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25 JUN 1952

TO : The Commissioner  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Attention: Mr. W. W. Higgins

FROM : Lyman B. Kirkpatrick  
Assistant Director

SUBJECT : Georg MEYER

1. The files of this Agency reflect no information completely identifiable with the subject of your request. However, Subject appears to be identical with Georg (Dori) Konstantinovich von MEYER (Maier) (Maier), born 19 September 1897, in Bolak, Russia. He received his secondary education and higher legal training at the Aleksandrovsky Lyce in St. Peterburg, which, prior to the revolution in 1917, was one of the two privileged institutions for training young noblemen for government service.

2. MEYER participated in the civil war in southern Russia by joining the White anti-Communist armies of Generals DENIKIN and WRANGEL, serving in the cavalry as an officer. He left Russia in 1920 with General WRANGEL's army. In 1921 MEYER took up residence in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was successful, on a small scale, in commercial and business affairs. He became a shareholder in the "Ruskiya Kreditnaya Zadruga" loan and savings society in Belgrade. Prior to World War II MEYER took no active part in the social and political life of the Russian emigrants in Yugoslavia.

3. According to Nikolai Eranovich BARANOVSKI, a well-known emigre personality, MEYER was employed from 1942-1944 by propaganda agencies of the Foreign Office in Berlin and of the Ministry of Propaganda, being employed at the same time by a German firm.

4. In 1944-1945, MEYER served in the Civil Administration (Citizen's Section) of General Andrei VLASOV's "Committee of Liberation of the Peoples of Russia" (KOVR). General ZAKHARY was chairman of this administration. In connection with this, MEYER began to display an interest in politics, especially interesting himself in the question of the interrelationship between former White Russian emigres and General VLASOV's anti-Communist movement. In early 1945, MEYER allegedly stated, while in conversation with other White Russian emigres, that he considered himself a supporter of monarchy in a future Russia, but that it was necessary to support the VLASOV movement as an intermediate step in the struggle against Communism.

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5. After World War II, MEYER took up residence in Munich, Germany. In 1947, he became a close associate of the above-mentioned BARANOVSKIY, who at that time was operating an intelligence network furnishing information to Western intelligence services. It appears that BARANOVSKIY used MEYER as his "front" in Russian emigre political activities. In this respect, MEYER took an active part in the struggle between BARANOVSKIY and General Peter von GLASHAP. GLASHAP, deceased in June 1951, was head of the Soyuz Andreevskogo Flaga (Union of St. Andrew's Flag) (SAF), a Great Russian organization of rightist leanings. This fight, which was conducted openly by MEYER and other BARANOVSKIY supporters, while BARANOVSKIY himself remained in the background, was believed to have been precipitated by personal jealousy between BARANOVSKIY and GLASHAP. The result was an almost complete dissolution of SAF. During this struggle, MEYER published an article in the Paris Russian newspaper Russkaya Mysl' under the pseudonym "Ivan Pravitsov". The article was directed against GLASHAP, stating that GLASHAP desired to subject Russian emigres to German influences and expressing disapproval of the Russian officers who fought against the Soviets during World War II in the ranks of the "Russian Guard Corps" (RGC) in Serbia. Other Russian emigre newspapers vehemently attacked this article. The fact of MEYER's authorship of the article became general knowledge, and as a result, many Russian emigres took a negative attitude towards MEYER.

6. MEYER was one of the founders in 1948 of the "Anti-Communist Centre of the Liberation Movement of the Peoples of Russia" (located in Munich) and a member of the central collegium of the organization (AEMOSM), which, although never formally dissolved, in point of fact no longer exists. At the same time he was elected to the "European Monarchist Council" (VMS), located in Munich, and soon began to exert considerable influence on the policies of that council. His conduct of these policies took three directions:

- (a) He involved the VMS in the fight between BARANOVSKIY and GLASHAP, thus bringing about a split in the Russian emigre monarchist movement and a fight between the VMS and the journalist and right-wing monarchist Nikolai CHUKHROV, then living in New York.
- (b) He advocated the participation of the VMS in the social, non-political undertakings of Russian emigres in the American zone of Germany, and of a coalition between the VMS and other emigre groups fighting the influence of General GLASHAP on social, non-political organizations (thus bringing about the participation of the VMS in the fight to head the "Central Representation of the Russian Emigres" (TSPRE) in the American zone of Germany, and in the creation of the National United Committee of Russian Emigres (NOKRE) in Munich, which sought to replace the TSPRE when the coalition organized through MEYER's efforts became a minority in the TSPRE).

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(9) He made an effort to obtain a revision of the VNS program, to get that council to renounce its support of an absolute (autocratic) monarchy in favor of a limited (constitutional) monarchy.

7. The policies of the VNS under the influence of MEYER failed at that time because, with the victory of BARANOVSKI over GLASHAP in the Munich Russian emigre circles, the VNS lost a considerable part of its former supporters who did not approve of this policy, but it did not gain any new supporters. In addition, in spite of the advice of MEYER who insisted on an open review of the program of the VNS, the Council introduced changes into its program which did not satisfy the supporters of the parliamentary monarchy, but at the same time antagonized those supporters of an autocratic monarchy on whom it for the most part relied.

8. As an associate of Nikolai BARANOVSKI, MEYER made a number of trips from Munich to France and Switzerland in 1947-1950. On these trips he met, in Paris, Professor Sergei MELGUSOV, Chairman of the "Union for Struggle for the Freedom of Russia" (MELGUSOV group - SSM) and the editor of the magazine Vozrozhdeniye (Renaissance). MEYER wrote a few articles for this magazine and was made its business representative in Germany. He has officially remained in that capacity to the present time, although in actual practice it is the publisher of Pagan in Limburg/Lann, owned by the Russian emigre organization the "National Labor Alliance" (NTS), which, since the end of 1950, has taken over this function from MEYER.

9. Before the 1949 elections of the second conference of Russian emigres in Munich, the coalition of General von GLASHAP's opponents printed a list of candidates in which MEYER was described as follows:

"Fifty-two years of age. Lawyer. One of the directors of the Civil Administration of the KORE. Known at the present as the exposé of the "Stakhanovites" (see articles under pseudonym 'I. PRAYTSOV'). Active participant in the Liberation Movement".

10. In December 1951, General Anton FURKUL reported that MEYER was a member of the "Committee of the United Vlasov Veterans" (KOV), which is headed by FURKUL. This is an anti-Communist directing committee for the mass organization "Union of Vlasov Veterans" (VO). This latter organization is composed chiefly of veterans of the Vlasov armies. It is believed that MEYER plays an important role in the political organization of KOV.

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