

DISPATCH

SECRET

EGPA-34540

TO INFO	Chief, SR Chief, EE Chief of Station, Germany	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 74-6-409/3
FROM	Chief of Base, Frankfurt	DATE 16 June 1951
SUBJECT	REDWOOD REDSKIN AEBALCONY AECANCE/3	REF "REFS" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
		MARKED FOR INDEXING NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	For Your Information	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

1. In view of the fact that we have no contact with AECANOS/3 and have no further plans for using him, particularly since the ~~E~~ and KUKS cases have been turned over to MOG, we are closing out the case and retiring the file. The AECANCE/3 file will be retained for one year from this date and then destroyed.

2. Transmitted under separate cover are materials, mostly in Latvian, which have been extracted from our file as being of possible interest to Headquarters. The remainder of our file contains only material already available and known to Headquarters.

APPROVED: *E*

Attachment: Separate Cover
As stated in para 2

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BY RID/AN 22 JUN 1951

Distribution:

- 2 - SR w/att as stated
- 2 - COS/O w/o att
- 1 - EE w/o att

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DATE 2007

74-6-409/1
EGPA-34540

FORM 53b
1-50

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SECRET

CS COPY

File 10

SECRET

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS DIVISION

29 OCT 1961

1-1097/61

Dear Mr. Andersons: C

When we met the last time, we had a talk about Major Vilis HAZNERS /
and you expressed interest and asked to be given a few names. The A SUBJECT C
names of the persons which are known to him and with whom he had some
contacts across the Channel, are as follows:

1. Mr. P. SCOTT (Col.?) British; in London C J
2. Mr. V. SANDERSON, British; in London C J
3. Rudolf's SILARAJIS, Latvian; born 23 April 1924, lives in London. C J
Former Latvian Army and Latvian Legion aviation lieutenant.

In addition, the following persons may be mentioned, who are
apparently not directly in the A J but maintain contacts:

1. K. VALDMANIS, in London; former Chairman of Latvian Association in
Great Britain.
2. Augusts ABAUKUS, in London; Chairman of Latvian National Council in
Great Britain.

In Germany the following persons may be mentioned:

1. Nikolajs DUPPER; Hamburg, ~~Baltic German. Former Latvian Army officer. Repatriated in 1939 to Germany.~~
Borsteller Chaussee 169.
Baltic German. Former Latvian Army officer. Repatriated in 1939 to Germany.
2. Mikelis LUSIS; Hamburg; Daimlerstr. 44, Wohnlager.

Whether these two persons are directly employed in the C J is not
definitely known, but at any rate they have close contacts.

I hope this information is of some use to you.

Respectfully yours,

/signature illegible/

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*Account 3
201*

Ļoti godātais ANDERSONA kungs,

Pēdējo reizi tiekoties mums bija saruna par maj.Vili HAZNERU un Jūs izrādījāt interesi un vēlēšanos saņemt dažus vārdus.Vārdi,kas viņam ir zināmi un ar kurām personām viņam viņpus kanāla ir iznācis saskārties ir sekojoši:

*Personas by
East Angles hat
they*

- 1.Mr.P.SCOTT /Col.~/ Brits - Londonā
- 2.Mr.V.SANDERSON, Brits, - Londonā
- 3.Rūdolfs SILARĀJS,latvietis,dzimis 23.4.14.,dzīvo Londonā.
Latvian army in 1st. Latvian division etc.
Tālāk vēl var minēt šādas personas,kuras gan,šķiet, neatrodās tiešā dienestā,bet uztur kontaktus:
 - 1. K.VAIDMANIS -Londonā, bij.Latviešu Biedrības Lielbritānijā priekšnieks.
former chairman of Latvian Club
 - 2. Augusts ABAKUKS,- Londonā,Latviešu Nacionālās Padomes Lielbritānijā,priekšsēdis.
not that national council in GB

Attiecībā uz Vāciju var minēt šādas personas:

- 1.Nikolajs DUPPER - Hamburg,Borsteller Chaussee 169.
Baltvācietis.Bij.Latvijas armijas
priekšnieks.1939.g.repatriants.
officer
- 2.Miķelis LŪSIS - Hamburg,Deimlerstr.44.,Wohnlager.

Vai pēdējie divi atrodās tiešā dienestā,nav noteikti zināms,bet katrā ziņā šīm personām ir ciešs kontakts.

Cerot,ka ar šo informāciju Jums ir pakalpots,

patiesā cieņā

*papers about
Palmer*

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

IZPILDĪTĀJS: J.Br. - ~~FRANKS~~ ^{PULKVS} ~~FRANKS~~ ^{RAČS} (201-17474) A II / Nr. 6.
LAIKA POSMĀ: 9. - 14. VIII. 1957 (2)

OPERĀCIJA: Minstere 1.

NOLŪKS: Iztaujāt Augustu Kalniņu par viņa kontaktu ar Berlīni, iegūt iespējamās ziņas par komiteju Berlīnē un par agentu tīklu Rietumvācijā, iepazīties ar agentu psiholoģiju un metodēm, varbūtēji piesaistīt viņu ziņu sniegšanai mūsu pusē.

- DARĪTS:**
- 9.VIII. Sagatavošanās uzpēt Hannoverā paredzēto starpnieku Dīteru fon Glānu, kas pieteicis savu apmeklējumu no Dortmundas.
- 10.VIII. Glāns sapemts Hannoverā kā vīsis. Terzējot atjauno-ta ilggadīgā draudzīgā paziņšanās. Glāns pierunāts uzņemties starpnieka uzdevumus. Vīsis pierunāts sniegt arī savu adresi A III vajadzībām. Tiek sastādīts plašs jautājumu saraksts, kādi jāuzstāda Kalniņam un līdzīgiem agentiem.
- 11.VIII. Brauciens ar Glāna mazauto uz Dortmundu. Nakts pavadīta pie vīsi.
- 12.VIII. Brauciens ar Glāna mazauto no Dortmundas uz Minsteru J.Br. ierodas pie pulkv. Januma un lūdz nocelt iebil-dumus iztaujāt Kalniņu. Pulkv. Janums atstāta sīkākā savu sarunu ar Kalniņu. Pastāsta par Kalniņa problēmu Latvijā. Atjaunošanas Komitejas Eiropas Centra kopsēdes laikā, kas beigusies iepriekšējā dienā.
- Glāns ierodas pie A.Kalniņa un viņam izdodas to plaši istau-jāt. Par to atsevišķs rakstisks ziņojums.
- J.Br. ierodas ar Glānu pie pulkv. Januma, kur Glāns atfere-rē savu sarunu ar Kalniņu. Pulkv. Janums norāda uz nepareizi-bām Kalniņa izteicienu. Kalniņš noliedzis, ka darbotos boļ-seviku uzdevumā, bet pulkv. Janums izceļ punktus, kas pierāda ka Kalniņam tomēr uzdevumi ir bijuši. Šīs diferences noder par pamatu pamudināt Kalniņu sniegt tālākas ziņas, jo citādi iespējams pret viņu ievadīt kriminālu vajāšanu vācu iestādēs.
- Brauciens ar Glāna mazauto no Ministeres uz Dortmundu. Nakts pavadīta pie Glāna.
- 13.VIII. Sarunas rezultātu sīka pārrunāšana ar Glānu. Pēc tam rakstiskā ziņojuma sastādīšana.
- 14.VIII. Brauciens ar vilcienu atpakaļ uz Hannoveru.

PATĒRĒTAIS

LAIKS: 6 dienas

TIESĪB IZDEVUMI: DM 131,58

REZULTĀTI: Ir izdevies pārsteigt Kalniņu un piespiest atzīties, ka vīsis nodibinājis sakarus ar Michailova komiteju. Vīsis snie-dzis diezgan plašas ziņas par savu uzturēšanos Berlīnē un par apstākļiem komitejā. Izrādās, ka komitejas darbinieks Zakenfelds ir ap. 30 gadus vecs, tā tad nevarētu būt pazīstamais kreisi noskapotais Jelgavas advokāts. Organizācijas vadībai šī ir bijusi pirmā

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iespēja tik sīki ieskatīties pretējā pusē. Sniegtās ziņas
noder turpmākai orientācijai arī tad, ja Kalniņa personīgi
tālāk nebūtu izmantojams.

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Noticis Ministerē 12. augustā 57.g.

Pulkv. Janums, pārrūnājot Augusta Kalniņa darbību Ministerē, izteicās privāta sarunā ar NS prieksnieku:

Latvijas Atjaunošanas Komitejas Eiropas Centra kopsēdē pacēlies jautājums, ka sociāldemokrātu partijas delegātā Aleksandra Kalniņa tēvs Augusts Kalniņš nodibinājis sakarus ar Michailova komiteju. Līdz ar to rodas šaubas arī par dēla politisko uzticamību. Var gadīties, ka dēls izstāsta tēvam kopsēdes laikā piedzīvoto un tēvs to ziņo tālāk bolševikiem uz Berlīni. Pulkv. Janums ir protestējies pret Aleksandra Kalniņa piedalīšanos kopsēdē. Sociāldemokrātu partijas frakcija turpretim nostājusies aiz Aleksandra Kalniņa, apgalvojusi, ka neesot nekādu pierādījumu, ka dēlam būtu sakari ar tēvu, un tēva rīcība kvalificējama ne kā agenta darbība, bet kā naivitāte. Sociāldemokrātu frakcija prasījusi sai jautājuma goda tiesu ar pulkv. Janumu, bet pēdējais to noraidījis. Tā kā nav bijis iespējams Aleksandru Kalniņu izslēgt no kopsēdes, jo citādi aizietu visa sociāldemokrātu frakcija no Latvijas Atjaunošanas Komitejas, tad sēdē izteikts oficiāls aicinājums Aleksandram Kalniņam nepiedalīties vismas komitejas slēgtajā slepenajā sēdē. Sekas tādas, ka slepenajā sēdē nav piedalījusies visa sociāldemokrātu frakcija, aiziedama sai laikā uz barmīou.

Pulkv. Januma ieskats ir, ka būtu ļoti svarīgi konstatēt, vai starp dēlu un tēvu pastāv sakari un vai delegāts Aleksandrs Kalniņš ir stāstījis agentam Augustam Kalniņam par Latvijas Atjaunošanas Komitejas Eiropas Centra kopsēdi, tās gaitu un lēmumiem.

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Noticis Etlingenā 2. augustā 1945.

Latviešu Centrālās Komitejas priekšsēdis pulkv. V. Janums, privātā sarunā NS pr-kam darīja zināmus sekojošus apstākļus, ne-saištot to ar solījumu vai vajadzību klusēt:

Minsterā dzīvo kāds latvietis - Augusts Kalniņš, kas acīm-redzot ir komunistu agents. Viņš jau agrāk pargājis Vācijas pa-valstniecībā un nodibinājis drēbju tirdzniecības uzņēmumu. Pēc Latviešu Centrālās Komitejas parcelšanas uz Minsteri viņš sācis diezgan uzkrītoši interesēties par Latviešu Centrālās Komitejas un Daugavas Vanagu darbu birojā, gribējis zināt, cik darbinieku strādā, cik lielas algas tie saņem, kas tiek darīts. Reiz pulkv. Janums iesaucis viņu pie sevis kabinetā un teicis, ko viņš ložņā-jot ap nometni, esot taču skaidrs, ka viņš spieģojot. Augusts Kalniņš atzinies, ka apmeklējis sōg. pavasarī Michailova komite-ju. Pēc viņa domām būtu ļoti laba, ja kādi trīs sabiedrībā pazis-tami vadošie latvieši arī apmeklētu Michailova komiteju. Pulkv. Janums izlicies vientiesīgs un teicis, ka šādiem braucieniem uz Berlīni bēgļiem neesot naudas. Kalniņš atbildējis, ka generālis Michailova visu segsot. Viņš esot ļoti patīkams un sirsnīgs cil-vēks. Pulkv. Januma saruna ar Aug. Kalniņu bijusi diezgan izsmē-ļoša. Kalniņš izstāstījis diezgan daudz kā viņam Berlīnē gājis, ko viņš redzējis un parādījis savu nepārprotamo nostāju komunist-tiem par labu. Par sevi teicis, ka esot agrāk Latvijā bijis bagāts cilvēks, viņam esot piederējušas lielās Kuzņecova fabrikas akci-jas. Daļu naudas viņš pārsūtījis uz Londonu un ar to varējis par jaunu atvērt savu uzņēmumu Vācijā. Viņš gribot braukt uz Latviju un ievadīt drēbju tirdzniecību. Aug. Kalniņa darbība un šakari ar Michailova komiteju kļūst bīstami sekojošu iemeslu dēļ:

Aug. Kalniņa dēls Aleksandrs Kalniņš, Vācijas pavalstnieks, dzīvo Vārendorfā netālu no Minsteres, ir vācu sociāldemokrātu par-tijas biedrs, Vārendorfā pilsētas domes loceklis un atrodas Vāren-dorfā SPD nodaļas vadībā. Latviešu sociāldemokrātu partija piln-varojuši Aleksandru Kalniņu piedalīties Latvijas Atjaunošanas Komitejas Eiropas Centra kopsēdē Minsterā 10. un 11. augstā kā latviešu sociāldemokrātu partijas pārstāvi. Tā kā Aleksandra Kalniņa tēvs ir izrādījies par boļševiku agentu, tad pulkv. Ja-nums ir rakstījis konfidencionālu vēstuli Latviešu sociāldemokra-tu partijas vadībai Stokholmā, adresējot to dziļi kulturālajam un politiski mērenam literatūras darbiniekam Dziļļejam. Liels bi-jis pulkv. Januma pārsteigums, kad Dziļļeja pulkv. Januma vēstu-les norakstu atsūtījis Aleksandram Kalniņam. Sociāldemokrātu partijas vadība paskaidrojusi pulkv. Janumam, ka Aleksandrs Kal-niņš baudīt kā latviešu, ta vācu sociāldemokrāti partijas visu uzticību. Šai sakarā gaidāmi dramatiski notikumi Latvijas At-jaunošanas Komitejas Eiropas Centra kopsēdē.

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IZPILDITĀJS: J.Br. - JOLĪJS BRACĻS () II / Nr. 7.
LAIKA POSMĀ: 24.-26.VIII. 1957(2)

OPERĀCIJA: Minstere 2.

NOLUKS:

Izmantojot rakstnieka Jaunsudrabiņa 80-gadu dzimšanas dienas svinības sastapties ar daudz cilvēkiem un iegūt jaunus pieturas punktus it sevišķi jautājumā par iespējamo Steplera braucieni uz padomju vēstniecību. Izsekot uz Minsteri Glānu pārrunāt ar viņu turpmākās darbības plānus pret Augustu Kalniņu. Verbūt iespējama otrreizēja Glāna saruna ar Kalniņu. Atjaunot draudzīgo kontaktu ar Jaunsudrabiņu un tā rast iespēju viņu vēlāk personīgi apmeklēt, lai noskaidrotu a/ Zakenfelda apmeklējumu pie Jaunsudrabiņa, b/ Steplera iespējamo braucienu uz padomju vēstniecību un tā tālākās sekas un c/ paša Jaunsudrabiņa ieskatu viņam piešķirtā padomju honorāra saņemšanas lietā. Pēc šo jautājumu noskaidrošanas varētu spriest, cik lielas briesmas draud latviešu vadošam centram Vācijā no indiskrēcijas.

DARĪTS:

24.VIII. Priekšpusdienā notika paredzētā satikšanās Hannoverā tūlīt pēc tam seko brauciens ar FD uz Minsteri, lai vēl laikā nokļūtu uz jubilejas aktu, un varētu pievienoties oficiālajiem apsveicējiem, tādā veidā pastiprinot draudzīgās attiecības ar Jaunsudrabiņu un Steplera ģimenēm. Šis plāns tika izpildīts.

Pēc jubilejas akta notika tējas vakars. Telpas lielajam lauziņai pieplūdumam bija par šauru un tas kavēja nodomātās sarunas. Tomēr notika īsa saruna ar Stepleri, kurā viņš vaļsirdīgi atzinās, ka ejot slikti un esot nonācis lielās naudas grūtībās. Pulkv. Janums izteicās, ka Steplers piedāvājis viņa vietā ar savu mašīnu nogādāt Jaunsudrabiņu atpakaļ uz Kērbeku. Apcīmredzot, sāktos sarunas par finansiāliem jautājumiem, ievērojot Jaunsudrabiņa dzimšanas dienā piešķirtās ievērojamās naudas balvas. Ja Jaunsudrabiņš palīdzētu savam meitas vīram ar šo naudu, tad tomēr tās nepietiktu Steplera glābšanai no bankrota. Skolotāja Alužāna kundze ziņoja, ka viņai duļņas acis skolotājās M. Tingurs (sk.pielikumu).

25.VIII. Glāns ierodas ar savu mašīnu no Dortmundas Minsteri. Ar viņu tiek vairākas stundas izsmeļoši pārrunāts turpmākās darbības plāns pret Kalniņu. Ir sagaidāms, ka Kalniņš būtu pa šo laiku aprunājies ar savu dēlu un prasīs Glānam legitimēties. Ja Kalniņš atsacītos ar mums sadarboties, tad būtu iespējams pret viņu ievadīt iestāžu izmeklēšanas procedūru, jo Glānam ir personīgi pazīstams vācu kriminālpolīcijas politiskās nozares vadītājs Frohne Minsterē. No vācu policijas tad savukārt varētu iegūt ziņas par izmeklēšanas rezultātiem. Notiek saviesīga uzmanības parādīšana Glānam, ievērojot viņa lielo nozīmi Kalniņa lietas noskaidrošanā. Tiek arī noskaidrots, ka Kalniņš šai dienā nav sasniedzams, jo stingri svēta svētdienas, āreji izlikdamies par dievbijīgu. Glānam darba apstākļu dēļ nav iespējams palikt rīt Minsterē. Tiek norunāts, ka viņš nākamā nedēļā ieradīsies Minsterē viens pats, izsauks Kalniņu uz vēlreizējām pārrunām, dosies arī uz Varendorfu un ievāks ziņas par Aleksandru Kalniņu no CDU. Glāns vakarā aizbrauc atpakaļ uz Dortmundu.

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26.VIII. Atpakalbrauciens no Ministeres uz Hannoveru
ar vilcienu.

PATĒRSTĀIS
LAIKS:

3 dienas

TIESĪS
IZDEVUMI:

DM 84,65

REZULTĀTI:

Atjaunotas personīgās attieksmes ar Jaunsudrabiņa ģime-
ni un Stepleru, kas dod iespēju tuvāk pieiet pētījamam
jautājumam. Norādīts turpmākais plāns pret Augustu Kal-
niņu. ()

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Jānis JAKŠUDRABIS

Kleine Rede zur 80 Jahr-Feier in Münster

Liebe und verehrte Gäste!

Von einem Schriftsteller, der schon seit mehr als sechzig Jahren gewöhnt ist, seine Gedanken durch sichtbare Interpunktionen miteinander zu verbinden, werden Sie hoffentlich nicht erwartet haben, dass er jetzt ohne ein Blatt Papier in der Hand vor Ihnen stehe. Meine Rede wird eigentlich eine kleine Lesung sein, dabei wirklich nichts Grosses und Wichtiges, denn als Thema habe ich ein einziges Wort gewählt - Dank!

Mein erster Dank gilt meinem früh verstorbenen Vater. Von ihm - ohne Zweifel von ihm - habe ich das bisschen Talent empfangen, mit dem ich, sparsam wirtschaftend, bis heute ausgekommen bin.

Mein zweiter Dank sei meiner Mutter dafür, dass sie, wenngleich in grosser Armut lobend, mich nie allein gelassen und nie dem vielleicht schlechtem Einfluss fremder Menschen ausgesetzt hat, sondern stets mit mir war, bis ich auf eigenen Füssen stand. In ihrer Sittlichkeit und Klarheit bin ich mein Leben lang gegangen.

Der dritte und grösste Dank gilt meiner hohen und hehren Mutter Lettland - Latvija. Ihren Namen nennend, sehe ich im Geiste die Erde und den Himmel, die mich nach ihrem Antlitz geformt haben. Dank für ihre milden Winter und für ihre lindern Sommer. Dank für ihre leichten Frühlingwolken über meinem Knabonkopf. Nirgends mehr in der Welt habe ich solche Wolken gesehen. Dank für die Lieder des Volkes, die nirgends anders zu hören sind. Dank für die weiche, biegsame und liebevolle Sprache, die nur in Lettland gesprochen wird. - Möge Gott es schützen, dieses Land, heute und für alle Zeiten, durch politische Four- und Eiszeitalter hindurch.

Mundpatrioten werfen mir vor, dass ich die Herausgabe meiner Bücher in Sowjet-Lettland gestattet und obendrein dazu bemerkt habe, es sei mir eine Genugtuung . . .

Aber ist es denn nicht eine Genugtuung, wenn dasselbe Regime, das mich einst durch Verbot der literarischen Tätigkeit erniedrigt hatte, jetzt mit der höflichen Bitte kommt, dem Staatsverlag den Druck der beiden Bücher "Aija" und "Baltā Grāmata" zu erlauben?

Eine noch grössere Genugtuung ist es, dass die Auflagen der Bücher die Höhe der früheren Auflagen übersteigen. Die ersten 30.000 Exemplare des Romans "Aija" waren in einer Woche ausverkauft, und es folgt eine zweite ebenso hohe Auflage. Das "Weisse Buch" (Baltā Gramata) ist soeben in 50.000 Exemplaren erschienen. Diese Bücher sind in einem halben Jahrhundert noch nicht veraltet.

Das ist für mich, den Achtzigjährigen, eine grosse Freude. Deshalb Dank den Landsleuten hier und dort, die mir noch zuhören und mich nicht schweigen heissen, - wie es gewöhnlich mit den Siebzigjährigen, ja, oft schon mit den Sechzigjährigen geschieht.

Ferner herzlichen Dank dem zweiten Lande nach Lettland, - Westfalen. Ich freue mich, dass ich in dieser mit Naturschönheiten so gesegneten Landschaft Unterschlupf gefunden habe. Und wenn ich Orte und Personen näher nenne, sage ich Dank dem Dorfe Kürbecke, das mich in sein Einwohnerverzeichnis aufgenommen und mir in letzter Zeit auch die Existenz erleichtert hat. Grossen Dank der Sippe Ostermann für das mir überlassene bequeme Obdach in ihrem Kochenondhaus am Möhnesee. Dieser See bereitet mir besondere Freude, denn er erinnert mich an Lettlands grössten Fluss, die Düna oberhalb von Dünaburg.

Dank den westfälischen Kollegen, die mich ganz als den Ihren in ihrer Mitte aufgenommen haben. Dank der Presse, die mich und damit auch den Namen meines Volkes dann und wann hervorgehoben hat.

Zuallerletzt Dank dem Lettischen Zentralkomitee, das diese Veranstaltung gemeinsam mit dem Lettischen Presseverband vorbereitet hat. Dank allen, die sich von nah und fern, aus anderen Ländern hier eingefunden haben, um mit mir ein paar Stunden hier zu verbringen. Dank der Post und auch dem Telegraf. Sie haben mir diesmal nur gute Nachrichten und die allerbesten Wünsche gebracht.

Wahrhaftig, ich habe gegenwärtig ein Gefühl, als wären alle Grenzen von der Erdoberfläche gelöscht, als wären alle Erdteile ineinander verschmolzen. Die Fernen sind geschwunden. Sogar die Zeit hat einen Augenblick angehalten.

Es ist gut so . . .

Dank!

- - -

Willi STÖPLER

Der Dichter Jānis Jaunsudrabiņš

Der lettische Dichter Jānis Jaunsudrabiņš wurde am 25.8.1877 in der Gemeinde Nereta in Songallen geboren. Er war armer Leute Kind, Sohn eines Knechts, und hat seinen Vater verloren, als er eben erst drei Jahre alt geworden war. Seine Kindheit war schwer und hart. Zur Schule konnte er nur im Winter gehen, denn im Sommer verdiente er sich sein Brot als Hütejunge, aber er lernte aus dem Leben und aus Büchern, bis er selber Bücher zu schreiben begann und damit schon bald einen klangvollen Namen gewann. Als er 1927 seinen 50. Geburtstag feierte, erschienen die ersten Bände seiner gesammelten Werke. Zwei Monate musste er damals im Lande unterwegs sein, um an den Feiern, die ihm zu Ehren veranstaltet wurden, teilzunehmen.

Gleich vielen anderen künstlerisch begabten Menschen hat Jaunsudrabiņš lange zwischen Malerei und Dichtung geschwankt. Im Winter 1908/09 war er Schüler von Lovis/Corinth in Berlin. Seine Bilder hängen in Museen und wurden auf internationalen Ausstellungen gezeigt. Eines seiner Bücher, "Baltā Gramata", "Das Weisse Buch", ist ein lettisches Volksbuch geworden; es enthält 100 Bilder in Wort und Zeichnung aus dem Leben eines kleinen Bauernjungen.

Als 1940 die Sowjets sein Land unter ihre Gewalt brachten, wurde er, dessen Werke auch im sowjetischen Reich verbreitet waren, zum Schweigen verurteilt. In den Kriegswirren des Jahres 1944 musste er seine Heimat verlassen und lebte als Flüchtling zunächst in Bünde, später in Werfen bei Bünde. Nach 1945 teilte er das Schicksal so vieler Ausländer und kam in ein DP-Lager, und zwar in das Lager Groven bei Münster.

Obwohl von seinen Landsleuten geliebt und verehrt, war das Lagerleben für ihn doch so bedrückend, dass er glücklich war, als er sich im April 1948 in ein Wochenendhaus in Körbecke am Südrand des Möhnesees einmieten konnte. Dort lebt er auch jetzt, bescheiden, aber in glücklicher Abgeschlossenheit und Ruhe und in enger Verbundenheit mit der Natur, mit dem Wasser (er ist ein grosser Sportfischer) und mit dem Wald. Die weite Welt aber kommt in vielen Briefen zu ihm, und auch in manchem Besucher, der dann mit der bekannten lettischen

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Gastfreundschaft aufgenommen wird.

Seit 1929 ist Jaunsudrabin's Name auch hier und da in deutschen Zeitungen und Zeitschriften erschienen. Er ist nicht nur der einzige noch lebende Klassiker unter den lettischen Dichtern und Schriftstellern, sondern auch heute noch einer ihrer schaffensfrohesten. In der Fremde sind mehrere neue Werke und von den Älteren zahlreiche Neuauflagen erschienen, die, obwohl ein grosser Teil des lettischen Volkes nun in alle Welt verstreut ist, immer noch in einigen tausend Exemplaren herausgebracht werden können.

Zu seinem 80. Geburtstag hat Janis Jaunsudrabin die grosse Genugtuung, dass zwei seiner wichtigsten Werke, die Roman-Trilogie "Aija" und "Das weisse Buch" ("Balta Gramata") in Sowjet-Lettland in hohen Auflagen erschienen sind. "Aija" ist in 60.000 Exemplaren herausgekommen, von denen die ersten 30.000 innerhalb einer Woche ausverkauft waren. "Das weisse Buch" hat eine Neuauflage von 50.000 Exemplaren. Die Honorarabrechnung für "Aija" beläuft sich auf eine sechsstellige Rubelzahl, von der ihm jedoch hier in Deutschland nichts ausbezahlt wird.

Eine gleichzeitig in einem lettischen Exil-Verlag in Schweden erschienene Neuauflage seiner Autobiographie "Mein Leben" erreicht als Subskriptionswerk zwar eine nur verhältnismässig niedrige Exemplarzahl, aber die Deckungsaufage ist unter den rund 120.000 in aller Welt verstreuten lebenden Letten längst verkauft. Sicher wird der Dichter aus der kleinen Auflage einen grösseren praktischen Nutzen in Form des Honorars haben, als sie von den Grossauflagen in Sowjet-Lettland je zu erwarten ist. Aber wie glücklich darf er sein in dem Bewusstsein, dass seine Landsleute in der Heimat nun nach mehr als fünfzehn Jahren endlich wieder seine Bücher lesen können.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Jānis JAUNSDRABIŅŠ

Der Tochter

Guten Tag, mein Pflingstvöglein!
Du rufst so sehr nach Märchen,
Daß du mich damit manches Mal
In den besten Gedanken störst:

Nun hör mal zu: Eine Mücke
Verstand so gut die Flöte zu blasen,
Daß das Schilfrohr am See
Vor Begeisterung weinte.

Vom Erfolg überwältigt,
Sagte die Mücke zu Gott: Väterchen,
Erlaub mir doch bitte
Mal auch für die Leute zu konzertieren.

Gott war es gleich,
Für wen so ein winziges Ding musizierte.
Und so rief die Mücke nur
Vor lauter Freuden: Ijeh!

Und dann flog sie gleich los,
Über die Spitzen des Schilfrohrs,
Über den Gartenzaun hinweg
Und weiter mit lautem Gesirr.

Die Nacht war schon da,
Als die Mücke durchs Fenster
Zum Bauern in die Stube kam.
Ach, du liebe Zeit, welch eine Pracht!

Der Bauer saß bei einem Talglicht
Und sah in ein großes Buch.
Der Mücke war es ganz schwindlig zumut.
Und da dachte die Araste so:

Schau an, man wartet ja schon auf mich.
Eingoldener Stuhl steht da, fis . . .
Und sie flog gleich in die Flamme hinein.
Das Lied war kurz: nur cis und dis!

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Notīcis Etlingenā 2. augustā 57.g.

Latviešu Centrālās Komitejas priekšsēdis pulkv. v. Janums] privāta sarunā NS pr-kam darīja zināmus sekojošus apstākļus, ne-saistot to ar solījumu vai vajadzību klusēt:

Nesen kļuvis zināms, ka Jānim Jaunsudrabiņam okupētajā Lat-vijā piešķirts ļoti liels honorārs par viņa grāmatu jauniespiedu-miem. Oficiālā ziņa ir tāda, ka honorāru Jaunsudrabiņš varētu sa-ņemt tikai atgriežoties dzimtenē. Bet protams nav neiespējami ho-norāru viņam izmaksāt arī ārzemēs. Priekšsēdis neilga laika Jaunsudrabi-ņa viņa mājiņā "Mēnesnīcā", Kērbekā uzmeklēja kāds apm. 30 gadus vecs students Zakenfelds no Latvijas. Apmeklētājs pašreiz studējis Austrumberlīnē. Aicinādot tas ir tas pats Zakenfelds, kas strādā Michailova komitejā. Sarunas notikušas draudzīgā garā, it kā par nepolītiskiem jautājumiem. Jaunsudrabiņam okupētās Latvijas iestā-des oficiāli paziņojusas par honorāra piešķiršanu. Līdz šim Jaun-sudrabiņš nav izrādījis nekādu interesi stāties ar komunistiem sa-karos, lai varbūt saņemtu savu honorāru ārzemēs, bet pamudinājuma šādam solim varētu varbūt nākt no negaidītas puses, no Jaunsudra-biņam tuvās Šteplera ģimenes.

Jaunsudrabiņa meitas vīrs Wilhelm Stöppler, grāmatu izdevējs un tūrotājs Bīlefeldā, SPD biedrs, paplašinot savu veikalu nonācis ārkārtīgi lielās naudas grūtībās un stāv bankrota priekšvakarā. Viņš lūdzis pulkv. Janumu uzņemties no latviešu organizāciju puses garantiju pret viņa kreditoriem 20.000,- DM apmērā. Pulkv. Janums sādū garantiju ar sabiedriskiem līdzekļiem nav solījis dot. Štep-leram rastos pēkšņa izoja, ja viņa sievas tēvs Jaunsudrabiņš vare-tu se pat saņemt vismaz daļu sava honorāra. Lai šo jautājumu no-skaidrotu, protams, būtu jābrauc uz Padomju Savienības sūtniecību Bonnā. Šteplers ir pazīstams kā latviešu tautas draugs un Latvijas patriots, bet varbūtība, ka viņš brauc uz Bonnu ar komunistiem vest sarunas sava sievas tēva honorāra lietā laikam nebūtu izslēgta. Ja tādas sarunas sāktos, tad gluži nemanot PSRS iestādēm būtu izdevies Štepleru ievilkst savos tīklos, spiest viņu arvien vairāk un galu galā tīri neuzkrītoši izziņāt no viņa lietas, kas attiecas uz Lat-viešu Centrālo Komiteju un Daugavas Vanagu, vispasaules centrālo valdi. Šteplers visus šos gadus stāvējis ļoti tuvu latviešu sabied-riskās dzīves centram un no Bīlefeldas bieži ieradās Augustdōrfā, tādēļ viņam bez šaubām ir pilnīgs pārskats par latviešu vadošo orgā-nu iekšējām lietām.

Pulkv. Janums, uzturoties Bīlefeldā solistes Mirdzas Polikē-vičas koncerta laikā šajā pavasarī, novērojis, ka viņam, pavadot dziedātāju, sekojuši novērotāji pa Bīlefeldas ielām. Viņam radies iespaids, ka noverots tiek nevis viņš, bet Šteplera nams.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

1. CRYPT:

AECANOE/3

2. SOURCE OFFICERS: **Hauger**

3. DPOB: **1894 - Latvia**

4. CITIZENSHIP: **Stateless
(Frontpass)**

5. Circumstances Recruitment:

was introduced to Subject by **AECANOE/1** in 1957. He was then recruited for the "AIS."

6. Current Relationship: **Covert contact who furnishes leads on REDSKIN prospects.**

7. Reporting Record & Potential: **Subject is not a reporting source and has no potential as such.**

8. Activities other than PI: **Subject reports personality data on prospective REDSKIN agents. Has also been used on PP activities in the past.**

9. Remuneration: **Subject is unpaid but is reimbursed for operational expenses.**

10. OOA **XX** on Approved Project _____

11. Where and how often met: **Usually met in a restaurant in Frankfurt approximately once every two months.**

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S-E-C-R-E-T

(See Over)

July 1959.

ESCAPE OF TWO LATVIANS FROM A SOVIET FISHING VESSELS

On June 20 two young Latvian sailors, Vilnis Bertolds and Adolfs Plonis, both 21, made a dramatic escape from the Soviet fishing ship Njeman, which had anchored at the harbor of St. John's in Newfoundland. Having asked and been granted asylum as political refugees by the Canadian authorities, in spite of protests of the Soviet Embassy, they arrived in Toronto with the assistance of Canadian Latvian organizations on June 28, where they were interviewed by the press and appeared on television. The Canadian Latvian language newspaper, Latvija Amerika, gives the following description of their background (7/6/59):

Both are 21 years old. They were 1958 graduates of the Riga School of Navigation. After completion of the school's 3 years course of study they went to sea. They mentally alert and speak perfect Latvian. (They also studied Russian and English in school - Ed.). In telling their story they displayed a marked tendency to present the facts truthfully and without exaggeration. One wonders how these young men have been able to preserve sound judgement and integrity under the oppressive communist regime, which governs Latvia by means of false propaganda and brute force. And yet these courageous seekers of freedom are representative of the mood of the Soviet oppressed Latvian youth. This strengthens our belief that the Latvian nation will survive its present predicament under Red rule just as it has stoically endured and overcome alien domination in the past.

When asked the motives behind their desire to escape from behind the Iron Curtain, their answer was plain and unanimous:

We were seeking liberty and a better life... The interference of the Soviet regime in the affairs of every citizen through constant supervision and intimidation, kills the spirit and makes it impossible to shape one's own destiny. And the distressing material conditions, with almost everything in such short supply, renders the life of an ordinary citizen drab and unsufferable.

Although the fishing vessels Njeman operates from a Latvian harbor, only 11 members of the crew of 75 were Latvians, the rest were Russians. Soviet sailors are, as a rule, not permitted to go ashore in foreign ports. This is a precaution against defection? because, as Bertolds explained, every Latvian (with the exception of the communists and their beneficiaries - Ed.) would take advantage of the any opportunity to escape from Soviet bondage. Even though members of the crew have to work an average 12 hour day they must regularly attend meetings of political indoctrination, even taking active part in the discussions in order not to make themselves conspicuously suspect. The two youngsters, employed as mechanics, earned while at sea a substantial monthly salary of 875 rubles (\$87.50 according to tourist rate of exchange). However this was subject to a 20 per cent deduction for their "free" education.

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Regarding general conditions in Soviet occupied Latvia, the refugees confirmed what we have reported repeatedly in the pages of this bulletin. Living conditions in the cities have improved somewhat lately. Food and commodities are more abundant than before, although clothing and footgear are still excessively expensive for the average worker. At government stores, where prices are more reasonable, long lines of housewives wait to purchase whatever is available.

Hardest hit by the Soviet system are still the country people whose cash earnings in the kolkhozes are pitifully inadequate. Even though some model kolkhozes prosper, it is of little benefit to the individual agricultural workers whomust rely for survival upon their tiny private plots where they may keep a few domestic animals and sell their product on the kolkhoz markets. Even this privilege may be taken away from them at any time.

The collective farmer's resistance is expressed passively by apathy and unwillingness to work almost entirely for the benefit of the government. Ill clad and ill fed, the collective serfs are utterly unimpressed by the well known propaganda formula, will come to pass within the "next two to three years". The most privileged group among the Latvian producers of food are the fishermen, to which the two young defectors belonged. Even their professional life is subjected to various restrictions and deduction from their wages.

The influx of Russians into Latvian cities is heaviest in Riga, creating a growing antagonism between the two nations, particularly the youth who frequently fight it out physically over their ideological and differences.

Church attendance is officially not prohibited except for members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Atheist propaganda, on the other hand, is actively promoted by the Party. Consequently, young people who adhere to the church openly are exposing themselves to the danger of discrimination with regard to employment, and possible political persecution. Communist spies are present at all church services (Editorial note: The ancient St. Mary Cathedral of Riga attracted 5,000 faithfuls on the occasion of a visit by a delegation of West German Lutheran clergymen a few years ago, has recently been taken away from the church to be converted into a concert hall and museum).

The two young refugees insisted that Soviet attempts to "educate" the Latvian youth in the spirit of communism have failed completely. When asked whether there are many convinced communists among the members of the Communist Youth League, they answered: "We don't know any." They conceded, however, that lip service to the teachings of communism is a necessary requirement for young people who must make a career within the Soviet system.

The communists in Latvia wage a constant propaganda war against America. No one believes the tales of misery and oppression of the American "toiling masses", just as nobody fears "American imperialism", for a considerable number of Latvians receive gift packages from relatives and friends who have em-

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igrated to the West. They prefer not to mention it in public however, because of possible repressions. The refugees also confirmed the existence of a thriving black market in the larger cities.

Even though the present regime has abolished the worst abuses of the Stalin period, the political police are still alert. Mass deportations are in the past although they are still remembered with horror. However arbitrary arrests and questioning of individuals are still ordinary occurrences. It is the unquestionable obligation of citizens to migrate wherever the Government sends them. Hence the Young "volunteers" who are sent to till the virgin land in the east.

Whenever and wherever possible, people listen to foreign broadcasts, particularly the Voice of America, and pass the news to their friends. Thus the population is fairly well informed about world events. Hope of eventual liberation by the West has not died, people still adhere desperately to the belief that freedom and justice will prevail eventually.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

7 July 1959

Dear []

On 4 July, Reinholds NIEDRA arrived from Hamburg. I spoke to him and asked if he couldn't talk to the persons arriving from Latvia and give them books and some of our articles to read. R. Niedra did not give me a definite answer, but I shall try to persuade him.

I was informed on 4 July that the 323 TR Unit, MSO, Oldentruper OTR 58, Bielafeld, have to give a reply by 6 July whether they agree (integrated) that in the case of war they may be enlisted in the British Army. They have to give either a positive or negative answer. I asked the head of this unit's driving school, Zanis JANSCHS, to observe whether any of the men would try to agitate against an affirmative answer. We have been suspicious for some time that an agent has been active among the ranks of the 322d TR Unit. In order to meet Z. Jansons I went to Berkenhof near Detmold on 5 July 1959.

On 6 July I read in the newspaper "Latvia" that two young Latvians, Vilnis REINHOLDS and A. Golfs FLONIS, had escaped from the Russian fishing vessel "Neman" at St. John, Newfoundland. To obtain some information, which is necessary to me as a board member of the Latvian Association in the Free World, I wrote to V. MUKTS, chairman of the DV board in Canada, and to B. RUBESS, a youth leader, asking them if they could interview these young men about living and working conditions in Latvia and send the information to me.

/signed/ Janis

SECRET
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ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

7. 2. 59.

A. god. [] rump!

4. júlja - löga athugasemdir R. hafa verið sendar til
Haukbergis. Rannsóknir eru á milli aðrar og athugasemdir
og íbúðum þessu eru á milli og á milli og þessu
grannalega eru milli og milli löngunum.
Notandi athafni R. hafa verið sendar, til þess að
þessu þessu.

4. júlja - mögulega innviðar innviðar, R. 325. Þessu þessu,
innviðar innviðar (325 MT. UNIT. MID. OLVENTRUPER
OR 59. BIELEFELL) löngun þessu í þessu
athafni þessu þessu og þessu þessu þessu þessu
angla innviðar. þessu þessu og þessu þessu.

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6. júlja - löngun löngunum, löngunum R.
st. þessu NORFOLKLANDO mögulega innviðar
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S-E-C-R-E-T

RAW MATERIAL COVER SHEET

(to accompany every piece of raw material sent to FOB/Reports)

DATE SENT TO REPORTS: 9 July 59

CASE OFFICER PSEUDONYM:

SOURCE CRYPTONYM: Pecanoe/3 SOURCE EVALUATION:

SUBSOURCE: member of 323 MTU

DATE OF INFO: 7 July 59

DATE INFO ACQUIRED BY CASE OFFICER: 8 July 59

BACKGROUND ON ACQUISITION OF MATERIAL:

DISSEMINATION PRECAUTIONS (limited dissem, special handling, any dissemination of the material by source or others and in what form):

OPS DISPATCH COVERING: EGFA- no DATE:

IS MATERIAL COMPLETE: yes IF MORE FOLLOWS, WHEN?

CASE OFFICER COMMENTS (including evaluation of information):

To be filled in by FOB/Reports

Disseminated as : EGFA- 4398

Date: 10 July

Not disseminated because: Cable

S-E-C-R-E-T ATT TO EGFA-34540 PECANOE-3

SECRET

All personnel of the British 323 Motor Transport Unit MSO Oldentruperstr 58 Bielefeld have been recently instructed to reply in writing whether, in the event of war, they would be willing to enter the British Army. The deadline for their reply is 6 July 1959.

The above Unit is similar in nature to the Labor Service Companies run by the U. S. Army and consists of various nationality refugees, primarily Balts.

SECRET

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

29 July 1959
Muenster

Dear []

(SUBJ 201-
Janis DAGIS from Neustadt i/Holstein informed me that he was able
to expose ~~ROZE-ROZITE~~, Pauline, as a Communist agent. She was born in
1898 and resides at (24-b) Ldbersdorf bei Oldenburg i/Holstein. Siedlung.

In 1957 P. Rose established contact with ZAKENFELDS, an employee of
the "Committee for Return to the Homeland". Until 4 July 1959 they had
exchanged more than 40 letters. She gave information about the life
of Latvians in Schleswig-Holstein and about all /Latvian/ public figures
in Germany. She subscribed to the following newspapers: Laiks, Latvija,
Londonas Avize, Latvju Vards, and the Daugavas Vanagi monthly publication,
which papers she forwarded to Zakenfelds. She was in East Berlin several
times.

On 19 July, the Daugavas Vanagi organization in Oldenburg i/Oldenburg
unveiled a tombstone in honor of Gen. R. Banzerskis. The former/^{chief of the}Latvian
Legion inspectors staff, Col A. PLENSKERS, had arrived for the
unveiling ceremony. According to his statements, the Estonian and
Latvians abroad have made it possible that the largest possible number
of Swedes were informed of the Communist ruthlessness and their shrewd
(deceitful)propaganda. The Swedish Conservative Party planned several
meetings at which persons from the Baltic countries were to speak.
In connection with the Baltic Action, the Swedish conservative and
liberal press assumed a very hostile attitude against Khrushchev.

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In my Circular Letter of 8 July 1959 I asked the "Daugavas Vanagi" branches to intensify the information work. I pointed out that the branches' response to this work is not satisfactory.

On 7 August 1959, at the rally of the "Daugavas Vanagi" in Ludwigsburg, I shall speak on intensifying the work of "Daugavas Vanagi" and shall suggest being more active in the anti-Communist propaganda work, seeking out and talking to new arrivals from Latvia /tourists/ and supplying them with appropriate literature.

In reply to my letter of 6 July 1959 regarding the defection /?/ of two Latvians from a ship in Canada. I received a letter from Vitalijs MUKTS. He writes that V. BERTOLIS and A. PLONIS have both been ~~reinstated~~ placed in jobs and were feeling well. For my information, V. Mukts enclosed an extract from the Latvian Information Bulletin published by the Latvian Legation in the US, containing statements made by the two Latvians.

B. HUBESS has not replied to my letter.

/signed/ Janis

SECRET

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

UNABLE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE DATE AND
ADDRESS. ESTIMATED DATE IS 4/5/58.
B. Rubin was never called.

PAID.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

11 August 1959
Muenster

Dear ()

On 6 and 7 August 1959, a meeting of the European Center for Latvian Freedom took place in Muenster, which was attended by delegates from nearly all European countries.

I made use of this opportunity to enlist some persons who would try to visit the new arrivals or tourists from Latvia and give them the newspaper Latvija and books of an anticommunist nature. I shall give you the names and addresses of the enlisted persons when I see you next time. I hope to be in Frankfurt on 19 or 20 August.

H. PAKALNS from the United States also took part in the conference as a delegate of the Latvian Social Democrats. H. Pakalns had also gone to the Vienna Youth Festival. He had not been able to meet any of the Latvian participants of the Festival. He met and talked for some time with some Russian youths, but then they were noticed by two "politruks" /political instructors/ who chased him away and called him a fascist and American spy. Since he was alone, he was forced to leave.

The Festival participants were under double surveillance (i.e. those from Communist countries), each group was accompanied by a Cheka agent who watched them indoors and saw to it that none of them separated themselves from the group. In addition, the Austrian Communists took care of the outer surveillance. They had been

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SECRET

mobilized from all over Austria and they guarded not only the living quarters, but also watched the railroad station to see that no outsiders would get a chance to talk to the newly arrived delegations.

During the meetings it was not permitted to ask for permission to (to take the floor) speak freely; all the participants in debates were called upon by the presidium in accordance with a list prepared in advance.

Some Austrian journalist had published and distributed a printed anti-Communist newspaper in 7 languages.

In general, the young people who had arrived from Iron Curtain countries would have liked to talk, but they were carefully watched by the Communist officials detailed to follow them.

Respectfully yours,

/signed/ Janis.

SECRET

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-9

Nisumō an no ar dila...
jauwisi labriet qn ligit qru...
nipi uimawisi fukomandito komu...
pulu...
Angot...
paw...

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

18 August 1959
Munster

Dear ()

At a meeting of the European Center for Latvian Freedom the delegates adopted the following decision, at my suggestion: To make use and of all opportunities for sending to Latvia books, periodicals, phonograph records originating in foreign countries, as well as other Western cultural values, as long as they do not endanger the recipients.

For your information I enclose a communique of the closed meeting.

The following persons promised to seek out persons arriving from Latvia:

- POTENTIAL
OPS
SPOTTERS
1. *LECMANIS, Nikolajs; (13b) Weilheim/Obb., Rathausplatz 8, Verlag "Latvija".
 2. *SKREBERS, Arnolds; 32 Ave. Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.
 3. *GULBIS, Karlis; 17 Rue Dekens, Bruxelles, Belgium.
 4. *OSE, Arvids; Box 36, Hallstahammar, Sweden.

There were no suitable delegates from England, Denmark and Holland, and I did not discuss this matter with any of them.

All the above mentioned reliable persons mentioned that the best propaganda material for them would be some extra copies of the newspaper "Latvija" and the monthly publication of "Daugavas Vanagi".

I promised to see to it that each one of them would be sent, c/o General Delivery, several copies of "Latvija" and the "Daugavas Vanagi Monthly".

Respectfully,

/signed/ Janis

SECRET

47

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

7.8.59.
L. K. K.

Slēgtās sēdes komunikē.

Tuvuma uzturēšana ar latviešu tautu dzimtenē ir nepieciešama mūsu nacionāli politiskiem mērķiem, lai nerastos plaisa starp tautu dzimtenē un trimdā, lai stiprinātu morāli un materiāli okupācijas režīma apspiestos latviešus, un lai trimdas latviešu dzīve nesastingtu emigrācijas noslēgtībā.

Uzturēt šo tuvumu, ir absolūti noraidāma saskare un jebkāda koeksistence ar okupantu režīmu, bet atbalstāmi visi kontakti ar latviešu tautas vairākumu, kas ir pret padomju režīmu.

Kultūras vērtības okupētā Latvijā varējušas rasties tikai tajos gadījumos, kur tautas radošais gars izpaudies par spīti okupantu spaidiem. Iepazīšanās ar šīm patiesajām kultūras vērtībām var palīdzēt uzturēt mūsu gara dzīves vienību, tāpēc nav ceļami iebildumi pret labu dzimtenē radušos literāru darbu, mūzikas un tēlotājas mākslas paraugu izplatīšanu trimdā.

Turpretī pilnīgi noraidāma ir okupētā Latvijā iespiesto grāmatu, skaņu plašu, žurnālu izplatīšana masu apmēros trimdnieku vidū, jo tas vienmēr neisbēgami nes sev līdzī arī komunistiskās propagandas elementu un grauj mūsu pašu līdzīga veida kultūras pasākumus.

Ismantojamas visas iespējas trimdā radušos grāmatu, žurnālu, skaņu plašu, kā arī vispār Rietumu kultūras vērtību sūtīšanai uz Latviju, oiktāl tas nespāraud sapēmējus.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AEGANDE-3

18. 8. 59.
Linstuē.

A. god. [] kump.

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR LATVIAN FREEDOM sīdi uz
maņu ierosinājumu delegāti pirmā sēdē.
Izmautot visas iespējas Eiropā sadalīt grāmatas,
Lumālu, maņu glābi, ka arī v. p. Rietumu
kultūras vēstīti sūtīšanai uz Latviju, ciktāl
tas iespējams saņemt.

Pirminieku sēdē informācijai sēdētājiem sēdē
komunikē.

Izbraucējus uz Latviju maņu solījās uzņemēt.
1. Heemanns Nikolajs. (198) HEILHEIM, 1953.

Parkhausplatz 9. VERLAG, Latvija

2. Skiblers Knolds 32, av. BLANC, GENEVE, SWITZERLAND.
3. Guanis Karlis. 17, Rue deuxieme BRUXELLES, Belgique
4. Ois Arvids Box 36, Hallsthammas SVERIGE.

No Anglijas, Danijas un Holandes vēstīti uzturēt
pirmā sēdē delegāti un ar tīvu šo jautājumu
es pārsūtījis vēstīti.

Visas angļu, vācu, franču, itāļu, spāņu, portugāļu
un latviešu valodās izdruktas grāmatas, maņu
glābi, dāzi, līdži, kārta, sēdētājiem, Latvija
un Danijas sēdētājiem sēdētājiem.
Solījis sūtīt sēdētājiem sēdētājiem sēdētājiem
sēdētājiem sēdētājiem sēdētājiem sēdētājiem
sēdētājiem sēdētājiem sēdētājiem sēdētājiem

Arī sēdētājiem sēdētājiem

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

S-E-C-R-E-T

KOPW- 9276

Chief of Base, Frankfurt
Chief of Station, Germany

84 AUG 1959

74-126-29/1

Chief, SR
REINWOOD/AEFLAG
FP Material for AECAMOE/3

See below

BMFA 27352, 30 July 1959

1. The portfolio of paintings transmitted in reference would be excellent for passing to Latvians. Because the unit cost is high, we feel that you should obtain only a limited number of copies (the figure of ten or twenty would be satisfactory) and then pass them to selected individuals who would appreciate such work.

2. We would also be interested in the details of how LANDSMANIS passed his portfolios (including who supported him), and we would also appreciate a copy or translation of the letters he received.

20 August 1959

Distribution:

2 - COS, Frankfurt
2 - COS, Germany

1 - RI
2 - SR/2
SR/2/Baltic/PP/JB/sb

S-E-C-R-E-T

CONTACT REPORT

BRANCH	FOB/SOV	DATE OF REPORT	1 SEPTEMBER 1959
CASE OFFICER PSEUDO	[] []	AGENT CRYPTO	AECANOE 3 <i>file</i>
CASE OFFICER ALIAS	[] []	AGENT OPS ALIAS	"Janis"
DATE OF MEETING	1 SEPTEMBER 59	TIME OF MEETING	VON 1400 BIS 1500
MEETING PLACE	"Swingbar"/ ^{safehouse} apt. Baselerstrasse 54	TIME OF MEETING	PERIOD COVERED

I. COMMO.

- a. Agent had been instructed to call ops number 31 August in a.m. at which time above meeting was arranged.
- b. Next meeting will be arranged by phoning agent or mailing him a letter requesting a call.

II. SUBSTANCE.

a. Agent reported he had spent about DM 400 of the DM 4200 advanced him for contact operations but did not have the detailed accountings with him. He was instructed not to mail them but to bring them with him to the next meeting. Expenses consist mostly in assessing and developing following prospective sub-agents for possible use in contact operations:

- * 1. Nikolajs LECMANIS, ^{nr} 13 b Weillheim/Obb., Rathaus Platz 8, Verlag "Latvija"
2. Arnolds SKREBERS, 32 AV. Blanc, Genevé, Suisse (see attached)
3. Karlis GULBIS, ^{nr} 17 rue Dexeus, Bruxelles, Belgique (see attached)
4. Arvids OSE, Box 36, Hallstahammas, Sverige (see attached)
- * 5. Janis DAGIS, Neustadt/Holstein (see some of traces - is NEUHU-18!) (see attached!)

Agent knows all above personally and considers them reliable anti-Communists; promised to have biographic data and assessment reports at next meeting with MAUGER. Agent was instructed to procure 10 examples of the painting portfolios as requested by Headquarters.

b. Agent reports A. KUZE ^{see attached} Essen/Kray, Am Zehnthoff 225, had written to AECANOE 3, as head of his (the latter's) organization, and reported he expected his older brother from Latvia to visit him shortly. KUZE requested DM 100. to help him receive and entertain his brother. ~~This~~ This money was sent to him out of AECANOE 3's organization's treasury. Agent was cautioned that such expenses should preferably come from his special secret fund. Agent is not personally acquainted with KUZE but states he has a good reputation and is an ex-Legionnaire. Agent was instructed to obtain biographic info and visit KUZE for assessment only and to determine how firm are the brother's plan for a visit to W. Germany.

c. Agent was instructed that in event of any pressing problems during September he could call ops phone or write to our P.O. box and ask for "Alan", whom he has already met. Agent can be contacted night or day at Münster/Westfalen, telephone 22 20 2.

DDI. NEW BIO INFO .. None

IV. ATTITUDE, MORALE, ETC. Agent appeared enthusiastic and seems to be making a good effort to carry out his assignments.

V. FINANCE. No money paid.

VI. COMMITMENTS. None made.

VII. SECURITY. No incidents noted.

VIII. REMARKS. Agent was instructed to send regular progress reports by mail, but omit all names and biographic data. Save these for meetings.

* Etwas "mealdant"

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Widerstandswille gestern und heute

Mit wortreichen Phrasen behauptet es der Sowjetagent Felde, daß die Anhänger des lettischen „Nationalismus“ noch nicht „verflügelt“ seien. Für den sowjetischen Kolonial-Imperialist ist natürlich jeder verflügelt, der für die Freiheit seines Volkes kämpft. Ferner beschuldigt er jeden Letten, der sich für die Respektierung des Völkerrechtes und den Anspruch auf freie Wahlen einsetzt, als Haßpolitiker.

Abschließend heißt es in seinem Artikel:

„Diese Menschen, die den engen Lokalismus vertreten, sind bereit, reiche Hilfe von anderen Sowjet-Republiken anzusuchen, aber sie wollen ihnen nichts gleichwertiges dafür geben. Sie ignorieren die gemeinsamen Interessen des ganzen Staates (= UdSSR). Sie wollen eine Elitewirtschaft. Eine solche Auslegung der Völkerfreundschaft hat nichts Gemeinsames mit der leninistischen Politik.“

Damit haben die Vasallen Moskows in Lettland den angeblichen Friedenshelden Moskows einen Ehren-dienst erwiesen. Denn wiederum ist vor aller Welt offenkundig geworden, daß der politische und geistige Widerstandswille in den baltischen Völkern in den ersten Jahren des sowjetischen Diktatorrusen lebendig geblieben ist. Der Status quo, den Chruschtschow auf der Gipfekonferenz in diesem Teil Europas für Rußland stehen will, ist also status quo des Unrechtes und der Gewalt.

Deutsche Edition: N.Y. des Internationalen Komitees zur Verteidigung der Arbeitenden Arbeiter - Bonn, Bergstraße 124, Tel 242146 - Postfachnummer 104 20114, Bundesamt für Arbeit in Bonn, Bonn-Be. 1046. - Verantwortlich für die Inhalte: Dr. A. Breyer - Nachdruck mit Quellenangabe gegen Geld gestattet. - Druck: E. Meißel, Bonn

Gegenwärtig entere die KP Lettlands eine neue, umfassende Steuerung, die auf Befehl des Krenal durchgeführt wird. Als Gründe werden genannt: die Angst des Sowjeten vor dem unvermeidlichen lebensfähigen „bürgerlichen Nationalismus“ und die Entschlossenheit der Kolonialherren, ihren Einfluß in Lettland zu verfestigen und die lettischen Kommunisten nachdrücklicher als bisher von Moskows abhängig zu machen. Darum wurden zu Beginn dieses September der maßgebende Mann im Ministerium, Bertilavs, und der Vorsitzende des Gewerkschaftsbundes, Plakals, entlassen. Beide waren selbstverständlich KP-Genossen. Der Minister für das Bezirken erhielt einen Verweis. Ferner erfahren wir, daß nach der entwerfenden Chef des Wirtschaftsplanes entlassen worden ist und der Direktor des abendlichen Volkswirtschaftsinstituts einen strengen Verweis erhalten hat.

Ende September ist außerdem die Führung des Zentralkomitees der kommunistischen Jugendorganisation in völlig neue Hände übergegangen. Der bisherige 1. Sekretär des ZK der kommunistischen Jugendorganisation, Kuzilla, und der 2. Sekretär, Bercs, die Jugendorganisation, Kuzilla, und der ZK ausgesprochen zu werden. Ihre Plätze nehmen jetzt der Baßilind-Lette A. K. Zimans und der Russe N. A. Karpow ein. Keine der drei anderen Sekretäre (P. Vilks, N. Kurtilins und A. Opans) gehörten die Folgevorbenen Pläne zusammen. Die entsprechenden Sekretäre sind nicht einmal Mitglied des ZK. Dieses kann man schließen, daß das ganze ZK der kommunistischen Jugendorganisation Moskows ununterstützt erschaffen ist.

Nach Chruschtschows Besuch ...

Wir können mit Sicherheit annehmen, daß einer der Hauptgründe für Chruschtschows Besuch in Riga im Sommer dieses Jahres die Unzufriedenheit mit den Kommunisten Riga war. Während seines Besuchs ließ er nur gelegentlich erkennen, daß er unzufrieden war. Deutsch aber verständlich

Rundbrief

des
Internationalen Komitees
zur Verteidigung der christlichen Kultur
Deutsche Sektion E. V.

Nr. 28 — 6. Jahrgang Bonn, den 17. Oktober 1959

Verschärfte Kolonialpolitik im Baltikum Neue Stäberungsetzungen in der lettischen KP

Die Wochenzeitschriften über Chruschtschows Empfang in New York zeigten u.a. starke Gruppen von Demonstrationen aus den Ländern Ozeanien. Unter ihnen waren auch Flüchtlinge aus den drei baltischen Staaten mit dem Plebiszitsanspruch auf die Menschenrechte für ihre Heimatländer, die von der Sowjetunion unter flagrantem Vertragsbruch mit militärischer Gewalt annektiert worden sind. Im Gegensatz zu anderen osteuropäischen Ländern, wo gegen Kitzelnde des Zwischenstandes einer schicksalhaften Vollendungsleistung eingeschaltet wurde, haben die Letten, Litauer und Esten sofort und ohne Übergang die brutalen Methoden einer imperialistischen Kolonialpolitik kennen gelernt. Es ist verständlich, daß die Sowjets 1) nicht daran eintreten sein wollen und 2) die Sicherung ihres Besitztums weiterhin mit dem Zwangsmaßstab einer einseitigen Kolonialdiktatur ausüben. Wie diffusierend die Situation für die Sowjets geworden ist, bezeugt folgender Bericht aus Lettland:

ATTI TO EGFA-34340 AEGANOE-3

er die umfassenden Stäberungen. Auch die „PRAWDA“ schreibt am 18. August im ZK der kommunistischen Partei Lettlands hinein, daß es „keine Inzenerer“ gibt. Es sei notwendig, gegen die „Militaristen“ energisch vorzugehen. Die Interessen des Staates (d.h. Moskows) müssen über alles gestellt werden.

Vier Todesfälle

Die Kritik Moskows an den Kommunisten Lettlands wurde in vier Punkten zusammengefaßt:

- 1) Die Kommunisten Lettlands haben die Herstellung der Eigenheimprodukte über die Herstellung solcher Produkte geteilt, die in andere Sowjet-Republiken ausgeführt werden. Mit anderen Worten: Moskows will, daß Lettland sich mehr der sowjetischen Kolonialwirtschaftspolitik anpaßt.
- 2) Die Auswahl der Angestellten sei fast nur nach dem nationalen Zugehörigkeitsprinzip erfolgt. Die Rechte der nichtlettischen Angestellten seien ohne Grund geschnitten worden. Folglich wünschte Moskows, daß Lettland noch mehr russische Fachkräfte anfordere.
- 3) Die Veranschlagung von baltischen Arbeitskräften für die Kultivierung der Seppen jenseits des Ural seien notwendig gewesen. Einige Genossen hätten versucht, alle Einflüsse wahrer zurückzubekommen aus Angst, Lettland könnte ganz russifiziert werden.
- 4) Von den Fachkolonnen, die von Moskows geschickt werden, bringe man die Studien der lettischen Sprache. In Fragen angesprochen: alle sollen Russisch sprechen.

Im Dienste der Russifizierung

Diese Stäberungsgründe sind sensationell. Sie zeigen, daß sogar die Kommunisten Lettlands über die Methoden der Russifizierung besorgt sind. Die Stäberungen wurden befohlen, damit diese Methoden keine Kollaterale in der KP mehr finden. A die Russifizierung ungeheuer fortgesetzt werden kann.

ATTI TO EGFA-34340 AEGANOE-3

SECRET

11 November 1959

Dear ()

It seems that things in Sweden are slowly getting organized; I just received a report /from there/. My friends in Stockholm have talked to the former war correspondent ^{PAULS} ~~DUCKMANIS~~ who arrived from Latvia; he is a former editor of a small Kuldiga newspaper and the nephew of the former Minister Duckyanis. Duckyanis now works in the editorial office of Rigas Balss and receives 2,500 rubles per month. He was able to walk around freely in Stockholm and went to see one of my acquaintances. The Latvians in Stockholm have been meeting almost all of the arrivals from Latvia, either by inviting them to their homes or meeting in some restaurant.

Recently the Russians have been letting out the old mothers and fathers so they could join their children in Stockholm. On 25 October the mother of one of my friends arrived at the airport where he had gone to meet her. While there, another Latvian pointed out to him that ^{LEONIDS} ~~PIDJANIS~~ and ^{GUNARS} ~~LAPINS~~ had also come to meet the plane. My friend tried to photograph them, but they turned away and nothing came of the picture.

Yesterday I sent ten copies of the book "The New Class" and the "Circular Letter" No 28 of 17 October 1959 to Stockholm. This "Circular Letter" was written by ^{POLES} ~~SILDE~~ and it was printed in 50,000 copies. We distribute it among the Germans, but in my opinion it could be given just as well to the tourists from Latvia, since most of them know German. Today I am sending the first leaflet out to be printed.

I have tried to get some information on the former war correspondent Duckyanis. Here are some data: DUCKMANIS, Pauls; born 19 August 1921,

25
SECRET

ATT TO EGFA-34E40 AECANOE-3

drafted 29 October 1943 and assigned to the 27th Waffen SS, Section of
War Reporters.

/signed/ Janis

SECRET

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

A. god. (?) unums!

Cauase 13

Liikās na dzīvotāji šīs lietas gauramam vārā xāst tēti,
 saņemtu tīro unojumu. Icau draugi stockholmsā i
 amajai ar no Latvijas iebraucējo bijušo kara ierīcētāji,
 Džeimau bij. kūtēgas avīstos sedantēs, bijušo mēstētā
 Džeimaua brāls dēls. Džeimauis tagad strādā Pijas
 Balis sedakujā pilsot 25 no rubla mēnesi. Pa stockholmu
 varejo brīvi strīgāt i bijis jās kāda maia garinas.
 stockholmas latvīši i pātkūšis gaudrīz ar vīdīmu
 iebraucējiem no Latvijas, var mu ai cīnījumi mājās
 xāst rāstīnolīs xāst ar restorāciju.

Pēdējā laikā krievi ir iēlaidumi ar vecās mēitē
 mu tīvus pie lēnīmu kas dēvo stockholmsā.
 Līstaukā 25. oktobrī ar mūsu ma pāsināmu atkāpāmu
 mātē, lai to sagādātu aris i xāstis līstaukā.
 Tas kāds latvīšis tēms pānēdējis ka līstaukā
 līdmasīmu sagādāt komot i xāstēdējis arī Rēmpīnu
 mu kopinā. Līcus pūlījis tos no foto gra lēt, bet tē
 grīcūšis pūjāmu mu no ar cīnīmu ma xāst mu
 līcūšis. Varas nosūtīmu ma stockholmu 09. okt.
 grāmatas. Tāma i xāst mu, Rēmpīnuš' Nr. 28 no 17. 10. 54
 To, Rēmpīnuš' i xāstēdējis A. šīde mu tā i
 nodrukāta, 50.000 xāst, to ma dēvo vāstīdēmu
 bet maia i xāstēdējis tā i xāstēdējis
 turīstīmu no Latvijas jās. I xāstēdējis tā i xāstēdējis
 valodu jās valda. I xāstēdējis xāstēdējis
 to jās xāstēdējis.

Leutas i xāstēdējis informāciju jās tā bijis xāstēdējis
 Džeimauis: Tas vīdē i xāstēdējis xāstēdējis:

Džeimauis Pauls da. 24. 8. 21, i xāstēdējis 29. 10. 43 mu
 i xāstēdējis 27. Waffel 77 Kneip līcī dē līcī līcī līcī.

Jāmy

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Bereits zum fünfzehnten Male feiern die Letten den Tag ihrer Unabhängigkeit, den 18. November, im Exil. Unsere Heimat, die häufig unter dem Joch der Fremdherrschaft stand, aber trotzdem ihre nationale Eigenart bewahrte, ist auch heute wieder in Unfreiheit dem bolschewistischen Regime untertan.

In den Jahren nach dem Kriege war es das Schicksal unzähliger Letten, durch Beihilfe eigener kommunistischer Landsleute, von den sowjetischen Machthabern nach Sibirien verschleppt zu werden. Der Grund dafür lag einzig und allein in der Tatsache, daß sie es gewagt hatten, ihre Heimat gegen den Feind zu verteidigen und sich der rohen Gewalt der Kommunisten zu widersetzen.

Auch auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiet sind unsere in der Heimat gebliebenen Landsleute bis zum Äußersten ausgebeutet worden; die Ländereien wurden enteignet, die Söhne der Arbeiter in wertlosen Rubeln ausgezahlt, aber die in den Kolchosen gezwängten Menschen leben kümmerlich von den Erträgen der ihnen zugewiesenen Gärten. Armut und Not herrschen in dem sonst so wohlhabenden Lettland.

Selbst die Kinder vom Land, die in den Städten die Schulen besuchen wollen, müssen sich verpflichten, nach Beendigung ihrer Schulzeit in die Kolchosen zurückzukehren und dort die Arbeit unter härtesten Bedingungen zu verrichten.

In letzter Zeit werden die Deportationen nach Sibirien geschickter vorgenommen: durch falsche Versprechungen und Drohungen zwingt man die Jugendlichen sich für die Kultivierung der unerschlossenen Steppengebiete von Sibirien zu melden. Gleichzeitig werden alle besser bezahlten Arbeitsplätze in Lettland mit russischen Beamten besetzt; ebenso sind die leitenden Positionen der Armee und der Polizei mit Russen besetzt. Diesen folgt ein Gesindel von Kriminellen und Verbrechern.

Ungeachtet der rücksichtslosen Ausbeutung und des Terrors haben die Letten in der Heimat, besonders die junge Generation, eine entschiedene Stellung und Einmütigkeit für die nationalen Sitten und Bräuche eingenommen.

Hier wäre als Beispiel das traditionelle Sonnenwendfest - Johannisfest (Ligo) zu nennen. Die Besatzungsmacht verbot dieses Fest zu feiern, die Bevölkerung jedoch widersetzte sich dieser Verordnung, so daß es zu Zusammenstößen mit der Miliz und vorübergehenden Verhaftungen kam. Endlich sahen sich die Kommunisten gezwungen, die Feierlichkeiten zum Johannisfest zu gestatten, wobei sie allerdings versuchten, die Texte der Ligolieder zu ändern und sie ihrer Ideologie anzupassen.

Erst vor wenigen Jahren geschah es, daß die staatliche Geheimpolizei Jugendliche auf dem Heldengedenkfriedhof zu Riga aufgriff, weil sie dort Blumen niederlegen wollten. Nachdem sich die zuständigen Stellen vergewissert hatten, daß man mit Gewalt die lettische Bevölkerung von der Verehrung für die Freiheitshelden nicht zurückhalten könne, wurden mehrere im 2. Weltkrieg gefallene Rotarmisten auf den Heldenfriedhof von Riga überführt, um so die symbolische Bedeutung dieser Stätte herabzusetzen. Diese Maßnahme erfolgte aus dem Erkenntnis heraus, daß der lettischen Tradition nicht mit Terror und Willkür entgegenzutreten war.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

In letzter Zeit machte sich eine spürbare Unruhe unter den Parteimitgliedern bemerkbar. Die Ursache dafür lag in der zunehmenden Unzufriedenheit über das bolschewistische Regime von Seiten der heranwachsenden Schicht der Intellektuellen in den Satellitenstaaten. Um die Bildung einer solchen national denkenden Intelligenz zu verhindern, versuchen die Kommunisten mit erprobten Propagandamitteln die Jugend Lettlands in den Fabriken und Kolchosen zu halten.

Wenn dieses Prozeß der Verfälschung der Werte nur in Lettland stattfinden würde, wäre dieses nicht von großer Bedeutung. Wenn bisher die Sowjetunion, sich auf die kommunistische Lehre stützend, in der Freien Welt mit ihrer Ideologie hörige Ohren fand - und zwar nicht nur bei der Arbeiterklasse, sondern auch in den Reihen der sogenannten progressiven Intelligenz - so ist ihr Zeit der gewalttätigen Unterdrückung des Ungarnaufstandes im Jahre 1956 nicht mehr möglich, als Fürsprecher in der Arbeiterbewegung aufzutreten. Wenn auch der Freiheitskampf der Ungarn keinerlei Erfolge zeigte, so hat er dennoch der Welt vor Augen geführt, mit welchen Mitteln die Sowjets ihre imperialistischen Ziele verfolgen und daß die Idee des Kommunismus nur eine Maske der roten Diktatur ist.

Es wäre ein Irrtum, wenn wir meinten, daß Nikita Chruschtschow nach Amerika fuhr und dort den untergehenden Kommunismus zu retten. Sein Bestreben war ausschließlich, den Frieden und die Selbstbestimmung der Satellitenvölker zu predigen und somit die "rechtliche" Grundlage für die Inanspruchnahme dieser Gebiete zu schaffen. Mit den Arbeitern und den Vertretern der Gewerkschaften hatte Chruschtschow, als Repräsentant der neuen Schicht der Kapitalisten in der Sowjetunion, keine freundliche Unterhaltung: er war an den Problemen zur Verbesserung der Verhältnisse bei der Arbeiterschicht sowie an ihren Rechten nicht interessiert. Eine bessere Verständigung kam nur zwischen ihm und den amerikanischen Großindustriellen und den Managern der Industriekonzerne zustande.

Wenn man den Bankrott der kommunistischen Ideologie und den wachsenden Widerstand in allen unterjochten Völkern betrachtet, muß man annehmen, daß das große Sklavenreich Sowjetrußlands nicht auf dem Wege der militärischen, sondern durch seine innere ideologische Auseinandersetzung zugrunde geht.

In diesem Kampf für die Unabhängigkeit Lettlands können wir nur als eine organisierte und einige Gruppe bestehen und Erfolg haben. Dazu soll uns das "Bollwerk im Exil" - die Einheit der freien Letten helfen. Es ist die Aufgabe jeder Einzelnen, dieses große Ziel zu unterstützen und stets vor Augen zu haben.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

25 November 1959

Dear (7

The architect, Mrs. BORONOVSKY, who lives at Muenster, Hubertus Str. 17, reported that her brother had written he could not come, as he is not well. Presumably he was considered, after investigation, to be a poor security risk and did not receive permission to leave the country. His sister in Muenster has her own house.

I sent 10 copies of "The New Class", 5 copies of the folder of Saikans' paintings, and about 50 copies of the "Rundbrief" (circular letter) to Sweden. I was informed from Sweden that several copies of "The New Class" would be forwarded to Latvia before Christmas. They ask me to expedite sending them ^{about} 200 more copies of the "Circular Letter", as this format is relatively easy to send on /to Latvia/.

Many Swedish firms ship their products to Russia, and many shipments are said to go directly to Riga. The sheets of the "Circular Letter" could be easily added to the packing material. Some of them are said to reach the proper persons. I suggested that the Swedish friends should get together and discuss the details of working methods.

The Soviet Embassy in Stockholm arranged another film showing on 29 October 1959 at 1900 hours, in the hall of the "Malmen" Hotel. Fourteen Latvians attended this showing:
EDWARD ALGA AUSEKLIS
, AUSEKLIS with his wife; in passing through a group of young people, they were offered a book entitled "Freedom Awaits Khrushchev", and Mrs. Auseklis asked where it had been published. When told that the book was published by Latvians living in freedom, Mrs. A. replied that she read only books published in Latvia.

SECRET 18

ATT TO EGFA-34540 RECNOE-3

SECRET

2. Mrs. DJKSTENIEKS; she has applied for permission to let her mother come to Sweden and it seems that she is therefore trying to be pleasant to the Russians.

3. Architect ZILBERTS and his wife.

^{OTTO}
4. ELAKSONS

5. ROZENBERGS and his wife

6. GALVINS and his wife. The husband did not go in to see the showing of "The Fisherman's Son", but he did go with his wife to see "The Strange Woman in the Village."

PAGE 18 TO NEXT

7. DRUSHKOV - not well known in society; judging by his last name, he might be a Russian from Latvia.

There are rumors in Stockholm that the Soviet Embassy will soon arrange a showing of the new film "Aija". My friends are afraid that in that case there will be considerably more persons who would want to see the movie, since everybody has read "Aija" by J. Jaunsudrabin and would like to see it as a movie.

Early in November, several Latvians who went to see the movie "The Fisherman's Son" received an invitation to a tea given by the Soviet Embassy, and it seems that one Latvian couple went there. My friends believe that the invitation was fabricated by some Latvians to make fun of the persons attending the movie. The matter has not yet been completely clarified.

I was in Oldenburg and Bielefeld on the occasion of the 18th November celebrations. In Oldenburg I spoke on the significance of the 18th of November; I enclose a translation of my speech for your information.

/signed/ Janis

SECRET

19

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

F. Druvķevs - sabiedrība man asētams, izvērtot
pēc uztāda Latvijas arhivs.

Stockholmā kļūst baumas ka Padomju Sūtniecība
drūmā rīkoti jaunusentās filmas, tija
isādi. Mani draugi beidās ka tad redēt
gribētāji būst daudzi vairsān, jo F. Druvķevs
Rija' vīri ir laizijā nu gūtiē redēt to filmā.

Novembra sākumā vairākiem latviešiem kas bijuši
un filmu, viņiem dils' pirmāto ielūgums
un tija vakaru Padomju Sūtniecība, itko viens
latviešu pāns arī arģājis.

Mani draugi domā ka tas esot pati latviešu
izgatavots ielūgums lai filmu apmeklētājus
mūkstā. Vē istas rakstribas ēini jāvērtē
māis nar.

Sākumā ar 18. nov. viņiem haju Oldenburgē un
Rīpēdā. Oldenburgē unaju par 18. nov. vārtm
santas unas tulkojumu pēvīnoji Jūns
Rīvasāni.

Jam

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Lettsche Wochenzeitung
LÄTVIJA
Nr. 3 (914) 23. Januar 1960
Herausgeber: Lettsche Volksgemeinschaft in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland e. V.
(Lettsche, Zentralkomitee).

„Lai lauztu Latvijā palikušo pretestību un paralizētu trimdnieku aktivitāti, komunistu propagandas centrāle izšķirusi mainīt taktiku, pieļaujot atsevišķiem trimdniekiem apciemot piederīgos okupētajā dzimtenē, kā arī dažiem tūristiem apmeklēt savus piederīgos brīvajā pasaulē. Ievērojot to, ka šī komunistu akcija ir izpildīta visu mērķu veicināšanai, kā arī to, ka braukšanu uz ārzemēm atļauj tikai ar čekas piekrišanu, LCP aicina levērot vislielāko apdomību šādu braucienu

realizēšanā un brīdina tautiekus apmeklēt okupēto dzimteni un ieteic izvērtties saskars ar okupantiem, to festādēm un to pārstāvjiem, bet iespējamas robežās veicināt sakaru uzturēšanu ar tautiesiem dzimtenē citādā veidā.”

1960 g. 17. janvārī no LCP
Priņofeldā piovautais
resolūcijas teksts.

ATT. TO EGFA-34E40 AECANOE-3

SECRET

26 January 1960

Dear ()

On 5 September 1959 I wrote to Janis FRISVALDS, 57 Bentick Road, Norrigam; he is central board member and head of the information department of the "Daugavas Vanagi." I advised him to arrange a discussion meeting of information workers of various "Daugavas Vanagi" branches for the purpose of activating and coordinating the information work.

On 10 January 1960 this meeting took place in Bradford, in Middle England. J. Frisvalds and T. STRELERTS gave instructions about the information work.

T. Strelerts is a lawyer; he took part as a delegate from England in the conference of the Latvian Restoration Committee in Muenster on 6 and 7 August. At that time he also heard my report on the activation of propaganda work. He tried to inform the participants of the meeting on what he had heard. It seems, however, that he gives too much attention to informing the British society and press, but was very reserved in speaking about the supply of information material to arriving tourists and seamen.

I do not consider Mr. T. Strelerts as suitable for information work and therefore, when he was in Muenster during the summer, I did not talk to him individually.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

9.

SECRET

In order to make these matters more active in England, one must try to meet J. Frisvalds, he is a good man [for this job].

On 16 and 17 January 1960 a meeting of the Latvian Central Council (LCC) took place in Bielefeld. I reported at a closed meeting on Communist propaganda methods and the organization of our counteractions. For your information I enclose the resolution adopted by the LCC. PAGE # 9 TO 10

In order to terrorize the persons who are publicly active among Latvians abroad, every edition of the Communist publication Dzimtenes Balss (Voice of the Homeland) contains foul slander of such persons. For example, Dzimtenes Balss No 98 of December [1959] slanders Roberts LIEPINS, our former Finance Minister and later ambassador (envoy) in Kaunas, Lithuania. The most recent number of this paper vilifies Imants FREIDMANIS and Vija POLE. At my suggestion, J. Freimanis registered the persons attending the movie "The Fisherman's Son" and Vija Pole those attending the film "Strange Woman in the Village". So now Dzimtenes Balss is pouring out its wrath against these [two] persons.

[signed] Janis

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET 10

26. 1. 60.

A. J. () Kungs.

Offense/3

1959 gada 5. sept. rakstīgu Fārim Frišvaldam
57 Burtick Rd. Norriam kas Daugavas Valsts
Centrālās Valdes loceklis un informācijas norams
vadītājs. Tūlreku vīram, lai aktivizēt un saskaņot
informācijas darbu, saaicināt un pārņemtu
SV. nodala informācijas darbiniekus.

1960 gada 10. jūnijā Bradfordā tas ir vidusauglīgs
tiršad an bijuši sabraukuši.

Norādījimus par informācijas darbu sniedz
F. Frišvalds un T. Strolots.

T. Strolots ir jūnsts, piedalījās kā tuļļijs delegāts
arī 6. un 7. augustā Latvijas atjaunošanas
komitejas sēdē Linstonā, turiz vīrs norlaustās
arī manu separāto par propagandas darbu
aktivizēšanu. Par dardoto saņākušos informācijas
darbiniekus ir ceulis informēt.

Liekās tomis ka par daudzi liha vērtis
pēpriet augļa sabiedrības un puses informācija
bet ļoti atvērīgi runāj par izbraucēju tūstis
un jūnsts apgādošāus ar atvērīgiem
materiāliem un informāciju.

T. Strolots runas es arī nūskatījis par
pi mērotis informācijas darbu un tājē
karsis kad vīrs hījs Linstonā atvērīgi
ar vīru runāj nūskatījis.

Lai tuļļijs tas lītas vīl vairak aktivizēt
hīs jā mījina satikt F. Frišvaldu, tas ir
kārsts vīrs.

1960 gada 16. un 17. jūnijā Pilsfeldā notika
Latvian Centrālās Pado mūs (CCP) sēde.

Slīgtāji sēdi es vīpējis par komunistu
propagandas vīdiem un mūm jūtdar hīdas
noorganizēšanu.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Jūm info arija pērvērtis (P) pērvērtis
resolūcijā.
Lai teroristu terorists sabiedriskā darbā
darītājus tad komunistu iedotā, šim teves Balis
Katra mumsā kāds nija kanta vovēgā
Tā Dr. B. decembra 98. mumsā nekūgats
Roberts Lēpis mūsā bij. pērvērtis mumsā
mū rēlaksā sūtas kāvina (Lietuvā)
Pāšē pēdējā mumsā apstādāti. Lēks
Imants Freimāns mū Vija Pals. mū mumsā ievērojams
J. Freimāns nepērvērtis pērvērtis. Vija Pals dēls.
Liet Vija Pals pērvērtis šim mumsā apmēlētājus
Tad mū par šim Dr. B. igāā savas dūsmas.

Jans

ATT TO EGFA 34540 AEGANOE 3

SECRET

4 April 1960

Dear ()

On 1 March 1960 I met the writer Peter AIGARS (real name Herberts TERMANIS, born 10 Oct 1904), in London, at the "Daugavas Vanagi" Foundation building. His address is 8 Egliston Rd., S.W. 15, London. During our conversation I found out that he had met the journalist Pauls DUCMANIS, last fall in Stockholm; the latter is now an associate (correspondent) of the newspaper Rigas Balss [Voice of Riga] and had come to Stockholm as a tourist. P. Ducmanis had been sentenced to hard labor in Siberia and, after serving his sentence, returned to Latvia. He was unable to register in Riga and lived for some time at the Riga Seashore doing odd jobs. Thanks to the patronage of some Latvian Communist, he was hired as a correspondent of the newspaper Rigas Balss. He married the daughter of the Communist writer Sakse [?] and in this way came in contact with the "Upper 100" of the Riga Communists. Ducmanis used this expression in referring to the Communist leaders in Latvia.

At present only those people live well in Latvia who belong to the "Upper 100"; the rest of the people have barely enough money for food, and in order to acquire clothing and shoes one has to know how to speculate, steal, or receive packages from abroad.

SECRET 13

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

There is no organized resistance to the occupation regime in Latvia. Even the Latvian Communists have protested recently against the Russification of Latvia. In the beginning the Latvian intelligentsia avoided filling the more responsible positions in their occupied homeland, but later they came to the conclusion that this only furthered the Russification and therefore now, whenever a position becomes vacant, one tries to appoint a Latvian. The opponents [?] of Russification group around A. PEISE and PEIVE; both come from Russia and are Latvians only in name, but carry out all instructions coming from Moscow.

PAGE # 13 TO HERE

The Latvians at home are fairly well informed about the activities of Latvians in the free world. They have complete confidence in ^{ARNOLDS C} ~~SPEKKE~~ the Latvian Minister in Washington; ^{(SUBJ 201-} ~~MASENS~~ and the head of "Daugavas Vanagi" [^] ~~JANUMS~~. The question was asked why the Latvian Communist press designates these persons as fascists, bandits etc. P. Ducmanis said one shouldn't worry about it, that the Latvians at home have learned to read between the lines, and that this was the only way to tell the Latvians at home what the above mentioned persons were doing.

When Ducmanis was asked how the Latvians at home feel about the sending of packages, he said that one should not overdo this package sending, because as a result of such packages the Soviet Union is acquiring a large amount of foreign currency, which in turn is used for propaganda and for paying agents. Many people in Latvia sell the clothing they have received and spend the money rather thoughtlessly.

SECRET

14

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Pas trimdienu nu darbiem Prievā pasaulē
latvieši dimtēti esmot saņemti labi informēti.
Pirmajū mēsešu baudot sūtnis Vāgrytāna Spēks
Vilis Hāseus nu. At. priekšmērs Vilis Jāņmā,
gaulāts kāpēc tad latviešu komunistu prese
sīs pēsevas launā pān pērnstēnu, baudotēnu nu
L. F. P. Dūmāns tēris lai pas to neie traucoties,
latvieši dimtēti esmot ievācīvīes tēri
starp oīndam nu tas jau esmot vīnigā's
vēids, ka latviešu dimtēti pātēnt no sīs
pēsevas dara
pantēts ka latvieši dimtēti skatās nu pācru
sūtnānu, P. Dūmāns tēris, ka to pācru
sūtnānu nevajādēt pās pētēt, jo ar sīs pācru
akēri Padomju Savienība izvēstēt loti daudz
ārempis valītas, ko atrad ielēto pūpāgandai
nu apēnti alyšānai.
Daudzi cilvēki Latvija saņemtais dūdes
pāddot nu nauolu dīergau vīgļpūtiņi
mōtēpēt.

Jan

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

6 April 1960
Muenster

On 2 March, I was notified from Sweden that all "The New Class" books which had been sent are already across the sea and have safely reached the hands of the proper persons.

At the end of February /1960/ a tourist group arrived in Stockholm from the Soviet Union; the group included some Latvians. ~~One of them~~ (I do not know his name) mentioned, in speaking of the replacement of leading Latvian Communists, that the Russians considered E. Berklavs, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to be the most harmful person. In order to determine to what extent the Latvian Communist leaders followed the Moscow directives, N. Mukhitdinov, member of the Presidium of the CPSU and secretary of the Central Committee CPSU, arrived in Riga. The Central Committee had probably picked out this Uzbek Communist so that the repressive measures against Latvians would be introduced by some non-Russian Communist. After Mukhitdinov's return to Moscow, the dismissals from office began.

Kalnberzins was relieved of the position of First Secretary of the Central Committee and appointed Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Peise was appointed in his place as Secretary of the Central Committee. ^(SUBJ 201-) V. Lacis is said to have refused to accept the position of Chairman of the Council of Ministers for reasons of health, and J. Peive was appointed in his place. The Latvians at home believe that even the Latvian Communists have begun to protest against deportations of Latvians and importations of Russians into Latvia.

At the end of the conversation the Latvian said "We in Latvia now have to experience the raging of Russian chauvinists." The attitude of young Latvians is said to be especially harsh. /signed/ Janis

SECRET 12

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

2. marta no Lielbritānijas mācīšanos, ka visas aizsūtītās
grāmatas, kuras šķirai ir jau pāri jūrai un
laimīgi nonākušas istās rokās.

Februāra beigās Stokholmas no Padomju savienības
ieradusies kāda turistu grupa, starp tiem bijuši
arī daži latvieši.

Kāds no tiem (vārds man nav zināms) atzina, ka
par latviešu vadīto komunistu komiteju slēpti,
ka par naitīgu krievi uzskatījuši ministru
padomes priekšnieka vietnieku E. Borkovu.

Šai komitejai par ceturksni komunistu vadītāji
ievēro Maskavas direktīvas Rīgā ieradīs
viskrievijas KP prezidijs lokāls un centrālkomitejas
sekretārs N. Lučitdinovs šķīso uz lielu komunistu
domājams ieraudzījuši šai republikā pret latviešu
ievadītu kāds nāvēnu komunistu.

Pri N. Lučitdinova atpazīšanās Maskavā tad
arī raksturo atpazīšanās.

Kaliberis atbrīvots no CK. 1. sekretāra amata
un iecelts par Kustānsā Padomes prezidija
priekšnieks, tā vietā par CK. sekretāru iecelts Pēteris.

V. Lācis itā olimītas dalītājs no Lielbritānijas
padomes priekšnieka amata un tā vietā nosūtīts

F. Pīve. Latvieši dimtne domājama ar
latviešu komunistu sākusi pretoties latviešu
iznīcīšanai un ar visu iekārtošanu latviešu
savienības beigās latviešu tautas lietas Latvijas
tajad jāpārdo krievu sūnīstus. Transpānā:
Beviski ara esmūt latviešu jaunātnes nostāja.

Jam

SECRET

Bonn,
7 April 1960

Dear ()

I wanted to go and see you, but could not reach you on the telephone. When I called your number, some young woman answered in German that I had the wrong number. Is it possible that your telephone number has been changed? It would be well if you would call me or write to me.

Respectfully, /signed/ Janis.

I am enclosing information about Mr. Stoeppler:

PAGE # 15 TO HERE

Willi STOEPPLER, a writer, residing at Steinhagen 139, bei Bielefeld, was a member of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD). A SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENT When the National Socialists gained power in Germany, W. Stoeppler emigrated and worked as the head of the foreign section of the Valters and Rapa bookstore in Riga.

He married the daughter of the writer Janis Jaunsudrabins, Lilijs. After the war he returned to Germany, was divorced from his wife Lilijs, and got married a second time. He has several children from his second marriage.

During all the postwar years, W. Stoeppler managed the SPD bookstore "Phoenix" in Bielefeld. In 1955, because of some unsuccessful business deals, he quarreled with the SPD leaders in Bielefeld and opened his own bookstore at Renteistrasse 28, Bielefeld. However, W. Stoeppler was not successful with this store and in 1957 he got into financial difficulties and was declared bankrupt.

SECRET

16

ATT TO EGFA-34E40 AECANOE-3

SECRET

W. Stoeppler is fluent in the Latvian language and has translated several works of J. Jaunsudrabins. At this time he is translating the story "The New Farmer and the Devil". J. Jaunsudrabins is said to be paying him a modest fee for translating this story.

At present W. Stoeppler is working at the "EMNID Institute" in Bielefeld, Bodelschwingsche Strasse 23/25a. Despite the fact that W. Stoeppler is divorced from Jaunsudrabins' daughter Lilija, he still meets with J. Jaunsudrabins. In 1957, the Communists in Riga published J. Jaunsudrabins' story "Aija" and sent him a notice that the fee of 64,000 rubles (4,000 rubles per printed sheet) had been deposited to his name in a Riga bank. J. Jaunsudrabins could receive the money if he returned to Latvia.

Later the Communists also published the "White Book" and at present over 100,000 rubles are deposited in a Riga bank to the credit of J. Jaunsudrabins. ~~W. Stoeppler is also very much interested in the collection of this money. To enable his relatives' children to receive at least part of this money, J. Jaunsudrabins had even gone to East Berlin about 2 years ago and made out a power of attorney, approved by Gen. MIKHAYLOV, in favor of one of his relatives, a girl-student. While J. Jaunsudrabins was visiting /East Berlin/, employees of the "Committee for Return to the Homeland" tried to persuade him to return to occupied Latvia. He hesitated for a while, but finally refused to return.~~

/signed/ Janis

SECRET

17

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

7.4.60 CENOS/3
Brouno

A. god. () sūnys!

Prībija pi jūms ar braukt, bet nuvar
jūs oaravāt, no jūms tel. pusa nummura
atbildē kāda jaununde vāls valodā, ka
nepareizi savicūts.

Vai vāstnēli tel. pusa nummura nar
maimēts?

Prība labi ja jūms man parvāstēn vai
atvāstēn.

Augšerimēla jūms.

P. vīmsi informācija pas v. stōppla sūnys.

ATT TO EGFA 34540 AECANOE 3

Rakstnieks Willi Stöppler, iedz. STEINHAGEN 139.
b/Brilfeld, sastāvīgs vācu socialdemokrātiskās
partijas (SPD). Nacionālistiskiem pārvēstiem
Vācijā vācu W. Stöpplers emigrē un strādā,
kā ārzemju nodalītas vadītājs, Rīgā Valters un
Rajas grāmatnīcā.

Rījā pārcējis ar rakstnieka Fāna Faunshudabina
mūtu līdību. Pēc kara atgriezies Vācijā šķērās
no sīvas līdības un apprecējās otrai sievai.
No otras sievas ir vairāki bērni.

Pirms pēckara gadus W. Stöpplers vadījis
SPD grāmatu veikalu "Phoenix" Brilfeldā.

1953 gadā kaut kādā neredzīgā saimnieciskā
darījuma dēļ saņēmis Vācijā SPD
vadību un atvērš pats savu grāmatu veikalu
Brilfeld. Reutli. 28.

Ar šo veikalu W. Stöppleram tomēr neveicās
un 1957 gadā viņš nonāk maksājamās
grūtības un bankrotā.

W. Stöpplers brīvi pārvalda latviešu valodu
un ir tulkojis vairākus F. Faunshudabina
darbus, arī pārlaiku tulkojot stāstus
"Jaunsaimnieks un velns".

Pas šī stāsta tulkošanu F. Faunshudabins
viņam maksājis milzīgu honorāru.

Pārlaiku W. Stöpplers strādā "EMNIO Institutā"
Brilfeld. Bodenschwingstraße 23/25.

Neraugoties uz to, ka W. Stöpplers ir no
faunshudabina mūtas līdības šķirnes, viņš
tomēr ar F. Faunshudabina satiekās.

1957 gada Rīgā komunisti iedeva F. Faunshudabina
stāstu "Līdība" un piemēlīgā vietai parinojumu
ka honorārs Rb. 64.000 (4.000 rubļu par divas
loksmis) iemaksāts uz viņa vārda kādā Rīgas
bankā. Nauda F. Faunshudabins varējis
savēlēt ja atgriezies Latvijā.

Vēlāk komunisti iedeva arī Balto grāmatu
un F. Faunshudabina pārlaiku Rīgā
kādā bankā iemaksāti pāri par Rb. 110.000.

ATT TO EGFA 30540: RECAND-3

Šīs naudas saņemšana ir ļoti niktuvēts ar
W. Stoppers.

Lai kaut daļa no šīs naudas varētu saņemt
citu bērni, F. Jaurundabalo no apm. 2 gadu
atpakaļ bija ar bērnus pat uz studiju laiku
un iecare bijis pilnā, ko apstiprināja
gen. Liechailovs, kādai savai radi svēcei
studentei.

Speciālu komisiju par šo komisiju. Tās atpūstas
dzimtenē desimnieki bija ceturks.

F. Jaurundabalo un Jaurunāts atpūstas
okupētāji - Latvijā.

F. Jaurundabalo nācīs bērnus saņemt
bet beigās tomēr attiecās atpūstas

Jaur.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

BRANCH: *FOB/SOV*
 CASE OFFICER: *Deflog*
 CASE OFFICER: *Hauptbahnhof Hamburg*
 AGENT CITY: *3*
 AGENT ADDRESS: *Janis*
 PURPOSE OF MEETING: *To debrief*

1. COMMO ARRANGEMENT: *Agent had mailed two letters to Frankfurt address expressing desire to meet () Above meeting arranged by phoning agent at home during preceding day.*

2. SUBSTANCE:
 a. *Agent submitted his quarterly accounting of Ops expenses.*
 b. *Reported he received letter from his man in Sweden reporting all 30 "New Class" books had been transmitted to Riga and requesting more. Told agent I must have complete details on people and methods in order to report to my HQ.*
 c. *Reported Soviet Latvian journalist Paulis Dreimanis who had been contacted in Sweden last fall and expressed himself quite openly anti-communistic, may attend Olympic games in Rome.*
 d. *Reported Arturs Kuzs had received letter from Soviet brother announcing letters arrived Germany 20 Mar. Had not arrived, also no further letters, is still expected.*
Gave agent our new ops phone number. He promised to contact () as soon as he hears any further info.

3. NEW BIOGRAPHIC DATA:
none

4. ATTITUDE, MORALE, & PERFORMANCE:
good

5. FINANCE AND EXPENSES:
accepted agent's accounting against his outstanding advance.

6. COMMITMENTS:
none

7. SECURITY:
no incidents

8. ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND COMMENTS:
We have POA in order to contact's access () (para. D), believe this should be done soon as possible.

ATT TO EGFA-34540 RECNOE-3

CONTACT REPORT

BRANCH: *EOB/SOV*

SUBJECT: *SR/00A*

CASE OFFICER FSENO: *C*

FIELD OFFICER: *Dangattahuly, later Peter Zeng*

CASE OFFICER ALIAS: *C*

DATE OF MEETING: *13 July 60*

AGENT CRYPTO: *Accanoe/3*

TIME OF MEETING: *0900* ... *1230*

AGENT ALIAS: *Janis*

DATE OF INFO: ...

PURPOSE OF MEETING: *to debrief agent*

DATE OF REPORT: *14 July 60*

1. COMMO ARRANGEMENTS: *arranged by phone to agents home.*

2. SUBSTANCE:

3. NEW BIOGRAPHIC DATA:

4. ATTITUDE, MORALE, AND PERFORMANCE:

5. FINANCE AND SUPPORT:

6. COMMITMENTS:

7. SECURITY:

8. ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND COMMENTS:

ATT TO EGFA-34540 /ECANOE-3

LATVIAN FREE WORLD FEDERATION
1727 Kenyon Street, N.W.
Washington 10, D.C. USA

Paris, May 16, 1960

The Latvian Free World Federation has sent the following letter to the president D. EISENHOWER, the president Ch. de GAULLE and the Prime-Minister H. MACMILLAN :

" The Soviet Union claims the independence for the peoples of Asia and Africa but at the same time has occupied and maintains under its domination the Baltic countries, previously free and independent.

The military occupation of the Baltic countries and that of Latvia among them is a flagrant case of violation of the international rights that Soviet Union is trying to justify by the allegation that the Latvian people has asked this incorporation. This is completely false .

Art. 1 of the Latvian Constitution stipulates that Latvia is an independent and democratic republic . According to the Constitution, this basic requirement could be modified only by plebiscite. Such plebiscite has never occurred. After the occupation while having overrun the country by the red military forces the Soviet Union has only held the habitual mock elections presenting only assingle list of candidates forcing in this manner the inhabitants to vote for the men of confidence of the communist party.

To consolidate the occupation the Soviet Union has introduced in Latvia a reign of terror. The inhabitants were tortured, executed and deported by order of the NKVD only.

Actually, the deportations are continuing in a camouflated manner : the young Latvians are forced to sign demands asking voluntarily work in Siberia.

The Latvian Free World Federation hopes that you, Mr. President, will refuse to accept any proposition that the Soviet Union may introduce in order to obtain acknowledgment of the incorporation of Latvia into the Soviet Union or a tacite re - cognition of the actual status quo and will help the Latvian nation to regain freedom and independence."

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

SUMMARY

24 May 1960

Dear

I took part on 13 May 1960 as a delegate-observer of the Free World Latvian Association in the Summit Meeting.

The following three Latvian delegations took part:

1. Minister ZARINS had appointed as his representatives

Dr. O. GROSVALDS, Latvian Minister in Paris; BERENTS, Counselor of the Legation; and Arnolds SIREBERS from Switzerland.

2. Dr. V. ³ ~~MAJERS~~ ^{(SUSP 201-} head of the Latvian delegation representing the Oppressed Nations.

3. V. ³ ~~JANIS~~ ^C E. GULBIS, and H. GULBIS, representing the Free World Latvian Association. The wife of H. Gulbis acted as secretary.

The delegates of the Free World Latvian Association (FPLA) had obtained admission cards as press correspondents, so they could freely attend all press conferences. Among others, the writer /Janis/ attended a press conference given by Kharlamov, the Soviet press attache, on 16 May 1960. On 18 May, Khrushchev himself appeared at the Soviet press conference, and made a blistering speech against the US and President Eisenhower. Soviet Bloc journalists occupied the first rows and were scattered among the rest of the public. It was their duty to lead the applause and to watch anyone who was interrupting the speech or making protesting remarks. When Khrushchev made one of his lying statements, I cried out "Vresh!" (you lie) and was immediately photographed by one of the Soviet bloc photographers.

I returned to Germany on 21 May.

SECRET

/signed/ Janis

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67 Summary

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

Tam vīrs bijis mola māja līdētājs un šīs brošūras
būtībā vārdus provokators, tuuns, zaglis, es viņam
pa pusu iedevu un t.t.

No krievu puses pusi konferences bija organizēta
pēc viņiem komunistu propagandas lozumiem.

1. solus jau kādu laiku pirms sākuma bija
arī nīmeši cērsti un Padomju bloka žurnālisti
tā tad aplaudēja un tos mēģināja tēlviski
nādotā kā publika aplaudē.

2. zālē izklaidēti pa visu rotundālu žurnālistu
bija bija izvietoti aplaudētāji kas otri arī
notēroja publiku.

Tā uzturums bija ar aplaudējiem kārtot
aplaušanu visā zālē, atsevišķi personas kas
izdara starptautiskus, sauc B. un vai protenti
kad es šis kāda Čruščeva mēģināja izkuma
un sauc B. (mēģināja) man kāds no šiem
fotografem tulīt nepotografēja.

3. Pēc prezidija galdā sēdēja: N. Čruščevs, Bratņovs
guņņovs, Štaunis un angļi tulai un vēl divas
personas no tam vietas bija vārdi, kas
saxo vai žurnālisti zālē gāda viņu
pārdo tu uzturumus.

4. šīs brošūras un literatūras personīgi
pēc konferences nepāda bija.

At. māja atpūtas kārtā.

Jans

SECRET

12 July 1960

Dear Mr [] = ^{OPS} ALIAS FOR []

In connection with the Song Festival in Riga on 21 July [1960] the following persons are going to Latvia from Germany:

Augusts KALNINS, ^(21a) Muenster, Querstrasse 4. A. Kalnins is supposed to be engaged in retail trade of textiles; actually he has been in contact for some time with the "Committee for Cultural Relations with Latvians Abroad" in East Berlin. He is a profiteer, who hopes to gain some benefits by serving the Russians. A. Kalnins is traveling as a visitor; his wife, who is German, is remaining in Muenster.

Anna FRASKEVICA, nee Apkalns, is preparing to repatriate. Her address is Geesthacht/Elbe, Am Spatzenberg [?] 32. This lady promised to give J. DAGIS some information about living conditions in Latvia, if possible. Address of J. Dagis: Neustadt/Holstein, Schorbenhoft [?] 5.

I discussed the sending of propaganda material with Imants FREIDMANIS in Stockholm. Freimanis is acquainted with the Latvian ship captain Pauls BAKIS, who sails between Riga, Klaipeda, and Stockholm, transporting coal, timber, etc. The captain is said to have been awarded several medals; however, he is under surveillance by his assistant, or political instructor (politruk). He was given the newspaper Latvijs and two copies of the book by Djilas to take with him. However, he refused to take a folder (album) of paintings by ^{JURIS} Saikans [?], as he said it was too large and he couldn't carry it off the ship.

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Alfreds Kalnins was able to make the acquaintance of two Latvian women-tourists, they came to visit him at his home and he gave them newspapers and the book by Djilas, and received a description of Riga published in 1959.

^{sons}
~~L. Talters~~ made the acquaintance of a Swede who makes regular trips to Finland; with the help of the latter he sent to Latvia the "Circular Letter" of the International Committee, the book by Djilas, and he gave some Latvian tourists-agronomists 3 copies of the folder with paintings by Saikans.

L. Talters suggests the printing of some small-size leaflets, he says the folder with paintings is too large, and the agronomists told him that if their things should be checked they would drop the folder overboard. They took Djilas' book and said they would leave it in Riga somewhere on a park bench, or in some library. They would be able to give it personally only to very close friends.

I agreed with J. Freimanis that they would organize and register those Latvians who follow the Russian invitation to visit the Soviet Latvian song festival.

[signed] Janis

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ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

SECRET

12 October 1960

Dear ()

On 2 October 1960 I met Dr. Herta ^{*}BOENING in Oldenburg. She resides at Oldenburg 1/Oldenburg, Saarstrasse 20.

This lady is said to be a pediatrician, about 60 years old. In May of this year she was in Riga to visit her friends, i.e. a Russian engineer and his wife. She traveled as a guest of "Inturist", her suitcases were not examined at ^{the} border, and therefore she was able to take into Latvia, duty-free, most of the clothing intended for presents.

She had to stay at the Hotel "Riga" for about a week; her stay cost about DM 1,000. When asked whether she did not sell any of the clothes, Dr. Boening denied this and said that she gave all the clothes to her friend.

Riga is said to be very clean, much cleaner than German cities. The people in the streets behave very well; one does not see such things as young people kissing on the street.

Dr. Boening tries to convince all her friends that life in Soviet Latvia is very good and pleasant, and advises everyone to go there to convince themselves that the local press is writing untruths.

Dr Boening stated that she plans to spend next year's vacation in Riga too. In connection with the 20th anniversary of Soviet Latvia, the Communists in Riga organized a Song Festival. Augusts KALNINS (from West Germany had gone to this Song Festival. At the end of August he returned to Muenster and reported that life in occupied Latvia was

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ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

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very pleasant. All the people are said to be very well satisfied and happy, and they are not in need of any liberation. He also went to Moscow, together with a group of "old-time" Latvians from America. These American Latvians are said to have promised him money if he would publish a Latvian newspaper in Germany which would write nothing but the truth and would be completely apolitical.

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On 8 October KALNINS came to see the architect Mrs. BORONOVSKY, nee Osis, Muenster, Huberty Strasse 17, and told her that he now had the money and also the license for publishing the newspaper, but that he needed an editor and a compositor. He would install the editorial office in the same building where he lived. He could also secure an apartment for the editor. Mrs. Boronovsky said that she did not know anyone who would be suitable and advised him to ask Col VIL^{IS} JANUMS⁶ as the latter would be sure to know. A. Kalnins replied that this would not be the right place [i.e. the right man to ask]. Then he said he would go to the Oldenburg camp and try to find an editor there.

In this connection I wrote to the head of the Latvian group at Oldenburg-Ohmstede, Valfridis LEMANIS, and asked him to keep an eye on A. Kalnins in Oldenburg and try to find out with whom he met there. On 12 October V. Lemanis called me and said that Kalnins had been in Oldenburg on 11 October and had gone to see the director of the auxiliary school, EGLAJS; the latter informed Lemanis about the unexpected guest, and they called the criminal police who arrested A. Kalnins for interrogation.

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Probably no.
I do not believe that the American "old-time" Latvians would give ^{any} ~~any~~ money for publishing a newspaper, but that this money -- even if it comes through America -- is supplied by Moscow.

I would like to ask you to consider the possibility of our sending about 50 copies of the Latvija newspaper to occupied Latvia.

Today, i.e. on 13 October, I was in Frankfurt and tried to call you, but I was told that you were not at home. It is possible that I may pass through Frankfurt again on 29 October.

[signed] Janis

AECANOE/3

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SECRET

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

2. 10. 60

A. god. 2 kungs.

Š.g. 2. oktobrī Oldenburgā satiros ar Dr. Hentu BĒNINGU.
Izd. OLDENBURG i/OLOB. SPARSIR 20.

Šī doma esmot lielny drotē, apm 60 g. veka.
Š.g. maijā vīrs bijis Rīgā pa apciemošu ocaus
paunas kāds krievu ievēderi un vīrs kurds.
Braukusi kā šūvūvūvū vietā, un solēas
vīrai kopēi nosmot pāšaudēt un ēpē
līdzpauktā dāvanas līdaku vai nīnu
dāvidu drēbju ievēderi bez meitās.

Bijis jādēro vīrsiņā Rīgā, apmēram 1 nedēļ.
natūras un imansāji apmēram 20. 1900.
paūtāt vai kāds dālu no drēbju šā nov
pādevisi Dr. Bēning, to nolide, un as lēdu
paūtāt drēbes esmot udavīvajai savas
draudēnei.

Rīga esmot loti līca dāvidu tēvā unā
Vācijas pilsētā, litvīni un ielau interstis
loti pīklatāji tādas lītas kad jāunvī
un ielas okupētās tas neredot.
Vīrus savs paunas Dr. Bēning cūsiās pāšaudēt
ka dīve šādomy Latvija esmot loti jauna
un pātkama un ielē vīri un tas
braukt lai pātkinātas, ka ielē
guse nakstot negatīvā.

Dr. Bēning itēcas ka an nāssis gādus
vīrs domājot atvāļ vajams paūtēt Rīgā.
paunā ar šādomy Latvija 20 gadu jūli
komunā Rīgā vīroja drīsimu sēlāus.
un šim drīsimu vīlāim no Rītumvārijs
bijs aud travus Augusts Kalvins.
Augusta bijs vīrs atpīcās liustis un
stāsta, ka okupētā Latvija dīve esmot
loti jauna. litvīni vīri esmot loti apmēram
im laimīgi, tas unādu atpīcāus
nerojāto. esmot bijs an laasavā, un
šūvūvū travus kopē ar kādu amerikas
veclatvīru grupu. Ši amerikas latvīši
vīraus solīši naudu lai ielodot vācija
latvīšu laikrakstā kas esmot tas
šai vīls un bijs pīlīņi apjotās

ATT TO EGFA-34540 AECANOE-3

