

# Free Europe Committee, Inc.

**SECRET**

**MEMORANDUM**

Date: 9 July 1962

To: The Executive Committee

Reference:

From: The President

Subject: SYS report on recent activities

Attached is a very interesting account of the recent courtesy call of a Soviet naval force at Stockholm and the contact efforts made by SYS -- the special organization which will carry out many of FEC's projects at the Helsinki Youth Festival -- and other Western organizations.

Also included are reprints and translations of attacks by "Izvestia" against Balts in Sweden and their activities, as well as some clippings of Swedish press coverage of the Soviet visit.

The SYS representative, Arvo Horn, refers to this event as a "training exercise" for Helsinki. It undoubtedly was a useful and successful one, and impressive as reassuring evidence of the political sophistication and know-how of the SYS group.

FC -

7912

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

**SECRET**

SECRET

Stockholm, July 3rd 1962

Mr. George C. Minden,  
Free Europe Committee,  
New York 16, N.Y.

SOVIET NAVAL VISIT TO STOCKHOLM AND IZVESTIA'S ATTACK ON BALTIC ORGANISA-  
TIONS

Visit

Three submarines of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet, together with their depot ship "V. Kotelnikov", visited Stockholm from June 15th to 18th. Their crew numbered 540. The squadron was commanded by Admiral Iulik, his deputy was Commander Prokhorovskii. The crew as such numbered only 430 sailors, the remainder were a football team, male choir, orchestra and dance troupes. The home port of the squadron is Liepaja, formerly Liebau, in Latvia and therefore there were quite a number of Latvians and Lithuanians among the crew. This circumstance made it eminently possible to contact Soviet sailors, and we made use of this to train Scandinavian Youth Service action groups before the Helsinki action.

Contacts: Groups

Fourteen young people from among the SYS groups were busy to take contacts with them and to disseminate literature among them. Over and above them there were 24 representatives sent to Stockholm by NTS in Germany, EOPE in Munich had sent six representatives, and there were also people from Free Europe Radio and from the Liberation Committee. Thus there were altogether about 70 people engaged in the task.

Establishment of Contacts

Contacts were taken in the harbour, in streets, shops, at the Naval concerts in public parks, at athletic contests and at the great reception in the Stockholm Town Hall. These activities were particularly successful in the two first days of the visit. Then, evidently, the politruks of the squadron had to admit failure and on the last day of the visit the whole of the Soviet Embassy, with a Russian staff of 200, was employed to reinforce the politruks. They guided the groups sightseeing in the town, intervened immediately if anybody tried to take contact with the sailors and did everything they could to prevent contacts, conversations, etc.

Dissemination of Literature

We were able to distribute 12 copies of the Latvian translation of Dr. Zhivago, by Pasternak, four copies of Baltijas jura pargais (Baltic Sea), five copies of the Horitia monography, 14 copies of Jana Gaite, a Latvian youth magazine, eight copies of Gala Rims, a Latvian literary magazine, and, concerning Lithuanian books: about 30 copies of the Lithuanian-language bulletins of ELTA, 16 copies of Lituanija, a special issue on Soviet colonialism in Lithuania, a largish parcel of Lithuanian-language leaflets as well as 50 copies of Russian-language folders, published for the Festival by the Estonian National Council. Over and above this, 15 copies of Russian-language Dr. Zhivago were distributed. English-language publications were refused by the sailors, presumably because they do not know any foreign languages. Estonian and Latvian gramophone records were in great demand, the Estonian National Council and the Latvian National Foundation had jointly bought 35 records for the purpose. NTS and EOPE representatives distributed mainly Russian-language folders.

SECRET

Sgt  
in copy # 2#5 + #4

SECRET

Attitude of Sailors

Russian sailors behaved correctly and replied to questions politely, but shortly and reservedly. They tried to lead the conversation to innocent subjects as quickly as possible. At the same time they maintained they could discuss everything without any control. Lithuanian and Latvian sailors behaved much more freely. Several described their Russian politruks in unflattering terms at the very first opportunity. It also happened that on the third day our representatives became involved with Soviet Embassy supervisors in rather acrimonious discussions. The Latvians and Lithuanians seemed to like this and they shook hands with considerable warmth when saying good bye. It was also interesting to note that they were no longer anxiously silent and afraid of their superiors as was the case during earlier Soviet naval visits to Stockholm. Young sailors behaved with considerable self-confidence, even arrogantly, towards the politruks. The latter could be easily recognised, they have at their breast a special mark, a rhomb with a pentagram in it. This indicates they are graduates of the political department of the Naval Academy (their official title: sampolit).

The officers onboard had considerable trouble and were very much irritated by the great number of contact seekers as well as by the hundreds of Stockholm girls and well-meaning Swedes who approached the Russian sailors wherever they went and tried to start conversation with them. Another source of irritation were energetic Press reporters and photographers. This was something the Russians had not expected and were unprepared for. Soviet Embassy officials, too, seemed to be helpless and afraid and it was evident the situation was out of their control. This is the cause of the bitterness of the special correspondents of "Izvestia" and their positive hatred towards us here. At any rate, this was an excellent training boat for our people in preparation for Helsinki.

Attacks by "Izvestia"

In the past few months attacks in the Soviet Press on Baltic organisations in Sweden have grown more numerous and more acrimonious. "Izvestia" in particular has launched a violent campaign. The quarter-page article published on June 29th - the most recent - proves that our activities here are a source of great irritation. Translations of the articles have been enclosed with photostatic copies of the originals. They need hardly any comment. It goes without saying that the article of June 29 has mixed up all names and facts. Nobody has called at the office of the Latvian National Foundation which really lies at 27, Vaktmannagatan. Evidently they have visited the entry hall of the building and also looked in through a window opening to the courtyard. There in fact one can see a map depicting the deportation of young Latvians to Kazakhstan. The description, however, seems to refer more to the Latvian Aid Committee lying in another part of the town. Possibly some local agent has told the "Izvestia" reporter about it. The facts about Dr. Kalnins, the Baltic Committee and Mr. Herbert Tefers are, of course, also incorrect. For instance, Mr. Tefers lives in Stockholm enjoying social aid from Sweden: he is a so-called "archive workers", i.e., employed on the same basis as Swedish white-collar workers who for some reason - bad health, etc. - cannot find employment in the free labour market. The only problem is why the mix-up occurred. Galtsev ought not to have had any difficulties with establishing the true facts either with the help of the Soviet Embassy or by other sources, concerning all Baltic organisations here, their mutual relations, etc. He could then have launched his attack with better-controlled and correct information.

It is reasonable to suppose that the attacks will continue in the near future, also concerning Festival preparations. The Communist Press in Scandinavia and more particularly in Finland have already repeatedly referred to Baltic central organisations and the SIS in connection with the Helsinki Festival. We are, of course, prepared and will probably not change our plans.

SECRET

*Signature*

*Signature*

**SECRET**

at all, if we can only be sure of the support of our friends.

1947-1948  
Arvo Horn

**SECRET**

Translation

"Isvestia" of June 29th, 1962

SECRET

FIFTY MINUTES IN SHAKE PIT

The dance and song ensemble of the Red Banner Fleet was giving a concert in Stockholm. The large "Blå Hall" of the Town Hall, the room reserved for the biggest and most festive assemblies in the Swedish capital, was full. The people of Stockholm who are as a rule rather self-controlled, expressed unrestrainedly their enthusiasm for the art of our Navy on a friendship visit to Sweden.

Unexpectedly, there was a hushed-up noise. I looked around. Through a blue-back lifting wall, comprising Soviet sailors who stood at the sides of the pit, a well-nourished man made his way. His hair had been shaved off, his face was covered with a grayish stubble, and his nose was large and reddish. Speaking bad Russian, he asked:

- Any of my fellow countrymen here?

- Wherefrom?

- From Riga. I am looking for my fellow countrymen from Riga.

There were some fellow countrymen of his there. The man was directed to a Latvian (senior) able-bodied seaman standing close to my chair.

- How are things now in Riga? - the man with the big head asked with interest.

- Everything is well, the lilacs are in bloom and the sun is shining.

- But the dictatorship?

- What dictatorship? - the able-bodied seaman replied with amazement as he did not understand the question.

- I know you cannot speak freely, - the man with the big head whispered through his teeth. - You are in danger of being sent to Siberia. If you want to know the truth about freedom, you come to us, your brother Latvians. Come to us at 27 Västmannagatan. We are helping everybody to defeat.

- Go to... the sailor swore and turned in a threatening manner to the shameless provocateur.

A Swedish worker, Björn Sven, who sat at my side, said indignantly:

- These dirty types misuse the hospitality of our country. They stink even at this marvellous concert.

Sven stood up, knit his powerful builder's hands and approached the uninvited provocateur. Some other Swedes over and above Sven stood up, too. With a purposefulness which left no room for doubt they approached the man with the big head. The latter, understanding that he would fare ill vanished among the people like a snake - and was gone.

Stockholm is the base of small, but very angry emigre organizations comprising renegades and traitors who have fled from the Baltic area and who have established themselves in Sweden with the help of Rightist bourgeois parties. Having lost all their ties with their native country, these political corpses are shameless enough to call themselves "fully empowered representatives of the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian nations". They form their own "Cabinets", "parliaments", a number of various committees, carry out election and votes, submit demands and protests, write in the Press, thus showing seeming activities and raising their price in the eyes of Scandinavian reaction easily lured by anti-Communism.

By the end of 1959 these anti-Soviet organizations established a "Baltic coordination committee" to "consolidate" their forces and to "co-ordinate"

4 SECRET

SECRET

their subversive activities. The committee is dominated by Latvian traitors led by one Bruno Kalninsk who plays the role of a professor at the Stockholm University.

As I wanted to know the clique styling itself the "Baltic co-operation committee" I decided to follow the invitation of the man with the big head and to call at 27, Västmannagatan, where the traitors have established their snake pit.

I went to 27, Västmannagatan, with a Swedish friend of mine.

Västmannagatan lies practically in the middle of Stockholm. It was not difficult to find No. 27.

When we entered the port we came to a biggish corridor. To the left of the door there hung a list of flat-owners. At the end of the list there stood: "Latvian Central Council in Sweden", "Latvian National Foundation". At the side of it there was a small map of Stockholm.

There was no doubt that we had arrived at the right address.

When we had taken a look round, we went to the flat at the disposal of the Foundation. Its door had two locks on the inside - a small, ordinary one, like all other doors, and another - of extraordinary size, made to special orders.

We pushed the doorbell. The signal was loud enough to make you deaf, similar to a fire alarm. It sounded on and ended. We pushed the bell once more. We heard steps on the other side of the door and a female voice asked:

- Mail?

- No, - my friend said in Swedish. - It is a Swede who would like to see Mr Bruno Kalninsk.

The door was opened. An elderly woman asked us to enter. We were in a flat which had been transformed into offices.

- Mr. Kalninsk will hardly come here but if you need him, I shall try to contact him for you over the telephone.

- I should like it.

The woman who said she was the office manager of the Foundation, took us through a dark corridor into a large room facing the street. The windows were completely covered (by blinds). In the room there were several small tables on which lay emigre publications - newspapers, magazines, a sort of booklets.

As long as my friend was speaking, I looked at the room. The middle of the wall to the right of the entry was covered with a large map of the USSR, painted red. On it there were a bunch of white arrows beginning from Stockholm and ending somewhere beyond the Urals.

We asked what the arrows meant.

- This is the direction of our propaganda in our enslaved country, - the office manager said not without boasting.

- Why do they reach so far in the East?

- Don't you know that the Soviets have deported all Latvians to Siberia and that they have filled our Riga with Tartars.

It was very difficult to suppress our laughter at this statement.

In the room there were exhibited, to give a general survey, reports on the so-called "Christmas aid" and lists of givers. During the whole of the winter the leaders had angled for crowns from the pockets of ordinary refugees without any twinges in their conscience, but they had collected only 2,968 crowns. Not too much!

Seeing our astonishment, the office manager said, sighing:

SECRET

SECRET

- our fellow countrymen in Sweden are more and more dissociating themselves from active struggle.

On one wall there was a slogan, with the following appeal to young Latvians:

"Do not believe in Communist propaganda, do not return to the Soviet Union."

The madam showed us also a second room where there were some parcels.

- This is propaganda literature. We are sending it to the Baltic area with sailors and tourists. Unfortunately only few of them accept it.

This was not difficult to detect: the book parcels had not been packed up and they were covered with a thick layer of dust.

There was nothing more to see in this dirty little place, and we asked to be connected with Bruno Kalnins.

The madam dialled a number. The professor was at home. My friend took the telephone and talked with Kalnins in Swedish. Kalnins said he could not receive us because he was leaving the town for the holidays. Said we might meet later.

The madam dialled the number of the deputy chairman of the "Baltic co-operation committee", one Paulis Peterson, and gave the telephone to my Swedish friend. Peterson asked who wanted him and when he heard that a Swede wanted to talk to him about the committee, he said brutally that he was not that Peterson.

He was a skilful bird.

With the help of the office manager we telephoned to other leaders - the Estonian Antti Pae and the Lithuanian Enasa Pajaujis. But their telephones were silent.

- You, gentlemen, came at an unsuitable time, - the lady apologised.  
- The holidays begin and our leaders are departing on their leave.

- Why are you staying in Stockholm, then?

- The luxury to ~~making~~ spend one's holiday in the archipelago or in the interior of Sweden is possible for wealthy people only.

The leaders of the emigree "cattle" are rich. They took with them from the Soviet Baltic area great wealth, they procured themselves in Sweden houses, summer houses, luxury yachts and cars. Having no great hopes for their "liberation plans", they are making more money. For instance, the chairman of the so-called "Latvian Central Council in Sweden", former big businessman of bourgeois Latvia, Herbert Tappfers, is the owner of a solid commercial firm. Ordinary refugees, however, have to earn their keep with the most difficult jobs. Part of them, despite warnings and provocations of the emigree "leaders", try to get back to the native country, away from the bourgeois "paradise". Others dissociate themselves from the dirty activities of the emigree organisations; for instance, the Lithuanian cells broke down and have ceased to exist. Others again, the most angriest, former policemen, those who meted out punishments, tools of fascists, are continuing their well-known work. They are professional spies and gangsters who are fulfilling the dirtiest tasks of foreign espionage.

We spent 50 minutes in their lair. During the time none entered, none telephoned. It was evident that the so-called Baltic centre is nothing but the hideout of a few politicians, bankrupt long ago, who have already lost their platform among the emigrees. And it is astonishing why official circles in Sweden help these creatures as from the dregs of the society.

V. Goltshev  
Special Correspondent of Investia  
Stockholm, June 1962

SECRET

6

Translation  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Investia of June 20th, 1962

SECRET

DIRTY TIES

Baltic refugee elements have been active in Sweden in many postwar years already. Some of them were once upon a time actively collaborating with the Hitlerists. They do not mirror at all the moods of the majority of refugees but despite this they make more and more frequently speeches on the necessity of "combating the Communist danger". Some of them boast they are prepared for a "new crusade to the East" and are dreaming of a restoration of the capitalist system, disliked by the peoples of the Soviet Baltic area.

Such anti-Soviet activities cause deep anger among the Swedes and they are not even supported by official circles. But they find full "understanding" and encouragement from influential reactionary groups in Sweden who serve big capital, - the foremost among them the bourgeois Conservative party.

It finances the publication in Sweden of emigre newspapers and booklets, the organisation of enterprises aiming at encouraging and inspiring anew the stagnating refugee organisations, falling to pieces because of quarrelling. Special Bills are submitted to the parliament. During election campaigns there are direct appeals to the emigrants to vote for the Right.

It all shows that the new leaders of that party have not given up bankrupt policy but want to strengthen their dirty ties even more. As the Swedish Press reports, an Estonian branch of the party was recently founded in Stockholm on the initiative of the party Conservative leaders. The initiative of the Swedish reactionaries aims at achieving a legalisation as a recognised political force of those who to date have not achieved any official recognition.

Are we permitted to ask: what do the Swedish Conservatives expect? They know very well that they are putting their stakes on bankrupts who have lost their footing. The true aim of the Conservatives is to exploit every means and thus to incite anti-Soviet moods in Sweden and to harm the Swedish-Soviet friendship. But this is a game without any perspective. The broad masses of the Swedish society support co-operation in the future between the two countries, to achieve an international détente and to strengthen political neutrality. They do not approve of the activities of those who interfere with this policy.

G. Valentinov  
Stockholm, June 19th

SECRET