that camp.

The percentage has melted down considerably, due to the influence of the approach: spring winds, to 7.5 per cent.

Then there comes to us the news:-

"I have decided to retire from Ukrainian (read "splendid isolation") emigre life and to take no active part in it whatsoever." Apparently these are your words, Reverend Doctor, uttered but now, after complete disillusionment with your environment, but which you so recently pompously directed as a "movement," the name of which is treason to the great nationalist ideals of the Ukrainian nation! Yes, today this can still be said openly:- the NKVD-Gestapo agent YARYI was listened to by this "movement" in order to aid in the liquidation of the great danger of the work of a homogenous Ukrainian nationalist camp, the OUN without slashes, on the territories of Great Ukraine! One day the historians will severely condemn the actions of this "movement." And you, Father, being a person of higher education, a priest who received frequent warnings from your school colleagues, from church authorities, and from others, will be written down as falsifier of truth before Metropolitan Andrew SHEPITSKIY, the Church, and the honest public that had your confidence! Today undoubtedly you are no longer that arrogant "army commander" (homen--omen) who refused to meet anyone and who despised those "lower" than you! Thus your "fame" has infamously passed away and for you there remains but one place:- a monastery, where in austere penance and in strict abstinence you can pray unto death for the forgiveness of your heavy sins, the sins whose spiritual father, Reverend Doctor, you became!

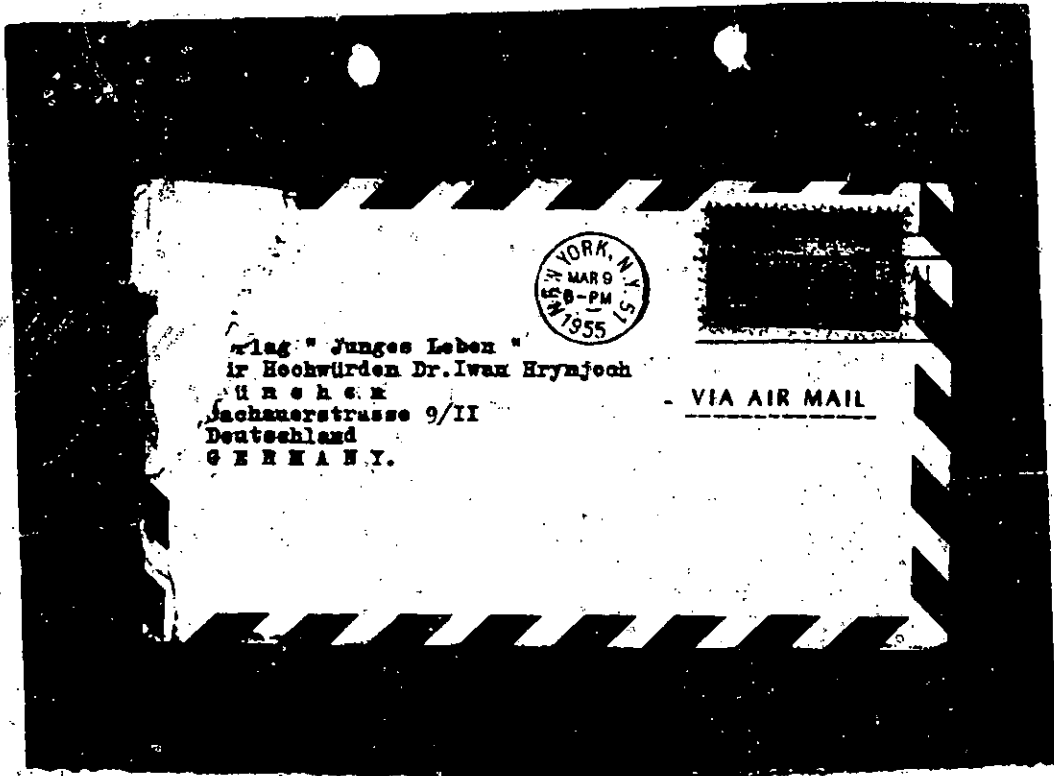
May this Great Lent infuse you with this thought, which alone can save you!

As yet anonymously because of your contacts. Forgive this for now.

Glory to Jesus Christ!

See of your school comrades

SECRET KAPOK



NEW YORK, N.Y.  
MAR 9  
6-PM  
1955

Blat "Junges Leben"  
Hochwürden Dr. Ivan Hrynjoch  
U R S S R  
Lachauerstrasse 9/II  
Deutschland  
G E R M A N Y.

VIA AIR MAIL

OCT 8 EGMA-1948

З Д А, лютого 28, 1955 р.

Сік транзит гльорія мунді !

Всечеснішій Отець Др. Іван Г Р И Н Ь О Х, М ю н х е н, Німеччина.

Ще так недавно редактор З. ПЕЛЕНСЬКИЙ писав розмашисто, що до "ближнього відокремлення" належить 75 відсотків української еміграції.

Сьогодні його там більше немає.

Відсотки стоїлися міцно під впливом надходячих весняних вітрів до 7.8 пром. Вкінці приходить до нас вістка:

" Я РІШИВСЯ ВІДІЙТИ ВІД УКРАЇНСЬКОГО / читаЙ: " ближнього відокремлення" ЕМІГРАНСЬКОГО ЖИТТЯ І НЕ ВРАТИ В НЬОМУ ЖАДНОЇ АКТИВНОЇ УЧАСТІ ..."

Мабуть це Ваші слова, Отче Докторе, сказані щойно сьогодні, після повного розчарування своїм оточенням, але ще так недавно Ви буднично керували тим

" рухом ", якому найменш - зрада великих націоналістичких ідей Української Бачії ! Так, які можна ще не відкрито сказати: НКВД-івсько-ГЕНЕРАЛ-івсько-агентівсько-пошукач цей " рух ", щоби допомогти ліквідувати велику еміграцію українського одностайного націоналістичкого табору ОУН / без зважання на землі Великої України ! Кожен історик суворо осудить такі ідеї цього " руху "

А Ви, Отче, будучи людинною - високої освіти, свідомим, мислим, працюючим від своїх товаришів по студіях, від церковної влади в Італії, - відкрито і чесно як фальшивник правди перед митрополитом Шаптанським, перед Карпати і чотирма іншими

лідерами, які Вам вірили! Сьогодні Ви напевно ще не той зародукований " рух " / який-сь там /, що в його-бачі зустрічали не хотів, гордив " великим " і " великим " безладним мисленням Вашим " рухом " і Вашою свідомістю не одні тільки " великі " і " великі " му і старий пошукач і старий мислитель до якого мисленням не можна було додати нічого нового, ані думкою ніколи в. А, ОТЕЦЕ ДОКТОРЕ, сказав !

Нахай цей Великий Шот надіне Вас кією адноспасасомою думкою порятунку !

Слава Ісусу Христу !

Вашим ласкавим іменем Вашим  
сказав. Прощаюте гевор.

Один із Ваших товаришів /сказав/.

SECRET KAPOK

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2004, 2005

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)  
 (2)(A) Privacy   
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources   
 (2)(C) Foreign Relations

SECRET  
(When Filled In)

24 July 58

BIOGRAPHIC DATA		LOCATOR	PHOTO	PER DIS
1. NAME <b>BRINIDCH, Ivan (Father)</b>		1. CASE NO. <b>2-18271</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2A. VARIANTS <b>GABSONYAK; GRINISCH, Rev. Dr. KOVALENKO Dr. BRLOV Dr. IUBROVA</b>		3. DATE OF BIRTH <b>28 December 1907</b>		
4. CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY <b>Stateless/ Ukrainian</b>		FILE NOS.		
5. OCCUPATION (QUALIFICATION)/KNOWLEDGE/ABILITY (CAPACITY)/LANGUAGE FACILITY <b>(ABSCARTRAGE) Covert Associate (ABSCONNANTIC), Principal Agent, Munich, Germany - 1948 to date Priest, Instructor, Lecturer, Journalist, Editor, Ukrainian politician. Asst. Prof. of Philosophy, L'Institut Catholique, Paris - 1934-1935 1st Vice President of UHVR and head of General Secretariate of ZPUHVR - Apr. 1951  (See attachment #1)</b>		BY		
Lang: <b>Ukrainian, German, Polish, French (fluent); Russian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew (fair)</b>		REG		
6. LOCATION/INDICATOR/DATE/ADDRESS INDICATOR <b>Munich, Germany/R/1948 to date (See attachment #2)</b>		SYB		
7. VULNERABILITY		OR		
8. SPECIAL CATEGORY				
9. REMARKS (With dates when applicable)				
10. MILITARY SERVICE <b>None</b>	11. ADDRESS <b>Germany/Paris/Paris 5<sup>e</sup>, Ruelle/Latin</b>			
12. EDUCATION <b>Elementary and High School - Lvov, 1924 Univ. of Lvov (Philosophy, Theology) - 1928 Imbruck Jesuit Univ. (Philosophy, Theology) III - Same time Lvov, 1930-31 Univ. of Munich (Philosophy, Psychology)</b>	13. HONORS			
14. OTHER <b>Father: Michael b. under Austro-Hungarian Govt. in Pavliv last seen May 1944. Mother: Elizabeth nee Grzesak b. Pavliv; died 1919. Siblings: Rev. Stephen HRYNICK, St. Joseph's Seminary, 7th Monroe St., Wash. 17, D.C. F.H.S.: 5'7", brown eyes; oval shaped face; slightly dark complexion; slight posture; 175 lbs; yellowish teeth; brown hair slightly balding above temples; stock sturdy build. General appearance: robust, earless; long nose, large eyes, high forehead. Heavy cigarette smoker; tends to smile when speaking. Subj could pass as a Pole.</b>				
15. SOURCE <b>SR/3/4/3</b>	16. INITIALS/OFFICE <b>JDA SR/6/A</b>	17. DATE <b>24 July 1958</b>		

SECRET

Attachment #1

5. OCCUPATION:

1934 - 1935 - Priest in Halitch, W. Ukraine.

1935 - 1939 - Lecturer in Philosophy at the Academy of Theology, Lemberg (Lvov). At this time, he was particularly active as a spirited leader of the students in Ukrainian student organizations; head priest of the Ukrainian youth organization.

1939 - 1941 - In exile at Krakow, working as a clerk at the "District Hospital." Up until 1939, did not belong to any political party; was arrested by the Polish State Police as a national priest; was a particular favorite of the Archbishop of the Greek Catholic Church, the Western Ukrainian Cuth SHEPTITZKI, who was killed by the Soviets in 1941; also head of the Students' aid; collaboration with the Ukrainian party OUN.

1941 - Occupied in working out a constructive political program for the Bandera wing of the OUN, with the set purpose of founding an above-party Ukrainian Freedom organization. On the proclaiming of a free Ukrainian government opposed to the wishes of the German occupation powers, Subj broadcast by radio the pastoral letter of the Archbishop, together with salutation to the illegal government; also greeted it in the name of the commander of the Ukrainian Army of Liberation. Thereupon an order for his arrest was issued by the Gestapo, but which was withdrawn at the intervention of positive-minded circles among the Germans. However, he was forbidden to enter his native country. Subj was Chaplain in the Ukrainian Legion.

1942 - Subj went to the Western Ukraine and on 1 Nov published an illegal newspaper for the Ukrainian underground opposed to the German occupation powers ("Idea and Action" - in Ukrainian "Idea i chyn"). In his article "The German Policy in the Ukraine" he declared that the Germans proposed the enslavement of the entire Ukraine.

May 1943 - Published a brochure consisting of 140 pages under the name of "L. Kovalenko" titled "Aims and Methods of the German Policy in Oppressed Europe - A European Survey." With this he became one of the first to propose by brochure an organized resistance against the German occupation powers over the whole of Europe.

1943 - Subj was elected Chief of the Section for Foreign Affairs and Political Inspector of the UPA (Ukrainian Army of Liberation - Underground). He visited the resistance organizations in Hungary, Rumania and Poland, and participated in secret congresses, etc. His aim was for the coordination of the dispersed groups of resistance among the different nations and political groups.

1944 - Came into contact with the Balkans and Italy by courier. In March and April, the UPA was fighting against Brown as well as red imperialism. Subj entered into negotiations with the German Intelligence, since the German troops were quitting the Ukraine. It was agreed, together with fixed conditions, that when the Germans quit the country, the UPA would be left weapons and material for the fight against the Soviets. Subj was elected Vice President of the UNVR and Chief of the Foreign Representative body for the UNVR abroad.

SECRET

SECRET

2

Attachment #1

- 21 Sept 44 - Left the UPA and went to Krakow, Berlin, Vienna, and Bratislava, where he supervised the execution of the agreements with the Germans.
- Apr 1945 - Went to Marburg to visit the 1st Ukrainian Division, which was under the command of Germans, in order to give them orders regarding the procedure to be followed after the War.
- May-June 1945 - Went to Prague and there fought and was able to save some important leaders from the hands of the Soviets; thence to Munich and united the UHVR with all sub-organizations.
- 1946 - May 1948 - Taught theology and philosophy at the Ukrainian seminary in Hirschberg, Germany.
- 1947 - Mar 1949 - Vice President of ZPUEL (Ukrainian Relief Committee).
- 13 Oct - 26 Oct 1949 - Culeburg, The Netherlands; instructed Ukrainian students at the Ukrainian "Priester Seminarium."
- 26 Oct 49 - 16 Mar 50 - Germany
- 16 Mar 50 - June 50 - Culeburg (During first part of June 1950 went to Germany again and apparently fell ill.)

Reassigned as controlling member of OUN/B April 1948 because of inability to agree with Bandera's political policy; however, continued to hold office in OUN.

SECRET

## 6. LOCATION:

1907 - 1930 /R/ Pavliv and Lvov, USSR  
 1930 - 1933 /R/ Innsbruck, Austria  
 1933 - 1934 /R/ Munich, Germany  
 1934 - 1935 /R/ Paris, France  
 1934 - 1935 /R/ Halitsk, W. Ukraine  
 1935 - 1939 /R/ Lvov, USSR  
 1939 - 1941 /R/ Krakow, Poland  
     1942 /R/ Western Ukraine  
     1943 /R/ Hungary, Rumania, Poland  
 21 Sept 1944 /R/ Krakow, Berlin, Vienna, Bratislava  
     Apr 1945 /R/ Harburg, Germany  
 May/June 1945 /R/ Prague, Czechoslovakia  
 1945 - May 1948 /R/ Birseckberg, Germany  
 1947 - Mar 1949 /R/ No specific locations; Subj was at that time Vice President  
     of the Ukrainian Relief Committee.  
 13 - 26 Oct 49 /R/ Oelzenberg, The Netherlands.  
 26 Oct 49 -  
 16 Mar 50 /R/ Germany  
 16 Mar -  
 June 50 /R/ Oelzenberg  
 June 50 /R/ Germany

TRAVEL

June 1945 - Czechoslovakia (to fetch members of UKR)  
 Mar 1945 - Austria and Italy to contact emigrant members of Ukrainian  
     underground organization  
 Jan 1946 - Italy to visit URS 2.  
 Mar 1947 - Italy  
 Mar 1948 - London, England (to attend United Ukrainian Relief  
     Committee Conference)  
 May 1951 - USA (propaganda tour)

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)  
 (2)(A) Privacy  
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources  
 (2)(C) Foreign Relations

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

<b>DISPATCH</b>		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.
TO Chief, Munich Base	FROM Chief, Munich Base	DATE 30 April 1954	REMARKS REMARKS
SUBJECT REDWOOD, AERODYNAMIC ABCASSOWARY 3's Treatise on the Soviet Destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Ukraine.		INDEXING INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY	
ACTION REQUIRED None, for information only files			

1. Transmitted herewith as Attachments A, B, and C respectively are the following (explained further, below): A. A copy of a book issued by the Greek Catholic synod in Lvov, USSR documenting its dissolution of the Greek Catholic Church in the Ukraine and its subsequent affiliation with the Orthodox Church in Moscow in 1946. This book is considered to be a rare one outside the Soviet Union and therefore, for this reason, aside from the fact that ABCASSOWARY 3 passed his treatise on it, a copy of it is being forwarded for your retention. B. A copy of ABCASSOWARY 3's treatise in Ukrainian, and C. A copy of an English translation of the treatise.

2. Aside from the above attachments' possible value to either KUBARK or AERODYNAMIC OP effort, they are being brought to your attention as a matter for brochures in the [ ] Project.

3. Some further explanation of the above is as follows: A representative of the Ukrainian Catholic Church organization in turn [ ] organization in turn [ ] with "PAX ROMANA" [ ] of Catholic Academies [ ] a request in [ ] from Mr. KUBARK [ ] (transliterated [ ] the General Secretariat of "PAX ROMANA" [ ] a paper on the dissolution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR [ ] "PAX ROMANA" had been asked [ ] a commission [ ] Nations dealing with church affairs to [ ] these papers [ ] Prior to this [ ] to be exact, "PAX ROMANA" had consulted with the United Nations commission in Geneva regarding religious discrimination in the USSR, and at this time had submitted certain materials on the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Following up this matter as brought to the attention by "PAX ROMANA" in early 1953 this United Nations commission received additional details which they require for a memorandum to be disseminated among all members of the United Nations and in anticipation of possibly bringing up this church topic at a plenary meeting of the United Nations. In carrying out this assignment for "PAX ROMANA" ABCASSOWARY 3 chose as his primary source material the book submitted herewith as Attachment A.

4. We should like to add that ABCASSOWARY 3 paid for the English translation of his treatise out of his own pocket, and since he does not appear to be a "PAX ROMANA" member, it is suggested that he be reimbursed from AERODYNAMIC OP funds by ABCASSOWARY 2. The sum is 750 DM. It is also requested in behalf of ABCASSOWARY 3 that the attachments be brought to ABCASSOWARY 3's attention.

- Attachment A - copy of book (SR only) R/W
- Attachment B - treatise (UK only) R/W
- Attachment C - English translation (SR only) R/W



ORIG:   
 UNIT: **SR/CA/E**  
 EXT: **6408**  
 DATE: **3 April 1963**

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

**S-E-C-R-E-T**

ROUTING	
1	<b>SR/CA</b>
2	
3	

TO:  **MUNICH**  
 FROM: DIRECTOR  
 CONF: **SR 6**  
 INFO: **CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/INT 2, WE 4, EE 4, S/C**

RE Filing (check one):  
 No GS Record Value. Destroy.  
 RI file this copy as indicated.  
 Branch copy filed as indicated.  
 RE Indexing (if):  
 Marked  
 Signature:

**6 APR 63 18 48z**

**SIG CEN**  
 DEFERRED  
 ROUTINE

le TO  INFO **MUNI FRAN** CITE DIR **30781**

**REDWOOD-AERODYNAMIC**

1. **ABCASSOWARY/3 HOPES MEET WITH METROPOLITAN YOSIF SLIPTY ROME NEAR FUTURE. VIEW RUMORS SLIPTY'S RETURN FUTURE, SUGGEST   WHOM A/3 KNOWS PASS HQS ELICITATION RUMORS NOW BEING PREPARED TO A/3 FOR TALK WITH SLIPTY. IF A/3 NOT SUCCESSFUL PERSONALLY ARRANGE MEET WITH SLIPTY CAN STATION LAY ON SUCH MEETING VIA  KUBARK CHANNELS WITHOUT REVEALING A/3 KUBARK COLLABORATION REQUEST CONTACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR A/3 MEET   ROME.**

2. **MUNI: UNDERSTAND   CAN CONTACT A/3. PLS ADVISE.**

END OF MESSAGE

**CR/2**

**CR/3**

**SR/COP**

**WE/4**

**EE/4**

ROUTING	INITIAL
RID/AN	<b>70</b>
DE/AN	<b>MA</b>
RID/SP	
DIS/SP	

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

**S-E-C-R-E-T**

GROUP 1  
 Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

**DC/SS/CA**  
 AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

FORM 1399

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Copy No.

**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT**

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)  
 (2)(A) Privacy   
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources   
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
 by the Central Intelligence Agency  
 Date: **2005**

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

1	4
2	5
3	6

*No markings*

**SECRET**

ION: SR 6  
 O 1. C1/OPS, C1/OA, EE 4, WE 4, S/C 2

**SECRET 091044Z**

IR INFO MUNI FRAN CITE  3774 9 APR 1963  
 EDWOOD AERODYNAMIC UN14203 ~~3448~~  
 EF DIR 307810

- DO NOT BELIEVE MEETING VIA STATION ASSETS CAN BE ARRANGED AT ALL LET ALONE ONE MASKING A/3 KUBARK COLLABORATION. FEEL A/S CHANCES MEET SLIPY ARE BEST VIA OWN ROME SUPERIOR OR DIRECT APPROACH AT SLIPY DOOR IF HE SUCCESSFUL DETERMINING EXACT ADDRESS.
- A/3 SHOULD CALL  X-251 AT HBFINCH DURING WORKING HOURS ANNOUNCING SELF AS "FATHER JOHN". NO HOME PHONE AS YET.

**SECRET**

C/S COMMENT: REQUESTED CONTACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR A/3 MEET  ROME

ROUTING	INITIALS
RTD/AH	<i>[Signature]</i>
RTD/MIS	<i>[Signature]</i>
RTD/...	<i>[Signature]</i>
RTD/...	<i>[Signature]</i>
RTD/...	<i>[Signature]</i>
RTD/...	<i>[Signature]</i>
RTD/...	<i>[Signature]</i>

**SECRET**

GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(C) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
 by the Central Intelligence Agency  
 Date: 2005

ORIG:   
 UNIT: SR/CA/B  
 EXT: 7168  
 DATE: 11 April 1963

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE  
 S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	SR/CA
2	
3	

TO: MUNICH ROME FRANKFURT  
 FROM: DIRECTOR  
 CONF: SR 6  
 INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/INT 2, EE 4, WE 4, S/C

IF Filing (check one):  
 No. C.S. Record Value. Destroy.  
 RI file this copy as indicated  
 Branch copy filed as indicated  
 RE Indexing (etc)  
 Marked   
 Signature:

DEFERRED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE

TO: MUNI INFO   FRAN CITE DIR 3249

REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC  
 RE  8774 (IN 14203)

1. PLS CONTACT ACCASSOARY/3. TELL HIM ASK FOR    
 PER PARA 2 RE. A/2 WRITING A/3 TO EXPECT MUNI CONTACT ON OR AFTER 16 APRIL.
2. ROME: IF 251 HOT STATION EXTENSION PLS ADVISE MUNI IF A/3  
 SHOULD USE TRUE NAME   IN PLACE OF
3. ROME'S BEING TELETYPE

END OF MESSAGE

CER/2   
 CER/3   
 SR/COOP   
 ER/G   
 WE/4

ROUTING	INITIAL
RID/AN	Jm
RID/MIS	
<del>RECEIVED</del>	
RID/FI	

C/S COMMENT: FELT A/3 CHANCES MEET SLIPY ARE BEST VIA OM  
 SUPERIOR

DC/EE  
 RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS  
 S-E-C-R-E-T

GROUP 1  
 Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

SR/CA  
 AUTHENTICATING  
 OFFICER

FORM 1390 1960 REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(C) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
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 Date: 2005

NO INDEX-CLASSIFY TO FILE NO.     2

CROSS REFERENCE TO FILE NO.

FILE RID\_DEST

SIGNATURE

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

1	SR/CA	4
2		5
3		6

ACTION: SR 6

INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/OA, FI, FI/INT 2, EE 4, WE 4, S/C 2 *IP*

**S E C R E T 171338Z**

DIR INFO  FRAN CITE MUNI 5647 17 APR 1963 *INI 9435*

CANOG REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC

REF: DIR 32498 \*

1. A/3 CONTACTED 17 APRIL. HE HAS BEEN EXPLORING SEVERAL AVENUES OF APPROACH IN ORDER GET AUDIENCE WITH SLIPYY. HE WROTE WELCOMING MESSAGE IN HOPES GET INVITATION, BUT SO FAR RECEIVED NO REPLY. HE WISHES AVOID PUBLICITY FOR POLITICAL REASONS IF PRIVATE TALKS MATERIALIZE.

2. A/3 AGREED INFORM  AS SOON AS HE ABLE GET AUDIENCE. WE WILL THEN GIVE HIM CONTACT INSTRUCTIONS  AND CABLE TENTATIVE DATE HIS ARRIVAL

**S E C R E T**

MICROFILMED  
APR 20 1963  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

C/S COMMENT: \*REQUESTED CONTACT AECASSOWARY/3

ROUTING	INITIAL
RID/AN	<i>[initials]</i>
RID/MIS	<i>[initials]</i>
RID/PS	<i>[initials]</i>
RID/...	<i>[initials]</i>
SR/CA	<i>[initials]</i>
SECRET	

*D. [unclear] 29/3 (c.c. filed)*

**S E C R E T**

GROUP 1  
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWN-GRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Date: 2005

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(5) Methods/Sources
  - (3)(3) Foreign Relations

TT/1-423/ [ ] DISPATCH FOLLOWS/

<b>DISPATCH</b> VIA ZRJET		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>		PROCESSING	
		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED	
TO	CHIEF OF STATION, [ ]		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
RIFD.				NO CHECKING REQUIRED	
FROM	CHIEF, SR VIA CHIEF, WE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A/CASSOWARY/3'S MEETING WITH METROPOLITAN SLIPYY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ABSTRACT	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES	<p>REFS A. OIRW-21155 B. DIR-30781</p> <p>1. FOLLOWING ARE SOME SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR A/3'S MEETING WITH METROPOLITAN SLIPYY IN THE EVENT IT DOES TAKE PLACE.</p> <p>A. METROPOLITAN'S COMMENTS ON RUMORS THAT HE IS CONSIDERING GOING BACK TO USSR- IF SO, WHEN AND FOR WHAT FUNCTIONS.</p> <p>B. HIS VIEWS ON WHY THE SOVIETS RELEASED HIM AND IMPLICATIONS OF THIS ACT.</p> <p>C. HIS VIEWS ON POPE-ADZHUBEY MEETING AND POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES.</p> <p>D. HIS VIEWS ON PRESENT STATE OF UNIATE CHURCH, POSSIBILITIES OF ITS SEPARATE RE-ESTABLISHMENT, ITS STRENGTH, ITS FUTURE ROLE.</p> <p>E. HIS VIEWS ON SECTARIANISM IN USSR, ITS MEANING AND ROLE, AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SUCH EVENTS AS THE EFFORT OF A PENTECOSTAL GROUP TO SEEK ASYLUM IN U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW.</p> <p>F. ORIGINS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RUMORS THAT LVOV MAY BE RETURNED TO POLAND.</p> <p>G. TO WHAT EXTENT IS RUSSIFICATION A FACTOR IN UKRAINIAN LIFE AND; IF SO, IN WHAT AREAS OF LIFE DOES IT REVEAL ITSELF AND WHAT COUNTERACTIONS DOES IT CALL FORTH.</p> <p>2. PLEASE SEE REFERENCE A FOR SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION.</p>				
DISTRIBUTION: VIA ZRJET 3- [ ] [ ] VIA POUCH 1- [ ] [ ]		CROSS REFERENCE TO		DATE TYPED 19 APR 63	DATE DISPATCHED 26 APR 1963
TOT/19 APRIL 1525 TOR/		CLASSIFICATION <b>SECRET</b>		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OIRW-21154	HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER 74-124-29/3

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(C) Foreign Relations

TT/1-424  DISPATCH FOLLOWS/

<b>DISPATCH</b>	CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING		
	SECRET	PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO	CHIEF OF STATION, <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MARKED FOR INDEXING	
INFO.			NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
FROM	CHIEF, SR VIA CHIEF, WE		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
SUBJECT	REDWOOD AERODYNAMIC THE REVEREND DR. IVAN HRYNIOCH		ABSTRACT	
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES	<p>REFS A. OIRW-21154, 19 APRIL 1963 B. DIR-30781</p> <p>AS WAS STATED IN REFERENCE B, FATHER HRYNIOCH RECENTLY WROTE METROPOLITAN YOSIF SLIPYY AND IS HOPEFUL THAT A REPLY FROM THE LATTER WILL ALSO CARRY AN INVITATION FOR FATHER HRYNIOCH TO MEET WITH HIM IN ROME. IN ADDITION TO THE FACT THAT THE METROPOLITAN UNDOUBTEDLY WAS FAMILIAR WITH FATHER HRYNIOCH'S INVOLVEMENT WITH EARLIER ACTIVITIES IN THE HOMETLAND, FATHER HRYNIOCH WAS ON HIS TEACHING STAFF WHEN SLIPYY WAS RECTOR OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN LVOV. QUITE COINCIDENTALLY WITH THE METROPOLITAN'S RELEASE BY THE SOVIETS, A RATHER CONTROVERSIAL ARTICLE OF FATHER HRYNIOCH'S APPEARED IN THE JANUARY 1963 MUNICH PUBLICATION, SUCHASNIST, ON THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL IN WHICH HE TAKES TO TASK THE HIERARCHY OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THEIR LACK OF PREPARATION FOR AND THEIR CONDUCT AT THE COUNCIL IN ROME AND FOR VARIOUS OTHER REASONS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF THE ARTICLE WAS BROUGHT TO THE METROPOLITAN'S ATTENTION, HE WOULD NATURALLY BE ANXIOUS TO TALK WITH FATHER HRYNIOCH. WHETHER OR NOT THIS MEETING TAKES PLACE, OF COURSE, DEPENDS ON THE VATICAN. IT IS REPORTED THAT ALL CONTACT WITH THE METROPOLITAN IS BEING CONTROLLED BY THE VATICAN. SPECULATION ON THE REASONS FOR THIS IS THAT THE VATICAN HAS REASONS TO BELIEVE THE SOVIETS WILL PERMIT METROPOLITAN SLIPYY TO RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE SECOND HALF OF THE COUNCIL, AND THAT THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UKSSR WILL BE RE-ESTABLISHED IN SOME LIMITED FORM. THE VATICAN, THEREFORE, DOESN'T WANT THE METROPOLITAN TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ANY WAY WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE HIS CHANCES FOR RETURN.</p>			
DISTRIBUTION	<p>VIA ZRJET 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>VIA POUCH 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p>			
TOT/19 APRIL 1605 TOR/	DATE TYPED		DATE DISPATCHED	
	19 APR 63		25 APR 1963	
CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER			
	OIRW-21155			
CLASSIFICATION	HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER			
SECRET	74-124-29/2			

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date:

2005

**SECRET**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with AECASSOWARY/2 and AECASSOWARY/3 in Washington on 15 May 1968

1. Subjects came to Washington to give A/3 an opportunity to meet with the project case officer, DC/SB/SOV   and SB/CAO   who had never before met A/3). The meeting took place in my home, where A/3 and 2 later were entertained at cocktails and dinner.   a former case officer on the project, who A/3 asked to see, arrived about 5 o'clock.   did not stay for dinner. Various topics of interest were discussed with A/3, particularly the position of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (the Byzantine Rite or Uniate church) vis-a-vis the present dialogue between the Vatican and the Russian Orthodox church in Moscow.

2. In the Vatican's anxiety to establish cordial relations with the Moscow patriarchate and a Roman Catholic diocese in Moscow, The Ukrainian Catholic Church (which was officially liquidated by Soviet authorities in 1945) was finding itself in the position of the sacrificial lamb. A/3 said there are not only Ukrainian Catholic priests but also bishops in the Ukraine today who are ministering to the faithful. The names and locations of these priests and bishops are known to A/3 and to Cardinal Yosif Slipyy now in the Vatican. According to A/3, Cardinal Slipyy, who has been criticised by Ukrainian Catholic clergy in the West for remaining silent concerning the persecution he suffered in the Soviet Union is fighting a one man battle to preserve the Ukrainian Catholic Church from Latinization. He has recorded all his experiences in the Soviet Union but his memoirs must remain under lock and key for the present because of promises he made to the late Pope John to refrain from making any statements which would inhibit the Vatican's negotiations with Moscow.

3. Cardinal Slipyy has been invited to visit Canada and the latest indications are that he will arrive there on 14 June and from there travel to Bogota to join Pope Paul's entourage at the Eucharistic Congress. The cardinal hopes to conduct a synod of Ukrainian Catholic bishops, including those from the United States.

**SECRET**

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

15 May 68

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
- (2)(B) Methods/Sources
- (2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

# ISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

Chief of Station, Germany  
ATTENTION: Chief of Base, Munich

MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK  
(CAN JUDGE INDEXING)

Chief, SB Division via Chief, EUR Division

MICROFILM

EDTOP AERODYNAMIC - AECASSOWARY/3

REFERENCES

ACTION: FYI

REF: EGXN-00854, 8 May 1968

1. <sup>f.l. x</sup> AECASSOWARY/3 who was in the United States from about April, met with headquarters personnel on 15 May. Among other topics discussed with him, he was asked about the letter received from the Munich police. A/3 said that he reported the police on his return from Rome and that they appeared to be concerned only with any political activity of IDEN-1, which might present a problem to them. The police asked A/3 whether IDEN-1 had been involved in or planning to contact any "public manifestations" or protest marches in Germany. A/3 assured them that IDEN-1 has not sponsored such activity and is not so inclined. He volunteered the information that IDEN-1 sponsors IDEN-2, which is involved in publishing activity, and which employs its own collaborators living in West Germany.

2. On 24 May, A/3 departed from New York for Germany. According to him, most of his time now is spent in Rome on search and writing activities for IDEN-3.

ENTITIES - UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Distribution:  
Original: COS, Germany, watt.GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		DATE	
EGNW-7329		28 May 1968	
CLASSIFICATION		HQS FILE NUMBER	
SECRET		74-124-29/3	
ORIGINATING			
OFFICE	OFFICER	TYPSET	EXT.
SB/CA	C		6508
COORDINATING			
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S NAME	
SB/CAO			
SB/O/EU		Declassified and Approved for Release	
E/G		by the Central Intelligence Agency	
		Date: 2005	
RELEASING			
OFFICE SYMBOL	DATE	OFFICER'S SIGNATURE	
C/E/G			

USE PREVIOUS EDITION  
MFG. 1-64

DISPATCH

CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

Privacy Methods/Sources Foreign Relations



SECRET

UNDER SEPARATE COVER to HGRW-7329

IDEM-1: IP/UNVR (Foreign Representation of the Ukrainian  
Supreme Liberation Council)

IDEM-2: Ukrainische Gesellschaft für Auslandsstudien B.V.,  
Munich

IDEM-3: Cardinal Josyf Slippy

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF ORAL COMMITMENT

TO: Director of Finance  
VIA: Special Contracting Officer  
FROM: Contract Approving Officer, CA Staff  
SUBJECT: Engagement of QRDYNAMIC/3 as Independent Contractor

1. Term and Project Charge. The subject individual has been engaged under oral contract for use under Project QRDYNAMIC. The effective date of the contract is 1 November 1971, and shall continue thereafter for an indefinite period subject to termination by the Government on 30 days actual notice.
2. Security Approval. Subject was granted an Operational Approval on 23 July 1953.
3. Citizenship. Subject is a foreign national.
4. Compensation. Payment will be made in Deutsche marks in the amount of 0846,000 per year. No other compensation will be made.
5. Quarters and/or Subsistence. The subject will not be furnished quarters or subsistence.
6. Operational Expenses. Any operational travel or other expenses will be reimbursed by the QRDYNAMIC proprietary instrumentality, who will account for them in its normal corporate accounting procedures.
7. No additional commitments of any nature have been made to QRDYNAMIC/3.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

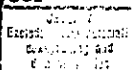
Deputy Chief, CA Staff  
Contract Approving Officer

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Special Contracting Officer

CA-71-1154

SECRET



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005

SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF ORAL COMMITMENT

TO: Director of Finance

SUBJECT: Engagement of QRDYNAMIC/3 as Independent Contractor

DDP/CA/B2 [ ]:pak (2 November 1971)

Distribution:

- Orig. & 1 - Addressee
- 1 - CA/CRU
- 2 - CA/B2/Chronos
- 1 - C/CA/B2

SECRET

SECRET

9 November 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with QRDYNAMIC Principals

1. On 6 and 7 November 1973 I met with QRDYNAMIC principals in New York for operational discussions, and to meet Reverend Ivan Hrinioch, President of ZP/UHVR, visiting the United States and Canada from Munich. With Kaminsky and Prokop I reviewed the role of [ ] in the [ ] activity (covered in a separate contact report). We also reviewed the results of Kaminsky's recent trip to Europe, as the result of which he has submitted several items of FI which are in SB/RR for processing. Kaminsky reported on recent activities of Roman Paladiychuk and his Chicom-supported Ukrainian Society for the Study of Asian Problems. Kaminsky had mailed me an extensive report which has been the basis of a dispatch to COS, [ ] and COB, Munich.

2. I told Prokop that I had discovered a printing error in the November 1973 issue of Suchasnist - on the front cover the German word for Munich is spelled Muunchen instead of Muenchen. Prokop was much embarrassed by this error, and apologized that even his proofreaders had not caught such an obvious mistake. This led to further discussion of the magazine's format: the German text giving the name of the publisher, required by local law, and appearing on the title page, is printed by their New York printer on a reproduction mat along with the Cyrillic Ukrainian text and sent to Munich where it is reproduced by photo-offset by Westenhuber printers. The failing in this system is that the German text appears with no umlaut diacritical marks (Muenchen instead of München), which, for a supposed German printing shop, is unusual, to say the least. The New York printer does not have these diacritical type faces. I told Prokop that I considered this to be very unprofessional, and would arrange for our Headquarters printing service to produce the proper repro mats with correct diacritics. I did this on 9 November - the mats are scheduled to be ready by 14 November, and I will mail them to Prokop in time for his setting up of the January 1974 issue of Suchasnist. I

E2 IMPDET CL BY [ ]

SECRET

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

(2)(A) Privacy

(2)(B) Methods/Sources

(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

SECRET

told Prokop we appreciated Professor Bylinsky's critique of Suchasnist, and would like more. Two more academicians have promised similar critiques.

3. We also talked about the proposed printing of Suchasnist in the U.S. in order to save money in face of the dollar devaluation. Prolog's studies have shown that, in view of the fact that Westenhuber gives a liberal discount, little if any could be saved by printing in the U.S. or Canada at this time. Thus, this problem seems to be resolved for the moment.

4. This meeting was highlighted by my introduction to our sixth QRDYNAMIC principal agent, Reverend Ivan Hrinioch (QRDYNAMIC/3), a long-time CIA asset (since 1946) and President of the ZP/UHVR. Hrinioch, born in 1907, is a semi-retired Uniate Catholic priest and lecturer in various German universities. He works closely with the Ukrainian Cardinal (in-exile) Josef Slippy in the Vatican, but in his retirement now spends the majority of his time in his home in a small village on the Tegernsee near Munich. Cardinal Slippy has always been opposed to any overt political activity on the part of Father Hrinioch, but the old gentleman is a political activist and enjoys his clandestine collaboration with Kaminsky, and by extension with the CIA. He has been a reliable and valuable source of information on Ukrainian dissidence. Hrinioch has had a full operational approval since 1953, and has worked with many CIA officers. Unfortunately he was last met by SB officers in May 1968. He mentioned to me this lack of contact with great regret, saying he felt he could be more useful to us with more frequent and prolonged contact.

5. During meetings at Prolog, at lunch, and later in the evening at a dinner given by Dr. Prokop, I had the opportunity to converse extensively with Reverend Hrinioch on Soviet Ukrainian and Russian affairs, the nationalities problem, the Chinese problem, and reluctantly on the current situation in Washington, D.C. We talked about the role of ZP/UHVR and the need for obtaining more information on the dissident movement and its future in the light of detente. Hrinioch meets many travelers from the Soviet Union, who often confide in him because of his clerical status, and he has provided information from these visitors to Kaminsky. Hrinioch is a very healthy, intellectually keen man with a good sense of humor. He is politically liberal, and enjoys poking gentle fun at the "Vatican establishment" which he knows well from his many years of service there. Hrinioch had been in Toronto from 2-5 November for a Ukrainian Uniate church conference, where he delivered a key address. The conference, attended by several thousand Ukrainian Catholics, was hosted in turn by the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, and the Canadian federal government.

2

SECRET

SECRET

6. I met the Reverend again on 7 November for a short conversation and to bid him goodbye; he leaves for Germany sometime after 12 November. He thanked me for the CIA aid to ZP/UHVR and Prolog, and assured me of his continued loyalty and cooperation. He then asked if it would be possible for me to visit him in Munich with Kaminsky in the near future for further discussions, and I assured him I would consider it seriously.

SB/SA

DDO/SB/SA [ ] pas (9 November 1973)

Distribution:

- Original & 1 - Routed to AD/SB/COPS/SA & D/SB/COPS/SA
- 1 - SB/SA/Memo Chrono
- 1 - SB/SA/[ ] J

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

15 NOV 1974

SUBJECT: Meeting with BRINIOKH (U. BYRANIC/3)

1. On 11 and 12 November 1974 I met Reverend Ivan BRINIOKH (U. BYRANIC/3) in New York, renewing our acquaintance formed a year ago. BRINIOKH, President of the ZP/SHVR, lives in Herring, Bavaria, and has been in the US since 23 October 1974, having attended the ZP/SHVR conference at the Prolog offices on 25-27 October. For brief background on BRINIOKH, see p. 4 and 5 of the attached contact report dated 1 Nov 1973. Our discussion concerned the present state of the ZP/SHVR, contacts with the Ukraine, and the situation of arrested Ukrainian dissidents and their families. We discussed the McMaster University Conference on Contemporary Ukraine, which I had attended in Hamilton, Ontario 25-27 October 1974, and many of the Ukrainian emigre academic persons I had met there.

2. I asked BRINIOKH for his views on Borys LEMITZKYJ, the controversial Ukrainian emigre Sovietologist who lives in Munich, and whom I had met to assess in Hamilton. His assessment confirmed much of the background data in LEMITZKYJ's 201 file, and equally confirmed our belief that LEMITZKYJ enjoys certain Soviet official contacts in Germany whom he probably uses for his own purposes. The Reverend feels that LEMITZKYJ is quite naive if he does not fully understand that the Soviets are also using him as a channel of information on the emigre community in Western Europe. Although the Ukrainian emigre community does not consider LEMITZKYJ as a Soviet agent in the true sense of the word, and he does have the respect of many prominent emigres, he does have some associates whose bona fides would not stand up in the light of close scrutiny.

3. Reverend BRINIOKH continues to be an unusually active person, which is exhausting for his 67 years. His European travels take him to Vienna and Rome occasionally; he has met with Cardinal Jozef HINDSZENTY in Vienna, and he lectures at the Free Ukrainian University in Munich and the Vatican University in Rome. The last few weeks have seen him in the mid-West and Canada, and he still has speaking engagements and conferences in Trenton, N.J., Chicago and Toronto. Before returning to Europe in December he will accompany his brother, Rev. Stefan Brynuck of Oliphant, Banna, on a vacation trip to Caycos Island in the West Indies.

4. Before he left for Trenton on 12 November, he asked me whether there were "any problems with my people here," referring to his ZP/SHVR associates at Prolog. I assured him that I had no problems of any nature with them, that our relationship continues to be productive, and that my organization is most appreciative of the work being done by the ZP/SHVR. He expressed his deep thanks for the continuing support of the Agency.

SE/SAG/CA

### NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources   
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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Date: 2005

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6 October 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with PDDYNAMIC/3

1. While in Munich for a meeting with [ ] on 17 September 1975 I had occasion to have lunch with PDDYNAMIC/3, accompanied by [ ] [ ] There was little of substance discussed; we talked about his current activities, his contacts, and his plans for the immediate future. He will go to Rome for several weeks to lecture at the Free Ukrainian University there. He has no firm plans for a trip to the United States or Canada at this time, but I will be advised by [ ] of any travel to New York, at which time we shall meet.

[ ]  
SE/SAG/CA

### NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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2005





U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SECRET

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

February 19, 1987

VISIT OF SOVIET THEOLOGICAL DELEGATION  
TO ATLANTA - NOVEMBER, 1986

This memorandum is classified "Secret" in its  
entirety.

On January 29, 1987, source T-1 was interviewed at  
his business address by representatives of the FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) regarding his knowledge of the cap-  
tioned delegation's visit to Atlanta, Georgia, in November,  
1986. T-1, who was friendly and cooperative throughout the  
interview, provided the following information at that time:

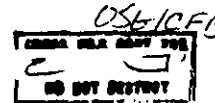
T-1 confirmed that the aforementioned theological  
delegation, more accurately described as the Soviet Seminarian  
and Faculty Delegation, visited Atlanta, Georgia, from Wednesday,  
November 12, until Sunday, November 16, 1986. The visit, it-  
self, was but one stop on a multi-city American tour sponsored  
by the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (NCC). The purpose of the  
visit, according to the source, was to further relations  
between the NCC (which represents a wide variety of Protestant  
and Catholic denominations in the United States) and Christians  
in the Soviet Union. The local hosts for the delegation were  
three Atlanta-area seminaries: the INTERDENOMINATIONAL THEO-  
LOGICAL CENTER (ITC), COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, and the  
CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

(For the information of the reader, T-1 identified  
ITC as an arm of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM and a joint  
institution composed of four constituent seminaries:

SECRET

Classified By: G-3  
Declassify On: OADR

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions  
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agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside  
your agency.



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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(2)(B) Methods/Sources   
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2005

SECRET

VISIT OF SOVIET THEOLOGICAL DELEGATION  
TO ATLANTA - NOVEMBER, 1986

GAMMON, CHARLES H. MACON, PHILLIPS, and JOHNSON C. SMITH. COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY is a Presbyterian school located in Decatur, Georgia, adjacent to Atlanta. Lastly, the source explained that the CHANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY is a part of EMORY UNIVERSITY).

T-1 advised that the Soviets comprising the delegation were all seminarians, faculty, and/or clergy representing the Russian Orthodox Church. Their visit to the United States was just one in a series of reciprocal visits over the past couple of years between representatives of the NCC and individuals from the Russian Orthodox Church. Indeed, T-1 revealed that he, himself, along with approximately a dozen other Atlanta area-residents, visited the U.S.S.R on a similar NCC-sponsored trip, made during the summer of 1985. T-1 further revealed that the recent trip of the captioned delegation was itself originally scheduled for 1985, until problems arose on the Soviet end, causing a postponement until 1986.

T-1 stated that the overall purpose of the Soviets' visit, beyond the general fostering of ties between American and Russian Christians, was for the visitors to observe, firsthand, theological education in the United States. In addition, the subjects were to address American seminarians and faculty on their counterpart institutions in the U.S.S.R.

T-1 provided the following list of individuals who comprised the Soviet delegation that visited Atlanta:

- 1) Archpriest VLADIMIR SOROKIN<sup>H</sup> N
- 2) Archpriest VLADIMIR KUCHERIAVII<sup>H</sup> N
- 3) Archpriest VICTOR PETLIUCHENKO<sup>H</sup> N
- 4) Archimandrite IANNUARY IVLIEV<sup>H</sup> N
- 5) IGUMEN MAKARY VENETENNIKOV<sup>H</sup> N
- 6) Archdeacon VLADIMIR NAZARKIN<sup>H</sup> N
- 7) HIEROMONK NIKANDR KOVALENKO<sup>H</sup> N [ ]
- 8) Mr. ALEXANDER KARPENKO<sup>H</sup> N
- 9) Mr. ANDREI RYBIN<sup>H</sup> N
- 10) Mr. GRIGORY KRASNOTSVETOV<sup>H</sup> N [ ]

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- 11) Ms. OLGA PONOMAREVA
- 12) Ms. TATIANA VOLGINA
- 13) Mr. MIKAIL YURCHUK
- 14) Ms. ZINAIDA NOSOVA
- 15) Mr. DONALD NEAD

T-1 stated that the Soviets in the delegation all appeared to be ethnic Russians. He recalled that "about half" of the subjects spoke English well, while the remainder had to rely on the group's interpreter (NOSOVA). The source opined that, as a whole, he found the delegation to be "very general" in make-up, with no really outstanding individuals that he could discern. It was, however, his impression that Archpriest SOROKIN was the delegation's designated leader.

For the benefit of the interviewers, T-1 identified DONALD NEAD as the subjects' official "American host". According to the source, NEAD is the Presbyterian campus chaplain at PURDUE UNIVERSITY, in Indiana, as well as the head of that institution's "Peace Center". T-1 advised that NEAD, himself, traveled to the Soviet Union sometime in 1982.

Responding to specific inquiries, T-1 admitted that he did have some recollection of Archdeacon VLADIMIR NAZARKIN, albeit general and somewhat vague. As he recalled it, NAZARKIN claimed to represent some sort of "Soviet peace office". The source went on to describe the subject as a tall man, perhaps 6'1" - 6'2" tall, in his fifties, with a light-colored full beard and very "full" hair. T-1 recalled that NAZARKIN dressed in basic business attire and seemed careful always to wear his overcoat and scarf. As an individual, T-1 found the subject to be somewhat reticent and aloof, but also noticeably intelligent and observant. However, he likewise recalled that NAZARKIN's English was not good and that he relied heavily on the group's translator. Lastly, NAZARKIN stood out to the source, to a certain extent, because he was the only delegate who evidenced any "prior knowledge of the U.S.," as if he might have been in the country before.

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T-1 continued the interview by advising that, while in Atlanta, the delegation was housed at the DAYS INN HOTEL, located at 300 Spring Street, NW, in the downtown section of the city. Local transportation for the group was provided through the ITC, which arranged a van and student driver for the Soviets' convenience. Expenses incurred for the subjects' visit, including their hotel accommodations and airfare to Atlanta, were paid for by the three host seminaries, which shared the costs equally.

At this point, T-1 provided the following detailed itinerary of the subjects' activities, while in Atlanta:

Wednesday, November 12, 1986 -

Subjects arrive in Atlanta at 7:37 p.m., via DELTA Flight #701, and are checked in to the hotel at approximately 8:30 - 9:00 p.m.

Thursday, November 13, 1986 -

7:30 - 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast President's Dining Room, ITC
8:00 - 10:00 a.m.	Visit Old Testament Class (ITC); Dr. CHARLES COPHER, Professor
11:00 - 12:00 p.m.	Chapel service
12:00 - 12:30 p.m.	Lunch at ITC
1:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Visit classes at CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY (EMORY UNIVERSITY)
6:00 - 9:00 p.m.	Dinner and program, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1328 Peachtree Street, NE (under auspices of METRO- POLITAN ATLANTA CHRISTIAN COUNCIL)
9:00 p.m.	Return to DAYS INN

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Friday, November, 14, 1986 -

7:30 - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast at DAYS INN HOTEL
9:00 - 11:30 a.m.	Classes and Chapel at COLUMBIA SEMINARY (Decatur, Georgia)
12:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Lunch and program at JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY AND CONFERENCE CENTER
5:30 - 6:30 p.m.	Dinner at ITC
6:30 p.m.	Return to hotel and free evening; (option) attend worship service at 8:00 p.m. - THE FOUNTAIN OF PRAISE, 770 North Elizabeth Place Atlanta, Georgia

Saturday, November 15, 1986 -

7:30 - 8:30 a.m.	Breakfast at DAYS INN HOTEL
9:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Sharing with seminary students from CANDLER, COLUMBIA, ITC, at MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER FOR NON-VIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE
10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	Refreshment Break
10:45 - 12:00 p.m.	Tour and Program at MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER FOR NON-VIOLENT SOCIAL CHANGE
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch at KING CENTER
1:00 - 3:00 p.m.	Historical overview of the black church and dialogue with black church leaders

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3:00 - 3:15 p.m.	Refreshment Break
3:15 - 5:30 p.m.	Tour of Atlanta; shopping at LENOX SQUARE MALL
6:00 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner at DAYS INN HOTEL
7:30 p.m.	Free evening
Sunday, November 16, 1986	
8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	Breakfast at DAYS INN HOTEL
10:00 - 12:30 p.m.	Worship in Central Atlanta churches
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch at CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
2:00 p.m.	Leave for HARTSFIELD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
3:55 p.m.	Depart Atlanta on EASTERN Flight #854 for Chicago, Illinois

T-1 provided the following information regarding the subjects' aforementioned visits to various Atlanta churches on Sunday morning, the 16th.:

FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH, 437 Mitchell Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia, telephone number (404) 688-0206, visited by delegation members ALEXANDR KARPENKO, ANDREI RYBIN, and OLGA PONOMAREVA.

Unspecified downtown United Methodist Church, visited by Archpriest VICTOR PETLIUCHENKO and MIKAIL YURCHUK.

SHRINE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CATHOLIC CHURCH, 48 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SW, Atlanta, Georgia, telephone number (404) 521-1866, visited by Archpriest VLADIMIR KUCHERIAVII, IGUMEN MAKARY VERETENNIKOV, and HIERMONK NIKANDR KOVALENKO.

Unspecified Presbyterian church on West End and Central Avenue, visited by Archimandrite IANNUARY IVLIEV, GRIGORY KRASNOSVETOV, and TATIANA VOLGINA.

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GREEK ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION,  
2500 Clairmont Road, NE, Atlanta, Georgia, telephone number  
(404) 633-7358, visited by delegation members Archpriest  
VLADIMIR SOROKIN, Archdeacon VLADIMIR NAZARKIN, and Ms. ZINAIDA  
NOSOVA.

T-1 stated that he was aware of no problems associated with the Soviets' visit. All in all, he found that their scheduled activities and visits went very smoothly.

T-1 further advised that he was aware of only one instance where a delegation member, during one of the periods of scheduled free time, "struck out on his own", separate from the rest of the delegation. Although he claimed not to recall the specifics of the incident, the source revealed that one Soviet was invited to dinner on Saturday, the 15th, at the home of one of the Atlantans who had earlier participated in one of the above-mentioned reciprocal visits, by Americans to the U.S.S.R, which had occurred during 1984 - 1985. As mentioned above, T-1 could not recall the identities of the American and Soviet individuals involved in this dinner engagement. However, he did know that the invitation was made during one of the scheduled activities on Thursday, and that the unidentified subject did accept. Unfortunately, the source could provide no further details regarding this situation, beyond what was related above.

(T-1 did suggest the names of several individuals who had contact with the delegation and who might be able to provide further elaboration on the above-described dinner engagement. However, subsequent contact with these individuals, during the period February 1 - 13, 1987, by representatives of the Atlanta Office of the FBI, failed to identify the Soviets and Americans involved or to provide any further information whatsoever concerning their meeting. Indeed, as it turned out, none of the people referred by the source had any knowledge that the dinner engagement had even occurred!).

T-1 concluded his interview by making the following general points:

1) The source is not aware that any of the Soviets belonging to the delegation have any scheduled plans to return to the United States in the foreseeable future. However, he added that it is very likely that the NCC will sponsor another reciprocal, American "theological tour" of the U.S.S.R, in the not-too-distant future.

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2) The source reiterated that there was little, if anything, of note that he could add to his aforementioned description of subject NAZARKIN. He stated again that he had little one-on-one contact with NAZARKIN and that this, coupled with the subject's own reticence, provided little opportunity to get to know the subject in any depth. The source did recall that NAZARKIN claimed to be affiliated with some sort of "peace committee" in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, T-1 advised that whenever he addressed a public forum, in Atlanta, NAZARKIN always put forth what the source termed as the "(Communist) Party line."

The source advised that, to the best of his knowledge, NAZARKIN evidenced no particular, special interest in any one person, place, or thing that he encountered, while in Atlanta.

3) T-1 suggested that a possible source of further information regarding the Soviet delegation would be Dr. BRUCE RIGDON of the MC CORMICK SEMINARY in Chicago, Illinois. T-1 identified RIGDON as the individual who negotiated with the Soviet government to arrange the subjects' recent trip. He is considered to be an expert on the Russian Church and has traveled to the U.S.S.R on several occasions, himself, as a member of various American religious delegations.

On February 11, 1987, source T-2 was interviewed at his residential address by representatives of the Atlanta Office of the FBI regarding his knowledge of VLADIMIR NAZARKIN. T-2, who was friendly and cooperative throughout the interview, provided the following information at that time:

T-2 advised that he was in NAZARKIN's presence on two occasions. The first was on the morning of Thursday, November 13, 1986, when he and the subject (with the rest of the delegation) attended Professor CHARLES COPHER'S Old Testament class at the ITC. The second occasion was on Sunday, the 16th, when the source escorted NAZARKIN, along with subjects SOROKIN and NOSOVA, on their visit to Atlanta's CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION. All told, T-2 claimed to have been around NAZARKIN for approximately four hours.

T-2 described NAZARKIN as appearing to be in his late forties - early fifties, standing 5'10" tall, and weighing approximately 175 pounds. The subject possessed an average build, medium complexion, and was balding with brown hair, and sported a

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full beard. His most noteworthy physical characteristics, according to the source's recollection, were his eyes, which were "not round", in the normal Caucasian sense.

Regarding dress, T-2 stated that, on Thursday, for his classroom visit, NAZARKIN wore normal street attire: slacks, turtleneck shirt, sport-coat, and a dark overcoat. However, on Sunday, when visiting the Greek Orthodox Cathedral, NAZARKIN dressed in what the source termed as "clerical garb". In both instances, T-2 remembered that the subject wore a crucifix medallion around his neck, on the outside of his clothing.

T-2 confirmed that he spoke at length to NAZARKIN and found him to be very knowledgeable about religious matters, in general. Beyond that, T-2 advised that the subject demonstrated a noticeable amount of interest and inquisitiveness in areas of theology that were unfamiliar to him. This was evidenced not only in Dr. CIPHER'S class, where NAZARKIN asked several questions, but in his dealings with the source, himself. T-2 recalled, for example, that, on the way to the Greek Orthodox Cathedral on Sunday, he and NAZARKIN conversed at length about the concept of "black theology", which interested the subject a great deal. They also discussed the structure and function of the ITC. Lastly, T-2 stated that, during their wide-ranging conversation, NAZARKIN questioned him extensively concerning the demographic make-up of the Atlanta area and his views regarding the social/racial problems plaguing the city.

Interestingly enough, one area where T-2's recollection of NAZARKIN differed from that of T-1 was in regards to the subject's English capabilities. Unlike the first source, T-2 remembered NAZARKIN speaking English relatively well, with a deep, bass voice.

T-2 concluded his interview by advising that his most unusual observation of NAZARKIN occurred on Sunday following services at the CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION. As the source was driving the subject, SOROKIN, and NOSOVA to the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to join the rest of the delegation for a scheduled luncheon, he became an observer to an animated discussion between NAZARKIN and SOROKIN that lasted almost a half hour. Although the Soviets conversed in Russian (which the source does not speak) and T-2 was busy driving, his distinct impression was that the conversation between the two visitors was quite heated, almost to the point of being characterized as an argument. Unfortunately, as he readily admitted, T-2 had not an inkling as to what the discussion was about.

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