

Personalities Which May Eventually Be Utilized For Operational Work

EDE

given to
Cuban
2

1. EDGARS ERMANIS about 34 years old, about 182 cm tall, blonde hair, blue eyes, broad, wide mouth, has deep wrinkles around his mouth, has a rugged, long face. He lives and works in Riga, exact location is not known.

He is married to an attractive, brunette girl, about two years younger than himself. They have one child about 10 years old, by now it is possible they have more children. His father-in-law fru LEHEGENS LEHEGENS is a Latvian-Russian, and a tailor by trade. In World War I he participated in the battles for Latvian independence and was honored with the "Lacplesis" war medal.

In August/September 1944, ERMANIS was active in the "Pretbolsevis-tisko Partizanu Staba" - anti-bolshevik partisan headquarters (PFS) organizing national partisan groups in the vicinity of Riga. (ERMANIS remembers Olgerts Brencons who led the partisans in one county on the direction of ERMANIS but later at the end of 1944, escaped from Kurzems to Sweden).

ERMANIS was formally considered to be a member of the Frontaufklarungstrupp 212 until September 1944. (He had documentation to the effect he was engaged in Reichssicherheitshauptamt activity). At the end of September 1944, ERMANIS proposed to the Frontaufklarungstrupp (FAT) 212 command that he be assigned to stay behind during the Russian occupation of Riga so that he could initiate valuable contacts with the communist underground which would vouch for him. The commanding officers of FAT 212 (Lt. Hasselmann, Lt. von Firkss) considered the risk too great and advised against it.

The beginning of October ERMANIS, with his family and other PFS workers left by truck via Slampel and Talsi for Ventspils with the intention of escaping to Sweden. (During the journey they stayed for several days at the home of the wife of the PFS worker Krastin, who is now the wife of Leona Cuiibes).

At the beginning of November, when the PFS was deciding whether to continue its activity or to liquidate, ERMANIS and Voldemar notified them that they would not continue any of their activities until their families were safely established in Sweden.

Shortly before this, ERMANIS and several of the other PFS members had registered with Dr. V. Gintera through "Andzu" for travel to Sweden. This operation was being conducted under the sponsorship of the LCP.

30

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36

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ERMANIS spent the time until May 8, 1945 on the Yurkalnes seashore waiting for an available space in one of the boats and in evading the German security forces which were being directed against the people trying to escape to Sweden.

After the capitulation, ERMANIS was picked up by the Ventspils filtration station and then released, as he had not belonged to the Legion or the Police during the German occupation and he was able to conceal his activity with the FPS and the FAT 212.

In the summer of 1945, ERMANIS and his family returned to Riga and he worked as a chauffeur with his truck at some company. He was earning about 40,000 rubles a month (mainly from transporting travelers and by speculating in food stuffs). ERMANIS did not have direct contact with the national resistance movement.

ERMANIS was still working as a chauffeur in Riga in 1948, and had improved his position to the point where he was a recognized motorcycle racer and he counts as the motorcycle champion of LPSK (Latvia). (Voldemar gave the information concerning ERMANIS movements after the capitulation to Andsam in 1948). @Sub [

From what I can recall from Voldemars statements during the Kurzemes siege he and ERMANIS had both been in a tank company in the Latvian Army. They had become very close friends, particularly after the Russian occupation when political commissars engaged in terrorism and acts of provocation against nationalistic Latvian veterans. At the end of 1940, ERMANIS and Voldemar were located at Sloka where they were joined to a motorcycle-dispatch rider company. After the start of the Russo-German War, ERMANIS managed to avoid being sent to Russia.

Personal Evaluation: ERMANIS belongs to that generation which grew up, went to school, and began military service during the days of Latvian independence. An extremely nationalistic spirit was present and it was especially cultivated and encouraged in the military service. He is by nature slightly phlegmatic, deliberate and cautious but is however, a sincere patriot who did not hesitate to take any risks when his fatherland was threatened.

He is a person not easily enthused or swayed and does not flaunt his sincere patriotism, he loves to carefully consider every matter and then take action when he is completely convinced of the right course to follow. He is trustworthy, sociable and an energetic worker.

Starting his family during the German occupation when there were great shortages of food and other necessities, ERMANIS gained great skill in food

speculation (black-market). If I recollect correctly ERMANIS had a hard childhood, both his parents died early in his life, and he suffered financial hardship in his youth. For this reason it can be assumed that the Soviet regime does not consider him one of the bourgeois class but rather as one of the working class. He possesses good technical skills (I believe he completed Riga Technical Institute) he is also a skilled chauffeur.

Due to the fact that he has been mentioned in LPSR press and radio lately as a celebrated motorcycle racer (see "Laiks" 10-25-52 and 1-24-53 issues under the "Notikumi Okupeta Latvia" section), (Events in Occupational Latvia), it can be assumed that his status with the Soviet regime is still secure. Occurred

Accessibility: Since ERMANIS is cautious and has a certain amount of conspiratorial experience, the approach to him should utilize his interest in black-market speculations. For instance he could be entrusted with a small sum of money (about 200 rubles) for the purpose of purchasing butter or something similar and allowing him to realize a good profit. When this is successful, a larger operation should be discussed, one that would be mutually profitable to both to the extent of about 1000 rubles.

He can be approached on the basis of knowing a mutual friend from the Jurkalnes period (initially this friend should not be precisely identified, mentioning only "Valters friend with the glasses". There were 3 such). He should be questioned for information concerning Voldemar (calling him by his true name).

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ERMANIS replies and reactions should be transmitted to the base at the earliest opportunity, which will then decide if further approach on this basis is desirable. Should ERMANIS indicate lack of trust or confidence in the agent and decline to get involved in the speculation with him, considering the agent to be a provocateur or an otherwise untrustworthy character, then the following can be used as a form of negative control: during the conversation he should be informed that the agent had been engaged in identical work as he himself had been in 1944, in the FAT 212. If his confidence can be gained by any other means, this method should be held in reserve and as an alternative ERMANIS should be asked for information concerning Valter Rickstins and other friends from the Jurkalnes period, particularly Osis. (Bilskalni)

In all these eventualities the agent should present the cover story or legend that the agent has just recently escaped from deportation to Russia and is in the country illegally (or from a refugee camp in Poland or in East Germany; ERMANIS will have less knowledge of actual conditions there). The agent will express the desire to establish contacts with his former friends from the Kurzemes period as well as legalize himself. It can safely be assumed that ERMANIS will be able to offer valuable guidance in how to accomplish this.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Should ERMANIS prove reluctant to involve himself in any further speculative activity, he should be asked for the addresses of other big speculators, for instance Megi and Plikgalvja.

ERMANIS could also be utilized as a source of transportation, gradually establishing control over him, and after careful consideration whether he is sincerely ideologically motivated for anti-Soviet work admit him to operational activities. The worse the relations between Latvians and Soviets become the more ERMANIS will become interested in anti-Soviet activity. He will have the urge to "cleanse" himself by actively participating in the struggle for the independence of his homeland.

Caution: All conversations with ERMANIS should be arranged in such a way that no contact is had with his wife or mother-in-law, as they are both overly timid as well as gossipy. His father-in-law can be safely trusted, but he is under his wife's influence. In order to establish bonafides with ERMANIS, it is possible to request detailed information concerning his activities 1944-1945 from the base.

Note: People who can furnish further information about ERMANIS.

- a. Olgerts Brencens was in Stockholm, Sweden in 1949. Was a friend of Hugo Ginter.
- b. Daidra Cuibe, divorced from Krastins maiden name Vibulis. A pharmacist, in Sweden since November 1944, where she married the minister Leon Cuibe. They live at Jarnbrogatan 60 c, Uppsala.
- c. Possibly from Janis Lukins who is in Sweden, Tomtebogatan 10 nb og, Stockholm. He was at Turkalne at the same time as ERMANIS with the mission of maintaining observation for illegal refugee boats from Sweden. * SUBJ []
- d. von Firkas a German army Lieutenant and one of the commanding officers of the FAT 212 1944-1945. After the capitulation he lived in West Germany as a DP in the vicinity of Esslingen (further information could be obtained from O. Songs or former Lt. Schubert - both at present in Munchen). *** SUBJ []

(Note: ERMANIS is not known to the British C/O to whom [] *** furnished many of his contacts in 1951. He is also not known by any of the CAMUSOS.)

ERMANIS ("Spartaks") is mentioned in the March 8, 1951 issue of "CINA" on page 6 under the heading "Motorcyclists winter course" as winning the 50 km distance in the 350 cubic cm. class, taking first place with a time of 1:13:46.2.

In the May 15, 1951 issue of "CINA" on page 6 under the head "1 km Motorcycle race": "First place in the men's 350 cubic cm. class was won by ERMANIS ("Spartaks") attaining a speed of 115.447 km per hour and thereby setting a new republic record for the 1 km distance".

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION

The October 2, 1951 issue of "CINA" shows ERMANIS' place of employment. On page 6 under the heading "Riga's champion motorcycle racers" it lists ERMANIS as first and gives his employer as the cooperative "Kalvis".

July 25, 1951 issue of "CINA" on page 6 shows the advertisement of this cooperative. The Latvian republic's metal and wood work manufacturing cooperative union "Kalvis" producing consumer goods such as metal beds, lamps, household goods, etc. for sale at the cooperative store at Kr. Barona iela #11 (entrance on Kirova iela) and at cooperative stores in the Central kolchoz market, Vidzemes kolchoz market, and Agenskalna kolchoz market.

In the 1949 Riga telephone directory on page 47 the following is found under "Kalvi": Kalvis cooperative, manufacturing branch, Kirova 81. President of the secretariat 24713, Chief engineer, machine shop Birknieku 13 - 5739.

DORÉ

2. V. REINFELDS about 38 years old, medium height (about 175 cm.) dark hair, large, round face, soft mellow voice. Appears to be slightly timid. He leaves a pleasant impression of sensitiveness.

He lives in Riga and works in the Latvian University. His home address is not known, but it can be determined through his brother-in-law. He is married to Velta Smits (sister of the Latvian scout leader Bruno Smits). In 1944, they had two children about 1 and 3 years old.

Reinfelds is considered one of the most competent architects of the new generation. In 1944, he was an assistant at the architecture faculty at the Latvian University, and was held in high esteem by the students (his wife also studied architecture). In September 1944, he left Riga and arrived in Kurzeme with his wife and children as he had just received a message from architecture student Grants that a boat would be leaving for Sweden momentarily (at that time Grants was active along the Kurzemes seashore in Rojas-Kolkasraga-Ovisu rajona organizing refugee escapees to Sweden). When Reinfelds and his family arrived at the spot designated to them, Grants had disappeared. He tried in vain to discover independent means of escaping to Sweden and finally gave up all hopes of finding a method by that Christmas. He maintained himself at the head forester station at Rendas near Kuldiga. Here, at Christmas time Mrs. Reinfelds met Andzs - who being a good friend of Bruno Smits as well as knowing Mrs. Reinfelds from Riga days - assumed the obligation to provide for the family which had reached such a hopeless state. Upon Andzs' recommendation, Reinfeld was offered a position with the FPS which at that time was located in Kuldiga and was being directed by Lt. T. Jansons, a former architecture student. Reinfeld declined however; this activity seemed to him to be espionage conducted against well-meaning Germans. Andzs then registered Reinfeld and his family with Dr. Ginter for transportation to Sweden. After this Reinfeld moved to Ventspils and engaged in construction work in the vicinity of Ventspils and in the city until the capitulation.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

40

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SECURITY INFORMATION

When Andzs discussed Reinfelds with Dr. Ginter in Sweden in 1946, it became evident that Dr. Ginter had notified Reinfeld of the May 8th boat departure in ample time and had offered him and his family passage. Reinfeld had declined the offer, since he believed it was not possible that the Soviets had not discovered the proposed plan and intended to intercept the boats at sea (this did in fact occur).

After the capitulation Reinfeld's name was mentioned several times in the LPSR press. From these items it was determined that he is presently employed on the staff of the architectural faculty at the Latvian University as a lecturer. In recent years (1951 or 1952) criticism of his teaching has appeared in the press at various times as being an example of teachers who fail to adhere to the communist line. It must be assumed that this criticism is intended more for his intimidation than otherwise, since with his recognized specialty he is invaluable to the Soviets who could not afford to liquidate him or deprive him of his vocation.

Personal Evaluation: I have met Reinfeld on only 3 or 4 informal occasions. I gained the impression that he is an intellectual "bookworm" type, who has been diverted from his accustomed patterns and feels lost and confused. I have heard that architecture is the closest thing to his heart. He once expressed his regrets and recriminations over having left his work and apartment in Riga and embarking on such an adventure; he believed that he would have been safe with the Russians as an apolitical specialist. (It must be assumed that the attempted escape from Latvia was instigated by his wife who comes from a hardy Riga family). On the other hand Reinfeld's indication of good judgment and keen analysis regarding the status of international relationships is quite noteworthy. I gained the impression that he was extremely skeptical. It is probable that at present, he feels deeply disillusioned over the dawdling of the Soviets but he will never become a communist: if for no other reason, than that he is too much of an aesthete to endure the hardships and inelegance of a Soviet system. I could not determine whether it was due to his nature or for the sake of his family's security, but I gained the impression that Reinfeld is somewhat timid and uninclined to jeopardize his safety. Briefly, he could be characterized as an overly sensitive aesthete but it is entirely possible that such a characterization would be incorrect.

Accessibility: The best opinion for methods to be utilized in its accomplishment could be furnished by Bruno Smits. It is probable that Reinfeld will refuse to engage in any kind of activity which might endanger the security of his family. Therefore his primary value would be as a person who can be easily located, who can be contacted without arousing suspicion (for instance - at the University taking the guise of a student, or feigning an interest in study or research) and as one whose anti-communist sentiments

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SECURITY INFORMATION

can not be doubted. The agent could easily establish his bonafides with Reinfelds by relating to him the details of Bruno Smits' life and work as an emigre (a photograph of the latter with a pertinent inscription would be invaluable). Reinfelds could be impressed with the potential strength of the students and architects in Latvia who hold anti-communist sentiments and are seeking the opportunity to become active or are already active in the national underground.

Reinfelds could be utilized as a cut-out, perhaps also as an informant on Soviet construction in Latvia. It is also possible that Reinfelds would be able to provide the agent with employment in some construction company office (as a draftsman, etc.) where some of his former students or colleagues are presently employed. He might also be able to arrange for the agents employment illegally (doing the work and sharing in the salary, but without officially registering as being employed there).

In any case Reinfelds will be able to furnish information concerning work conditions and potentials if the agent is able to gain his confidence. In the event difficulties are encountered in the course of the conversation with Reinfelds (should he prove to be overly timid or withdrawing) the following could be used as a form of negative inducement. He would be informed that he and his family were attempting to escape to Sweden in 1944, and had been registered with Dr. V. Ginter. It is possible the Soviets have this information and are using it to terrorize Reinfelds, therefore his reactions to this should be very carefully observed. Information as to how Reinfelds could best be utilized, the best approach to use in contacting him and information concerning details of his family and life could best be furnished by his previously mentioned brother-in-law, Bruno Smits.

Note: People who can furnish information concerning Reinfelds besides his brother-in-law:

- a. Architect Grants who lives in Grand Haven, Michigan (mentioned in "Laiks" 1953) he is probably identical with the architecture student Grantu mentioned previously.
- b. Architect Egils Hermanovskis, presently living and working in New York City. Formerly studied at the Latvian University and worked together with Reinfelds.
- c. Architecture professor Pauls Kundzins, dean of the architecture faculty at the Latvian University for many years, now residing in Canada. Many other young architects and faculty members, such as Professor A. Raisters.

Note: Reinfelds is not known to George, however it was incidentally mentioned to Robert that there is such a professor at the Latvian University who although he can be trusted is somewhat timid.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

42

AIZA

3. AINA ZALCMANIS about 32 years old. Maiden name Robezgruntnieks, married to Janis Zalcmans. She is the mother of two children. She comes from a wealthy Riga family and was studying dentistry. In 1944, together with her children and mother she joined the refugee exodus to Germany. After the capitulation, they were detained by the Russians and in the summer or fall of 1945, returned to Riga.

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Her husband Janis Zalcmans (nephew of Zalcmans, the consul) was a member of the corporation "Lattania". During the German occupation he was a secretary to the director of some department, later was a war historian, journalist with the Latvian Legion. Zalcmans received a letter from his wife in October 1945, shortly before his escape from the Kurzeme forest to Sweden. Later, while in Sweden he received information concerning his family's life in Latvia through a third person (Skaidriti Muski, maiden name, Kalns) who was corresponding with Aina Zalcmans from Belgium.

Aina's brother Eriks Roberzgruntnieks, escaped from Kurzeme to Sweden the same fall, attempted to return to Latvia the end of 1946, but was unsuccessful (Lukins-Skobe action).

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In 1948, V/L informed Andz that Aina Zalcmans was laboring under great financial hardship (supporting her mother and two children). She was nevertheless continuing her dentistry studies at the Latvian University and working as an assistant to the Dentist, Austra Silins (daughter of Dr. Nikolay Silins) in Riga. V/L met her several times when he had his teeth fixed. Aina is unswerving in her hopes to see her husband again and is still deeply in love with him. It is this fact which keeps her from engaging in intimate relations with other men, although she is young and beautiful.

Inasmuch as her husband married for the second time two years ago in Sweden, it would be highly desirable to determine - through Janis Zalcmans or her brother Eriks Roberzgruntnieks - whether Aina was deported in 1949, or later and what are her present living conditions.

Personal Evaluation: I can not give my personal evaluation since I have met her only once in V/L apartment in Riga in 1942.

Accessibility: The most effective means available to gain Aina's confidence would be to present her with a letter from her husband or brother. Any contact with Aina must be very carefully planned since it must be assumed that she is considered to be a politically unreliable person by the Soviet authorities not only on account of her own social standing but due to her former husband and brother's actions (the latter was an officer in the Latvian Legion).

On the other hand, Aina, belonging to the "National Bourgeois residue or remnant" would be able to furnish an agent with valuable information concerning personalities active in the national underground and other people who

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SECURITY INFORMATION

are trustworthy and inclined to anti-Soviet activity. Particularly among doctor and dentist groups and among former officials of student corporations. Aina could probably also furnish further information concerning the fate of V/L and the Dentist Lidija Ankrava (refer to the list of contacts given Herbert).

Aina has proved she has character, good sense of her obligations, and the ability to overcome hardships and obstacles. For the sake of her children, she will not assume any great risks, however, she could be utilized as a cut-out in the event she is now working as a dentist it would not be at all difficult to contact her without arousing attention.

Note: In addition to her husband in Sweden, the following persons could furnish information concerning Aina Zalcmans:

- a. Her brother, Eriks R6bezgruntniaks
177 Duke St., Hamilton, Canada
- b. Gunars ~~Reierovics~~ - a Latvian Legion worker. **SECRET
- c. Bruno Smits - a member of Lettania, from the same neighborhood as Aina's family.

Note: Aina is not known by George or the German trio.

4. E. JIRGENSONS - by profession an auto-engineer. During the German occupation he was an automobile inspector under the Communication Agency. He remained in Latvia and is presently continuing in a similar post. He has written a book "How to Drive an Automobile - Self Taught" (issued 1948, in Riga by the State printing office; 1 copy is in Bruno's possession). He is an official (?) of the student corporation "Talavia".

According to V/L information in 1948, Jirgensons is well able to conduct his career among the communists.

He is reputed to be an ingratiating type and a heavy drinker (it would be desirable to determine among the refugees "Talavijs" group members whether or not he is merely putting on an act, and also what are the "weak-spots" in his background).

Jirgensons' wife is a professional modiste and is conducting an exclusive dress salon in Riga. It is patronized by all high communist functionaries and their wives, among them the head of "Smers" and his assistant who have both become very friendly with the Jirgensons family.

In the 1949 Riga telephone directory there is a listing "Baltijas modes Ateljs" with the address #4 Padomju Boulevard, opposite the Opera, perhaps on the former Aspazijas Boulevard. See the above mentioned publication P. 84.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

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According to Valdemars information Jirgensons and his wife are both dangerous opportunists but their daughter, who attended high school in 1948 (she should be about 23 years old now) is deeply patriotic. Valdemars organization had contact with this girl, and she was able to furnish valuable information which she had managed to over-hear at home when some of the "Smers" leaders were visiting. For example, during the summer of 1948, this girl had found out that the "Smers" leaders would be going to Lithuania on a matter of duty; from this Valdemars organization correctly deduced that extensive deportations in Lithuania would be forthcoming shortly. (These deportations did in fact take place in Lithuania in 1948, however, the Riga underground was unable to warn the Lithuanian resistance workers in sufficient time). Jirgensons daughter's first name is not known, nor is her physical description.

Accessibility: Since neither Jirgensons' daughter's full name is known nor is their address, the agent must first determine whether the previously mentioned "Saltijas Hodes Atelje" is the same salon directed by Mrs. Jirgensons. It should then be determined where the Jirgensons family lives and a contact with the daughter should be organized. Due to the insufficient information available and the unreliability of Jirgensons it is imperative that any contact be executed with extreme care (if possible, through a third person). If Valdemars information about Jirgensons' friendship with the "Smers" heads was correct, and this friendship still endures, then it is possible that an extremely valuable source of information could be developed here.

Note: Further information concerning Jirgensons' family could be obtained from the following people as well as leads to other people who may know the family:

- a. Gunars Kelerovics - a Talavija member. ** SUBJ C
- b. J. Upesleja - Director of the Talavia in U.S.
3121 90th St., Jackson Heights, Queens, N. Y.

Note: Jirgensons is not known to either George or the German trio.

Extra Note: In the February 24, 1953 issue of "CLNA" page 6, is an obituary notice stating that E. Jirgensons died on February 20, 1953. Condolences to his family were expressed, so presumably his wife and daughter are still alive.

BUMS

5. M. BUSS about 30 years old. Latvia's historical academies, forestry problem-institutes, worker at the Hangalu forest preserve near Riga (see the illustrated journal "Zvaigzne" issued by the Latvian Government May 15, 1952, issue #10, page 10). Judging from the photographs on page 10-11, M. Buss could be the brother of Kaspars Buss.

Kaspars Buss (should be about 35 years old now) studied at the Latvian University, later was on the forestry faculty at the Jelgavas Agricultural Academy since 1937, and was a member of the forestry student society "Salkone".

- 10 -

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

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45

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Accessibility: In order to avoid any possibility of error the agent must first definitely establish whether this Buss is the brother of Kaspars Buss and whether or not he is as strong a patriot as the latter (possibly this could be established through V. Reinholds).

Inasmuch as Mangali are located very near Riga (in fact they are the suburbs) it should be fairly easy to meet Buss. The cover for the contact would be that the agent is seeking employment. If Buss proves to be the one we seek and is truly patriotic, he could be utilized to furnish temporary work (and documentation) near Riga and give valuable information concerning trustworthy forest workers in the vicinity.

Perhaps Buss would be able to furnish further particulars concerning the fate of Oskars Mitrevics and Lina Mitrevics (sister of the poet Kirdzas Bendrupes). See the list of contacts given to the German trio and its supplement.

It is also possible that Buss - due to his youth and his nationalistic up-bringing - would be personally interested in participating actively in anti-Soviet work.

Notes: I consider Buss position as critical - due to his well-secured position that I strongly recommend questioning Harbert for further details concerning him.

* PETE

6. OSIPS PETROVSKIS - about 40-45 years old. A soloist and tenor at the Latvian Opera who gained renown as an opera singer in the later years of Latvia's independence. He remained in Latvia and up to the present time has been engaging as a soloist at the State Opera and Ballet Theatre (see "CINA" issues 10-26-52 and 12-3-52).

In the 1949 Riga telephone directory on page 107 is the item "Petrovskii O.A. - 5756" this person could be identical with Osip Petrovski since one of the repatriates related that opera singer Petrovski had a telephone in his apartment.

Repatriate J/14 relates this concerning O.P.: J/14 and her child while travelling around begging in 1949, went through Riga several times and called at opera singer Petrovskis' home on a few occasions. He was about 40 years old, black hair, and married; he had a Latvian wife and a 7 to 8 year old girl. The first occasion J/14 met both of the Petrovskis who received her cordially and gave her substantial gifts when they discovered she was a refugee from East Prussia. (I do not remember whether J/14 was able to determine if Petrovskis knew the German language or not, but it seems likely that he did since during the German occupation many operas were being studied in the German language).

The Petrovskis lived in Ciekurkalna not far from a large water tower, a short distance beyond the Bralu and Meza cemetery tramway station, to the right of the tramway line as you travel from the center of Riga.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

47

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

The apartment was located on the first floor of an apartment house and consisted of two rooms and a kitchen and according to J/14 was grandiously furnished - beautiful furniture, chinaware and linens. (J/14 is unable to recall the exact address).

The second time that J/14 arrived at the apartment, it was late at night and Petrovski himself was out. She requested a night's lodging from Mrs. Petrovski as she had no possible place to stay. Mrs. Petrovski then called her husband at the Opera and told him the refugees from East Prussia were there and was he willing to let them stay overnight. Petrovski agreed whereupon J/14 and her child were sumptuously entertained, dined and bedded for the night and upon leaving the next day received many provisions and 10 rubles. As far as J/14 could determine, the Petrovskis were eating and living very comfortably and were outwardly very sympathetic toward German refugees, giving no indication that they were in any way afraid to show their sympathy and support to such persons.

Accessibility: Petrovskis belongs to the privileged class of Soviet society - being an artist. The fact that he does not hesitate to assist German repatriates in an illegal or semi-legal status indicates his good character and his readiness to assume a certain amount of risk. It is possible that Petrovskis offered assistance to the German J/14 only because she had a small child with her and he considered her to be trustworthy. On the other hand he could be considering that the Germans will be the ones who will again assist in liberating the Latvians from the Soviet yoke. Therefore it may be desirable for the agent who contacts him to present the legend that he is a German refugee from East Prussia who has learned Petrovskis address from J/14. The agent could further state that J/14 is now with her husband in West Germany and is presently corresponding with the agent. The agent should also state that J/14 has sent her heartiest greetings to Petrovskis and has asked the agent to tell him that she has become acquainted with several of his former colleagues in West Germany: singer Paula Brivkalne in West Germany (she has married a former German Army Major and is singing in famous German Operas,) with Marisu Vetru in Canada (who founded the first opera in Canada at Halifax) and Herta Luse in the U.S. who is travelling between various Latvian centers. It would be invaluable if a photograph could be obtained from one of the above mentioned opera singers with a pertinent inscription, for example, "To my unforgettable friend in the fatherland". This would serve as proof that the agent is corresponding with J/14 and the latter has succeeded in contacting several of Petrovskis former colleagues.

Dependent on Petrovskis reactions it would be desirable to find out from him some further details concerning the fate of Herta Luses son-in-law Oskars Laimanis. The latter returned from confinement in Russia in 1946, as a former member of the Latvian Legion.

Since he had a wide acquaintance among operatic circles through his mother-in-law, he fulfilled the functions of liaison officer between the national

- 13 -
SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

48

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

underground organization and operatic groups until 1948 (V/L information). In 1948, he left Riga and went to Liepaja in order to attempt an escape to Sweden where his brother lives.

It would also be interesting to find out from Petrovski, further details concerning the opera singer Eduards Mikelsons. Mikelsons was voluntarily repatriated to Latvia from the American zone of West Germany (Frankfurt or Mainz) after the capitulation. He continued in his old profession (judging from the LPSR radio news) but has not been mentioned at all in recent years. Since 1940/41 Mikelsons was a known communist, was imprisoned during the German occupation and was sent to Germany for internment. Before his repatriation Mikelsons had told some of Andzs' relatives in Germany that he was returning to his fatherland with a heavy heart and a total loss of all illusions.

Additionally Petrovski may be able to furnish some information concerning Andzs' father-in-law Peteris Dancis is an opera singer and merchant about 55-60 years old. In the fall of 1945, was still living in his old apartment at Smilšu iela #6, apt. 8 (or #8, apt. 6). There has been no news concerning him since 1947).

Note: Emigres who could furnish information about Petrovski (his character and nationalistic outlook, perhaps even about his possible anti-communist position during the German occupation):

- a. Herta Luse - opera singer in N.Y. or Boston
- b. Emils Maurins - singer in Washington, D. C.
- c. Boriss Piekalnis - singer of approximately the same generation as Petrovski.
- d. Arturs Friednieks "Kavarra" - opera singer now in U.S.
- e. Mariss Vetra - opera singer, now in Halifax, Canada.
- f. Paula Brivkalne - opera singer, now in Oldenburg, West Germany.

7. MARTA MUCINIECE, in 1940/41 she worked at VAPP (this was the name of the Bolshevik Government publishers who issued books and were located in the former action committees "Valters and Rapa" building located across from the National Opera). During the German occupation worked for the "Gramatu Drauga" publishers under H. Andzits. * S U E T []

Muciniece was mentioned in "Laiks" and the LPSR press or radio in the end of 1952, or beginning of 1953, as a book translator, therefore she is evidently back at her former trade.

- 14 -
SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

49

* SUBJ []
According to information from Janis Lukins, Muciniece was engaged in valuable work for the national underground and for Lt. Eriks Parups as early as 1940/41 and also later during the German occupation. Lt. Eriks Parups praises her abilities highly, she is said to be sensible, a resourceful conspiratorial worker possessing good ability to conceal her covert activity.

Shortly before Valdemars return to Latvia, in a three-way meeting with Valdemar and Janis Lukins held to discuss future activity, Janis Lukins strongly recommended Muciniece to Valdemar as being a trustworthy, qualified worker of great possible benefit to the resistance activity. Lukins recommended that an approach to her be made in this way: the agent who makes the contact should tell Muciniece that he brings greetings from "Janis Lukins who made his departure from you at Skolas iela #25".

I am unable to furnish a personal characterization of her nor any complete details for making the contact. Since Muciniece is situated in an advantageous position (as regards salary and working conditions) as well as possessing clandestine experience, I consider it highly desirable to secure further more complete information concerning her from the following persons:

- a. Lt. Eriks Parups - was in the British Zone of West Germany until 1951, when he emigrated to the U.S. (perhaps Canada).
- b. Janis Lukins - see item 1 (c). * SUBJ []
- c. Helmers Rudzits - publisher of "Laiks" in N.Y. ** SUBJ []

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8. fnu GERLINS about 66 to 68 years old, a pensioned school teacher who still works at the Kandavas iela primary school. He is married and lives with his wife who is about 58 years old and was divorced from her first husband. She has two daughters from this earlier marriage and one son by Gerlins. The son was killed in the war. Both daughters are married, and one of them, the ballet dancer was in the British Zone of West Germany after the capitulation, later emigrating to U.S. This daughter wrote to her home from her emigration, and received a reply that she should discontinue this since it endangered any one receiving such mail.

The other daughter is about 38 years old and has a daughter of her own about 16 years of age. This daughter was working in a stocking factory not far from the Agenskalna market. She lived near here at the second trolley car stop traveling from Agenskalna market to Zaslauka station. Her husband is a seaman and travels on ships, he has been to Poland (in the spring of 1949, he gave J/14 800 zlot which he had obtained in Poland) but lately he has not been permitted to go there as the Russians are afraid he may escape from there to the outside.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr. and Mrs. Gerlins live in Pardaugava, Morica iela #4 not far from the primary school which is located at the intersection of Kudras and Kandavas ielas. Their home is in a two-story frame house, painted yellow with a small garden in the front yard. The house has been nationalized. The former owner lives on the first floor and works as a truck driver. He keeps one horse and one cow (the horse died, but he immediately bought another). The truck driver has the entire lower floor which he occupies with his wife, two children, their parents and he has one room rented out to a Latvian.

The Gerlins' apartment is on the second floor and consists of one room and a kitchen which is also used as a sleeping quarters. The rent for this apartment was 23 to 25 rubles a month. The electricity that they consumed had to be paid for separately. There was no bathroom in the house and the inhabitants had to use a public bath-house near the Agenskalna market. Gerlins had a fireplace in his kitchen where he sometimes burned charcoal briquettes which however, were very difficult to obtain. Firewood was readily available but it was very expensive. In 1949, Gerlins had to pay 150 rubles for 3 cubic meters.

Besides the Gerlins family on the second floor there were two old Baltic German women (J/14 does not recall their names) without any children. The oldest of these was a widow and was 68 in 1951. Her unmarried sister was 55 and earned an income by doing seamstress work illegally. Both of the sisters received a pension but were not able to live on such a small sum. They also occupied one room and a kitchen. In addition to this, there was another one room apartment on the second floor occupied by a streetcar worker and his wife.

When J/14 visited Gerlins at this house, he did not have to observe any precautions, as all the inhabitants of this house were like one big grand family and were sympathetic to refugees.

Gerlins had a good radio receiver over which J/14 heard music and news broadcasts from Germany. Gerlins was not afraid to listen to foreign broadcasts, and did so quite frequently. It was a favorite pastime of his. The primary school where Gerlins worked is a comparatively new building (built during Ulmans' reign) and is kept in good maintenance. The pupils are Latvians and Russians. As a school teacher Gerlins receives 350 rubles a month and also a pension of about 250 rubles.

J/14 stayed with Gerlins several times in 1949, once as long as two weeks. J/14's daughter Erika lived with them for 6 weeks in 1949 (the Gerlins had come to look on her as their own daughter) and visited them again in March 1951, at which time there was no apparent change in the status of the inhabitants. J/14 never experienced any type of house control while she was there. There was such a control in the end of January 1949, when the militia examined everyone in the house but J/14 was not present at that time. J/14 believes that this house control

- 16 -

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

51

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

was in connection with the scheduled election in the early part of February since it was customary to conduct such house controls preceding all elections.

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9. VIJA GRINBERGS born in 1907, a 46-year-old divorcee who at the end of 1950 was still living at Vilciena iela #2 apartment #3 in Riga. This house is located near the Zaslauka station and had formerly belonged to her father although it was now nationalized. Grinbergs' father received a small pension in his old age and worked as a night watchman at the Spilves airfield gasoline dump and died in 1950, at about 81 years of age.

The house is a two-story wooden structure colored dark brown. The house suffered during the war and therefore it sways whenever a train passes the vicinity. There are 4 apartments in this house, 2 upstairs and 2 downstairs. Vija Grinbergs lives on the second floor in one room and a kitchen. Her sister Mrs. Berzina lives in the next apartment upstairs (her husband was killed in World War II). Vija Grinbergs had a large "Telefunken" radio set with which she was able to get good foreign reception.

Vija had told J/14 many things about her background among them the following: Upon the advent of the Second Soviet Occupation, she joined the hordes of refugees fleeing to Germany in September 1944. She travelled from Riga to Liepaja and from there by ship to Gotenhafen (Gdina). Over there, Vija became acquainted with a German soldier Harry Kehlert and quickly married him ("war marriage"). As a result of this marriage Kehlert received a two-week furlough, which they both spent at his country house in Schleswig-Holstein. They both then returned to Gotenhafen. After the Russian invasion of East Prussia in early 1945, Vija did not flee to West Germany but returned to Riga in order to care for her old father whom she dearly loved. Kehlert was captured by the Russians, and taken as a POW to Moscow. He wrote to Vija at Schleswig-Holstein thinking she was still there. Failing to receive any reply from her here, he wrote to her in Riga utilizing an accommodating Russian who lived in Moscow as a go-between. In 1947, Vija visited her husband in Moscow, flying there from Riga by airplane. She managed to accomplish this by becoming the mistress of a high Russian official and telling him that Kehlert was her brother. (J/14 states that Vija was quite worldly-wise) and she wished to visit him. Vija visited him two more times in Moscow travelling by railroad. Since this travel was very expensive, she was forced to sell her coat as well as other possessions. On all of these occasions she stayed in Moscow with a Russian woman that Kehlert knew where she was able to meet her husband and spend the nights there. Kehlert was then sent to Siberia. In 1949, he was released from this forced labor and returned to his home in Schleswig-Holstein. From here he wrote many letters to his wife in Riga, professing his everlasting love and stating he would always wait for her. When Vija Grinbergs found that J/14 would be repatriated to Germany shortly, she asked her to send a letter to Kehlert from Germany telling him to stop writing to Vija as she wanted to conceal from the Russians the fact that she had

- 17 -

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

52

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

a German. (J/14 has forgotten Kehlert's address as she did not write it down but memorized it).

Vija worked in the Asaru railway station on the Rigas Jurmala railway line in charge of the diner (buffett). Everyday she travelled from the Zaslauka Station to the Asaru Station from which she left in the afternoon and returned late at night. (There was someone else in charge of the buffett in the morning).

J/14 stayed with Vija in 1949, and 1950, on some occasions for several days at a time. Vija did not hesitate to give J/14 shelter, showing much less fear than the other Latvians had who gave J/14 occasional shelter. Vija received J/14 very hospitably, cooking meals, and washing clothes, etc. for her.

Accessibility: Vija belongs to that type of woman who is able to accomplish her aims, utilizing any means available, including her femininity. She is nevertheless faithful; willing to assume a certain risk, ready to sacrifice, and knows how to conceal her true feelings from the "thought control". These characteristics and her past experiences make her comparable to an operational worker.

Vija could be contacted, referring to J/14: telling her how J/14 is doing in West Germany, showing her a picture of J/14 (if possible with an appropriate dedication to her from J/14) or a news clipping from the fall 1951 issue of the Stuttgarter Zeitung (Nachrichten) which had an article describing the journeys of J/14. The most convincing bonafides of course would be a letter to her from Harry Kohlert (if he could be located in Schleswig-Holstein, perhaps through an ex-PW veteran's organization). Such a proof the contact man could present with the legend that he had received them by mail at an address in Lithuania which had been known to J/14.

Besides Vija's personal potential, the fact must also be considered that Vija knows a helpful and trustworthy Russian woman in Moscow. This woman had taken considerable risk in bringing Vija and her husband together. The place of Vija's employment is also worth considering, especially if the agent were to decide to stay in that rayon temporarily.

Note: The information obtained from J/14 was noteworthy for the fact that she displayed a remarkably good memory, was objective in her reporting and created a very favorable impression (see the "source card"). The same comments apply to her 16-year-old daughter Erika.

There is a slight misunderstanding concerning Vija's place of residence: Vilciena iela could not be found on the Riga map. (This map was not available during the debriefing of J/14). On the Riga map 1:23000 published by J. Rozes there is shown a Vilcenu iela which connects Margrietas and Skautu ielas and is located not far from the Zaslauka Station. It would also be advantageous to determine Vija's physical description and the description of the people living on the first floor. All these points could be cleared up by Dina in conjunction with photographing J/14 and her children. As is

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SECURITY INFORMATION

evident in preceding chapters (#8 Gerlins) and in subsequent paragraphs, J/14 is able to furnish more and complete information concerning helpful persons. It is therefore considered highly advisable for Dina to visit this valuable source again. In September 1952, when J/14 was debriefed for about 8 hours, many points remained unclear and unanswered and "J" arranged with J/14 to visit and question her again in the future: J/14 did not have any objections whatsoever to this proposal.

10. ANNA KRIEGER, 54 years old (birthday 3 June) lives with her 60-year old husband (J/14 does not remember his name but recalls his birthday was on 18 March) at Kudras iela #4, apartment #3, in Riga. They live in the upper story of a small two-story house. Their apartment consists of one large room, one front room, a kitchen and an enclosed porch. They paid 36 rubles a month rent for this apartment. The apartment had a heating stove using wood or briquettes. They had electric lights but no gas. On this floor there also lived a Latvian family (the wife was extremely curious and nosy, despite this she did not denounce J/14 to the militia, although she was aware of J/14's illegal status). The landlord, a Latvian lived on the lower floor. All of the inhabitants of this house could be trusted but there were several Russians and a militia member living nearby whom it was necessary to avoid (the house was only entered after dark).

J/14 believes Anna Krieger and her husband are both Balt-Germans since they only used German when conversing with each other. In 1944, they had both fled to Germany ahead of the Russians but in the spring of 1945, the Russians had caught them in Pomerania and returned them to Riga. Before their return to Riga they had been detained 6 months in some camp (not in Russia). After their return to Riga they had experienced quite some difficulties in securing documentation having to wait a considerable period before receiving their passes. Anna Krieger told J/14 that they would have been able to reach West Germany, but had turned back towards Latvia because of Anna's old father who had remained in Riga (died in Riga, 1946). Anna did not work but her husband was employed as a tailor in a clothing firm in Riga. He went to work by Tram #8. In the Krieger apartment there was a large fine radio receiver which Anna's father had saved from the old days. Anna and her husband used it to listen to foreign news broadcasts but did so in a very secretive fashion.

J/14 stayed at their apartment on several occasions, one or two days at a time during 1949. The last time she was there was in February 1950. Her daughter Erika visited the apartment as late as February-March 1951. Anna Krieger was very helpful, giving many gifts to J/14's children. J/14 lived with her as if it were her own home. When J/14 arrived in Lithuania she corresponded with Anna from there. Anna sent her money to Lithuania on two occasions enclosing it in the letter - in 1949, she sent 25 rubles and on Christmas 1950, she sent 10 rubles (J/14 failed to receive the latter).

Arriving in West Germany, J/14 wrote a letter to Anna in March 1952, but received no reply.

Note: The source of this information is the same one as the preceding paragraph J/14. In the event it were desirable, Dina could also secure

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

additional information concerning Anna Krieger: A more detailed description of Anna. It is possible also that Bongs can get some further information about Anna Krieger from Balt-German circles.

11. ANNA LIBERTS about 63 years old a Balt-German. She lives with her unmarried sister Berta and her 19-year-old grandson Pauls. They live at Kalnciema iela #143 in Riga, Anna owns the house and in 1950, it had not yet been nationalized. It is a one-story brown frame house with a garden. The house has one large and two small rooms, a kitchen and a glass-enclosed veranda (it was piled high with furniture belonging to some other family). The house is furnace heated, but for economy's sake it is only heated by the kitchen stove. They slept in cold rooms which were heated by an electric heater (it was forbidden to use such a heater). There was a hill at the garden gate and when someone caused it to ring they would quickly hide the electric heater. Anna also had a small radio receiver but it was not possible to pick up foreign broadcasts with it. Anna kept one pig, one goat, and several chickens. In the garden she also had a small cottage, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Anna rented this cottage out to two Latvian families who were friends of hers. They both knew that the source was illegally living with Anna but did not report it to the militia. Anna had very high mortgage payments to make on the house. Anna did not work, but her sister Berta worked in some office in Pardaugava earning 240 rubles a month. In 1950, Anna became 60 and therefore began receiving a small pension whereby her material circumstances improved slightly.

Anna's grandson Pauls in 1950, was attending a gymnasium, #2 State Gimnazija (public school) near the Martina Church. Pauls' father had mysteriously disappeared during the fall of Riga or the capitulation: it was said that he had been drowned since his clothes had been found on a river bank (suicide?), it was also said however, that he may have escaped to the west by boat since he didn't want to remain under the Russians. The source visited Anna several times in 1950.

Accessibility: Since Anna lives at a location in the city's suburbs which can easily be reached from two railway stations (Zasulauka and Inantas) and it has good bus connections with the center of town, this address may possibly be utilized for an overnight stay - after appropriate remuneration and presenting of references from the source. It should be borne in mind that Pauls' father was obviously anti-communist in his ideology, it can be assumed that Pauls will have similar sentiments. After Pauls' sentiments and characteristics are determined he could be utilized in operational work as a courier. It is also possible that Pauls' father is hiding right there in Latvia and his suicide was simulated (after the capitulation several people chose such a method for concealing their tracks).

Note: Source in this report is also J/14. Information concerning Anna Liberts as well as Anna Krieger should be obtained by Bongs from Balt-Germans who have lived in this rayon.

12. LUIZE ROZE, about 77 years old, a spinster, formerly a governess, living together with the 57 year old former governess Karklins also unmarried. They

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

live in Nordekos #12 Smita iela where Luize owns a home which has not been nationalized as yet. The house is 1½ story, light gray brick construction. The lower floor consists of three rooms and a kitchen and was rented to a Latvian family. They knew that J/14 was illegally spending the night there but they did nothing about it, only cautioning Luize not to mention the fact to anyone. Luize and Karklins (fnu) lived upstairs in one room and a kitchen. Due to the high price of wood, in winter they lived in just one room. The house had a large garden in which they both worked raising vegetables and selling them. Luize Roze and Karklins (fnu) were not related but had become acquainted by working together as governesses for the same family. The last family for which Luize had worked as a governess, was Jewish and in 1941, prior to the German occupation had fled to Russia. The son had returned to Riga after the capitulation and had visited his former governess many times.

Luize received a pension - slightly less than 200 rubles a month and also received the rent of the lower floor (the amount of the rent was government controlled). Karklins received a pension of 145 rubles a month.

From the center of town Luize's home can be reached by Tramway #9, getting off two stops before the end (Slokas and Dagmaras iela intersection). The source stayed at this house in 1949-1950, sometimes for three days and nights at a time.

Note: This person is interesting for the reason that through this means, it might be able to establish contact with the Jewish circles in Latvia, subsequent to establishing satisfactorily their background and reliability.

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13. ANTONIJA MINICKI, about 55 years old, lives at #1 Rudolfa iela, Riga. This address is a large apartment house with many apartments. Antonija lives in the (setas maja) with Mrs. Goldbergs, the apartment number is about 60. Antonija's apartment consists of one room, a foyer and a kitchen. She works as a nurse-receptionist for a Balt-German doctor at a polyclinic (the source does not remember his name or the location of the polyclinic, this information is known to her friend however, who had stayed at this clinic, her address in West Germany is available).

In 1944, Antonija fled to Germany where the Russians captured her and returned her to Latvia. Because of this, she had the status of a repatriate and the authorities wouldn't issue a regular pass to her, giving her a non-citizen certificate which did not entitle her to live in Riga. During this period Antonija lived either illegally with her mother in Riga (her mother received a pension of about 80 rubles a month) or with a friend in Vecmoku pagast beyond Tukum.

Antonija was very friendly with a fairly high official of the militia in the "pass" division in Riga. He obtained for her the permission to remain in Riga and later in 1949/1950 even provided the greenish-brown LPSR passport. (The source does not remember this man's name). Despite this, Antonija was constantly fearful lest someone discover that she had been in Germany and had obtained her passport solely through this friendship.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Antonija's sister Alise Frotscher had married a German who during the Hitler regime was a high NSDAP functionary and owned a large home in Berlin. After the capitulation Alise remained in Germany and now lives in Potsdam.

The source characterizes Antonija as being very courageous and accommodating who did not hesitate to assume considerable risk on her behalf - she accompanied the source as an interpreter to the militia passport division when complications over the sources documentation arose. When the source - contrary to the militia directives - left Tukum for Lithuania, Antonija went from Riga to Tukum in order to pick up the personal belongings that the source had left behind. The source visited her several times between 1946-1948. She visited the last time in March 1951.

Accessibility: Antonija would be a valuable person due to her close connection with the militia official. The fact that she has obtained her passport in an illegal manner can be used as a form of negative control in the event she declines her assistance. This same negative control can eventually be used against the militia official who committed a gross violation of his regulations. Antonija could be contacted with greetings from the source, describing her present life and displaying her photo which was taken the previous fall in Bavaria. It should be noted that Antonija speaks German fluently.

Note: The source - J/13 - does valuable and objective reporting. At first she avoided giving complete detailed information concerning useful persons known to her. It was only on the second interview, when her confidence had been gained, that she gave the full details. It would be very desirable if Dina would visit this source again and secure additional information. "J" was forced to interrupt the debriefing and left J/13 with the agreement that the source would be visited again and questioned further.

14. ERGLIS (fnu). The Erglis family consists of the husband, wife and teenage daughter and live in Skrunda, Liepajas iela (house number is probably 4) in their own home which was nationalized in 1950. Erglis was formerly the road superintendent but is presently working in the city's financial division. The head of this finance division is a young Latvian. Erglis stated that this Latvian had been in Germany as a refugee and had returned (or been forced to return). This Latvian had also been very hospitable toward the source and his son, giving them 25 rubles. Erglis also treated them very well, feeding them and giving them 25 rubles and bread and flour to take along and sending them to the local minister (he was around 60) who was also hospitable and very helpful.

The source visited Erglis only once in January 1950. About a year later (the beginning of 1951) the source inadvertently met Erglis' daughter (evidently a high school student then) in Riga, she immediately recognized him and asked him to visit them again although the house was now nationalized.

Note: The source is J/13. Inasmuch as Erglis lives in an operationally strategic area and holds a comparatively important position in the Soviet

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

government structure, it would be very advisable to question J/13 further concerning Erglis living conditions, home, and employment status. During J/13's narrative he only mentioned Erglis incidently albeit sincerely.

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15. * KOCERS, (Inu) JAKOBINE SUBJ. C about 60 years old and a spinster, apparently a Balt-German (the source in common with other sources frequently mistakes Latvians who have a good command of the German language with Balt-Germans). She lives in Tukums, at No. 1 Talsu iela (the last house on the left coming from the station). She works at the Tukums polyclinic (not to be confused with the hospital which is located elsewhere) where she was considered the doctor's "right hand" since she has many years of nursing experience. During the Czars time and also subsequent to the revolution Kocer was in Russia and she therefore is fluent in Russian as well as possessing the knowledge of how to handle herself with Russians.

Inasmuch as Kocers was not employed during the German occupation, she was given work in her specialty immediately after the Russian invasion and was considered to a certain extent to be a reliable person since she could never be accused of collaboration with the Germans. Her status at work is very stable.

Her brother (first name unknown) had married a Russian woman during the Czars times. He had fled to Germany in 1944, and been returned by the Russians. His son had been killed in the German Army during the war. He has a daughter about 35 years old (present name unknown) who is a ballet-dancer (or an actress) by profession. After the capitulation she was located in New York from where she sent her Aunt Kocer food parcels and her photo. This niece was very close to her Aunt and she also sent Kocer documents to facilitate her emigration to the U.S. Naturally the Russians were not interested in such an emigration and therefore "froze" the matter. Kocer was still in Tukums, at least in 1950 (the source urged Kocer not to let the matter rest and to employ every means possible to accomplish her emigration, the source is of the opinion it is still possible of accomplishment if one knows where to go and who to see to "grease" the way with appropriate bribes).

Kocer's brother was the director of a cooperative in Tukums, but was arrested and convicted of misappropriation and sentenced in Riga to 15 or 18 years. Although Kocer did not get along well with her brother, she considered it her duty as his sister to try to save him and did everything in her power to that end. She sold all the personal belongings that she could spare and went to Riga where she was able to bribe the appropriate government official so that finally her brothers sentence was cut in half.

Although of an advanced age Kocer is very energetic, ingenious and is well thought of in social circles. She showed no fear or hesitation in helping the source whom everyone knew to be a German citizen. When the source left Tukums illegally in 1948, Kocer hid source's personal belongings in her home. These were picked up in 1950 by Antonija Minicki as previously mentioned in paragraph 13. The source became acquainted with Kocer while living in Tukums 1946-1948.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Note: Source is J/13. It would be advisable for Dina to interview source further concerning Kocer. It may be possible to determine the location of Kocer's niece by inquiry among the Latvian art circles or former residents of Tukums, it may be possible that she is still corresponding with her aunt. The city of Tukums is in many respects operationally interesting.

16. KALNINS (fm), a Lutheran minister, about 50 years old. He lives in a small two-story house in Smerlis in Riga not far from the Krusta Church towards the center of town. Kalnins was a very good speaker, when he preached in the Pavila Church he always had a full congregation to hear his sermon. Kalnins' wife and son had both died by some illness and he lived alone with his old mother, always conversing in German with her (his father had been a Latvian, but his mother is a Balt-German). Kalnins was not the sole occupant of the house, there was another apartment but the source does not recall the occupants.

In one respect Kalnins was very polite and helpful to the source. When the source first visited him in January 1950, there was still a Christmas tree in the apartment and when source's young son sang a German Christmas carol, Kalnins presented him with a night-shirt, gloves and chocolate. On another occasion source visited Kalnins in January 1951, he was not in but his mother received source and a friend (she is now in West Germany) well, presenting each of them with 5 rubles. On the other hand Kalnins was extremely wary and begged source not to divulge his address to other German refugees since too frequent visits by these refugees might endanger his position.

Note: Source is J/13. Another visitor at Kalnins' was Anneliese Hartl who could be interviewed by Dina if it became necessary. Kalnins is interesting for the reason that through him it may be possible to secure more details concerning the secret church movement which V/L reported as still existing. This movement engages in secret meetings in one of their members homes, where they are able to talk and worship God without fear of interruption or denunciation and reprisal.

17. ELLA JANSONS, about 36 years old, in 1946-1948 lived in a house on 1905 gada iela (formerly Z. Meierovica iela) in Tukums. The house was located on the right hand side of the street traveling from the station, shortly before Darza iela. Ella's husband was in the German Army during the war and was either killed or missing in action. Ella with her four children fled to Germany in 1944, where she was caught and returned by the Russians. Upon her return to Latvia she was not permitted to stay in Riga (none of the repatriates were permitted to do so) but in spite of this she was able to devise means whereby she was able to live and work in Riga. This was arranged for Ella by Licis (fnu) who was a militia (nacionalnik) official in charge of the passport division in Riga and with whom Ella was well acquainted. Ella became his mistress and he issued the indispensable documents she required for life and work in Riga. She was employed at the VEF. They got into a disagreement and Licis was able to recall her documentation and have her sent to Tukums as a repatriate. In Tukums Ella had extreme difficulty supporting herself and her children (one of them had died in Riga). She went through the forests gathering mushrooms and firewood. She was unable to find work even in

24
SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

59

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

the kolchozs, probably due to the fact that she was a repatriate. Later, Ella was able to find work as a seamstress in a clothing cooperative "Apgerbs" (the cooperatives headquarters were in Riga, on Suvorova formerly Marijas iela).

Note: Source J/13. The above mentioned Licis is not the same militia official who assisted Antonija Minicki in her documentation. J/13 personally met Licis twice in 1947, when he was getting his own documentation in order. Source describes Licis as: over 50 years old at the time, corpulent, and with dark brown hair. He could speak Latvian and Russian but did not understand any German which made it necessary for the negotiations with the source to be conducted through an interpreter. On both occasions Licis was in uniform, the first time with the rank of Major (one star on his epaulet) but on the next meeting he had already been promoted for he was in the uniform of a Lt. Col. (podpolkovnik) with two stars. This incident is interesting because through Ella it may be possible to secure information concerning the living conditions of the higher militia officials, their weaknesses, and eventually their susceptibility to bribery, as it seems Licis does not possess an especially high Soviet morality.

*Given to
CIA*
18. GEORGS SILINS, about 35 years old, 177 cm. tall, an oval face, and the peculiarity that he looks like his flat nose were pressed to his face, has large brown eyes slightly wide-set. He is the son of Dr. N. S. Georgs attended Riga Public School #1 which he completed in 1936/37 and entered the Latvian University, school of medicine. In 1939, Georgs was drafted into the Latvian Army (he may have volunteered, I do not recall) where he served in a newly-formed anti-aircraft artillery group (this group contained among others, the ice-skate racers, Alfred Berzins and Elmars Bite and consisted for the most part of nationalistically inclined students). In the course of the Russian retreat Georgs was forced along with them despite his wishes. During the German occupation, no news was available concerning Georgs' fate. According to V/L's 1948 information, Georgs returned to Latvia after the capitulation. Georgs told his old friends (evidently V/L was one of these) that he was spared front-line duty due to the Russians need for his specialized knowledge of medicine: during the war he had worked as a corpsman or an army surgeon.

After his return, Georgs - who had formerly been a highly enthusiastic and very sociable lad - was very reserved, extremely guarded in his conversation and avoided discussing his experiences during the war in Russia, stating that it was not well to talk too much in times such as these. He continued his medical studies, and although gifted with rare intelligence, he himself stated he would endeavor to delay and retard his completion as much as possible inasmuch as the Russians made a practice of sending the graduate doctors into Russia. As is evident from the announcement in "CINA" January 31, 1953, page 6, Georgs was lucky enough to avoid such a transfer by virtue of his career as a scientist. This announcement reads: "The LPSR's Scientific Academies, Experimented Medicine-T/L Institutes youngest scientist and co-worker Georgs Silins will on February 13, 1953 at 1700 in the Scientific Academy's conference hall in the Fundamental Library at #4 Komunalaja iela, publicly defend his thesis and graduation paper on the theme of: 'The influence of X-rays on the fraction of albumen from blood plasma'". Official opponents will be the LPSR Scientific Academy's faculty member, Professor Dr. P. Gerke and the medical scientist Dr. J. Buna.

25
SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

60

Personal Evaluation: I became acquainted with Georgs in about 1936, in Riga Jurmala where his father owned a summer house in the Bulduru prospectus at the 18th line. I knew Georgs as a lad with an unusually keen mind, possessed of an extremely sharp and logical train of thought. As I remember, in high school he was an unusual mathematician. Within his circle of acquaintances he was very well thought of - for these and other attributes, he was a fine basket ball player (member of the #1 Gymnasium championship team) he was unbeatable at "zolites" (a card game requiring excellent memory and knowledge of combinations) and also a chess player. Chess was Georgs favorite game and he showed such a talent for it that he was able to win one of the first places at a hard fought chess tournament encompassing all of Latvia. He showed very little interest in girls or drink although the majority of his friends were preoccupied with these subjects at the time. I remember him over-all as somewhat temperamental but at the same time with a very deliberating, level character. I consider him to be the most intelligent of all my acquaintances in that age group.

It is possible that I may be mistaken, but I seem to remember that Georgs' father was considered to bear somewhat to the left - he may have been in the right wing of the social-democrats. If Georgs had any such sympathies, I at least was unable to detect them. At any rate the left-wing youth circles did not attend the Riga #1 high school which was run on very nationalistic lines but rather the Riga #4 which was shut down during Ulmans reign. In addition, all of Georgs' friends known to me, came from very nationalistically inclined circles. Georgs also had one or two sisters. One of these, Astra Silins, (mentioned previously in paragraph 3 in connection with Aina Zalcmans) studied dentistry, probably under D. D. Nina Podniece and in 1948, was still working as a dentist in Riga where she was visited by V/L.

Acessibility: Due to Georgs' high intelligence, his balanced character, his war experiences and his present scientific position, it is considered he would be extremely valuable operationally. The research work he is doing places him in a privileged category in the Soviet state, but those persons who have known him from the past will still look upon him as a trustworthy patriot and an esteemed friend.

It must be expected that Georgs will be very cautious and will hesitate to assume the risks involved, especially so, if he is not convinced of the contacting agents motives. If he does not know what is behind it all, where the support originates, and what are the aims and objectives. This attitude will be even more pronounced if he has married, which detail therefore, would first have to be determined.

Probably the best procedure to follow would be to visit his sister Astra Silins which could easily be accomplished by feigning a sudden tooth ache. During the conversation with the latter, the conversation could be guided to the subject of Georgs (his close friends call him Juri) inquiring about his activities and mentioning that the contactor has received some news concerning Visvaldis Dzelzitis and would like to pass them on to Georgs personally. During the conversation with Georgs the agent could inquire about Georgs' close friend Romans Steinbergs (arrested by the MVD in 1946, for anti-communist activity) and closely

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

observing Georgs' reaction to that type of activity - whether he defends or condemns it. It could be then mentioned that possibly the plight of some of these imprisoned unfortunates could be lightened by organizing some form of internal assistance among those Latvians who are favorably situated. If this idea appeals to Georgs, then it would be possible to attempt to appeal to Georgs' humanitarianism further by stating that the opportunity has arisen to save some Latvians from imprisonment or deportation by exfiltrating them out of the country (it is possible that Georgs himself would be interested in escaping). It would also be appropriate to give Georgs the task of drawing up a survey of health conditions in Latvia. Every effort should be made to get an oath of secrecy from Georgs for he is a religious and highly principled man, once he gave his word he would keep it.

Georgs could also be contacted through his former classmate Olgerts Vitals, who in 1948, lived at #3 Gertrudes iela apartment #6 in Riga. Great care should be exercised in contacting the latter as his wife and sister-in-law have great curiosity and are very talkative.

Note: Emigres who can furnish further information concerning Georgs Silins:

- a. Visvaldis Dzelzitis, 211 N. Wayne Ave. Columbus, Ohio and his wife Maija. His brother-in-law, Arnolds Cauns of Columbus, Ohio. They were both former classmates of Georgs.
- b. Elmars Bite, former ice racer and member of the previously mentioned anti-aircraft battery. He is now in the U. S. (probably in N. Y. as he was seen there at a social affair by Lenis).
- c. Voldemars Bastjanis, former social-democrat leader (in the event Georgs' father actually was a member of the Social-democrat Party).
- d. Some of the middle-generation Latvian chess players such as E. Zemgalis (if he is in the U. S.).

Georgs is not known to George or the German trio.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

19. HARIJS KRIEVINS, about 32 years old, about 180 cm. tall, slender, with a small thin face, slightly graying black hair. When he laughs, has dimples in each cheek. He is a handsome man.

In 1939, Krievins enrolled in the medical faculty of Latvian University, graduating in the spring of 1944, and was immediately drafted into the Latvian Legion (standard procedure for all graduating male students) where he served as a doctor with the rank of Lt. He was with the 19th Division in the "Kurzeme Fortress". No information concerning his fate could be obtained after the capitulation and it was assumed by those friends who escaped that he had either been killed or captured by the Russians.

According to information furnished by the repatriates - J/3, J/5 and J/7, Krievins was employed as a doctor in the city hospital of Talsi. This hospital is located in the old building on Slimnīcas iela 7 (telephone Talsi 49) on the east shore of lake Talsi near the "pilskalns" (castle mound)-park and gymnasium. In a garden behind the main building of this hospital there is a separate building for contagious diseases. Krievins did not live in the hospital itself but had an apartment near-by (the address is not known). All three sources became acquainted with Krievins in November 1947, while they were employed for a short time at the hospital and the gymnasium. The sources recall him as a polite and likeable doctor who was held in high esteem by the nurses and other employees. J/3 who was employed at this hospital as a night-nurse reported that Krievins had felt somewhat insecure under the communist regime inasmuch as he had formerly been a doctor with the Latvian Legion. Nevertheless Krievins had not been overly apprehensive as he took it for granted the Soviets would not harm a specialist such as himself. According to J/3 Krievins was earning about 700 rubles a month as a doctor. J/5 who lived in this neighborhood for a long time reports that Krievins was still working at the hospital in the spring of 1951, and that he had married some beautiful Latvian girl.

Personal Evaluation: I became acquainted with Krievins in June 1941, on Rigas Jūrmala shortly before the German occupation. At that time Krievins and two of his fellow schoolmates (Dr. G. Punnenovs and Dr. Olgerts Ozols) were engaged in practice during the summer at Dubultas, a children's "Pioneer" camp. When the communists evacuated Rigas Jūrmala, the "Pioneer" camp was dispersed and the three doctors joined my resistance group which was composed for the most part of nationalistically inspired students. He participated in our capture of the Russian ammunition train and also engaged in patrols we conducted in conjunction with the German troops who entered the city July 1. In the beginning of July, Krievins and myself, together with some other students voluntarily joined a Latvian home-guard unit (company commanders, Veiss and Kreismanis). We were placed in a bicycle-mounted unit and under the leadership of Lt. Berg we went up the Daugava from Riga with the assignment of cleaning up all remaining Russian stragglers left in this raion. At Bauska we were disarmed by the Germans who were unwilling to permit a Latvian national military unit to remain

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

63

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

active in Latvia. In the course of the above mentioned patrol actions, I became well acquainted with Krievins and knew him as a pleasant fellow, who on the one hand showed a certain courage but on the other lacked the inclination to take our activities very seriously. If I recollect correctly, Krievins while in college 1940/41 had demonstrated a certain inclination towards the left, hence it is possible that upon the collapse of the Soviets he desired to "cleanse" himself.

During the German occupation I met Krievins several times at sociable student gatherings at Dr. G. Purnenovs' apartment on Andreja Pumpura iela in Riga where nationalistic students would frequently assemble.

Krievins was entirely unconcerned with any resistance activity during the German occupation as his medical studies occupied all his available time. I heard from other medical students that Krievins (or "Deguntins", as he was called by his friends) was well liked and considered as a bright and likeable fellow who enjoyed great success among the girls. He was reported to be quite gifted.

Accessibility: In the event Krievins still resides in Talsi, he could be utilized as a valuable source of information on local conditions, particularly information concerning the national partisan activity which in 1948-1951 was quite extensive in this area. During this period, partisans who had been wounded in forest battles and their captors were often confined at the Talsi hospital. I do not believe that Krievins has any contact with an anti-communist movement. It can safely be assumed that Krievins will be unwilling to take much of a risk and thus jeopardize his comparatively privileged position as a doctor since (a) he is now a family man, and (b) he recognizes that he is compromised in the eyes of the Soviets as a former Latvian Legionaire even though he was drafted. Due to these considerations he must be approached very carefully, his confidence must be won, and a determination made on the spot, of which way he could best be utilized. A completely reliable cooperation by Krievins with anti-communist activity can be counted on only in the event the Soviet regime begins to totter, in which case he could be depended upon to endeavor once again to "cleanse" himself. Krievins should not be feared, however, for if the person making the contact should mention the former's activity in the 1941 summer's actions, a certain amount of control would be established as it is scarcely possible that the Soviets are aware of his past involvement with the partisan movement. In the event it ever becomes necessary, these facts can be utilized as a form of negative control but it must be borne in mind that Krievins (at least formerly) had demonstrated a certain obstinacy and spitefulness and using these negative controls as a threat may well result in completely antagonizing him. His confidence and cooperation can be obtained more readily by referring to some of his old friends in the emigration and telling him how they are taking part in the movement to liberate Latvia, i.e., the previously mentioned Dr. G. Purnenovs (he has married a half-Mexican, they have two children, has a promising career as a psychiatrist) whom Krievins will recall by the nicknames

- 29 -

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

64

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

"Noriks" and "Morics". Dr. Olgerts Czols (was an assistant in anatomy at a university in Germany, is now practicing medicine on an island near Australia) and Marga S. Sveile (the vice-president of some firm in the U. S.).

As a method of establishing bonafides the following greeting could be employed: "Greetings from 'Norik' and the bespectacled one who disarmed the Russians in Bulduras Station in June 1941".

Note: Further information about Krievins can be furnished by the following among the emigres:

- a. Dr. Georgs Punnenovs - Lillhagens sjukhus, Lillhagen, Sweden;
- b. ~~Subj 201-~~ Marga S. (Sveilis) - 199 - 21th Ave., San Francisco, California;
~~*HULTAIN NEE SVEILIS~~
- c. Prof. Dr. J. Primanis - 4259 Andover Terrace, Pittsburgh 13, Penna.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

65

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

Additional Notes

20. RICHARD KRONBERGS is not located "possibly north of Upesgrivas" but definitely either in Valgaciema or Kaltene. He has not been drafted into the Red Army due to his TB (his age group was called up in April 1950). If he passes your inspection, he could be useful in arranging for W/T sites (the area is heavily wooded). He would also be able to furnish names and addresses of other trustworthy forest workers.

When you extend the greetings and the photo from Levinas, you should state that these have come a long way and that you have not seen her yourself nor do you know where she is located, but that you possess the means to receive complete information about her later.

Kronbergs' brother and father live along-side the Upesgrivas - Mersraga highway (between the road and the sea). The cemetery is located in Upesgrivas (on the Mersraga side of the Skedes river).

Alberts Martins about 40 years old and Marija Martins about 35 years old. Their home is located near the high tide line. Besides the Martins, no one else lives in this area (at one time Levina lived here). Alberts Martins' legs are not amputated, they are, however, immobile (frost bitten).

The first name of the old captain Opis is not known. He has a good knowledge of German and English. His daughter Herta was born in 1927, not 1929, she works in a fisherman's combine as a helper.

Eglitis, of whom you should be wary, lives in the second house beyond the Opis. He is swarthy and of small build.

21. GEORGS SILINS (not Sillers), his father owned a summer house on the Buldura prospectus and had an apartment in Riga at the corner of Stabu and Marijas (now Suvorov) iela. It is possible that the Silins' family is still living there today. He presented his thesis in February of this year, not on the occasion of his graduation but as a part of his post-graduate studies.

Olgerts Vitols is his school mate from the #1 Riga City Gymnasium (High School). Visvaldis Dzelzitis completed his engineering studies in Germany. Romans Steinbergs did not attempt to escape to Sweden but remained and organized the National Partisan activity in Riga. In the spring of 1946, the MVD surrounded a house in Pardaugava where he was staying and captured him after a gun battle.

When contacting Silins you must carefully determine his political attitude, as it is possible that his father had belonged to leftist circles. His assignment to prepare a report on the status of the nation's health conditions is intended to enable you to establish a measure of control over him and to lure him into operational work. Do not forget to obtain an oath of secrecy from him. Carefully consider and prepare your approach to him and the arguments you will use, since he has a keen logical mind and he will require good motivation in order to engage in resistance activities.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

66-