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By: [Signature]

Date: *25* *10* *1957*

Colonel F. Fritzsche, GSC
Asst Deputy Director of Intelligence
Hqs, European Command
APO 757, US Army

23 April 1947
US Constabulary School
APO 147 US Army

T-1833

Dear Colonel Fritzsche:

Following our previous conversations relative to Dr. Leo Dudin, I have certain additional information from him which I feel would be of interest and I am therefore taking this means of conveying it to you. Before launching into a discussion of these latter developments, I would like to give you a little background on Dr. Dudin based upon my many conversations with him.

Dr. Dudin was born in VILNA, RUSSIA, on 31 January 1910, son of Vladimir Dudin and Irene Dudin, nee Offrosimoff. Vladimir Dudin graduated from the Corps of Cadets of the Imperial Military Institute and was an officer in one of the Guards Regiments of the Imperial Army. He resigned his commission for the purpose of developing his estates in the vicinity of BRIANSK. He returned to active service during World War I and upon the outbreak of the revolution was stationed at MUREM, the District of NISHNY-NOVGROD (now GORKY). He fled to KIEV in the spring of 1918. He did not take an active interest in the anti-Bolshevist movement and lived a somewhat retired life. As a trained agriculturist he became identified with certain agricultural industrial developments in the UKRAINE. He is now living in LEUTKIRTH in the French Zone of WURTEMBERG.

Irene Dudin died in 1922 in KORNIN near KIEV.

Leo Dudin did not attend the Soviet schools because of the anti-Soviet attitude of his father. He was educated entirely by private tutors and took the final examination at MOSCOW in 1928. This examination covered the nine general subjects corresponding to our grade and high school courses. In 1929 Leo Dudin matriculated to the University of Kiev for the purpose of studying foreign languages with the idea of ultimately teaching in that field. He graduated in 1933 with credentials for teaching English in the Technical High School of the USSR. He had one year of military service, 1933-34, in the Red Army stationed in CHABAROVSK, the SOVIET FAR EAST.

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His service was largely in a railroad brigade where his principal function was teaching in Officers' Schools. In the fall of 1934 he was ordered to the staff of the Far Eastern Army commanded by Marshall Blucher for the purpose of organizing and teaching foreign language courses to the senior officers of that Army. He returned to KIEV in May of 1935 where he was employed as a scientific translator in the Soviet Chemical and Metallurgical Works. Leaving this position in December of 1936 he was employed as a professor of English in the Kiev Industrial Institute and remained in this capacity until the first of September 1939, at which time he was appointed Director of the Department of Foreign Languages at the University of Kiev. He remained with the University until the outbreak of World War II. While there he did sufficient post-graduate study to receive his Doctorate in Philosophy in March of 1941.

Because of his position in the field of education, Dr. Dudin was not ordered to active service. He did not follow the Soviets when they evacuated KIEV. By this time Dr. Dudin had become decidedly anti-Soviet in his thinking and saw a possible avenue of escape from Soviet domination. He remained in KIEV and worked on Russian newspapers under German auspices and eventually left KIEV for BERLIN, arriving there in October of 1942.

During his life in Soviet RUSSIA he visited all the major cities of RUSSIA from VLADIVOSTOCK to ODESSA. Being of an inquiring mind and possessing a somewhat remarkable intellectual background, he was constantly studying the Soviet government and its rather complex structure. In the early part of 1930 he became convinced, in his own mind, that the Soviet ideology was fundamentally opposed to the natural law and human progress and from that time on he looked forward to the time when he could escape from the USSR.

Upon reporting to BERLIN he became identified with the VINETA which was the code name for the section of the Propaganda Ministry dealing with anti-Soviet propaganda.

I shall now digress a moment to give you the background of the individuals with whom Dr. Dudin came in contact while employed by VINETA.

1. Dr. Taubert, Ministerial Director, the head of the Eastern Department of the Propaganda Ministry. Dr. Taubert was directing this department until the fall of 1944 when he was dismissed and sent to the German army. He now lives in HAMBURG under the name of Dr. Richard. He is an exceedingly energetic and highly

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trained official, thoroughly familiar with all forms of propaganda and one of the valued assistants of Dr. Goebbels and Dr. Fritzsche. Dr. Taubert was extremely anti-Soviet, thoroughly informed on the situation existing within the USSR, and most skillful in the general directing of the department.

2. Alfred Gielen, Assistant to Dr. Taubert. He was captured by the Soviet troops at DZIG, however, succeeded in changing his name and nationality. Speaking perfect French, he told the Russian Intelligence Officer that he was a Belgian, therefore was repatriated to BERLIN where he revealed his real name to a Belgian officer. He was not sent back to the Soviet but was sent to a British Prisoner of War camp and later to an American Prisoner of War camp where he was subsequently released. He is now working as an interpreter in the railway station in LINDAU. Dr. Gielen is equally well informed about the Soviet policy and is very anti-Soviet. He is thoroughly acquainted with the means, methods, and mechanics of the various forms of propaganda.

3. Dr. Heinrich Kurtz, also an assistant to Dr. Taubert, is now in STUTTGART-WANGEN, Ulmer Strasse 300, Firma Benzinger. He is a most capable and intelligent person and likewise familiar with all forms of propaganda. He is reputed to be very anti-Soviet.

4. Madam Wiedemann, now living somewhere in MUNICH. She had no official position in the government but was an exceptional person having a number of un-official connections among the most prominent members of the German government, including Goebbels, Rosenberg, and high ranking officers of SS Headquarters and the General Staff. This woman was one of the most brilliant un-official individuals in BERLIN. Her function was to edit the anti-Soviet monthly, "Die Aktion". She also served as a so-called "verbindungsman" or liaison "officer" between various German Departments of the Ministry in BERLIN. She is reputed to be very anti-Soviet, and strongly supported the Vlassov movement from its very beginning. She was opposed to the official German policy in the East.

5. Professor Dr. Mende is also living in MUNICH under an alias. He was a director of the German Institute for the Scientific Study of the Foreign Countries (Deutsches Ausland Wissenschaftliches Institute in BERLIN). He was one of the leading political officials of the Ministry of Rosenberg. Professor Mende was supposed to be the chief advisor on the Soviet question for the German government. He is well acquainted with the Soviet political and economic structure, being himself of Caucasian origin, and may be responsible for the German policy of supporting the separatist movements among the peoples of RUSSIA.

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Recently, after a visit from Alfred Gielen, (Dr. Dudin was not at home), Dr. Dudin called upon Dr. Gielen's wife at HINDELANG near SONNHOFFEN and she informed Dr. Dudin that Dr. Taubert had asked her husband to get in touch with Dr. Dudin in coordinating the work now being undertaken by the Americans. Dr. Taubert in HAMBURG recently was contacted by an American official evidently on behalf of the State Department, for the purpose of organizing a special group for political propaganda work against Bolshevism, similar to the former German Anti-Comintern, in an effort to counteract the present trend of Soviet propaganda. Dr. Taubert (Dr. Richard) revealed his real name and former position to this official who in turn discussed with him the possibility of his becoming Secretary of this new organization whose headquarters are to be established in WASHINGTON. Now Dr. Taubert is again in contact with Dr. Kurtz, Gielen, and Madam Wiedemann and is attempting to get in touch with Professor Mende whose address is still unknown. Dr. Taubert has asked Gielen to get in touch with Dr. Dudin and to inform him of his new activity and plans. He is anxious to make direct contact with Dr. Dudin in order to coordinate the anti-Soviet activity of the Russians in Germany with the Germans alleged to be working in the same field.

In analyzing this alleged operation, Dr. Dudin feels personally that the idea of working with the former leading officials of the German Propaganda Ministry can be most helpful, inasmuch as the individuals named have excellent sources of information and are thoroughly qualified for work of this nature.

This scheme, under German direction can, however, become exceedingly dangerous since these individuals may repeat their former serious errors in judgement in shaping policy directed primarily toward the population of the USSR. Dr. Dudin feels that the German policy was fundamentally wrong and that if pursued now may lead to considerable difficulties. He is of the opinion that several prominent White Russians and Soviet citizens now living in the British, French, or United States Zones of Germany should be contacted inasmuch as their influence and more intimate knowledge of the problem would avoid the possibility of improper direction of the over-all plan. He feels it would be even more dangerous if we were to include, in the group, former members of the Rosenberg Ministry in addition to those of the Ministry of Propaganda--which possibility was indicated to Dr. Dudin.

Visiting MUNICH recently, Dr. Dudin heard many rumors circulating among the White Russians relative to the plans of the American government and the American military authorities. The

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most part of these rumors are connected with the creation of the labor battalions among the DPs. At present, the American authorities are organizing these labor battalions from citizens of the Baltic States, Ukrainian, Poles, etc., however; there are rumors that we are planning to take the Russians to these battalions and form special Constabulary Troops and armored units, for service in GERMANY, GREECE and TURKEY. In connection with this rumor, it was stated that there is a large quantity of uniforms for the future Russian units collected somewhere in the supply depots at FRANKFURT. It was stated that on the sleeve of these uniforms there is a patch with the Russian Imperial colors, white, blue, and red, with the former Russian eagle and an inscription on the red band, "Russian".

There are also rumors coming evidently from a group of high ranking American officers, (evidently the Area Intelligence group recently arrived in the Zone), including four or five Colonels, all of whom speak fluent Russian, and located now in MUNICH. The Russian friends of Dr. Dudin have told him that these American officers expressed the idea that the war between the United States and the Soviet Union is eminent and is practically decided in WASHINGTON. The Russians repeat that they hear from American sources that there will be some drastic change in the attitude towards the Russian refugees and that there will be some "big and good news" for them sometime in May immediately after the end of the MOSCOW Conference.

One Russian friend told Dr. Dudin that he has seen an official document written in German regarding the proposed creation of these Russian units and the principles of anti-Soviet propaganda contemplated, as well as the future American policy towards the Russian people in event of a war with the Soviet Union. He was also told that the Americans are aware of the errors in the German policy toward the Soviet and have assured him that these mistakes will not be repeated, and further, that we are planning our policy toward the Soviet not for ten or twenty years, but for a hundred years. According to the same source, we expect that in the case of the war, the Soviet will create an army consisting of about ten million troops but that we expect, as a result of our future policy towards the Russian people, some five million Soviet troops to desert to the American forces during the initial months of the war. The motto of this propaganda is evidently to be, "We bring freedom to the Russian man and chocolate to the Russian women and children".

There are also additional rumors that in the near future we will organize in either GERMANY or the UNITED STATES, the exiled governments of the UKRAINE, BALTIC STATES, CAUCASUS, and several other Soviet republics and that there may be formed an exiled

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Imperial government of all Russia including in its organization such persons as General Denikin, former Russian Premier Kerensky and Kartashev.

All these rumors highly stimulate the creation of the alleged Labor Battalions and practically all the Displaced Persons in MUNICH are talking about this subject and are eager to join these units. There is also some discussion that we will take former Vlasoff officers or former Soviet officers of the German army from among the Displaced Persons as the officers to these Battalions.

Of course you and I know that Germany is a hotbed of rumors and we both have been in Germany long enough to realize the fears that exist in the minds of those Displaced Persons from the land beyond the Iron Curtain. This very fear complex itself is conducive to exaggerated rumors. There is no question in my mind but that there is considerable loose talk in MUNICH which is extremely dangerous inasmuch as one can presume that if such subjects are discussed among the Displaced Slav population, they are equally well known to bonafide Soviet agents, who I am convinced, exist in considerable numbers in MUNICH and the adjacent area. I can well envisage that these rumors, further exaggerated, are being consistently relayed to MOSCOW where Molotov, Vishinsky and other Soviet officials will certainly make capital of them in an even more vicious propaganda campaign against our best interests. The very nature of these rumors leads me to believe that possibly they might stem from the Soviet Liaison Mission now in the United States Zone.

According to Dr. Dudin, all these rumors take definite color if they are connected with what he states as a highly dubious activity of certain Russians working for the American Intelligence Service. There are at present two different groups of these Russians. One group is being directed by the former Colonel of the Vlasoff army, Vladimir Pozdnjakov, and receives its instructions from FRANKFURT, evidently from Military Intelligence. The second group is under a former major of the same army, Chikalov and is working either under the direction of Military Intelligence or the CIC. The difficulty is that there is alleged to be considerable personal hostility between Pozdnjakov and Chikalov. While Pozdnjakov feels that Chikalov would like to "liquidate" him, as a result of this feeling, both groups are directing their activities, not so much against the Soviet agents as against each other. This personal struggle between Pozdnjakov and Chikalov is widely known among the Russians and while there is no doubt but that Pozdnjakov is working sincerely against the Soviet and is very anti-Soviet in his feelings, the position of Chikalov is rather obscure. The Russian friends of

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Dr. Dudin have told him that they feel that possibly Chikalov is engaged in double espionage work for the CIC and for the MGB. The origin of these doubts is not only in the fact that Chikalov was formerly a high ranking NKVD official, that he commanded the Soviet Partisan movement in the Ukraine, and that he was captured by Germans in 1943 under rather strange circumstances, but primarily as a result of his present attitude. Dr. Dudin has heard from a close friend who is a leader in one of the DP Camps at MUNICH, that when Chikalov visits the Camp his first call is always on this friend and that he tries always to convince him that the Russians cannot expect anything good from the Americans, that all the rumors about the change in American policy have nothing to do with reality and that practically, the Americans would like to force repatriation of the White Russians to the Soviet Union. It is obvious that the aim of such statements coming from a person alleged to be working for our Intelligence (therefore convincing for the listeners) is to break down the morale of these groups among the Russians who are anti-Soviet and who organize the various White Russian activities. There is also some additional evidence in the strange attitude of Major Chikalov and this attitude leads many Russians to assume that the CIC is filled with MGB agents.

Several Russian friends of Dr. Dudin have told him that, from their point of view, Major Chikalov may not be directly connected with General Davidov, but may have special MGB missions and be "on leave" from his office for some five or even ten years-- such is not unusual in Intelligence Operations in Europe.

As to Colonel Pozdnjakov, there are many Russians who are strongly opposed to him because of this rather difficult character and his egotistical attitude, there are no doubts, however, but that he is anti-Soviet. This antagonism between these two men is not of recent origin, but goes back to 1943-44 when they were both identified with the Vlasoff Movement. Major Chikalov was in charge of all Intelligence Operations for Vlasoff.

You are undoubtedly thoroughly familiar with everything I have mentioned in this communication. It strikes me however, that there is definitely too much of a leakage among various people evidently employed in our Intelligence Operations. Do not think in any instant that I am critical because I realize from my own experience that the more people utilized in undercover operations, the more difficult it becomes to maintain the secrecy so necessary for success.

I have a certain amount of confidence in Dr. Dudin, although I have only known him for approximately a year. I questioned Dr. Dudin relative to Major Chikalov and he informed me that

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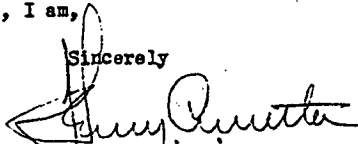
he was not personally acquainted with Chikalov and has drawn his conclusions from comments overheard and conversations with various Russian friends in whom he has considerable confidence. Under no circumstances should Dr. Dudin's name be disclosed as a basis of this information since it would jeopardize the source of future information of like nature. This is especially true in connection with the Chikalov/Pozdnjskov affair.

Dr. Dudin speaks excellent English and is extremely well educated. I am convinced that he would be of considerable assistance to you and suggest that some contact be made.

I am not making this the subject of official communication through normal channels--I am sending it directly to you and will try to arrange to have it delivered to Frankfurt by courier.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely



HENRY C. NEWTON
Col Inf (Arm'd)

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