

**II. NTS (National Labor Union)****A. Origin, Historical Development:**

The organization known as the NTS was founded some time between 1928 and 1930 as a political organization of young Russian emigres and grew out of a meeting of Russian emigre youths from all European countries at BELGRADE in 1928. The second meeting of the NTS was held in BELGRADE in 1931 or 32, and the structure of the NTS was planned to include an advisory council with representatives of all countries meeting once a year; a directorate in BELGRADE; a central committee consisting of a chairman and two or three members as representatives of the movement in the various countries; branches to exist in every town and district where emigres lived; cells of 5 to 10 members; and groups of 2 to 5 members. Before the outbreak of World War II, the NTS had established branches in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Rumania, Turkey, Greece, USA, Britain, South Africa, China, and Australia, although some were no more than isolated groups of few members. In several countries the group was not recognized by the government, and work was carried on underground. From 1931 to 1933 or later, various other organizations, such as the ROVS, made unsuccessful attempts to persuade the NTS to unite with them, and for a long time the ROVS tried to assume the role of guardian of the NTS.

2. In 1933, NTS leaders decided that political education was necessary for concrete anti-Bolshevist activity. Both old members and new recruits were required to attend a uniform program of lectures in all countries with examinations at the end of each course. Emphasis was put on political theories, systems, and ideologies; forms of government; Russian history; national economy and geography. This phase of the movement's activities was completed about the beginning of 1938. At this time, too, the NTS ideological theories were firmly established, though they were considerably modified in the light of later experience.

3. After 1939 with the spread of German domination in Europe, many NTS leaders were arrested by the Gestapo; however, the work was carried on underground. In 1941, attempts of White Army Lt. Col. SKORODUNOV to mobilize Russian emigres for service with the German Army were nearly thwarted by the NTS. In September 1941 it was seen necessary to move the NTS Directorate from BELGRADE to BERLIN for the following reasons:

a. Gestapo was aware that NTS headquarters were in BELGRADE.

b. Because of the large influx of refugees into Germany and the importation of Slave labor on a large scale from Russia, it was thought that further activities of the NTS should be concentrated largely in Germany where there was a great deal of promising material.

c. A member of the executive committee named BRUNST had been living in BERLIN since 1940. BAYDALAKOV and VERGUN, chairman and assistant chairman of the executive committee in BELGRADE, then came to BERLIN officially as journalists and proceeded to build up a new organization in the German hinterland.

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4. NTS ideology was well accepted by the Russian emigre population. Several members were sent to General VLASSOV's army as observers and were active in spreading the ideology there. Chief efforts were directed toward Russian PW's and imported laborers, and large-scale political and historical re-education was undertaken from the anti-communist angle. The most important task was considered to be the training and equipping of NTS groups with the intention of sending them back to Russia to organize NTS underground movements and to spread the NTS ideology now based on the premise that neither STALIN nor HITLER was the saviour of Russia - that that role was to be played by some third force not yet created; STALIN and HITLER were enemies of the real Russia.

5. Reports state that NTS members who went to Russia were joyfully received by the greater part of the population. The NTS ideology was accepted unquestioningly, and a Central Committee was set up with all its subordinate branches, cells and groups. After six months it could be claimed that the NTS was a Russian and no longer a purely emigre movement. However, the NTS soon realized that a German retreat was inevitable, and plans were made accordingly. In the event of retreat, members were to evacuate their posts with the exception of a few picked men who were to stay behind. The number who actually worked in the stay-behind nets is unknown.

6. In May or June 1944 most of the NTS members who were known to the Gestapo in BERLIN were arrested, reportedly because of the political independence of the NTS movement and its contacts with foreign countries, especially Great Britain. Thus the NTS had no organizational unity at the time of German capitulation.

7. In July 1944 a firm "ERBAUER" was founded in BERG, Austria, (N49/Q61) near VIENNA with the intention of providing a means of livelihood and also a good cover firm for members of the NTS. Lt Col. JERMOLOFF, Constantin BOLDYREFF, Andrei TERNON, and Georgij OKOLOVICH were instrumental in founding this firm, which was made up entirely of White Russians gathered by JERMOLOFF and BOLDYREFF and working in BERG as a unit for a light metal company building huts and barracks to house workers. Later they worked for the Germans building barracks by contract to house SS personnel in German work camps. In November 1944 the firm "ERBAUER" was transferred from BERG to NORDHAUSEN (N52/D12).

8. When it became evident that the Russians would take over the Nordhausen area, the firm and all its personnel moved to DP camp MONCHERHOF, near KASSEL (L52/C20), and there the iron-fisted BOLDYREFF took over camp administration. In a short time the NTS members that had been arrested by the Germans and later released by the Allies found their way to Camp MONCHERHOF. There the headquarters of the NTS was re-established in 1945.

9. BOLDYREFF was evicted from Camp MONCHERHOF in May 1946 by the 3d US Infantry Division because of his inability to get along with the UNRRA camp officials. After that time other leading NTS members took over the camp administration and continued to run it until it was closed in 1949. Along with BOLDYREFF, Boris GRIGOROWITSCH-BARSKY, alias Boris BARSKY, was evicted from this camp. BARSKY returned to KASSEL in June

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1946 as a non-DP and with a Peter JANSON, a former Latvian DP, made arrangements to form a construction firm in KASSEL under the name Hessische Electro U Bau (H.E.B.), along the lines of the former firm "EBBAUER". Finding no work in KASSEL, BARSKY and JANSON took a new partner, a Frau Wilma KNOCH nee MICHEL, a German from FRANKFURT, who in January 1947 made arrangements for the H.E.B. to work as a firm for the Trummerververwertungsgesellschaft m.b.H FRANKFURT. Through various Russian DP Camps in the Kassel area, BARSKY arranged for a number of DP's to come to FRANKFURT as employees. (Investigation failed to substantiate the legal residence in FRANKFURT of any of these persons or that this firm had ever existed legally in FRANKFURT).

10. The leaders of the NTS then decided that it would be better to locate the headquarters outside of Germany since restrictions imposed by the occupation made it impossible to operate openly. The United States was chosen since it was thought there would be less opposition to the NTS there than in any other country in the world. Nikolai BEVAT and Paul ALEXEFF succeeded in going to the United States. BEVAT wrote back to KASSEL that conditions were favorable for NTS headquarters in New York City, and immediately the remaining leaders of the NTS in Camp MONCHHEOF applied for immigration to the United States. Victor BAYDALAKOV, president of the NTS also succeeded in going to the United States; however, the other applications were temporarily held up. In March 1947, DP Camp MONCHHEOF was screened by a Constabulary team, and most NTS leaders were found to be non-DP and were evicted from the camp.

11. Since evictions at the camp totaled approximately two hundred fifty families, the German economy accepted groups of thirty to forty persons per day and sent the different groups to various parts of the American Zone. Representatives of these evictees helped make up the destination list and was able to see that the evicted NTS members were not too widely separated. Many of the NTS members went directly to BARSKY's firm in FRANKFURT. Nikolai SIZ, the NTS Chief of British, French, and American Zones, and most of the leading NTS members went to refugee camp Veil Munster, WEILBURG (K51/G30) where they made plans to go to BARSKY's firm after receiving German papers.

12. A synopsis of the present organization of the NTS is as follows:

a. The so-called inner structure of the NTS is in possession of the written ideologies which are classified "Top Secret" and only the high officials within the organization are allowed to see or read this document.

b. The basic organization is set up in sections, and each district where there are members or sympathizers has one section. The membership is divided into three classes - (1) the sympathizers (who are trying to qualify for membership in the organization), (2) the true members, and (3) the major members. Those who become true members after passing their examination pledge themselves to secrecy and to follow the disciplinary measures imposed on them by officials. A new member also takes a pledge that he will report all information to his superiors. The major members are members who have prepared themselves for official positions. They are required to take a special oath of office before they assume their

official duties.

c. The NTS is organized into cells in each Kreis or city, or area. They are also organized into cultural organizations, literary organizations, and information and administration organizations. The NTS believes that it is the duty of their organization to take all political matters pertaining to Russian DP's into its own hands and to prepare for office the future leaders of the "New Russia". Some of the leading government positions already have been tentatively filled by NTS members who are at present living as DP's in various countries.

(1) A Russian DP, Alexander PAFENOW, has been selected as the Minister of Schools in the "New Russia". PAFENOW is one of the members who have immigrated to French Morocco.

(2) Nikolai SZ has been appointed Minister of Internal Affairs.

(3) Michail OLSKY or OLGSKIY has been appointed Minister of Justice.

(4) Serafim ROSCHDESTWENSKY was appointed Minister of Propaganda. He is at present a writer for the paper "POSSEV".

#### B. Purpose, Aims, Policy:

1. The purpose of the NTS organization is to overthrow the present Communist government of the Soviet Union.

2. The program of the NTS is somewhat confused at present, as the organization has not been able to agree on any definite platform. The NTS program has developed along the following lines:

a. Since the end of the war the NTS has had its own newspaper "POSSEV" in operation, and the members always look to the paper for the latest ideas and policies of the organization. Programs have been published in 1942, 1946, and in 1948. The program for 1942 was along Nazi lines and had to agree with what the Nazis wanted, but after the war the US Occupation Forces and other countries did not agree with those ideas, so the program was changed in 1946 to one more acceptable to the world in general.

b. The program published in 1948 was in the form of an annex to the newspaper "POSSEV" and was more propaganda than program. It was written in a confusing manner, vague, and gave no tangible NTS policy. The program was stated as follows:

"The new regime of Russia is a regime of free work and justice. Right and independent law are guarantees for the truth and freedom. Labor is a source of private ownership. Private ownership is a basic condition of freedom. Free labor is the basis of free life".

c. The law-making bodies were to be set up in two houses or chambers with limited powers, one chamber being used as a check on the other. The new government would go down to and include Kreis and county levels. It is the opinion

of the NTS that the suggested regime will eventually do away with the inefficiencies of the present parliamentary system. The NTS suggests that there be an international law which should be put on a higher level and the "truth" be brought to the entire world. The higher administration would send out its commissions, with a staff of experts to compile statistical and technical facts concerning the two chambers. These commissions would also have the authority to change members of the two chambers in order to insure a majority for the NTS at all times.

\* d. Elections would be held with certain qualifications for the voters to fill before being allowed to vote. The votes would be evaluated according to the position held by the individual voter. For example, the vote of a university professor would be valued at many more points than that of a farmer or a common laborer.

e. The NTS wants to have the power to appoint the so-called "Head of State" and to go into Russia and lead the revolutionary forces when revolution starts in order to have the advantage of saying "We liberated Russia". While the situation is still in a state of confusion the NTS would put its selected leaders in power and make the necessary changes to set up its own form of government. The NTS is also prepared from another angle. If Russia is invaded by a foreign power and the USSR is taken over, the NTS and other "Old Immigrants" will come under the protection of the United Nations and consequently will still have a strong hope of being put into a position of power if the United Nations takes over administration of the Soviet Union.

f. At the conclusion of the program is a long plan for the education of the people and the unification of all various political parties. The economic program of the NTS is exactly like the Communist Party program today.

3. The NTS believes that the small countries that have been taken over by the USSR should remain in the "New Russia" as they are at present except that each state should have its own government with partial sovereignty subordinate to the general interest of the State, its own constitution, and autonomy in local matters.

4. The NTS ideology is based on the theory of solidarity, which is an aggressive, opportunistic, flexible, totalitarian socialism. Solidarism presumes to be a third form of political existence greater than either Communism or Capitalism. It purports to be a new concept of an individual state and world harmony. Solidarism preserves the idea of Muscovite imperialism and the concept of Russia as an indivisible entity, opposing the growth of American and English economic power in Europe and opposing the separatist tendencies of those nations presently within the Russian sphere of domination.

5. Solidarism is a political philosophy of which the NTS can be considered the physical expression as a political party. Opportunistic solidarism, with its imperialistic policy, provides a means of political unity between such divergent groups as Russian Communists, socialists, monarchists, nationalists and Russian Orthodox faith.

**C. Attitude Toward Other Movements; Affiliations:**

The NTS for the most part operates independently of other organizations. It has an official policy of "cooperate with all; unite with none". However, in practice, whenever the NTS cannot take the lead, the organization is turned as a whole against the opposing group and uses any method necessary to overcome or neutralize and absorb the opposing organization. The NTS strives toward hegemony over other emigre organizations and recognized no rights or activities of groups which do not bow to its domination. NTS members are rarely allowed to become affiliated with other organizations, except for the purpose of reporting on the activities of these organizations to the NTS.

**D. Headquarters; Extent of Organization:**

It is believed that sometime in 1948 the NTS transferred its headquarters to the British Zone due to the unfavorable interest shown by the US Military Government. The fact that membership in the NTS constituted a bar to immigration to the United States was cited as an example. In the fall of 1948 Russian emigre newspapers referred to leading personalities who could be reached at HAMBURG, Mittelweg 113. Appearances indicated that this was at least the correspondence center, if not the actual headquarters location. It is claimed by some members that the organization has no actual headquarters. They claim that loyalty alone is enough to weld the organization. A Gleb RAHR and a Dr. Eugene OSTROVSKI, members of the staff of the newspaper "POSSEV", stated that the aims of the members were so intense that in any event demanding action or decision, one member could be sure of the actions of other members without establishing liaison. RAHR also stated that the NTS maintained contacts with persons in Soviet occupied territory, as well as in other countries, but that no courier system was maintained.

2. In organization the NTS exists under an extremely rigid structural hierarchy, providing close control from top to bottom and vesting the leaders with near totalitarian powers. This in turn makes the entire organization vulnerable to outside influence through, and in proportion to, influence exerted on the leaders.

**E. Propaganda:**

1. The NTS carries on extensive anti-Soviet propaganda, mostly through the medium of its newspapers and magazines. Its two main propaganda goals are to reach as many Russian emigres as possible and to disseminate as much of its material as possible to Soviet military personnel with the primary object of disaffecting them.

2. The most important propaganda organ of the NTS is the newspaper "POSSEV", published in the Limburger Fernsindruckererei building in LIMBURG (K51/M29) and edited by Dr. OSTROVSKI. Although all personalities connected with "POSSEV" are members of the NTS, it is not considered the organization's official organ, but instead attempts to reach a wider reading public and thus avoids an editorial policy which criticizes other Russian emigre groups. The NTS publishes a tri-annual newspaper called "VOLYA" (the will), which is

strictly a party organ though no further information is available.

3. "POSSEV" was first printed, with UNRRA permission, in August 1945 at Soviet DP Camp MONCHENHOF, KASSEL, under Dr. OSTROVSKI. In September 46 publication was suspended when Military Government licensing became effective. A license was obtained finally in March 1947 and printing was resumed in LITZBURG.

4. Both a large and a small edition of "POSSEV" are published at 70 and 30 pfennigs a copy. Approximately 4,000 large copies are sold weekly plus 2,500 of the small. Approximately 1,200 subscribers receive their copies by mail while the remainder are sold on newsstands in the three Western Zones. About 800 free copies are distributed in the Soviet Zone. "POSSEV's" only sources of income are its own sales and a small profit from an annual Russian calendar, and although it has always been self-supporting and is still solvent, the emigration of subscribers forebodes financial difficulties.

(the seed)  
5. Distribution of "POSSEV" into Soviet-controlled areas is achieved by a group of about twelve "POSSEV" representatives working out of BERLIN. "The Fighting Group Against Inhumanity" with headquarters in BERLIN and composed of German escapees and Germans liberated from imprisonment, has volunteered to assist in the distribution. Weekly, 800 copies are mailed to three addresses of "POSSEV" representatives in BERLIN from where they are distributed to the Soviet Zone by the following methods:

a. Approximately fifty per cent of the papers are sent into the Soviet Zone through Germans residing in the Western Sectors who have families or friends in the Soviet Zone. There they are passed on to Soviet military personnel through German girlfriends or acquaintances of military men.

b. About twenty-five per cent of the copies are handed directly to Soviet military personnel when they attend one of the three Russian Orthodox churches in BERLIN in civilian clothes.

c. The remaining copies are directed to military personnel by various methods such as placing them in coaches of Soviet military trains and on trucks carrying Soviet personnel; inserting copies among supplies destined for Soviet troops; assigning elderly, inconspicuous Germans to carry and distribute copies; placing copies in Soviet-frequented business establishments; and by mailing copies directly to Soviet units.

6. "POSSEV" is specifically designed to appeal to Soviet officers and the more intelligent soldiers, although a few articles are aimed at the common soldier.

7. Representatives and correspondents of the publication are located in nineteen countries including Great Britain, France, and the United States.

8. The only other known propaganda device used by the NTS involves printed material inserted in a box of cigarette papers.

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In ) below sent FDS by STC., Aug. '50  
Apparently is a copy of info  
given Justice Dept. by Baydalakoff.

*filed 200-7-40*

N.T.S.

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Home Address: 138 West 81st Street, New York 24, N.Y.

President of Russian Popular Laborist Association since 1930.

Organization (NTS) exists in USSR & in countries behind "iron curtain" in under-  
ground; in American, British and French Zones of Germany and Austria, in France,  
Maroc, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, National  
China. Activities in these countries not completely legalized.

Members: Vladimir BARATCHEVSKY,  
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MOK-A 21283, 1 Aug 1950

Vladimir Dmitrievich ~~POREMSKI~~: President of NTSNP for France prior to 1941; on Advisory Council and Directorate; in Muenster Concentration Camp, Germany 1944-45, released 1946; NTSNP President in France 1946. Has D.Sc Degree, metallurgist and chemical engineer. In August 1948 reported living in Schadeck Limburg, Mittels rassa 32, & said to be making application emigrate to the U.K.

A report in Karl files "Survey of the Russian Emigration" contains info on the background & history of the NTS. (Being forwarded.