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~~TOP SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

MG P-W-4996

AIR

Chief of Station, Frankfurt
Attn: CSOB

Chief, SR
Chief, BR

Operational/Admix

Material Received from BROADWAY

24 June 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	
CLASSIFICATION	<i>Secret</i>
Controlled by	
Changed to	
BY AUTHORITY	
Name	USA/2 6072
Office	

Attached herewith is information received from BROADWAY which was not disseminated because of its operational value. The source is the same as source of SODE 43330, parts a, b, c, d, f. He has furnished information on Latvia in the past with date of information 1950.

1. Documents

Every citizen in Latvia has:

- a. Passport
- b. Military Book
- c. Employment Certificate. (Only the biggest factories issue employment books, e.g. V.E.F. Ordinary paper is used for smaller firms).

The two most important stamps on a passport are:

- a. Where the holder lives. This is usually a large square stamp covering the whole page.
- b. Where he works. This is a triangular or round stamp.

The latter stamp is the most important one as, in the event of a check-up of papers, the Militia usually look at the stamp showing where the man is employed, rather than at his name and address. Once, when a house was burgled and police cordoned off the whole block, they searched the papers of everyone present, looking especially for the stamp where he was employed. In Latvia one can excuse oneself for not carrying a passport by saying that it has been sent for renewal or extension. Passports are issued for one to five years and must be renewed at those times only. People in the Communist Party, or people on whom the Communists have completed investigations, receive passports which do not have to be renewed.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

The Military Book is not used very much and no official is likely to ask for it during a check-up of papers.

The most important document is the employment certificate. It is usually a square piece of paper about the size of half a sheet of foolscap. In the left-hand corner it has a square stamp giving in both languages - Russian and Latvian - the name of the office or factory where the holders work. There is a round stamp in the bottom left-hand corner. The certificates are sometimes typed, sometimes handwritten - it does not matter which.

Employment certificates are never issued for a longer period than three months. Therefore a forged document should never be issued for more than one or two months because, on checking up, the Militia may say that as the document is already two or three months old, he may not work in that place any longer. The dates of issue and expiry are always round ones, such as the 1st or 15th of the month, and never the 2nd or 4th, etc. Therefore, when issuing such documents, ensure they are always ante-dated or post-dated. No special type of paper is needed for these certificates - ordinary sheets of paper will suffice.

Employment certificates are used for many purposes, e.g. when applying for firewood, renting a flat, etc., they must be shown.

2. Cost of Living in Riga

Rooms - A two-roomed flat costs 30 to 60 rubles per month. To obtain such accommodation one usually has to bribe the man in charge of the flats or houses. This may cost from 3,000 to 4,000 rubles.

A small furnished room costs at least 100 rubles per month.

Electricity for a two-roomed flat is about 25-30 rubles per month.

One cubic metre of firewood costs 30 to 40 rubles.

3. Imports to Latvia

From Estonia - Light rain coats

From Germany - Agfa films, Minose films and photo paper

From Czechoslovakia - Boots and shoes
Textiles
Crockery
Brief cases ----- These are made from pig-skin
Gloves

From Russia - Razor blades
Wireless sets
Motor cycles
Cars
Many other articles like pencils, etc.

From U.K. - Glucosin (35 rubles per 200 gram packet)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

4. Appearance of people in Latvia, especially in Riga

People dress well in Riga, i.e. decent suits and coats, collar and tie, shoes imported from Czechoslovakia in rather fancy styles, crepe soles, etc. It does not pay to go around looking shabby or unshaven and one should always try to appear clean and neatly dressed.

Carrying a brief case is permissible as many people do so now. The brief cases used in Riga are either the old Russian type, or the pig-skin kind imported from Czechoslovakia, in appearance exactly like the German brief case with control strap. One should definitely avoid carrying a rucksack or a bag, especially if badly dressed, as such a person is immediately suspected of being a farmer who is trying to sell his farm produce without delivering it to the Kolkhozi (collective farm). Knee boots are worn a great deal in Riga and do not cause any comment. A very good camouflage is to go around in a railwayman's dirty uniform, as these people are never asked for documents. A suitcase should always have a waterproof cover on it, the colour of which must be light grey. Cases are normally sold with the cover included. If carrying a plain case, one may be stopped and asked what it contains.

When in Riga, do not stop or idle about the streets; one is liable to questioning if found loitering. It is recommended always to carry with one some cigarettes and, if possible, a small bottle of Schnapps, because quite often the Russians, especially if outside Riga, will request these things and are rather unpleasant if one cannot produce them. The offer of a cigarette or a small drink is likely to ensure that one is not bothered further by them. When travelling by lorry, the usual fee for the driver is 5 roubles per 20 km., but in certain circumstances a bottle of Schnapps is a good thing to offer. At times a higher or lower fee than the above-quoted is given, depending on the number of passengers the lorry driver already has in the vehicle.

5. Since the Privatcar Affair a permit is required for entering Liepaja. No permit is required for entering Ventpils. Informant does not know of any other place, except Dundaga, where a permit to enter is required.

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GT-A-1810

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12th December 1951.

LATVIA / U.S.S.R.

Documents in use in LATVIA.

(Up to September, 1951)

1. Movement Order (КОМАНДИРОВОЧНОЕ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ) printed only in Russian, as used by the Latvian S.S.R. Ministry of Forestry. (See attachment No. 1.)
2. Movement Order (KOMANĒJUMA APLIECĪBA) (КОМАНДИРОВОЧНОЕ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ) printed in Latvian and Russian, as used by the Latvian S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture. (See attachment No. 2.)
3. Certificate (IZZIŅA) issued by the Latvian S.S.R. Ministry of Social Welfare (SOCIALĀS NODROŠINĀŠANĀS MINISTRIJA), located in RIGA, VALDEMARA iela 38, telephone 6651. The letter-head is printed in Latvian and Russian, but the certificate itself is typed only in Latvian. The certificate was issued on 31st August 1950, and certifies that the citizen is employed as an inspector at the above-mentioned Ministry. The certificate is to be handed to the housing section of his RAYON. The certificate is signed by the Deputy Minister of the Ministry - MEZSARGS. The stamp on the certificate is in Latvian and Russian.

Outer circle of stamp in Latvian:-

LATV. PSR SOCIALAS NODROŠINĀŠANAS MINISTRIJA

Inner circle of stamp in Russian:-

Министерство Социального Обеспечения Латв. ССР

The letters on the coat of arms are:-

LATVIJAS
P S R

(See attachment No. 3.)

4. Certificate (ОТРАБКА) issued by the office for State Sea Fishery of the Latvian S.S.R. Ministry of Fishery Products (ZIVJU RŪPĪECĪBAS MINISTRIJAS VALSTS JŪRAS ZVEJAS PĀRVALDE). This certificate is issued on ordinary, poor quality paper with the name stamp of the office in the top left hand corner. It should be noted that the second "G" after the date should have been a Russian one - "r". The stamps on the certificate are both in Latvian and Russian, the certificate itself being typed in Russian only, and certifies that the holder works at the Fishery office as a book-keeper. This certificate is to be shown at the POLIKLINIK, and is signed by the Manager of the Fishery office. The round stamp on the certificate is in Latvian and Russian.

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/Outer

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x BA-LAT-8076
x BA-LAT-8071

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Outer circle of stamp in Latvian:-

LATVIJAS PĀR ZIVJU RŪPNĪBĪBAS MINISTRIJA

Inner circle of stamp in Russian:-

Министерство рыбной промышленности Латвийской ССР

Centre of stamp, Latvian text:-

VALSTS
JŪRAS ZVEJAS
PĀRVALDE

Centre of stamp, Russian text:-

Упр. р. Госуд.
Морск. Рабо-
дства

(See attachment No. 4.)

5. Latvian S.S.R. passport, printed by GOZNAK (ГОЗНАК) in 1941, issued by the 11th Militia station in RIGA on 15th April 1948, valid until 15th April 1953.

Handwritten Russian text of passport:-

15. IV. 1953. г.
Кривов Хуго Янович
1909. г. I. I. гор. Рига
Латви.
(Signature)
рабочий
в. / обя.
XI. отд. милиции гор. Рига.
Вр. ул. II/6697 вид. XI. отд. милиции гор.
Рига 23. I. - 47.г.
15. IV - 48.г.

The die stamps have the following letters:-

ГУМ МВА СССР

The round militia stamps are in Russian and Latvian.

Outer circle, Latvian text:-

LPSR IOM RĪGAS PILSĒTAS 11-Ā MILICIJAS NODAĻA

Inner circle, Russian text:-

МССР МВА II-е отделение милиции г. Рига

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Handwritten Latvian text of passport:-

15. IV. 1953.g.
1. Krievs Hugo Jāņa d.
 2. 1909.g. 1.I. Rīgā.
 3. Latvietis.
 4. SIGNATURE
 5. strādnieks.
 6. padots.
 7. Rīgas XI. milic. nod.
 8. Pag. apliec. 11/6696 1zd. Rīgas XI.
milic. nod. 23. I- 47.g.
15. IV - 48.g.

The round militia stamp is the same as on the
2 previous pages of the passport.

Employment stamp:-

Handwritten: Pienemts darbā ar rīk. N 101
1947.g. 1. augustā.

Stamped: Valdes prieksesēdis; /SIGNATURE/
(Translation: Employed under
order N 101 on 1st August, 1947.
Chairman of the Administration.)

The round stamp is in Latvian and Russian:-

Latvian text: Outer circle: RAZOSANAS KOOPERĀCIJAS PĀRVALDE
PIE LATV. PSR TKP

Russian text: Inner circle: Управление Промкооперации
при СНК Латвийской ССР

Latvian text: Centre of stamp:
Kooperatīvais razosanas
artelis "SANTEHNKA"

Russian text: Centre of stamp:
Промкооп. арт. "Сантехника"

Square employment stamp on the left:-

LPSR Dz. un Civ. Celtn. Min.
BŪVPĀRVALDE No. 7

МНТО Латв. ССР
СТРОЙУПРАВЛЕНИЕ № 7

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/ПРИЯТ

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Принят "6" VII 1951 г.
Подпись отв. лица:
М. П.

(SIGNATURE)

Square "discharged" stamp on the right:

IPSR Dz. un Civ. Celtn. Min.
BUVPARVALDE No. 7

МПС Латв. ССР
СТРОЙУПРАВЛЕНИЕ № 7

Уволен "25" VII 1951 г.
Подпись отв. лица:
М. П.

(SIGNATURE)

Registration of address stamp:

RĪGA Latvijas PSR PĪGA
Латвийская ССР
11. milicijas nodaļa
отделение милиции
Pierakstīts "15." IV. 1948 г./г.
Адресо ielā m. No. 14 dz. 2
ул. 1. кв.

Pasu galda pr-ks
Нач. пасп. стола

(SIGNATURE)

(See attachment No. 5.)

6. Latvian S. S. R. passport, printed by GOZNAK
(ГОЗНАК) in 1941, issued by the 11th Militia station
in RIGA on 7th March 1949, valid until 7th March 1954.

Handwritten Russian text of passport:

7 III 1954 г.
Похомов Александр Александрович
30 III 1930 г. гор. Витебск
русский
(Signature)
рабочий
приемник
II отд. мил. гор. Риги Латв. ССР
обм. вр. уд. 416836 вид. 4. отд. мил. гор.
Риги 15 I 1947 г.
7 III 1949 г.

The die stamps have the following letters:

ГУМ МВД ССР

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/The round.....

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The round militia stamps are in Russian and Latvian.

Outer circle, Latvian text:

LPŠR IEM RĪGAS PILSĒTAS 11-Ā MILICIJAS NODALA

Inner circle, Russian text:

КООП МВА II-е отделение милиции г. РИГА

Handwritten Latvian text of passport:

1954 g. 7 III

1. Pochomovs Aleksandrs Aleksandra d.
2. 1930 g 30 III Vitebskē
3. krievs
4. (Signature)
5. strādnieks
6. iesaucamais
7. Latv. PSR Rīgas p. 11 mil.nod.
8. arm pag.apl.N4/6836 izd. no Rīgas pils.
4 mil. nod. 1947 g. 15 I
1949 g. 7 III

The round militia stamp is the same as on the 2 previous pages of the passport.

Employment stamp:

Латв. Гос.....
морс.о.о
Принят 10. VI 1948 г.
Подпись

This might be: Латв. Государств. морского флота

First registration stamp:

RĪGA Latvijas PSR РИГА
Латвийская ССР

milicijas nodala
1. отделение милиции
Pierakstīts " 14 " III 1949 g./г.
Прописан
Вещпасета ielā m. No. 19 dz. oām
ул.д. кв.

Pasu galda pr-ks
Нач. пасп.стола (Signature) (Signature)

The round militia stamp:

Outer circle, Latvian text:

LPŠR IEM RĪGAS PILSĒTAS 1-Ā MILICIJAS NODALA

Inner circle, Russian text:

КООП МВА I-е отделение милиции г РИГА /Second

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Second registration stamp:

RĪGA Latvijas PSR RĪGA
Латвийская ССР

milicijas nodala
2. отделение милиции

Pierakstīts "6" IV 1949 g./
Прописан
3/с "Калининград" ielā m. No. dz.
ул. д. кв.

Pasu galda pr-ks
Нач. пасп. стола (Signature)

Third registration stamp:

RĪGA Latvijas PSR RĪGA
Латвийская ССР

milicijas nodala
3. отделение милиции

Pierakstīts "19" X 1949 g./r.
Прописан
Валдмара ielā m. No. 41/43 dz. 3
ул. д. кв.

Pasu galda pr-ks
Нач. пасп. стола (Signature)

Fourth registration stamp:

KEMERI Latvijas PSR KEMERI
Латвийская ССР

Rīgas rajona milicijas daļa
Рижский РО милиции

Pierakstīts uz laiku
Прописан временно

No 20. VI 1951 g. līdz 16. VII 1951 g.
от г. по г.
Sanat NI ielā m. No dz.
ул. д. кв.

..... (Signature)
..... /

/ Illegible. Presumably:
Pasu galda pr-ks
Нач. пасп. стола

(See attachment No.6)

7. Latvian S.S.R. passport, printed by GOZNAK (ГОЗНАК)
in 1941, issued by the 7th militia station in RIGA on

/2nd...

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OFFICIALS ONLY

2nd March, 1955, valid until 2nd March, 1955.

Handwritten Russian text of passport:

- 1. 1950 г. 2. марта
- 2. Б о с с Роберт Якович
- 3. II 1950 г. Эрпенокая Вол. Вадомая 7.
- 4. Латви (Signature) Латв. ООП.
- 5. Рабочий
- 6. Невоеннообязанный
- 7. 7. отд. Милиции гор. Рига Латв-ОСР
- 8. Пасп III-УД № 55849. выд. 7. отд. Милиции гор. Рига 19. II. 1945 г.

The letters in the die stamp, except for ООСР, are illegible.

The round militia stamp is in Latvian and Russian

Outer circle, Latvian text:

LPSR IEM RIGAS PILSETAS 7-ā MILICIJAS NODAĻA

Inner circle, Russian text:

СССР МВД 7-е отделение Милиции г. Рига

Handwritten Latvian text of passport:

- 1. 1955.g. 2. Martam.
- 2. Б о с с Roberts Jāņa d.
- 3. 1.I.1905.g Jercenu pag. Valkas apr.
- 4. Latv. PSR
- 5. Latvietis
- 6. (--)
- 7. strādnieks
- 8. Kara dienestam nepadotājs
- 7. milicijas nod. Rīga Latv. PSR
- 7. milio. nod. Rīga 19.II.1945.g.
- 2.Martā 1950.g.

The round militia stamp is the same as on the two previous pages of the passport.

Employment stamp:

Государственный завод
 " В 9 9 "
 Приемте 6. X 1947 г.
 Принят
 Зав. Учет. личн.
 состава (Signature)

/Registration

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Registration stamp:

RĪGA Latvijas PSR PĪTA
Латвийская ССР

7. milicijas nodala
отделение милиции
Pierakstīta " 27 " II 1945 g./r.
Пронесан
Gertrudes ielā m. No. 121 dz. 52
ул. А. кв.

Pasu galda pr-ks (Signature)
Нач. пасп. стола

The round militia stamp is in Latvian and Russian.

Outer circle, Latvian text:

LPSR IEM RĪGAS PILSETAS 7-8 MILICIJAS NODAĻA

Inner circle, Russian text:

МВД МПД 7-е отделение Милиции г. Рига

(See attachment No. 7.)

8. It must be noted that when somebody is employed, or residing at a certain address before the new passport is issued, the stamps are back dated to the original date of issue.

9. It may also be of interest that all the die stamps of the three passports issued in March/April, are placed in such a manner that the letters "СССР" are facing "down".

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GT-A-1810

Report No. 148.

4th December 1951.

LATVIA / U.S.S.R.

C/E

Notes on Documentation in LATVIA.
(Up to September 1951)

Passports

1. In RIGA new passports are issued at the Militia Stations.
2. The location of the Militia Stations, their nomenclature, and administrative areas are exactly the same as for the former RIGA police.
3. Every citizen from the age of sixteen must have a passport and every male citizen from the age of eighteen must also have a Military Ticket.
4. The most important document is the passport. If a person has no passport, he must have a "Replacement for Passport" (PASES ATVIETOTAJIS), with bearer's photograph, stating that his old passport has been handed in to the militia, and is to be exchanged for a new one. Such a "Replacement for Passport" is issued at the local militia station where the individual has to exchange his passport, and is valid for one to six months, varying according to each militia station.

Registration

5. In RIGA every inhabitant must personally register his address at the local militia station. It is not permissible to send somebody else with the completed registration (or "registered-out") form and the house book.
6. This order is not so strictly observed in rural districts and it is permissible for somebody else to take the passport and completed registration form to the militia station.
7. In order to register in rural districts, a person first has to obtain the consent of the village council in the area in which he wishes to live, and then register with the militia at the district (RAYON) town.
8. In rural districts it is impossible to live openly for more than a few days without registering, otherwise the village council or some committee will start to take an interest in who the newcomer is, etc.
9. Most district towns have not got a militia station competent to register addresses, therefore several districts have one common district town for militia registration purposes.

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MAR 18 1963

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x BA-LAT-8071

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Identity Cards

10. In the first few years after the war temporary identity cards, based on people's old (pre-war) documents, were issued by village councils and committees. People went to the district town with these temporary identity cards to get their passports from the militia. Such temporary identity cards are no longer issued.

11. Nothing has been heard in Latvia about issuing identity cards in lieu of passports, valid only for Latvia. Nor has anything been heard that three passport photographs will be required, or about a forthcoming census of the population.

Employment Certificates

12. Places of employment issue Employment Certificates, which are usually valid for a period of up to six months. After that time a new employment certificate is issued.

Work Passes

13. Factories also issue special passes to their workers which have to be shown to the guard at the gate when entering and leaving the factory.

Movement Orders

14. Movement orders (KOMANDIROVOCHNOE UDOSTOVJENIJE) are still issued by places of employment. The practical value of such movement orders is that the holder receives preferential treatment in a crowded vehicle, i.e. a seat, and if he can give a movement order for "reason of journey" no questions are asked.

Document Checks

15. Militia patrols, consisting of two or three militiamen, often patrol the streets in RIGA and stop people here and there and ask for their documents. Frequent passport checks occur at railway stations and markets. On such occasions parcels are also often checked, since the militia is still combating black marketeers.

16. Passport checks occasionally take place at night in the flats of the inhabitants. At such checks everybody in the flat (whether resident or visiting) must show their passports. Such checks are usually very superficial, but it has been experienced that, while one militiaman checks the passports, two or three others search the wardrobes in the flat for anybody hiding inside.

17. Document checks take place on trains and it is not advisable to travel by train if not in possession of a passport.

18. It often happens in RIGA after 11 p.m. (Local Time) that militiamen who are on duty at street corners ask passers by for their documents, where they come from and where they are going. This is explained by the fact that the streets after that hour are rather empty and the militiamen, feeling bored, give themselves something to do.

/Clandestine Documents

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Clandestine Documents

19. It is only possible to obtain very secondary documents, such as employment certificates or other certificates issued at places of employment.

20. A person cannot expect to get through a document check with only secondary documents.

21. The only first class document obtainable, on rare occasions, is a "Replacement for Passport", which sometimes can be clandestinely obtained from a corrupted militiaman. The only drawback is the short validity of this document.

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GT-A-1810

M T M G A N

Report No. 35

15 February, 1951

LATVIA / USSR

NOTES ON DOCUMENTATION

(Up to October 1950)

Documents in Latvia

1. Every person legally residing in Latvia has the following documents:

- a. Passport
- b. Military book. (men only).
- c. Employment certificate

(Only the largest factories (such as the "VEF") issue Employment Books. Ordinary paper certificates are issued by smaller firms.

Passport

2. The two most important stamps on a passport are:

- a. The Registration stamp showing where the holder lives. This is usually a large square stamp covering the whole page (the size varies slightly in different militia district offices).
- b. The employment stamp, showing where the holder works. This is a triangular or a round stamp.

3. The employment stamp is the most important one, as, in the event of a document control, the Militia usually look at the stamp showing where the man is employed, rather than at his name and address.

Note: Informant had this experience himself, when a house was burgled and the police cordoned off the whole block, they searched the papers of everyone present, but looked only for the employment stamp (without paying attention to name, address or photograph).

4. In Latvia, it is possible to excuse oneself for not carrying a passport on one's person by saying that it has been sent to the local Militia office for renewal or extension. Passports are issued for 1 - 3 - 5 years, and must be renewed at those times only. People in the Communist Party, or persons on whom the Communists have completed investigations, receive passports which do not have to be renewed.

Military Book

5. The Military Book is not used very much, and no official is likely to ask for it during a check-up of papers.

Employment Certificate

6. Next to the passport, the most important document is the employment certificate. It is usually a square piece of paper about the size of half a sheet of foolscap. In the top left-hand corner, it has a square stamp giving in both languages, Russian and Latvian, the name of the office or factory where the holder works. There is a round stamp in the bottom left-hand corner. The certificates are sometimes typed, sometimes hand-written - it does not matter which.

7. Employment certificates are never issued for a longer period than three months. A forged document, therefore, should

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MAR 18 1953

BA-LAT-801

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never be issued for more than one or two months because, at a check-up, the Militia may say that as the document is already two or three months old, the holder may no longer be working in the same place.

8. The dates of issue and expiry of employment certificates are always "round" ones, such as 1st or 15th of the month, and never the 2nd or 4th etc. Therefore, when issuing such documents, it must be ensured that they are always appropriately ante-dated or post-dated. No special type of paper is needed for these certificates, and ordinary sheets of local paper will suffice.

9. Employment certificates are required for many purposes, e.g. they must be produced when renting a flat, applying for firewood, etc.

Other Useful Documents

10. (a) A birth certificate, irrespective of when issued, before, during, or after the war, is a useful document for a Soviet Latvian citizen, especially when he is establishing himself legally.

(b) The cover of a Party Membership Card, in a wallet amongst other papers, can be of great help to an agent when asked to show his documents.

(c) "KOMMANDIROVKAS" are still essential to an agent when he has to stay at an hotel.

(d) A certificate issued by the Soviet Tourist Bureau is another valuable help to an agent when under way.

11. Details of attached forms.

1. Reproduction of form as used by the LATVIA FSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH, DISPENSARY FOR SKIN AND VENERAL DISEASES, for employment certificates, etc. This should be a printed form.

2. Reproduction of stamp as used by the offices in (1) for various certificates, when a printed form is not available. Color of stamp shown in right-hand corner.

3. A certificate that JANIS, son of Peter KRUMINS, works at the above office (see (1) above) as an exonomist. Stamp in bottom left-hand corner (see (4) below). Signature in bottom right-hand corner is said by Informant to be nearly identical with the real one.

4. Stamp in bottom left-hand corner as seen on (3). Color of stamp shown in top right-hand corner.

5. Same stamp as in (4), now used to stamp owner's passport to the effect that he was employed on 15.3.49. Text in ink - employed 15.3.49 and signature.

When the holder leaves his employment, he gets the same stamp, but with the wording - left employment, with date and signature (in Latvian: ATSTAJIS DARBU). The holder also gets a certificate similar to Form (1) showing why he left his job.

6. This is the employment stamp proper. (5) is only used when (6) is not available. The signature - SULCS - is said to be almost identical with the original. Informant is not absolutely sure, but almost certain, that this stamp is in both languages, i.e. Latvian and Russian. Informant remembers the signature quite well,

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as he has much to do in business with the man named SULCS.

The stamp of employment is entered in the passport not by the Militia, but by the place of employment.

- Note: A. The printed form (1) is thought by Informant to be more convincing than the one with the stamp in the corner (2).
- B. It is better to type a certificate, than to write it, but handwritten certificates are also common, as typewriters are not easily available.

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