

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSSA-8085
INFO	Chief, WE Chief, SR		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 67-6-22/3
FROM	Chief [] <i>JNF</i>	DATE	9 December 1958
SUBJECT	REDSKIN/REDWOOD/AEMARSH/[] Operations Report on [] Mission to Riga	RE: "43-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	For information.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

REFERENCES(S)

1. Transmitted herewith is Annex I of the debriefing of [] about his journey to Riga in late September. We regret the delay in forwarding this report; it was partially due to a three weeks' absence from Sweden of [] on business beginning a few days following his return from the Soviet Union. His written English is not good and we were able to only debrief him on the essential details before he left for his homeland and to catch him for elaboration on these and on some notes he left for his case officer when he was home for a few days before departing again. In late October and early November we were able to get down to brass tacks. Fortunately, [] had made numerous records so little factual data was lost. Annexes II, III and the positive intelligence section are in preparation and will be forwarded shortly.

2. [] rather enjoyed his mission but was appalled at what he found in the way of police state restrictions on human rights. He has written a number of newspaper articles, some of which are partially around this theme. He has presented these articles to newspapers in Sweden, West Germany and his homeland, but so far none of them have been purchased. This has surprised []. The primary reason for this failure, he believes, is that he has not made the articles enough anti-Soviet to satisfy his potential customers. He has tried to walk the middle ground, not wanting to offend his Soviet Embassy contacts because of our future operational interests and yet make them anti-Soviet enough so that his newspaper contacts will purchase his articles for cover purposes. From the Soviet side, RYMKO and RIMYANS have seen his draft articles and while not really angry, it was obvious to [] that they were not highly pleased. Trying to call the facts as he saw them has resulted in T/1's not satisfying any of his newspaper friends, East or West. It now appears that he is going to have to explain to his Soviet friends that he lost money on the trip because he cannot sell any articles and is not happy about it.

3. We feel that [] did a good job on his mission, all factors considered. Besides the three dead drop sites he found, he picked up several operational leads which may be of value, and gathered data of interest on operating conditions in Riga; minor positive intelligence information was also acquired.

Attachments:

- B - Nyman & Schultz travel application form (in Russian)
- A - Annex I
- C - Day-by-day Activity of Source
- D - Sketch of "GPU Office" locale on Marksa-iela
- E - Sketch of the terminal building at Riga Airport
- F - Telegram form taken from Hotel Riga desk
- G - Note from A. KRASTINS to Source (in German)
- H - Two photos of Leons REITERS & wife, with negatives
- I - Three page sketch of dead drop site
- J - Three 35mm color ^{negatives} positives of dead drop site
- K - Two page sketch of dead drop site at Brethern's Cemetery
- L - Six black & white photos of dead drop site, with negatives
- M - Two page sketch of dead drop site at the Hotel Metropole
- N - Completed form about the Hotel Riga
- O - Two page sketch of lobby, Hotel Riga, and the hotel room of Source

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FORM 10-57 53 (40)	USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	CLASSIFICATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED	PAGE NO. 67-6-22/3
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CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION Secret	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSSA-8085
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P - Two black and white photos of Hotel Riga, with negatives; three color photos of room 307, three views from the hotel room window, and one view of the hotel dining room.

8 December 1958

Distribution:

- 3 - WE w/all noted atts (Orig. & 1 of A, Origs. of others)
- 1 - SR w/all atts except atts. B, E, H, J, L, P
- 2 - Stoc " " " " " " " " " "

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1. TRIP ARRANGEMENTS

a. The general circumstances surrounding Source's procurement of a visa for his trip to Riga are described in paragraphs 1 and 6, OSSA-7811, 1958. Specifically he initially made his visa application at the Soviet Consulate, Villagatan 24, submitting a form in two copies, with two photographs of himself, circa 20 June 1958 via his friend the Soviet press attache. The visa was granted on 16 July 1958 and was valid until 1 September 1958. At that time Source was engaged in another operation, upon completion of which he was scheduled to go on his annual vacation for three to four weeks. Therefore, it became necessary to postpone the mission. Upon Source's return to Stockholm in mid-August preparations were made for the journey. Renewal of the visa application was the first step. His Soviet contact informed him that a new visa could be issued within 24 hours if Source would submit a new application and a completed travel form from the Inturist agent at Nyman & Schultz A/B, travel agency located at Vasagatan 19. A copy of this completed form is enclosed as Attachment B. This was done and the new visa was received on 3 September; it was valid for the period 1 Sept - 1 October 1958 (see comments in para 6b, OSSA-7811).

b. Air ticket reservations were made by Source through Fallenius Travel Bureau A/B, Operahuset. This office was not mentioned by the Soviets, and Source went to it solely because he happens to have friends who work there. Accommodation arrangements within the Soviet Union were made by the Inturist agency at Nyman and Schultz, first visited on 25 August 1958, as described in para 6e, OSSA-7811.

c. The Inturist agent at Nyman & Schultz, Mrs. Zenta KAMPE, was extremely helpful. She told Source that there were four tours offered: (a) Luxury -- for tourists; (b) First class -- only for businessmen who have appointments in the Soviet Union; (c) Class "A" -- only for groups; (d) Class "B" -- only for groups. The difference in the latter two being in the number of persons lodged in a hotel room. Source for cover reasons wanted to appear economical, but still receive some of the best treatment available. Therefore, he was able to work out a deal with Mrs. KAMPE to take three days Luxury Class and three days First Class. There was some difference in what she told him he would receive for these prices and in what he got on the spot. She told him the following:

For Luxury Class the price includes: a suite with bath, three meals and afternoon tea per day with free choice of food, and eating as much as the individual wants, private car with driver, interpreter, sightseeing tours.

For First Class: a single room with bath, three meals and afternoon tea per day with free choice of food but not unlimited quantity. Food coupons worth a stipulated amount, and if meal comes to greater amount than the ticket, the individual must pay the difference. If the meal is less than the ticket value, the individual loses the difference. There is no private car with driver, interpreter or sightseeing tour. Travel between town and the airport is by bus rather than private automobile.

Subject received from Nyman & Schultz a piece of paper stating that he had paid for three days Luxury Class and three days First Class accommodations. He was instructed to show this to the Inturist office in Riga who would give him appropriate lodging and furnish him with the food coupons.

d. Upon arrival in Riga Source was driven by private car to his hotel. There he found that no suite was available, so a double room with bath was substituted and kept by Source for his entire visit. The Inturist representative had no

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food coupons for the First Class available, and an ad hoc arrangement had to be worked out. Because of this Source was able to apply the unused residue of his luxury coupons toward excess costs of his first class meals. Despite repeated requests he was never able to learn the exact value of food coupons; he got different answers from the waiters and the Inturist representative.

e. It is worth noting that both the Inturist agency in Stockholm and the representative in Riga stated that Source's lodging and accommodation arrangements were made by cable Stockholm-central office in Moscow-Riga office. The Riga Inturist man glumly commented that the Moscow headquarters had made a "lot of mistakes this year." In Source's case Riga had not been informed what language he spoke, or the class of tour for which accommodations had been made.

2. ITINERARY

Source departed Bromma airport, Stockholm on Aeroflot Flight 132 at 1400 hours, Sunday, 21 September 1958.

He arrived at the airport Riga, Latvia, at 1720 hours (local time), 21 September 1958.

Met by Inturist representative and driven in private automobile into Riga. Lodged in Hotel Riga, Padomju bulv. 22, room number 307 from 21 September 1958 through Sunday, 28 September 1958.

Source driven by private automobile from Riga to the airport and departed Riga airport on Aeroflot Flight 131 at 1305 hours (local time), 28 September 1958.

Source arrived at Bromma airport, Stockholm, Sweden, at approximately 1400 hours, 28 September 1958.

3. DAY-BY-DAY EVENTS OUTLINE

- See Attachment C (prepared by Source).

4. TOPIC DEBRIEFINGS

a. Principle operational tasks or mission

1. Selection of two or three dead rop sites in the Riga area.
2. Biographic descriptions of individuals Source may meet who seem dissatisfied with the Soviet regime, and an assessment of their capability and interest to do something about it.
3. Indications of surveillance.
4. Border checks.
5. Restrictions on Source's freedom to travel in Riga.
6. Acquisition of recent Riga telephone book.
7. Acquisition of map of city of Riga and of any maps of Latvia.
8. Names and descriptions of Inturist guides.
9. Route flown by the aircraft after it crosses the Latvian coast, and before it crosses the coast enroute to Sweden.
10. Possibility of taking photographs from the aircraft while it is over Latvian territory.

11. What travel is permitted outside of Riga. Possibility of a tourist arriving in Riga to travel by train from Riga to Leningrad or Moscow.

b. While procurement of positive intelligence was not the basic purpose of the mission, some of this was done in a semi-overt manner. Source was able to take photographs of such illegal objects as bridges across the river in the city of Riga and of the central railway station. Taking photographs of the latter led to the detention of Source by the police. On the afternoon of 22 September he was walking around town taking tourist photographs. The Inturst people had told him he could go anywhere in the city and photograph what he wanted. Seeing the railway station he stopped about 100 meters distant from the front of the building to take a picture of it, and a few moments later found himself being prodded by a civilian male about 22 years old in a blue suit who made negative noises and gestures toward the camera. During the gesture exchange a uniformed policeman came up to see what was taking place. This policeman wore a brown jacket with shoulder boards edged in gold, blue trousers, regular shoes, and a flat cap with a bill whose color Source cannot recall. Source is also unable to remember whether this man was armed. In any event, Source was promptly escorted by the two men into the central railway station to the police office located therein. The police officer in charge told Source in sign language that taking photographs of the Station was forbidden. Source produced his personal papers including the calling card given him by the Soviet attache in Stockholm, RBYANS, but not his passport which was still in the hands of Inturst, and signified that Inturst had told him that he could photograph anything he wanted to in Riga. The police officer in charge telephoned the Inturst office, but the representative was out. Stymied for the time being the police officer motioned Source towards an adjacent room. At this moment another civilian, about 25 years old, came into the room and greeted everyone in a friendly manner, and included Source in his collection of handshakes. He spoke Russian as did everyone else in the room during the entire period of Source's sojourn there (NOTE: Source is quite positive about this, saying that he was easily able to distinguish between spoken Russian and spoken Latvian, although he cannot speak either tongue).

Source's original escort of two, and the new civilian, walked with him into the adjacent room. Soon the policeman went out and came back in about ten minutes. He sat down at a desk and proceeded to write out a report in the Russian language. During this time the two civilians were non-committal and refused to respond to Source's sign language queries and oral comments. The policeman signed the document when he finished writing it, and then both civilians signed it. Motioning to Source, the policeman clearly indicated that he should also affix his signature. Source had not the foggiest idea of what it was all about; since he had been in the hands of the police for over half an hour he was becoming concerned as to whether he was ever going to get away. Therefore, he signed the paper without protest. Then he asked what it was that he had signed. In the common language of communication, finger twiddling and pointing, the policeman explained that Source had authorized the police to cut from his film roll the last two photos, which were of the central railway station. The film roll would be returned to him at the Hotel Riga. Source's camera was returned to him and he himself withdrew the offending film strip from it and handed it to the policeman. Source was handed his personal papers and told he could leave. His escort from the police office and out into the street in front of the railway station was the civilian who had first accosted him. The man was uncommunicative, but accepted a cigarette from Source with a grunt. The two parted and Source never saw him again.

To Source's surprise his "confiscated" film roll was returned to him in the hotel. This was subsequently turned over to his case officer. When the case officer opened the roll in the darkroom he found the film strip (120mm Ilford roll film) cut from the base, but when the film was developed it was discovered that the Soviet police had cut too close to the base and both of the photos of the railway station were present and uninjured. Prints and negatives are being forwarded with the Positive Intelligence Annex.

Source protested his arrest to his Inturist guide; the latter was a bit shaken, but told Source that he should have known better than to do such a thing. "After all, in your own country it is forbidden to photograph certain things." Source was told to refrain from photographing objects of a military or military target value. (Source goofed on this because he took several photographs of bridges across the river without realizing this was illegal.)

Source subsequently described his arrest to PISANS (fnu) the editor of the newspaper CINA. PISANS was sympathetic, although criticizing Source for not having known better. He said that Source was entitled to have a copy of the police paper he had signed translated into a language which he understood. Source said he would like to have such a paper, and PISANS said that he would see that he was furnished with one. To date Source has not received it.

c. Source specifically asked Inturist whether or not there was any part of the city of Riga into which he could not go. The representative said he could go anywhere in the city he wanted, but that his visa did not permit him to go outside the city. Special arrangements could be made if there was something outside the city particularly wanted to see. As far as Source could determine, there were no restricted parts of the city. By himself or in the company of his guide (the Inturist representative), he was able to wander where he willed without hindrance. In company of the guide he did visit the Riga beach, on the regular Inturist sightseeing tour; about 20 kilometers from the city.

d. Source never saw a Riga telephone directory of any description. Inquiry at the Inturist office, in the Hotel Riga, gave negative results. The man said that there was normally a 1957 directory around somewhere, but they had "not been able to find it for some days." A new more complete directory would be issued in about six months, he added. Source noted that such a prominent Communist as the editor of the newspaper Cina, PISANS (fnu), did not have a telephone directory. He kept a little notebook of telephone numbers he used, and when he wanted to telephone someone whose number he did not have, he had to think of someone listed in his book who might have the new number and call him for it, or ask one of his colleagues whether he carried the wanted number in his notebook.

e. Source in his search for a map of the city of Riga asked the Inturist office for one. The man said that they had none available, and that Source really did not need one. When Source protested that he might get lost and not be able to find the hotel, the man made a diagram for Source showing the main streets, prominent points and the location of the hotel with reference to these. Source studied this sketch for a few moments, and the Inturist man asked whether he understood it. Upon Source's affirmative reply, the Inturist man said, "Fine, Now you don't need it," and on the spot tore the paper into minute pieces. Subsequently, Source looked for a city map in several book stores, with no avail. Across the square from the front entrance of the Hotel Riga was a huge bookshop that took up nearly the whole building. Entering this he talked with a young Latvian female clerk about a city map. She stared at him for a long moment after his query, and asked him in German, "Have you seen our Brotherhood churchyard," referring to a Latvian national landmark. Apparently satisfied that he was a non-Communist Westerner she told him in a confidential tone that he would not find a map of the city in the whole of Riga. Source then walked into an adjacent shop which had a lot of maps hanging around. He was able to examine several Russian made maps, and purchased one of Europe general and a fairly large scale one of Latvia. (This latter map is being forwarded with the Positive Intelligence Annex.) Source was never able to find a map of the city.

f. The route of the Aeroflot aircraft from Stockholm to Riga was over Huddinge, Tullinge and east from the Södertälje Canal to the Baltic coast. A map in the passenger seat showed that the route was direct from Stockholm to Ventspils and thence on to Riga. Once over the Latvian coast Source was unable to discern any prominent terrain features or man-made objects that would serve to orient the

route with a map of the country. As best as could be observed the return flight was over the same route.

g. Source was told by three Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) employees prior to his departure from Stockholm that it is forbidden to take photographs over Soviet territory, the same as it is over Sweden. Not only that, but it is forbidden for a passenger to carry a camera onto an Aeroflot plane, and the SAS employees are instructed to see that this rule is enforced. Therefore, Source was obliged to put his camera equipment in his luggage. He noted afterwards, however, that one of the Soviet passengers aboard the aircraft had his camera plainly showing and nothing was said to him about it.

On the return flight from Riga Subject remembered the statements of the SAS employees and left his camera equipment in his baggage, but no one said anything to him about cameras. While the aircraft was still on the ground, he got into a discussion with the Aeroflot air stewardess about photography, and she said that it is not forbidden to take photographs of Riga airport from the ground, but none from the air, of course. Source recalled that his two American Acquaintances BRESLAW and HARDT (see Discussion on surveillance) had taken sweeping movie camera panoramas at the airfield earlier that day. This had been observed by Source, who had noted also that the act had been observed by a stationary surveillant.

Source is of the opinion that even if one were successful in smuggling a camera on board an aircraft it would be very difficult to take photographs out the window of it while the plane was in flight without being discovered by the stewardess or a fellow passenger. Moreover, on the two aircraft he traveled the windows were so dirty that clarity of observation was noticeably obscured.

g. It appeared that visas could be obtained locally for visiting specific points outside Riga, but no visa just to roam about the countryside. Source did not learn whether a tourist arriving in Riga from abroad could proceed on by train from Riga to Leningrad/Moscow. He feels reasonably certain on the basis of conversations with the Inturist representative in Riga that it is very likely that such a train trip could be made.

b. PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE

Source had been briefed on technical surveillance and trained in physical surveillance prior to his departure. It is considered that he is moderately capable of detecting physical surveillance and has limited capability in discovering technical surveillance.

Source examined his hotel room shortly after his arrival, going so far as to climb on a chair to peer into the ventilation shaft for indication of microphones. He detected a metallic vibration of high pitch when he tapped the inner wall of the shaft. While uncertain as to whether a microphone was located in the shaft, he feels that the unit as a whole might be used as a listening apparatus. Nothing else even remotely suspicious was found by Source in his room.

On the first day after his arrival in the city, Monday, 22 September, Source's eyes were opened to the general use of surveillants in the city as a result of his conversation with

Oskar KALNINS (described in detail in Annex II)

a former Latvian army officer, whom he met accidentally during a tour alone to St. Peters Church which was undergoing reconstruction. Source was able to establish rapport with KALNINS after some conversation. KALNINS was obviously strongly opposed to the Soviet regime, and had spent a prison stretch in Siberia. His advice to Source was not to trust anyone in Riga. Do not take photographs as surveillants are plentiful. Be particularly careful of groups of boys ages circa twelve years. (Source met examples of the latter later at the Riga Historical Museum). If Source did not believe him about surveillants in the city, he should visit the "GPU office" in Karl Marx Street and look for the young men lounging about clad in blue raincoats. To satisfy himself Source did just that. KALNINS gave him directions to find the place, which was located near the intersection of Marksa-iela and Lenin-iela, near a church which Source believes is St. Gertrudes. A sketch of the area based on the memory of Source is enclosed as Attachment D. Twice Source was able to walk down Marksa-iela to the churchyard passing by the front entrance of the "GPU office". As described by KALNINS there were three or four young men in blue raincoats lounging around near the entrance and down the street near the corner close to the churchyard. Source noted that whenever he looked at one of the blue-clad figures and their glances met, the "surveillant" quickly averted his gaze. Occasionally, official looking automobiles whirled in or out of the entrance way, containing both uniformed and civilian clad personnel. As further instructed by KALNINS, Source walked down Lenin-iela to the first cross street and turned up the street so as to be directly behind the "GPU office". The second building on the left had been identified by KALNINS as the prison. This was a structure of glazed dull yellow brick, looking to be ten-fifteen years old, about twenty feet high, with a row of four or five windows near the top. No other openings. Source speculates that the entrance to the prison was on the inside and accessible from the "GPU office". No sounds came from the building and no people were in sight on the street. (See sketch.) Source's most personal experience with a blue-clad surveillant is that of the incident leading to his arrest by the police at the railway station described in paragraph 4b, which occurred on the same day as Source's conversation with KALNINS.

Source believes that he was never followed through the streets at any time during his stay in Riga. He was pretty much free to go as he wished, and his overworked Inturist guide,

Jon VESMANIS (described in Annex II),

appeared glad to have him off his hands. If VESMANIS is to be considered as a "close surveillant" of Source, the amount of time he put in on the job was limited. Source was entirely alone on Monday, the 22nd, on Tuesday VESMANIS took him on a scheduled sight-seeing tour of the city that lasted for three hours.

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On Wednesday, VESMANIS drove him out to see the bathing beach near Riga, which took a couple of hours. At no other time did he have an Inturist representative with him.

The first example Source saw of surveillants actually watching someone occurred on Friday, the 26th of September. That day two Americans arrived at the Hotel Riga from Moscow,

Alfred BRESLAW (described in Annex II)

HART (Phonetic) (fnu) (Described in Annex II).

These fellows were heavily loaded with camera equipment, and in Sources opinion conducted themselves in a manner to arouse suspicion. They were apprehensive and nervous, and did not act as normal tourists. Source strongly suspects they were on a mission for AIS. In any event, Source noted that in the diningroom of the Hotel Riga on the day after their arrival, two men, not blue-clad, sat at a nearby table and watched them rather closely. When the Americans got up to leave one of the surveillants wrote something on a piece of paper and handed it to a waiter who immediately hurried out the nearest emergency street exit. Source continued to sit, but was subsequently able to join the surveillants at their table as is described in the section on Meetings with Other Soviets and Latvians (para 5). As far as automobile surveillance is concerned, Source had four incidents which he feels were obvious examples of this. His hotel is the one in which foreigners in Riga must stay, except that the overflow goes to the Hotel Metropole. Near the entrance to the Hotel Riga from his hotel room window Source on two occasions saw an automobile parked for an extended period of time. The door of the car was ajar and the driver reclined lengthwise in his seat peering through the crack towards the entrance of the hotel. On another occasion from his hotel window he saw a car parked near the hotel as he had the others earlier. In this one the vehicle driver sat behind the wheel reading a newspaper, but he never turned a page. In the seat behind him sat what appeared to be the surveillant, keeping the area under observation. There was a basket of food beside him, and Source was able to see a loaf of bread protruding. Another car with the same driver-surveillant arrangement was later seen near the same spot. While Source watched, the man in the back seat got out on the left side and disappeared down the street. A few minutes later another man approached from the opposite direction, and climbed into the back seat from the right hand side. The car remained standing. It is assumed that the new man was the relief coming on duty.

Two of the vehicles engaged in the above activities carried the license plate numbers 25-72 and 25-90, respectively. They were old model cars, greenish-brown in color (NOTE: Source is distinctly color blind to red and green, so accuracy of his color designations is open to question.) During several hours stroll around town Source never did see any other vehicles with the prefix "25"; possibly this number has some special meaning. On two other occasions Source saw automobiles which he thought were engaged in similar surveillance, but of which he is much less certain. They bore license plate numbers 34-70 and 33-44, respectively.

What Source considered the most obvious surveillance of himself occurred on Friday, 26 September. At about 1030 in the morning while ^{traversing a street} ~~not far from his~~ hotel ~~lover~~ which he had passed several times earlier to the bank for money exchange, he was stopped by an attractive young girl who asked him the whereabouts of L. Pils-~~ka~~. Source replied in German that he spoke neither Russian or Latvian. The girl answered in German and shortly after took from her handbag a German-Latvian dictionary. She spoke quite good German, though, and really did not need the dictionary. She explained that for the past two hours she had been searching for L. Pils-~~ka~~ in the old part of the city, where a girlfriend was waiting for her. (Source thought this odd as the old town is small and the

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girl should be able to cover every street in it easily in 20-30 minutes.) Source said he was a foreigner and knew little of the city. They walked along together to the first cross street, which turned out to be L. Pils-latski. They parted ways and Source went into the bank to get some more money changed into rubles. To his surprise when he came out of the bank, the girl was waiting for him. Her girlfriend was not home, she said, and she had nothing else to do. She introduced herself as

Albina-Emilia MICHALLOVA (See description in Annex II).

If Source had no objection she would like to tag along with him to see how he worked and perhaps help him find his way about the city. Source was suspicious of her from the start, but agreed to her suggestion. He trotted her from one museum to another and to three libraries. Her mother was a school teacher, she had stated, and regularly every two hours she would disappear "to telephone mother" so that mama would not be worried. Eventually Source stated that he would like to visit her mother's school, as he was interested in local education. Albina was rather taken aback, and only reluctantly agreed. They left the museum and Source headed for a bus stop. Albina became mildly agitated and suggested that they take a taxi. Replying that he was interested in seeing how the people lived, Source insisted they go by bus. This they did, but it was obvious that Albina did not like it. They alighted near their destination and approached a modern brick school building, the 49th School at Gorki Street 65. Stopping outside the school Source said to Albina that he would like to meet with her mother. She replied that her mother did not work at this school. Her school was so far away that she had thought it better to take Source to this closer one. Going inside Source met the vice director of the school, a German-speaking man of about 50 years of age, whose name Source cannot remember. Source explained who he was and his interest in Soviet Latvian education. He made it quite clear to the director that Albina was only a "helpful girl" whom he had met on the street. The director was civil, and informative but very correct in behavior and obviously not enthusiastic about the affair. He showed Source through the classrooms, explained the curricula in geography and language training about which Source inquired, and let him interview three teachers. At no time did he ask permission of anyone to do this. During the entire proceedings, which took over an hour, he nor any of his staff made any remark to Albina, but she tagged along everywhere that Source went.

After this interview Source and his "girlfriend" proceeded back towards town. Walking in a park the girl became rather faint, apparently from lack of nourishment, as it was 1530 hours and they had had no lunch. Resting on a bench she inquired what Source was going to do that evening and suggested that perhaps they could dine together. Source protested that he did not do such things without his wife. Albina pointed out his wife wasn't in Riga and would never know, and attempted to persuade him in a nice way to take her out. Source said he was afraid that he couldn't see it that way. He escorted her to the doorway of her apartment building nearby. She remained very friendly and they said good-bye. Source never saw her or heard from her again. In the Hotel Riga there were a number of men who sat around in the lobby for no apparent reason. It was not possible for any guest to be unobserved by one of the strangers or a member of the hotel staff at any time while in the hotel lobby or dining room.

It is Source's opinion that most surveillance in Riga is of a fixed nature. That is, persons are assigned to specific locales like the railway station, government offices, bridges, hotels, to note and/or apprehend anyone doing something suspicious there. He is quite certain that he himself was never followed, and that unless someone did something suspicious in the hotel or somewhere else and was reported to the police, the person would not be followed. Source thought that in the case of American citizens this might be different, and that they might be surveilled continually as a matter of principle. BRESLAW and HART were a case in point, and at one time they told Source that they thought they had been the targets of a moving vehicle surveillance.

c. CONTROLS

Upon arrival at Riga airport all the passengers disembarked from the aircraft and filed into the air terminal building. Subsequently, after filling out the passport and customs forms all except Source reboarded the aircraft for Moscow. (A sketch of the airport terminal building is enclosed as Attachment E, prepared by Source.)

A form was filled out by each passenger which included his name, birthplace, and native language. Questions on it asked whether the signer had with him any opium, gold, silver, weapons, art. A separate form on currency was filled. The traveler could bring in all the foreign money he wanted but no rubles. There were no written or oral questions about cameras, photographs, political material, what the passenger is doing in Riga.

Passports were collected by the frontier police along with the completed forms. The passengers for Moscow received their passports as they re-embarked on the plane. The Inturist representative VESMANIS picked up Source's passport from the police before they headed into town. NOTE: While the Inturist man gave Source his passport he collected it again that evening at the hotel and sent it into the local police. Tuesday it was returned to Source with a new cachet in it. This cachet and the border control stamps have been photographed and will be forwarded to Headquarters separately.

Luggage from the aircraft arrived inside the customs office from the aircraft quickly. There was little formality and Source did not have to open any of his pieces for inspection.

As far as Source could see there was no difference in treatment in the processing of his papers from that of any other passenger on the incoming aircraft, Soviet or foreign, although all the others re-embarked on the aircraft for Moscow.

At the time of Source's departure from Riga airport a week later, 28 September 1958, his passport was collected from him and the other outgoing passengers by an Aeroflot girl who gave them to the police for the exit stamping. Afterwards she got the passport from the police and returned them to the respective owners as they filed out of the terminal building into the waiting Aeroflot aircraft. She checked each passport against a passenger list she had.

The customs man asked Source for the copy of the currency form he had refilled out on his arrival and had been retained by him.

Source had two pieces of hand luggage. For no apparent reason the customs man asked him to open just one of them. The examination was casual and superficial and no questions were asked.

Source had to certify that he was not taking from the country any opium, gold, silver, weapons, objects of art.

Subject noted that the customs man was a Latvian who could speak German, while the police control man was Russian. In several instances the Latvian acted as an interpreter for the policeman in apparently minor routine questions asked of some passengers.

Subject states that during the time that passengers are without passports they still are permitted to go to the dining room at the opposite end of the building. This dining room is open to the general public and there is no control as to who goes in and out of it. However, once inside the dining room one cannot sit anywhere without being under observation by a member of the dining room staff.

While the general public can enter the airport terminal without difficulty, this is not true of the central railway station in the city, where Source was arrested. Train tickets must be purchased at an outside booth and then must be

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shown to one or two white-clad civilian women with armbands at the entrance way into the main hall. No one can enter without showing a ticket. These guards are visible in one of the photographs of the railway station being forwarded separately.

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d. BLACK MARKETEERS

No black marketeers were actually encountered by Source, but he is of the impression that such people are numerous, especially among restaurant waiters. Reasons for Source's opinion is the relatively low wages paid to waiters, hat check girls, and persons of a similar social and economic strata. A waiter in the Hotel Riga restaurant told Source that he made only 310 rubles per month, and that one cannot live on that. He needed to augment his income, he said, by making business. Source interpreted this as meaning that the waiter worked the black market. Source speculates that on the food coupons issued to tourists the waiter keeps the difference between the full value of the coupon and the actual value of the food purchased by the tourists. With this difference the waiter possibly procures vodka or a similarly valuable commodity from the hotel stock and sells it in the black market.

e: COMMUNICATIONS - INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC

Before Source's departure from Sweden his wife asked that he send her a telegram assuring her of his safe arrival. On Wednesday, the 24th, Source went to the central telephone and telegraph office in Lenin-k~~ava~~ to send her a telegram. Source was alone. The office was rather large and the blank forms were located on a desk in the center of the room. He took one form and placed two kopecks in a box beside the blanks, as he had observed another person do. The form was written solely in the Russian language, which Source was unable to read. But he filled it out without help, guessing by the format what should be entered in each blank space. His short message was written in German. Upon completing it he took it to a clerk behind another desk, who counted the words and charged him 12 rubles. She was a poorly dressed woman about thirty years of age, and he is uncertain as to whether she even understood German. She asked him no questions, nor for any identification papers. As far as he could see there was no censorship arrangements. The time was about 1130 hours, and he subsequently learned that his wife received the telegram the same day at approximately 1700 hours (Stockholm time).

Source also looked into the telephone office. Three operators were on duty to place calls for clients. There were no telephone directories in sight, and the caller had to give to one of the clerks the number he wanted, and then wait for her to complete the call. A telegram blank obtained in the Hotel Riga is enclosed as Attachment F. It is thought by Source to be nearly identical with the form used in the central telephone and telegraph office.

f. INTURIST

The Inturist office in Riga is located in two rooms on the second floor (American nomenclature, first floor by European standards) of the Hotel Riga, Padomju bulv. 22. The chief is BUSCH (fnu), who was visiting in Vilna, Lithuania, to organize an Inturist officer there in preparation for it to become an open city for foreigners; his salary is alleged to be 2,400 rubles per month. Second in command is Jon VESMANIS, who acted as sight-seeing guide and interpreter. Remaining personnel are an unidentified sixty year old man, who is apparently the clerk, and the driver of the car.

There is a telex connection with the Moscow headquarters of Inturist.

The office was very busy, and the personnel had too much to do.

The sight-seeing tour offered by Inturist is standard for all tourists, but the office has to obtain police approval for the original route and any subsequent modifications it wants to make. Once approved, the route can be used as often as Inturist wants without further reference to the police until a change is wanted.

g. MEETINGS WITH OTHER SOVIETS AND LATVIANS

(1) On the evening of the day Source arrived in Riga he dined in the restaurant of the Hotel Riga. Among the diners and dancing couples was a nice looking lady with a tall, thin, pallored looking man. They stared curiously at Source for awhile from the dance floor and after a discussion between the two they came over and asked Source in poor English if he would join them at their table. Source was interested in meeting and talking with some of the local population, so he was happy to oblige. It developed that the girl was

Inava SMITH, nee IMSA (see description in Annex II)

about twenty-one years old, and a model by profession. The dancing partner was her husband,

Jon SMITH (see description in Annex II).

At their table was another couple, the brother of Jon SMITH and his girlfriend, who names Source cannot remember. The group was celebrating the twenty-first birthday of the young girlfriend. English was the basic language of communication between Source and the group. Inava spoke it the best of the Latvians but it was poor. None of them showed any great interest in Source's background or life in the West and they all steered clear of political subjects. Source received the firm impression that both the husband and wife detested the Russians, and that they all were pretty much solidly Latvian nationalist in sentiment. This opinion is based on the comments of the two brothers about the Russian students attending the Institute for Medicine in Riga, where the brothers are studying to become doctors. Inava in her business of clothes modeling travels in the Soviet Union, to Leningrad, Moscow, Minsk and other places. Source felt that she was more strongly opposed to the Soviets than any of the others. The girlfriend said little, but her attitude seemed to be in agreement with the feeling of the others. There was never any outspoken criticism of the Soviets or their system, but Source was conscious of their sentiments by the manner in which they spoke and what was implied. Inava's brother-in-law was preparing to suspend his studies for one month to go to work in one of the kolkozoes under the recently promulgated law. He did not like it, and neither did his friends. None of the group showed any indication of hostility towards the West, but the older SMITH brother possibly gave a clue to pacifist or humanitarian sentiments after he had become a bit drunk, by saying, "No war---no atom bomb! Medicine is for help, not for killing."

Source stayed with the above group about an hour, talking, eating and dancing with the girls. Due to the language barrier the conversation was not extensive, but everyone was friendly and there was little strain. When it became time for the people to leave there were mutual exchanges of goodwill, but no indication from any of the Latvians that they expected or hoped to meet with Source again.

(2) On the evening of 24 September there was a meeting of Baltic sculptors in the dining room of the Hotel Riga. Source observed them while partaking of his meal and decided to go over and introduced himself as a foreign journalist. He talked with

Arturs BERNIEKS

and

K. ZEMDEGA

mostly in this gathering of twenty-odd sculptors. Source was invited to attend the Baltic Sculpture Exhibition the next days by these gentlemen. At this exhibition he met a number of people, including

Dr. A. KRASTINS (See Description in Annex II)

to whom he was introduced by BERNIEKS. KRASTINS took quite an interest in Source, and told Source mournfully that he has inherited a large sum of money in the U.S., a million dollars, he put it. But he has to get to the U.S. to claim it and he dares not ask the permission of the Soviet authorities to go, as even if they give him permission, which is doubtful, they very likely would claim most if not all of the money. KRASTINS told Source that he would like to talk with him privately. An appointment was made, but KRASTINS did not show up until the day before Source was leaving Riga. Source was out, but KRASTINS left a message for him at the desk on the third floor. A few minutes later Source met him in the hallway. KRASTINS did not seem very talkative, and said that he would write to Source; Source gave him his Stockholm address, but Source has not heard from him since. Source is of the opinion that KRASTINS would like to arrange with some one a method of getting out of Latvia, possibly using his alleged U.S. inheritance as collateral or payment for the assistance. KRASTINS seemed to be a sincere person, but Source does not know whether or not he is a truthful and trustworthy person.

The message left by KRASTINS for Source at the hotel is enclosed herewith as Attachment G.

(3) As reported in paragraph 6b, OSSA-7811, Source was advised by Leonids Vladislavovich RIMYANS to contact the editor of the Latvian Communist newspaper CINA, PISANS (fnu). Therefore, Source telephoned PISANS from his hotel and arranged a meeting on the evening of 25 September 1958. PISANS was cordial and sent a car and chauffeur to pick up Source at the hotel at 1930 hours, which brought him to the newspaper office. The meeting lasted about two hours and generally dealt with journalism problems, the Soviet way of life and from PISANS side how much living conditions in Latvia have improved in recent years. The only language in common between PISANS and Source was German, but PISANS facility with it was so poor that an interpreter was used; this was the foreign editor of CINA, who name Source never clearly understood.

PISANS had recently returned from a visit in Bulgaria, and had brought back a really excellent Bulgarian brandy. Refreshments served to Source included several glasses of the brandy, which did much to smoothen the course of the meeting.

PISANS undoubtedly is an ardent supporter of the Soviet regime. A "fighter", he welcomes debates with bourgeois critics of the Soviet way of life, in Source's opinion. Nevertheless, he admits the mistakes of the Stalin era and validity of the revelations made at the XXth Congress of the CPSU. Things are much better in Soviet Latvia now, he insisted. No longer are there arrests and deportations. The poor clothing of the population means nothing. One must have a wider perspective. First schools and higher education, then factories and houses, and finally better clothing.

PISANS administers his office like an officer; he receives considerable respect from the guard, the typist and other of his employees, who practically jump to attention whenever he passes them. At home he apparently is not so fortunate, as his two teen-age daughters, from what he told Source, are not very helpful and ridicule him for doing his household repairs instead of bringing in someone else to do the work.

Unfortunately, Source did not write down PISANS first name, but we hope that he can be identified for RI purposes from records available at Headquarters. He appears to be 40-45 years of age, of square build, and 175-180 centimeters tall. Besides being the chief editor of the biggest newspaper in Latvia, he is also a Deputy in the Latvian Parliament. His foreign language capabilities appear only to be Russian, Latvian, and poor German.

(4) At Source's request a meeting was arranged for him by PISANS with

photo
Leons REITERS (Born 11 October 1926, Riga, Latvia,
emigre musician who repatriated from Stockholm to the
Latvian USSR in 1958), *met with subject of []*

on 27 Sept 1958

which meeting had been suggested to Source by the Soviet attache REYANS.

On Saturday afternoon, 27 September 1958, Source was driven to the concert hall where REITERS had just completed a rehearsal. Source was alone. After meeting REITERS, the two adjoned to the restaurant in the Hotel Metropole. Shortly thereafter they were joined by REITERS' wife,

(Mrs) Aldona REITERS, nee TEFFERS (Born 8 February 1939, Latvia, wife of Leons REITERS and daughter of General Verner TEFFERS; repatriated from Stockholm to Latvia with husband in 1958). *met with subject of [redacted]*

The meeting lasted about 1 1/2 hours, mostly spent by Source listening to Leons REITERS talk about his music and how well off he is. REITERS' present attitude is summed up by Source, quoting REITERS, not verbatim, "I have my music, my home, my future. Music has nothing to do with politics. The main thing is that I can work. I am happy to have the possibility to conduct an orchestra." REITERS said that he and his wife have a nice apartment and that he earns a basic salary of 2,000 rubles per month plus 1,000 rubles for each concert that he conducts; he is leading about three or four concerts a month, he added.

REITERS appeared to Source to be something of an egoist, and in his personal mannerisms displayed artistic temperament, such as repeatedly throwing his head back and running his fingers through his hair in an effeminate manner. He is apparently living well. His hands were pudgy, his jowls fleshy, and there was a roll of fat around his neckline. His complexion had an unhealthy pallor, though, and he was nervous and perspiring. In Source's opinion REITERS is not completely happy, as his ambition for complete success as a premier orchestra leader is still unsatisfied. He has conducted the Moscow orchestra once, but his intense desire for recognition of eminence remains.

Mrs. REITERS seemed to be quite happy. She said that she is currently studying in a course of several years duration at a ceramics institute learning to make ceramics. She was looking forward to a vacation in the Caucasus Mountains with her husband in the near future. Source was asked by Mrs. REITERS to telephone her parents upon his return to Stockholm and tell them that she is well and happy. (NOTE: Source did this, and talked to her father, General Verner TEFFERS; he did not seem happy to receive news of his daughter; he was civil and formal with Source, and made no suggestion that he would like to meet and talk with him about his daughter.) Enclosed as Attachment H are two photographs of REITERS and his wife, taken by Source in the dining room of the Hotel Metropole on this occasion.

(5) Because of the subsequent account to be related, it is appropriate to relate here Source's initial encounter with the surveillants of the Americans BRESLAW and HART, mentioned earlier in the paragraph on physical and technical surveillance.

For about ten minutes after the departure of the two Americans from the dining room of the Hotel Riga Source continued to eat alone at his table. The two surveillants of the Americans remained at their table and continued to eat also. Soon he noticed the surveillants eyeing him with casual interest. Source sneaked one of them, who turned out to be

surveillant *cit. Latvia*
*ZAICEVS (fnu) (Born 1936; Latvian; Soviet citizen, son of General ZAICEVS. Boyish face, blond hair, about 5' 9" tall, broad shouldered. Suffers from heart trouble; works in a textile factory as designer; friendly individual) *physical description provided*

After a few more skols between the tables, Source got up and walked over to the two surveillants. They motioned him to sit down, which he did. There was no common language of communication between Source and his two friends, so they resorted to sign language, drawings and grunts, although on two occasions one

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of the waiters was used as an interpreter, much to that person's obvious dislike. The second man identified himself as

physical description provided. Surveillant
 *SCHITENKOVA (fmu) (Born circa 1926; Russian ethnic origin; resides at Parslas 1-3, Riga 2. ~~Blond~~ *Blond* hair, about 5' 10" tall; has a gold tooth, upper first of left side. Worker in a stocking factory; an unsympathetic person).

About ten minutes after Source sat down at the table with these two men, the group was joined by a third man, obviously a friend of the first two, who identified himself as

Kili Alekper MAMEDOV (Described in Section III)

A Russian from Baku, ^{he} had no language in common with Source either but he was cheerful and friendly. Source spent about an hour in this company eating, drinking, watching the dancers and making explanatory diagrams and exchanging sign language with his table companions. Both ZAICEVS and SCHITENKOVA were strongly anti-American in sentiment, making rude noises and threatening gestures when this country was drawn as a crude map by Source; they seemed friendly disposed towards Western Europe, however. MAMEDOV was busily engaged elsewhere and did not make known his views on the subject. It developed that MAMEDOV was "visiting Riga on his vacation" and he was living in the Hotel Riga. One of the Soviets, Source cannot now remember which one, suggested they all dine together at the hotel the following evening, Saturday. This was agreed. This incident is related below separately.

(6) About 1800 hours Saturday evening Source walked into the dining room of the hotel, and was waved over to a nearby table by MAMEDOV. SCHITENKOVA arrived shortly thereafter and explained in sign language to Source that ZAICEVS would not be present. He had arrived home in an intoxicated condition the night before and his wife had been extremely angry. Either she would not let him out, or he felt that it was better that he stayed home this night. After a bit to eat MAMEDOV started to order some champagne. Source felt it too early to indulge and suggested that they go to a movie first and then come back and eat. All agreed. Source and MAMEDOV went to their respective rooms to change clothes. Soon thereafter Source was waiting in the foyer and MAMEDOV came marching up with a girl at his side. In the introduction Source managed to understand that she was from Minsk, but her name was unpronounceable; the girl was about 25 years old, small, about 5' 1" tall, very tired looking with blue circles under eyes, a platinum tooth in her uppers, and had dark blond hair. Her face was expressionless and not particularly pretty. Absolutely no sex appeal. She appeared to speak only Russian. By gestures MAMEDOV explained that SCHITENKOVA would not be with them, he was too tired and had decided to go home and sleep. Therefore the three persons present walked on over to the cinema Riga, which took them about eight minutes from the hotel. Enroute crossing a street Source inadvertently walked outside the street crossing markers and was sharply spoken to by a policeman. Source, with an apologetic gesture retraced his steps and came across properly. He was interested to note that MAMEDOV looked at the policeman in a highly contemptuous manner and made some apparently derogatory comment under his breath. During the walk MAMEDOV insisted that the girl should go between them and that Source should link his arm with hers. As they approached the queue at the cinema, MAMEDOV stepped back ostensibly to light a cigarette and left Source strolling alone with the girl for about 20 meters, right up to the queue. MAMEDOV came up with a pleased look on his face, said something and departed. In approximately five minutes he returned with two more girls, which he brought up and deposited with Source without bothering to introduce them. They were better dressed than average, and one of them was quite "decent looking by Latvian standards, but nothing in Sweden", in Source's words. They were definitely not street girls, factory workers or shop girls. Source is still unable to fit them into any mould with which he is familiar. All three had one thing in common, expressionless faces, cold, dead personalities. The two new ones spoke Russian, too, and no Latvian in Source's presence.

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Leaving the new girls with Source MAMEDOV went to the head of the queue at the ticket box and shoved a piece of paper in front of the ticket seller. There was a brief discussion and he got five tickets. Motioning Source and the three girls to follow he led the way into the foyer. After chatting with the three girls for a few moments MAMEDOV disappeared into an adjoining room. He was gone for some time and Source became concerned as it was nearly the moment for the film showing to start. He approached the door through which MAMEDOV had disappeared despite the wild gesticulations and protesting noises of the three girls and found MAMEDOV in conversation with a uniformed policeman. MAMEDOV appeared angry and out of sorts as a result of his conversations with the policeman, but he was friendly towards Source. Gathering up Source, he stomped from the room, and with the three girls they went into take their seats. The five seats were spotted about the room and Source speculates that MAMEDOV was trying to arrange with the policeman to get five seats together. Be that as it may, Source soon found himself in a single seat in the middle of a row with strangers on both sides. The rest of his party had disappeared. The lights went out and the newsreel went on. After a minute or two an usher appeared with a flashlight and started scouring the rows; when the light came to Source, it fixed on him and a strange voice bade him to come out. This he did, and the usher, who was alone, escorted him to another seat, and Source discovered that his seat companion on the right was the "most decent looking of the three girls" brought by MAMEDOV. On his left was a stranger. For the first few moments Source was aware that the girl was staring at him curiously, but she said nothing. Soon the film, a West German comedy with a dubbed-in-Russian sound track, attracted her attention and everyone proceeded to enjoy the movie. At the end of the film showing Source and the girl got up to leave, and were unable to find any of their erstwhile companions. Source was a bit disturbed by the time they got outside. The girl made no comment, and it was with a sigh of relief that Source saw MAMEDOV and the girl from Minsk approaching. The third girl had disappeared and Source never saw her again. MAMEDOV seemed irritated about something. He spoke sharply to the two girls, tapped his watch and pointed to the pavement at his feet. They nodded dumbly and then without even a goodbye comment or gesture hurried off into the night.

MAMEDOV was in an expansive mood as he and Source strolled back to the Hotel Riga. MAMEDOV said he wanted to go to his room for a moment and Source went on into the dining room. There were a lot of people there and he had a little difficulty getting a table, but finally managed to do so. It was at least twenty minutes before MAMEDOV showed up. In the interim Source had had a set-to with a waiter over two middle-aged French speaking foreign ladies who had come in looking for a place to sit. He had invited them to sit at his table, but the waiter said that it was "forbidden" for them to sit with Source and would not serve them. Therefore, Source gracefully left the table to the two women. (NOTE: Source subsequently took this up with the head waiter, who said it was not forbidden and that they could sit with Source. Source then asked the waiter in the head waiter's presence why he had said it was forbidden. The waiter denied that he had said it was forbidden; he had assumed that the two women were annoying Source and had gotten rid of them. Source threw up his hands at this and dropped the matter. Source states that there is no question that the waiter had used the word "forbidden" and that he meant it; he had said "verboten" several times and was rather unpleasant about the whole affair.) Anyway when MAMEDOV returned, they had to find another table, which MAMEDOV did after much haggling with the waiters. They got a nicely placed one with a good view of the dance floor, evidently one used by the waiters in their off moments. Source and MAMEDOV played tit-tat-toe while waiting for their food and Source beat him everytime with ease; MAMEDOV did not seem to learn anything by repetition. As they were eating MAMEDOV observed that Source was looking around the dance floor for someone to dance with. He abruptly excused himself and disappeared out of the dining room for about ten minutes. In two he returned with the girl from Minsk, who looked more tired than ever. Source speculates that she had been in bed and MAMEDOV had rooted her out. The time was about 2200 hours. MAMEDOV gestured that Source should dance with the girl. Gliding around the dance floor Source was amazed how lightly and gracefully the girl danced, but there was not the

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slightest expression on her face, except for weariness, and she uttered not a word. Source states that she is the most capable dance partner he has ever had. Returning to the table the girl indicated that she would like to have some coffee. MAMEDOV was not pleased and ordered champagne for everyone. Source protested at the expense, but MAMEDOV tapped his wallet and indicated that he had plenty of money. The poor girl drank the champagne, but it was obvious to Source that she would have preferred the coffee. This dancing and eating continued until about 2430 hours, at which time MAMEDOV and the girl got up to leave. Source accompanied them out into the foyer. He and MAMEDOV agreed to breakfast together in the dining room the following day, but MAMEDOV did not show up. Source never saw MAMEDOV again. He went to MAMEDOV's room to say goodbye. The Russian was not there, and Source found the room in an untidy mess. It looked quite lived in and Source wonders really how long a "vacation" MAMEDOV had in Riga.

(7) During the evening described immediately above, on one of the occasions that Source was swirling around the dance floor with the Minsk girl he had noted another dancing couple, the male partner of which had a pin on his lapel that looked slightly familiar. Finding themselves adjacent to one another at the conclusion of the dance, Source asked the man in German whether it was a Lufthansa pin. With a surprised look on his face, the man had answered no and then inquired of Source his identity. When Source explained he was from Stockholm, the chap became quite interested and said that he would like to talk alone with Source for a few moments. Source had to decline the invitation for the time being because MAMEDOV was watching him in an interested manner from their table, where the Minsk girl had joined him. However, MAMEDOV never made any comment or asked any questions about the incident and the evening went on. ~~After~~

After escorting MAMEDOV and the girl from the dining room as related earlier, Source returned to the dining room and joined the man with the pin and his wife at their table for about five minutes. The man introduced himself as

Harold BERGMANIS (See description in Annex II),

a young Latvian medical doctor. BERGMANIS, it developed, had a Latvian refugee friend in Stockholm, LUKINS (fnu), to whom he wanted Source to carry the message, "your mother has just gone into the hospital". Source agreed to do this, and after a few minutes chatting in German, he left the room. Source did not see or hear from BERGMANIS again. (NOTE: On return to Stockholm Source telephoned the number that BERGMANIS had given him, and eventually was able to accept an invitation to dinner at LUKINS' home on 18 November 1958. An account of this meeting will be reported separately. LUKINS, incidentally, turned out to be our old friend, Janis LUKINS, Subject of OSSA-5318, 16 November 1956.)

(8) The only Americans Source met in Riga besides BRESLAW and HART, already mentioned, was a MURPHY (fnu), who arrived there from Moscow on 23 September with an interpreter. He was an elderly, dignified-looking person, whom Source chatted momentarily with one evening in the dining room of the Hotel Riga. The female interpreter was quite effective in preventing MURPHY from having contact with anyone. Source also learned from VESMANIS that shortly before Source arrived, another American had stayed at the Hotel, a Dr. Ephraim ENHORN (Source not 100 percent certain of surname spelling), who subsequently wrote VESMANIS a warm letter of appreciation for his help. Source believes that ENHORN was from California.

Attachment

Lead Drop Selections

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sent to SR/9

19 Dec 1958

1. DATA ON THE HOTEL RIGA

Enclosed as Attachment N is a completed hotel questionnaire (form forwarded with Book Dispatch 692) on the Hotel Riga. It is supplemented by a sketch of the hotel lobby made by Source (Attachment O), as well as seven 35mm color photographs of Source's room in the hotel and by two black and white photos of the hotel itself (Attachment P).

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HOTELS Cont.

4. Number of Hotel Room Assigned to Tourist: 307
5. Evidence of Microphones or Two-Way Mirrors, etc.: UNDETERMINED. SEE SURVEILLANCE SECTION OF ANNEX 1. ONLY ONE MIRROR IN ROOM, AND ONE COULD LOOK BEHIND IT.
6. Evidence of Surreptitious Baggage Searches: YES, ON THIRD DAY, SOURCE ROBY TRAPPED SUITCASE IN HIS ROOM WITH A HAIR FROM HIS HEAD.
7. Location and Description of Entrances: ONE MAIN ENTRANCE TO HOTEL WITH ABOUT SIX DOORS OF WOOD AND GLASS AT IT. POSSIBLY TWO OTHER ENTRANCES, BUT SOURCE UNDETERMINED
8. Location of Elevators and/or Stairs: SEE SKETCH.
9. Description of Procedures and Behavior of Desk Clerks on Each Floor: THREE SHIETS, ALL FEMALE. THEY SIT AT A DESK + HANDLE THE ROOM KEYS. AS FEMALE FOR MESSAGE, TO FILL OUT, BUT SOME OF UNKNOWN NATURE FOR EVERY CITIZEN.
10. Procedures in Handling Hotel Keys: EACH TIME GUEST LEAVES HIS ROOM TO GO OUT HE MUST LEAVE ROOM KEY ONLY GIRL AT THE FRONT DESK. THEY VERY IMPUDENT ABOUT THIS.
11. Is There Anyplace Where Surveillants Wait to Pick up Their Targets as They Leave the Hotel? IN CARS ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE.
12. Hotel Personnel
 Attitude Toward Guests: VARIES WITH THE EMPLOYEE, SOME FRIENDLY, OTHERS INDIFFERENT, AN OUTRAGED HOSTILITY ENCOUNTERED
 Willingness to Do Favors, Accept Tips, etc.: NO INFORMATION IF WILLINGNESS TO DO FAVORS. HOWEVER, NONE EXCEPT RESTAURANT WAITERS WOULD ACCEPT TIPS.
13. Hotel Restaurant
 Type of Patrons: FOREIGNERS FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST BLOC, RUSSIANS AND LATVIANS.
 Are Soviets Permitted to Associate with Foreigners? UNDETERMINED
 To what Degree? SOURCE COULD SIT WITH SOVIETS IN THE RESTAURANT BUT NOT WITH FOREIGNERS.
14. Description of Any Significant Incidents Occurring During Stay: SEE REPORT

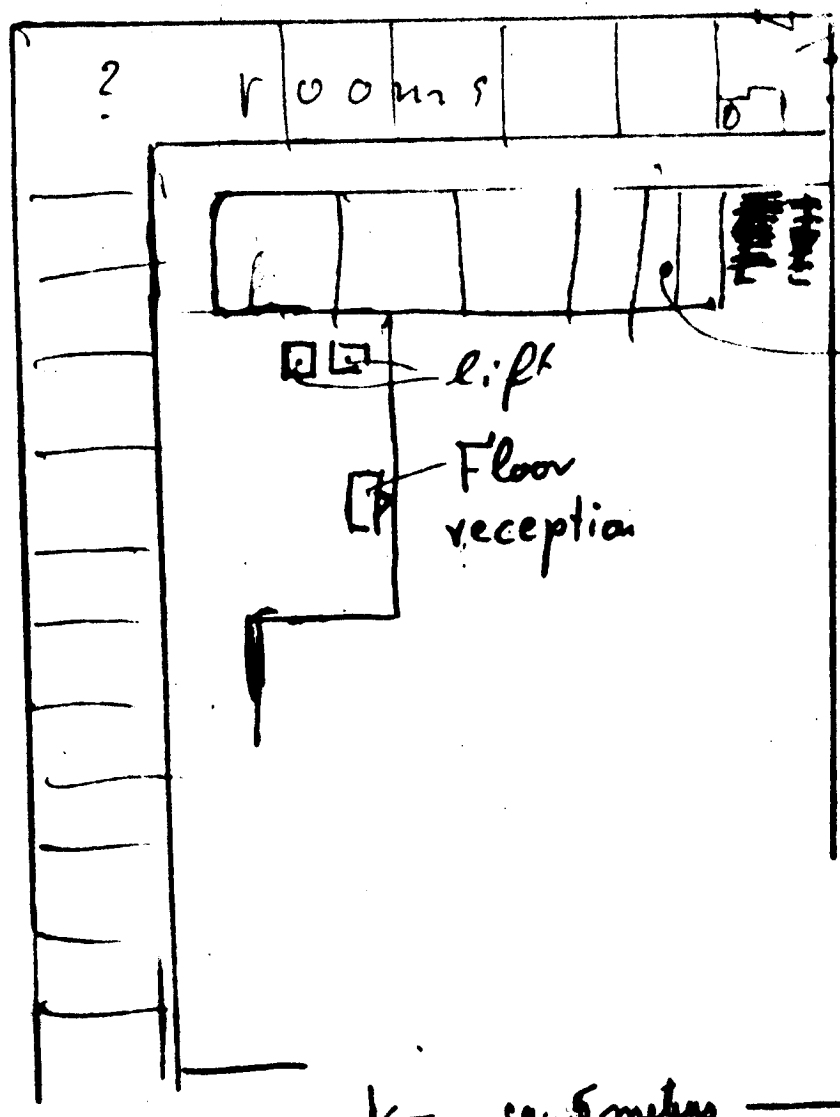
HOTELS

ATTACHMENT N

1. Name of Hotel: HOTEL RIGA
2. Location of Hotel
 City: RIGA, LATVIA
 Address or Relative Location in City: BARON DULVO 22
3. TOURIST Non-TOURIST

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307

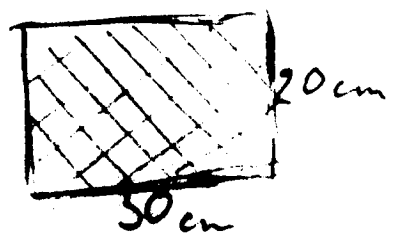
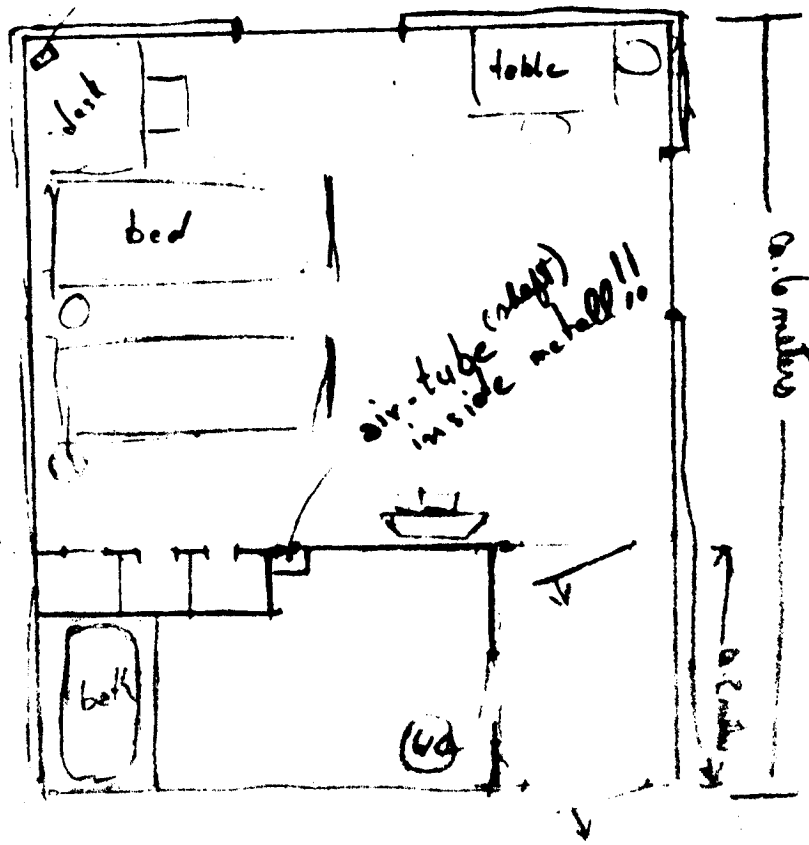


Floor maid

THIRD FLOOR OF HOTEL RIGA

← ca. 5 metres →
radio

Room 307



air-tube (mess)
inside wheel!!