

24 January 1949

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Wisser
From: [] []
Subject: General Piotr Glasnap

1. I am transmitting herewith a memorandum with regard to General Piotr Glasnap which was written by [] for []

2. I had a long conversation with [] [] in New York on January 16. Among other things, he told me that he was able to verify absolutely and without doubt that General Glasnap is being subsidized by American authorities in Germany. He made some comment on his conversation with General Clay on this subject, and he is very disturbed, as a Russian socialist, over the significance of American support of Glasnap, who is of the ultra-rightist, monarchist group. He suspects that perhaps General Glasnap and his men are doing some kind of intelligence work for the U.S., but he is not certain.

3. I believe I told you I ascertained from Dr. Hilger that the SA's are being used by Operation RUSTY for certain things. I am passing along this information to you in the event that you may decide to bring this matter to the attention of Admiral Hillenkoetter or those who are responsible for the administration of Operation RUSTY.

[] []
[] []

*Cable sent to field
Gen. Carter
Glasnap's name in
index as above*

SECRET

CLASSIFIED
DATE 10-19-49

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
 (b) (1)
 (b) (2) - Sources
 (b) (3) - Relations
 (b) (7) - Other

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2-20-5

SECRET

December 27, 1948

In the U.S. weekly "Life" magazine

General Piotr Glazenap, about seventy, was an officer in the pre-revolutionary Russian Army, then a general in the White Armies in the Civil War. He later acquired German citizenship and had the rank of a General of the Reichswehr. In Russian political circles Glazenap has always belonged to the extreme rightist groups, although he never occupied the position of a leader.

During the last war Glazenap lived in German-occupied Poland and was absorbed in business of his own. The kind of business conducted by Glazenap before and during the war is sometimes criticized in Russian circles; it was reported as not quite unimpeachable. However, the most important reproach made by Russians is the fact that he did not even try to help Russian prisoners of war and the so-called Ostarboeters.

Early in 1948 Glazenap put himself at the head of a new organization called SAP (Soyuz Andreyevskovo Flaga). It embraces former Russian officers (both of the White Armies and of the Vlasov Army). At first an unpolitical organization, the SAP under Glazenap moved fast toward the Monarchist Right and actually became an important ally of the Supreme Monarchist Council.

At the same time it became known in Munich that a building has been bought and reconstructed by the SAP for its own purposes; that a network of local units is being organized by it all over Western Germany; and that a number of agents with the necessary funds travel from one local unit to the other to establish contact and to strengthen the organization. The general opinion among Russians is that American help and funds are behind this artificial growth of Glazenap's movement. There is a great deal of disappointment among Russians that "democratic Americans" have chosen a man like Glazenap to head a Russian organization.

Early in October I went to see General Clay; I asked him, among other things, about these Glazenap rumors. General Clay emphatically denied that any support is given by American authorities to the Russian general or to his group; he also denied that Glazenap's and his men's names are on the American payroll.

However, in November 1948, the Russian newspaper Na Perelome printed the text of a document by which a certain property left over from the Civil War times was turned over now, with American consent, to General Glazenap "for custody". Moreover, it is reported that Glazenap, though not directly on an American payroll, is being supported by a German section consisting mainly of Germans of the American Army Intelligence. It seems likely that General

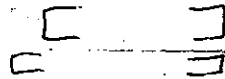
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2.

Clay is not informed about each and every man assigned to do a job in the networks of the intelligence "projects."

To the public opinion of Russians, as well as of Germans in American-occupied Germany, the political responsibility for Glazep's and his SAZ's activities lies with the American authorities in Germany and in Washington.



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