This video outlines a research project focused on émigré organizations from the Soviet Union that collaborated with Western intelligence, particularly during the Cold War. The author examines groups like the NTS (National Alliance of Russian Solidarists), which had roots in the anti-communist movements of the 1920s and later collaborated with Nazi Germany during World War II as they sought to oppose the Soviet regime.

The work is guided by insights gained from historical documents released under the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act of 1998, which mandated the U.S. government to reveal information about former war criminals employed by it. The author discusses the complexities of these relationships, including the strategic failures and diplomatic sensitivities that arise from blending anti-communist and collaborationist efforts.

Particularly noteworthy is the investigation into failed operations, such as the CIA's attempts to recruit and deploy émigrés back into the Soviet Union for intelligence and espionage purposes. The presentation highlights specific cases, illustrating how initial operations succeeded or failed, often revealing the dangers posed by double agents and intelligence failures.

The narrative emphasizes a shift in U.S. intelligence strategies, from reliance on human intelligence (HUMINT) to technological intelligence (TECHINT), as operations became increasingly risky and often unproductive. The author concludes by reflecting on how these historical efforts reveal deeper issues within intelligence operations and how perceptions of the NTS and similar groups have changed over time, ultimately leading to a decline in their effectiveness and support.