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XAAZ-7700

SR/2-B-60-151  
24 August 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/2  
SUBJECT : Contact Report - AEKIL0/2

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1. A prearranged meeting between AEKIL0/2 and C/O [ ] was held in New York on 17 August 1960. The purpose of this meeting was to debrief AEKIL0/2 relative to his trip to the Latvian Song Festival held in Indianapolis, Indiana, during the Fourth of July weekend as well as to discuss matters of pertinence to the Latvian desk re: REDSKIN travel, possible briefing of prospective travelers to the Baltic area and possible debriefing of recent immigrants from Latvia.

2. C/O called AEKIL0/2 on 15 August and requested him to meet C/O in the lobby of the Park-Sheraton Hotel, 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, at 1215 hours on 17 August. The undersigned arrived on the premises at 1200 hours and after a check of the meeting site escorted AEKIL0/2 at the appointed time to the Hotel Victoria, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue. During a light lunch in the Hotel Coffee Shop discussion commenced on the above named matters. Following lunch a meeting was held in Room 925.

3. A review of AEKIL0/2's activities since previous contact on 15 June 1960 was undertaken. It was learned that ~~James~~ <sup>Vilis</sup> KILPE, previously mentioned in a Contact Report, 25 April 1960, had been interviewed by AEKIL0/2. KILPE, who is a medical student, would like to visit his father who resides in Riga. The father, who was deported for some years, has since remarried one or two years ago.

4. A list of fifteen other REDSKIN leads with biographical summaries gleaned from Subject's Indianapolis trip are attached. (Att. A). Should the REDSKIN travel climate improve every effort will be made to contact several of these individuals as REDSKIN candidates.

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5. A REDSKIN lead on Leons ZAPRAUSKIS in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has a mother still in Latvia was provided. It is believed that this person could be induced to visit the area. (Att. B).

6. Biographical information was furnished on Gunars ABOLINS, a resident of Tacoma, Washington, who is a possible REDSKIN candidate. He has both a father and uncle residing in Latvia. (Att. C).

7. Information was furnished on [ ] of San Jose, California, who is already a REDSKIN spotter for the Latvian desk. [ ] is a history professor at San Jose State. At the present time he is doing historical research on the Island of Tobago. (Att. D). A copy of "LAIKA MENESRAKSTS [ ]" was furnished which features an article by [ ]

8. With respect to recent arrivals in Canada and the United States from Latvia, leads were supplied on Emma KRUMINS and Janis SIMPSONS. The latter is a Latvian legionnaire who spent some six years in Vorkuta. He arrived in June and is living in Takoma, Washington. (Att. E). AEKIL0/2 believes that SIMPSONS might be worth contacting for information of a military nature.

9. A copy of an article entitled "Who Is in Power in Latvia" which will appear in the next issue of Dangavas Vanagi, the official publication of the Latvian Veterans, was received. (Att. F). AEKIL0/2 is one of the editors of this magazine which is published six times yearly. Moreover, by reason of the information contained in this publication pertaining to Latvian Veterans' activities and auxiliaries world-wide the undersigned paid \$6.00 to AEKIL0/2 for a subscription, for the year 1960. Back numbers and future copies will be delivered to C/O by agent.

10. AEKIL0/2 furnished a list of the heads of the branches of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Latvia, (Att. G), and heads of the various trade unions as well. (Att. H).

11. AEKIL0/2 turned over two letters received in 1958 from AEMARSH/15 and [ ] and one letter received in 1957 from Jekab SILIS. The last two individuals live inside Latvia. AEKIL0/2 is "unwitting" as far as the C/O can determine as to the precise nature of KUBARK interest in AEMARSH/15 and [ ] These letters have been placed in the proper files.

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12. A report on living conditions in Latvia as of 1955, was received. The source is a Dutchman, G. F. Van WAERT now living in the Netherlands who was repatriated from Riga in 1955.

13. C/O queried AEKIL0/2 as to what he knew about various Latvians including Janis RUDZITIS, Gunars GRINBERGS, and Marta RASUPE   RUDZITIS was judged to be an excellent man. GRINBERGS was well-spoken of as well. RASUPE was unknown to AEKIL0/2.

14. In an effort to uncover leads to relatives of   who are living in the U.S. and Canada, C/O asked AEKIL0/2 to find out whatever he can about several surnames including PLAVINSKIS and PUYATS.

15. In the face of Soviet tightening of the reins on travel to the Baltic by individuals who left after 1939, the desk is duly concerned about exhausting any potential sources of information on Latvia. Renunciation of Soviet citizenship is hardly a satisfactory solution since the Soviets, aside from becoming more aware of the individuals, may still turn down a request to visit the USSR. Therefore, the C/O would like to propose that AEKIL0/2 be utilized to assist in tapping leads to information on the area. A preliminary discussion was held in a subjunctive manner on the following matters:

a. Would AEKIL0/2, utilizing his close association as a leader of Dangevas Vanagi, the Latvian veterans organization, and the American Latvian Association, be willing to spread the word that anyone going to Latvia could contact either organization for briefing materials on Latvian realities, tourist information, and do's and don't's in Latvia? The ostensible purpose would be to assist travelers and to request them to report on matters of interest to these organizations regarding the welfare of Latvians inside. KUBARK could benefit by some of this information. By breaking some of the prejudice against travel to Latvia which is frequently manifested among older emigres prospective Latvian travelers to the Baltic might tend to be less close mouthed about their travel plans and could be reached by Latvian organizations and KUBARK more readily.

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b. Would AEKIL0/2 be willing to contact and assess recent Latvian emigrants to determine whether or not they had knowledge of Latvia which might be of interest to PBPRIME? Using his membership in the Latvian organizations mentioned in a above it would be proper for AEKIL0/2 to visit such people and inquire about their problems of readjustment and resettlement as a matter of friendly interest by these organizations. As a representative of the governing bodies of at least two principal Latvian organizations AEKIL0/2 has reason to travel frequently throughout the U. S. and Canada to visit Latvian groups. He would have natural cover to visit recent immigrants settled within easy commuting radius of the various Latvian centers of population where he conducts business for these organizations. AEKIL0/2 would be knowledgeable on a need-to-know basis of the general info sought by PBPRIME.

16. The idea of having any Latvian organization offer to brief Baltic travelers as outlined in 15 a requires considerable prior planning before implementation. However, AEKIL0/2 believes the principle is sound and would benefit the Latvian organizations in keeping their knowledge current on political, social and economic matters. Moreover, he believes that any information of value to the United States concerning Latvia is highly desirable. Through AEKIL0/2 and similar individuals the idea of offering to brief Baltic travelers could have real merit. However, AEKIL0/2 understands that our conversation was purely exploratory.

17. With regard to the matter outlined under 15 b, the C/O would like to undertake a pilot operation to check its feasibility. AEKIL0/2 would be asked to contact and assess a given recent immigrant or one that he knows to have arrived recently. If this individual seems to be knowledgeable to warrant further debriefing, OO/C or a desk C/O would approach same and undertake a detailed interview. Instead of staff personnel running after each recent immigrant, more selectivity could be achieved through an agent making a preliminary contact. Moreover, initial rapport which a native Latvian of mature years and prominence can establish upon first meeting with a fellow countryman can not be achieved by a government representative descending suddenly upon the individual, especially a new immigrant. Financing of this pilot operation can be handled under [ ] or [ ] Projects. AEKIL0/2 would only require expense money to pay for the time spent in contacting the immigrant over and above his normal trip which is paid for by his Latvian organization. AEKIL0/2 has supplied information to date without any suggestion of payment for same. This relationship with KUBARK is desirable so long as practical. However, contacts made directly on KUBARK's behalf should

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be underwritten as a Project expense.

18. AEKIL0/2 will be in Cleveland, Ohio, o/a 2 September 1960 for a meeting of Dahgwas Vanagi. He would be available to take any side trips at that time to contact new immigrants known to KUBARK or to him. It is the firm belief of the C/O that any field for subsequent exploitation of knowledge of Latvia should be uncovered consistent with security.

19. Re-contact with AEKIL0/2 will be made by telephone or mail. The meeting adjourned at 1435 hours. No surveillance was detected.



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ATTACHMENT A

1. KARKLINS, Ziedonis; about 35 years old, former member of Latvian Legion.

Worked for several years in Germany with the British MSO units (Bielefeld, Oldentruperstrasse 58, 323 MSO Unit). His mother lives in Latvia, in the vicinity of Jelgava. He has been corresponding with his mother for many years. Single. Studies in the evenings at one of the Chicago colleges. He is active in a youth and scout organization. Intelligent, quiet, good observer, attentive and sensible. Address: 5506 W. Cortez Street, Chicago 51, Ill.

2. ZALMANIS, Andris; about 25 years old. Engineer; aviation officer (1st Lt.) in the US Army. Active; not talkative. Single. Home address: 1536 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. CL 5-3692. Only son of his parents. His father, Zanis ZALMANIS, about 57 years old, former Latvian Army officer (senior lieutenant); graduated from the juridical faculty of the Latvian University; worked last in the Latvian Military Court. Now employed in some metal-processing factory in Indianapolis, Ind. Very hard-working, quiet, easy to get along with, helpful.

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His mother, Milda Z., over 50 years old; a milliner by profession. Graduated from the Fashion Academy in Paris during the Latvian independence period. Had her own fashion atelier (dress shop) in Riga. At present she also works as a milliner (self-employed). She is very lively and talkative (in line with her profession). An energetic and active woman.

3. SVENTECKIS, Konstantins; about 37 years old. Well known and active in Latvian youth groups. He was former head of the American Latvian Youth Association. He knows more people among Catholic youth circles. Married, has one child. He and his wife are intelligent, sensible, active. He works in some factory in Indianapolis, Ind. He was chairman of the administrative (organizational) committee of the last Latvian Song Festival in Indianapolis. Address: 2328 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 3-5694.
4. SVENTECKIS, Janis; about 26 years old. Has completed his military service in the US Army. Brother of the aforementioned. Single. Active in Latvian youth groups; he was also a member of the administrative committee of the Latvian Song Festival in Indianapolis (the festival took place from 2 to 4 July 1960). Has many connections with

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Latvian Catholic youth circles. Both he and his brother (Konstantins) are active members of the Latvian Catholic student organization "Dzintars." He is studying at one of the colleges in Indianapolis.

Address: same as his brother's. Their parents are both living with them.

5. KARKLINS, Zigurds; about 28 years old. Korean War veteran; married, one child. Very active and independent. Also active in Latvian youth circles. Employed in some factory as technical draftsman.

Address: 3526 N. Parker Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tel. LI 5-1967. His father: Konrads KARKLINS, 61 years old, former Latvian Army cavalry regiment officer (captain). Graduated from the Polish Army cavalry school. In Latvia he directed a team of Latvian riders. Participated in many international riding competitions in Europe. Speaks Russian, German, French, and English.

Very active, jovial, and intelligent. Lives with his wife and daughter (probably a student).

Address: 2217 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tel. WA 6-7311.

6. VANAGS, Janis; about 26 years old. Completed his military service; single. Student in Indianapolis. Has good sense and initiative.

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Address: 2602 N. Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Tel. WA 5-3878. His father, Roberts V., is a well-known Latvian theater producer-director. He also lives in Indianapolis.

7. ASOMS, Ernests; about 35 years old. Married; one child (?) Brother-in-law of the above (sister's husband). Lives together with Robert VANAGS, (his father-in-law). E.A. is very social, reliable, and shows initiative.
8. GRUBAUMS, Visvaldis; in his late twenties. Student. Singles (?). Active in Latvian social life. Address: 2102 Clay St., Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. LI 6-9611. His father, Indrikis G., was a lawyer in Latvia; now employed in some real estate selling and insurance business. Active in Latvian social life.
9. DONIS, Janis; about 22 years old; a student. Active <sup>in</sup> social life of Latvian young people. Address: 4432 Crittenden Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. CL 3-8676. His father was a well-known agronomist in Latvia. He is still active in Latvian social life.
10. STRELNIKS, Janis; about 22 years old; a student. Active member of the "Daugavas Vanagi" organization. Takes part in shooting competitions organized by DV, with good results. Address: 902 Jefferson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Tel. ME 1-9805. His father, Fricis S., was an active member of the "Aizsargi" [National Guard] organization in Latvia. He was also a skilled sharpshooter.

11. ZIEDONIS, Viktors; about 36 years old; musician-violinist; conducts the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. Very good-natured, but adventurous. Has been married three times. Two of the wives had 2 children each, and the third wife has one child. Very active. Likes to drink. Ambitious and likes to give orders to others. Once (while having a glass of beer) he mentioned that he was having a hard time and that there was nothing left for him but to return to Latvia. More detailed opinions about him may be obtained from Latvians in Indianapolis who are engaged in social and cultural activities.

Address: 218 S. Gladstone Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tel. FL 9-7883. Viktors Z. took an active part in the Latvian Song Festival arranged in Indianapolis, both as a conductor (of a sinfonietta) and as a composer. He is mentally [spiritually?] talented. Has given concerts (as member of a Latvian string ensemble), also in other cities of the US.

12. BURGIS, Vigo; about 35 years old, married (1 or 2 children). Active in Latvian society, also in the "Daugavas Vanagi" organization. Dependable. Address: 4350 Winthrop Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., Tel. AT 3-1825

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13. BERZINS, Janis; about 38 years old, married, one child (daughter) about 10-12 years old. Active in the DV organization, board member of the DV Association in Indianapolis. Sensible and reliable. Served in the Latvian Legion. Address: 3010 N. Park Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 3-6453.
14. ZARINS Elmars; about 38 years old. His wife died; he is bringing up his son, about 14 years old. Active member of the DV organization; he was present at the foundation of DV in Zedelghem. Has fairly good sense and initiative. I believe he is reliable. Address: 711 E. 34th St., Indianapolis, Ind. Te. WA 5-8376.
15. JANSONS, Mintauts; about 40 years old, married; wife and two sons (both under 10 years old). He served in the Latvian Legion as a doctor. Did not resume his studies in the US. Employed in some metal-working factory in Indianapolis. Quiet and easy to get along with. His parents had some property left in Latvia. They live in Anderson, Ind. He also has one brother and one sister in the US (the latter is married, and lives in Indiana). Address: 2410 Delaware St., Anderson, Ind. Tel. ? His wife is very energetic and active.

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ATTACHMENT A

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1) Ziedonis KĀRKLINŠ, apm. 35 gadus vecs, bijis legionārs, vairākus gadus strādājis Vēcijā angļu MSO vienībā (Bielefeld, Oldentruperstr. 58, 323 MSO Unit). Māte dzīvo Latvijā, Jelgavas tuvumā, ar māti sarakstas jau ilgu laiku. Neprecējies. Pa vakariem studē kādā no Čikāgas kolēdžiem. Aktīvs jaunātnes un skautu organizācijas darbinieks. Inteligents, kluss, labs novērotājs, uzmanīgs un prātīgs. Adrese: 5506 W. Cortez Street, Chicago 51, Ill.

2) Andris ZĀLMANIS, apm. 25 gadus vecs, inženieris, lidotāju virsnieks (1st Lt.) ASV armijā, uzņēmīgs, klusas dabas. Neprecējies. Mājas adrese: 1536 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. CL 5-3692.

Vecāku vienīgais dēls.

Tēvs Ānris Zālmanis, apm. 57 g.v., bijis Latvijas armijas virsnieks (virsleitnants), beidzis Latvijas Universitātes juridisko fakultāti, beidzamos gadus strādājis Latvijas Kata tiesā. Strādā kādā metālu apstrādāšanas fabrikā Indianapolis, Ind. Ļoti centīgs, kluss, satīcīgs, izpalīdzīgs.

Māte - Milda Z., pāri par 50 g.v., pēc profesijas modiste. Beigusi Latvijas neatkarības gados modes akadēmiju Parīzē, Rīgā bija savs modes zalons. Arī tagad nodarbojas kā modiste (patstāvīga). Straujas dabas, ļoti runīga (atbilst profesijai). Uzņēmīga un darbīga sieviete.

3) Konstantīns SVENTECKIS, apm. 37 g.v., pazīstams latviešu jaunātnes darbinieks. Bijis Amerikas latviešu jaunātnes apvienības priekšnieks. Vairāk pazīstams katolu jaunātnes aprindās. Precējies, 1 bērns. Pats un kundze intelektīvi, saprātīgi, uzņēmīgi. Strādā kādā fabrikā Indianapolis, Ind. Bija Indianapolis pēdējo latviešu dziesmu svētku rīcības komitejas priekšsēdis.

Adrese: 2328 Broadway  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 3-5694

4) Jānis SVENTECKIS, apm. 26 g.v., izdienējis ASV armijā. Iepriekšējā brālis. Neprecējies. Pazīstams latviešu jaunātnes darbinieks, bija arī Indianapolis latviešu dziesmu svētku rīcības komitejas loceklis (svētki notika laikā no 2.-4. jūlijam 1960. gadā). Plaši sakari latviešu katolu jaunātnes sabiedrībā. Abi ar brāli (Konstantīnu) ir latviešu katolu studentu organizācijas "Dzinārs" aktīvi locekļi. Studē kādā no Indianapolis kolēdžiem. Adrese: kā iepriekšējām. Abiem vecāki dzīvi, kopā dzīvo ar pēdējiem.

5) Zīgurds KĀRKLINŠ, apm. 28 gadus vecs. Korejas kara veterāns, precējies, 1 bērns. Ļoti uzņēmīgs un patstāvīgs. Viens no latviešu jaunātnes aktīviem darbiniekiem. Strādā kādā fabrikā kā tehniskais zīmētājs. Adrese: 3526 N. Parker Ave, Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. LI 5-1967

Viņa tēvs Konrāds KĀRKLINŠ, 61 g.v., bij. Latvijas armijas jātnieku pulka virsnieks (kapteinis). Beidzis Polijas armijas kavalērijas skolu Latvijā vadīja latviešu jātnieku ekipu. Ņēmis daļību Eiropā daudzās starptautiskās jāsāšanas sacensībās. Pārvalda krievu, vācu, franču, angļu valodas. Ļoti uzņēmīgs, joviāls, inteligents. Dzīvo kopā ar kundzi un meitu (laikam studente).

Adrese: 2217 N. Alabama St.,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 6-7311

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- 6) Jānis VANAGS, ap 26 g.v., beidzis kara dienestu, neprecējies, students Indianapolis.  
Prātīgs un izdarīgs jauneklis.  
Adrese: 2602 N. N. Jersey St.  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 5-3878  
Viņa tēvs Roberts V. pazīstams latviešu režisors - teātra darbinieks.  
Arī dzīvo Ind.
- 7) Ernests ASOMS, ap 35 g.v., precējies, 1 bērns (?). Iepriekšējā svainis (māsas vīrs).  
Dzīvo kopā ar Robertu Vanagu (savu sievas tēvu).  
Ē.A. ir ļoti sabiedrīks, izdarīgs, uzticams.
- 8) Visvaldis GRUBAUMS, apm. zem 30 g.v., students. Neprecējies (?). Aktīvs latviešu sabiedriskā dzīvē.  
Adrese: 2102 Clay St.  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. LI 6-9611  
Tēvs Indriķis G. Latvijā bija advokāts, tagad strādā kādē māju pārdošanas un apdrošināšanas birojā (Real Estate). Aktīvs latviešu sabiedriskā dzīvē.
- 9) Jānis DONIS, ap 22. g.v., students. Aktīvs latviešu jaunātnes darbinieks.  
Adrese: 4432 Crittenden Ave  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. CL 3-0676  
Viņa tēvs bija pazīstams agronoms Latvijā. Arī tagad aktīvs latviešu sabiedriskā dzīvē.
- 10) Jānis STRĒLNIEKS, ap 22. g.v., students, aktīvs Daugavas Vanagu organizācijas biedrs.  
Piedalās DV rīkotās šaušanas sacensībās, labi rezultāti.  
Adrese: 902 Jefferson Ave,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. ME 1-9805  
Viņa tēvs Frīcis S. bija Latvijā aktīvs Aizsargu organizācijas dalībnieks. Bija arī populārs kā šāvējs, t.i. šaušanas sportā uzrādīja labas sekmes.
- 11) Viktors ZIEDONIS, ap 36 g.v., mūziķis - vijolnieks, vada Indianapolis, Ind. simfonisko orkestri. Ļoti labsirdīgas dabas, bet dēkains. Precējies jau trīs reizes. Divām sievām ir pa divi bērni, bet trešajai - viens.  
Ļoti uzņēmīgs. Mīl iedzert. Godkārīgs un gribīgs citus vienmēr komandēt. Kādreiz (pie alus glāzes) izteicies, ka dzīvē iet grūti un ka cits nekas neatlikšot, ka atgriesties Latvijā. Vispilnīgākās atsaukmes par viņu var iegūt pie Ind. latviešu sabiedriskiem un kultūras darbiniekiem.  
Adrese: 218 S. Gladstone Ave,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. FL 9-7883  
Viktors Z. bija aktīvs Indianapolis'ā rīkotos latviešu dziesmu svētkos, gan kā dirigents (simfonetei), gan kā komponists. Ģarīgi apdāvināts. Koncertējis (latviešu stīgu trio sastāvā) arī citās ASV vietās.
- 12) Vigo BURČIS, ap 35 g.v., precējies (1 vai 2 bērni). Aktīvs latviešu sabiedrīks darbinieks, arī DV organizacijā. Var uzticēties.  
Adrese: 4350 Winthrop Ave,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. AT 3-1825
- 13) Jānis BĒRZINŠ, ap 38 g.v., precējies, viens bērns (meitene) ap 10-12 g.v.  
Aktīvs DV organizācijas darbinieks, DV apvienības Indianapolisē valdes loceklis. Prātīgs, var uzticēties. Dienējis latviešu legionā.  
Adrese: 3010 N. Park Ave  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 3-6453

14) Elmārs ZARIŅŠ, ap 38 g.v., sieva mirusi, audzina dēlu, apm. 14 g. vecu. Aktīvs DV organizācijas dalībnieks, bijis klāt pie DV dibināšanas Cēdelgemā. Pietiekami prātīgs un saprātīgs. Diezgan izdarīgs. Domāju, ka var uzticēties.

Adrese: 711 E. 34th St.,  
Indianapolis, Ind. Tel. WA 5-8376

15) Mintauts JANSONS, apm. 40 g.v., precējies, sieva un divi dēli (mazi, zem 10 g.v.) Bijis Latviešu legionā kā ārsts, ASV nav pārstudējis, strādā kādā metāla apstrādāšanas fabrikā Indianapolis, Ind. K'us un saticīgas dabas. Latvijā vecākiem palikuši īpašumi. Vecāki dzīvo Anderson, Ind. ASV dzīvo arī viens brālis un māsa (pēdējā precējusēs, dzīvo Ind.)

Adrese: 2410 Delaware St.,  
ANDERSON, Ind. Tēl. ?

Viņa kundze ir ļoti energiska un uzņēmīga.

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ATTACHMENT B

Married Couple

ZAPRAUSKIS, Leonas; about 40 years old. Works in Philadelphia, Pa., in some printing house as a printer (lithographer). Technical education; good power of observation. Active. One brother also lives in Penna. His mother lives in Latvia; he corresponds with her. He did not serve in the Latvian Legion (or in World War II). At that time he was working on railroad construction. Married; wife's name Rita (nee Dzilna). Her parents and one married sister live in Sweden.

Rita DZILNA is a fairly well known singer of the younger Latvian generation. About 37 years old. She has given concert performances in Europe (Germany, England, Holland, and Sweden), as well as in several cities of the US. She sang solo parts at the general concert and the concert of new composers during the Latvian Song Festival in Indianapolis. She studied music in Riga, Stuttgart, and Holland. She has no relatives in Latvia, but many acquaintances among current Latvian artists there. In Riga she studied for some time with the present soloist of the Riga Opera, Zermene Heine-Vagnere. The latter is also a deputy to the Supreme

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Soviet of the Latvian SSR. Address: 254 Crestwood Drive, Clifton Heights, Pa. Tel. MADison 6-3842.

It may be assumed that Leon<sup>S</sup> Z. would be interested in visiting his mother, and that Rita Z. would like to see Riga, meet her fellow-students, and see the present artistic activities in Latvia, and even possibly arrange some concerts, as for example was done in the case of Elza Zebranska.

Leons Z. is a good observer and is technically minded.

Rita Z. has no relatives in Latvia.

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ATTACHMENT B

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Precēts pāris.

Leons ZAPRAUSKIS, ap 40 g.v., strādā Philadelphia, Pa kādā spiestuvē kā litografs. Techniski izglītots, labas novērošanas spējas. Uzņēmīgs. Viens brālis arī dzīvo Penna. Māte dzīvo Latvijā. Ar māti sarakstas. Latviešu legionā (vispāri 2. pas. karā) nav piedalījies. Tajā laikā strādājis uz dzelzceļiem.

Precējies. Kņndze Rita (Dzilna). Pēdējās vecāki un viena precējusēs māsa dzīvo Zviedrijā.

Rita DZILNA samērā pazīstama latviešu jaunākās paaudzes dziedātāja. Ap 37 g.v. koncertējusi Eiropā (Vācijā, Anglijā, Holandē, Zviedrijā), tāpat vairākās vietās ASV. Indianapolis latviešu dziesmu svētkos dziedāja jaundarbu koncertā un kopkoncertā solo partijas. Mūzikālo izglītību guvusi Rīgā, Stuttgart un Holandē. Latvijā piederīgo nav. Bet daudz pazīstamu starp tagadējiem turienes latviešu māksliniekiem. Rīgā studējusi, starp citu, kopā ar tagadējo Rīgas operas solisti Žermoni Heini - Vāgneri. Pēdējā ir arī Latvijas PSR Augstākās padomes deputāte.

Adrese: 254 Chrestwood Drive

Clifton Heights, Pa.

Tel. MADison 6-3842

Ir pieņemams, ka Leons Z. būtu ieinteresāts apciemot savu māti, tāpat Rita Z. redzēt Rīgu, satikt savus studiju biedrus, redzēt mākslas dzīvi tagad un ev. pat varbūt izkārtot koncertus, kā to piem. darīja Elza Žebranska.

Leons Z. ir labs vērotājs, labi saprot tehniskas lietas.

Ritai Z. Latvijā piederīgo nav.

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ATTACHMENT C

ABOLINS, Gunars;

about 35 years old. After World War II he lived in Germany (Geestacht), then in England, and now in the US. Married. Wife Ilga (?), two daughters (the older one about 5 years old). Works in some advertising or similar firm in Tacoma. Fairly intelligent and sensible. He was active for a long time in some boy scout organization. His hobbies: movies (photography in general), sound recording, journalism.

Comes from a well-known family in Latvia. His father was a docent at the Latvian Agricultural Academy.

During the war, he remained in Latvia, was unable to escape. During the Communist occupation period, he also worked for a while at the Agricultural Academy.

I don't know what he is doing now. His mother is a teacher. She worked as a teacher in Germany (at the Latvian high school in Geestacht; among other subjects she taught the English language).

Gunars A. also has a sister named Vija. She was ill for a long time with bone tuberculosis. Now she has graduated from the Nurses College in Seattle, Wash., and works as a registered nurse in Seattle, Wash.

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G. A. does not correspond directly with his father, but has indirect contact with him.

His mother's sister, Irma, is in Latvia, also the latter's husband. The latter was well known in Latvian officers' circles in Latvia. He was a colonel and during the independence period he served for some time in the 7th Sigulda infantry regiment. He was its last regiment commander. After the inactivation of the Latvian Army in 1941, he remained to serve in the Russian 20th territorial corps. In May 1941 he was sent to Moscow to attend courses. After World War II he returned to Latvia; he worked as a lecturer in a Russian military school in Riga; he is now retired. Col PRIEDITIS' (Karlis PRIEDITIS is his name) only son served in the Latvian Legion, in the reconnaissance battalion of the 15th division. After the war, he contracted tuberculosis and died in Germany. The whole family is well known. Attempts have been made to establish contacts with them, but without success. It must be assumed that both Col Prieditis and his wife are very cautious.

Irma Prieditis also has no contact with her sister, Gunar Abolins' mother, Elza.

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Gunar ABOLIN's address: 1254 S. Grant St., Tacoma 5, Wash.

Address of his mother, Elsa Abolina: 1635 Queen Anne Ave., Apt. H, Seattle, Wash.

Vija ABOLINA, Gunar's sister, also lives at the same address.

Gunars A. is fairly ambitious and active. The Latvian newspaper Latvijs Amerika (published in Canada) of July 1960 contained several installments of his interview with Janis SIMONS, who had arrived from Latvia (information on the latter is given on a separate sheet). Gunars A. is also active in the DV organization.

In addition to the above, he has some other relatives in Latvia, such as a grandmother, and others. Col K. Frieditis and his wife lived in Riga for several years after the war, but since his retirement he has probably lived in Rujiena. In that area (several kilometers from the city) he (or his brother) owned a small farmstead. During World War II, the colonel's wife Irma lived there, as Karlis Frieditis alone had gone to Moscow. At that time it was a compulsory assignment, as all senior officers who held positions in the 20th Russian corps and who came from the former Latvian Army were thus isolated from their units, since the Communists were concerned about the loyalty of

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the 20th Corps. This concern later turned out to be justified, as the above mentioned corps simply disintegrated at the beginning of World War II. How Col. Frieditis survived the war and gained the confidence of the Russian Army, remains a mystery. During the Latvian liberation struggle against the Communists the colonel himself was decorated with the Military Order of Lachplesis. He was very quiet by nature, extremely diligent, and well disciplined. He was a well liked, nationalist-minded Latvian Army Officer.

Docent Abolins was popular among Latvian students and scientists. He was a quiet, serious scientist.

In any event the above named persons in Latvia have to be very cautious, as they will never be able to gain the confidence of the Communist regime due to the fact that their relatives are in the West. That is probably why they are restrained in their contacts with people in the West.

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ATTACHMENT C

12-8-60-151

Gunars ĀBOLINŠ, apm. 35 gadus vecs. Pēc 2.pas.kara dzīvojis Vācijā (Geestacht), tad Anglijā un tagad ASV. Precējies. Sieva Ilga(?), gimenē divas meigas (vecākā ap 5 g.veca). Strādā kādā reklāmas vai līdzīgā fbrmā Takomā. Pietiekami intelligentis un saprātīgs. Ilgāku laiku bijis aktīvs skautu organizācijā.

Hobijs- filmas (vispāri fotografija), skaņu lentas, žurnalistika.

Nēk no Latvijā pazīstamas gimenes. Tēvs bija docents Latvijas Lauksaimniecības akademiā. Kara laikā palika Latvijā, nepaspēja izbēgt. Komunistu okupācijas laikā arī vienu laiku strādāja Lauksaimniecības akademiā. Tagad nezinu.

Māte - skolotāja. Kā skolotāja strādāja arī Vācijā (Geestacht latviešu gimnāzijā, pasniedza starp citu arī angļu valodu).

Gimenē Gunaram Ā. vēl ir māsa V. ja. Tā ilgāku laiku slimoja ar kaulu tbc. Tagad beigusi Seattle, Wash. Zēlsirdīgo māsu kolēdžu un strādā kā R.N. Seattle, Wash.

Ar tēvu tiešu saraksti neuztur, bet sazinās par apkārtceļiem.

Mātes māsa Irma - Latvijā, tāpat viņas vīrs. Pēdējais bija pazīstams latviešu virsnieku aprindās Latvijā. Bija pulkvedis un neatkarības laikos ilgāku laiku dienēja 7. Siguldas kājnieku pulkā. Bija pēdējais pulka komandieris. Pēc Latvijas armijas likvidācijas 1941. gadā palika dienēt krievu XX teritoriālā korpusā.

1941. gada maijā tika nosūtīts uz kursiem Maskavā. Pēc 2. pasaules kara atgriezās Latvijā, strādāja kā lektors krievu kara skolā Rīgā, tagad penzionēts.

Pulkvedim Priedītiem (Kārlis Priedītis ir viņa uzvārds) dēls dienēja (vienīgais dēls) Latviešu legionā 15. divīzijas izlūku btl., pēc kara saslima ar tbc un

mira Vācijā. Visa šī gimenē ir labi pazīstama, ir mēģinātā uzņemt sakarus, bet tie palikuši bez rezultāta, jo jāpieņem, ka gan plkv. Priedītis, gan viņa kundze ir ļoti piesardzīgi. Tāpat Imai Priedītis nav sakaru ar savu māsu, Gunara Ābolina māti Elzu.

Gunara ĀBOLINA adrese: 1254 S. Grant St., Tacoma 5, Wash.

Mātes Elzas Ābolinas adrese: 1635 Queen Anne Ave, Apt. H., Seattle, Wash.

Turpat dzīvo arī Gunara Ā. māsa Vija Ābolina.

Gunars Ā. ir pietiekami godkārīgs un uzņēmīgs. Jūlija mēneši latviešu laikkrātē "Latvija Amerikā" (iznāk Kanādā) bija vairākos numuros (vairākos turpinājumos) ievietots viņa raksts - intervija ar no Latvijas atbraukušo Jāni Simsonu (ziņas par pēdējo uz ats.lapas).

Gunars Ā. ir aktīvs arī DV organizācijā.

Latvijā, bez jau minētiem, dzīvo vēl citi piederīgie, kā vecmāmiņa un citi.

Plkv. K. Priedītis ar kundzi dzīvoja pēckara gadus Rīgā, bet pēc penzionēšanās

laikam Rūjienā. Tās tuvumā (dažus kilometrus nost) viņam (vai viņa brālīm)

piederēja nelielas lauku mājas. Tajās 2. pas.kara laikā dzīvoja pulkv. kundze

Irma, jo uz Maskavu aizbrauca tikai Kārlis Priedītis. Tā toreiz bija piespiedu

komandēšana, jo toreiz visus vecākos virsniekus, kuri ieņēma amatus XX krievu

korpusā un nāca no bij. Latvijas armijas, tādā veidā izolēja no vienībām, jo

komunisti bijās par XX korpusa uzticību. Tas arī izrādījās pareizi, jo minētais

korpusss sākoties 2. pas.karam vienkārši izjuka. Kā pulkv. Priedītis pārdzīvojis

kara laiku un ieguvis uzticību krievu armijā - paliek noslēpums. Pats pulkvedis

Latvijas brīvības cīņu laikā bija kaujās ar komunistiem apbalvots ar Lāčplēša

kara ordeni. Bija ļoti kluss pēc dabas, ārkārtīgi centīgs, disciplinēts. Bija

iemīlots, nacionāli noskaņots Latvijas armijas virsnieks.

Docents Ābolinš bija populārs latviešu studentu un zinātnieku aprindās. Kluss, nopietns zinātnieks.

Katrā ziņā minētiem cilvēkiem Latvijā ir jābūt ļoti uzmanīgiem, jo piederīgiem atrodoties rietumos viņi komunistu režīmā nekad uzticību iegūt nevarēs; tāpēc arī šķiet ir viņu atturība ar saviem tuviniekiem rietumos.

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ATTACHMENT D

ANDERSONS, Edgars, Dr.; Professor. Born 17 June 1920, in <sup>LATVIA.</sup> Tukums. In 1943

he graduated from the History Department of Latvian University; 1946-1949 he worked for his doctor's degree at the University of Wuerzburg, Germany; 1947-1949 he was chairman of the Latvian Student Association in Germany and also editor of its journal. He has been in the US since 1949. He has been editor of the periodical Talie Krasti (Distant Shores). At present he is professor of history at San Jose College in California. The professor has been, for the past few years, an official reporter and consultant for the journal Historical Abstracts 1775-1945, as well as contributor to The American Historical Review, The Journal of Central European Affairs, The Guide to Historical Literature, as well as other publications on historical subjects. He has also published several books, including the popular Cross-Road Country Latvia. The main themes of his books are problems of history, connected with Latvia, or the Baltic area. Since 1956, he has been working on the theme "The Baltic Area in World Affairs 1914-1945." He is also interested in military problems. His recent historical research has included Tobago Island, a former colony of Kurzema [Courland]. The professor has already visited this island several times for research purposes and he is staying there at present (he left early in August and will remain until mid-September). <

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Very active, painstaking, independent. He makes a thorough and careful study of questions which interest him. For research purposes he also uses books and other materials published in Soviet Latvia, which he obtains by routes available to scientists or by some indirect routes. He also has some relatives in Latvia. It would be very good for the success of his historical research if he could see some of the archive materials etc. in occupied Latvia. He has been married twice. His first wife who had one child (probably a girl), is living in Sweden. His present wife, Ligita (nee Apine), is an actress by profession, under 40 years of age. She graduated from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, England, and has performed on the theater stage in England, as well as on TV and in movies. British press reviews about her have been very favorable. She also studied dramatic art with the well-known Latvian director and pedagogue, Janis Zarins, in London, and has played successfully (she was the most talented actress) at the Latvian Theater in London. She traveled with this theater to give performances in many cities of England. In San Francisco, California, she has also performed on the stage of the Actors' Workshop and elsewhere. She is ambitious (fairly). I do not know whether Mrs. Anderson has any relatives in Latvia.

Address: 429 E. San Fernando Street, San Jose 12, California.

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ATTACHMENT D  
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Edgars ANDERSONS, Dr., profesors. Dzimis 17. jūnijā 1920. gadā Tukumā, 1943. gadā beidzis Latvijas Universitātes vēstures nodaļu, 1946-49 doktorands Viroburgas (WUERZBURG) universitatē Vācijā, 1947-1949 bijis latviešu studentu savienības priekšsēdis Vācijā un tās žurnāla redaktors. Kopš 1949. gada ASV. Vadījis laikrakstu Tālie krasti. Patreiz vēstures profesors SAN JOSE kolidžā, Kalifornijā. Profesors jau vairākus gadus ir oficiāls referents žurnālā Historical Abstracts 1775-1945, tāpat līdzstrādnieks The American Historical Review, The Journal of Central European Affairs, The Guide to Historical Literature, tāpat vēl citos vēsturiska satura izdevumos. Publicējis arī vairākas grāmatas, starp tām populārā Cross-Road Country Latvia. Grāmatu galvenā tēmatika vēstures jautājumiem, kuri saistas ar Latviju resp. Baltijas telpu. Kopš 1956. gada strādā pie tēmata The Baltic Area in World Affairs 1914-1945. Tāpat interesēkas par militāriem jautājumiem. Pēdējo gadu vēsturiskie pētījumi aptver TOBAGO salu, bij. Kurzemes koloniju. Profesors šo salu jau apmeklējis pētījumu nolūkos vairākkārt, tur uzturas patreiz (izbrauca augusta sākumā un paliks līdz septembra vidum).

Ļoti uzmanīgs, akurāts, patstāvīgs. Interesētos jautājumos nedzilinās ar lielu rūšību un pamatīgu. Savu pētījumu vajadzībām izmanto arī Padomju Latvijā izdotās grāmatas un citus materiālus, kurus iegūst par pieejamiem zinātnieka ceļiem vai arī apkārtceļiem. Latvijā ir daži piederīgie. Viņa vēsturisko pētījumu sekmīgamam būtu ļoti labi, ja varētu ieskatīties okupētās Latvijas arhīvos un tt.

Precējies divas reizes. Pirmā sieva ar vienu bērnu-meitenīti laikam (?) dzīvo Zviedrijā. Tagadējā sieva Līgita (dzimusi Apine) pēc profesijas aktrise, zem 40 g. veca. Beigusi Karalisko drāmas akadēmiju Londonā (Anglijā), uzstājusēs angļu teātros un TV, arī filmās. Par viņas spējām angļu preses atsauksmes bijušas ļoti atzinīgas. Teātra spēli mācījusēs arī pie latviešu pazīstamā režisora un paidagoga/ Jāņa Zariņa Londonā. Spēlējusi arī ar ļoti labām sekmēm (bija apdāvinātākā aktrise) Londonas latviešu teātrī. A. Šo teātri apciemojusi arī daudzas Anglijas pilsētas. San Francisco, Cal. arī nodarbojas ar teātra spēli, jau uzstājusēs drāmas skatuvē Actor's Workshop un citur. Ir godkārtīga (pietiekami). Vai Andersona kundzei ir kādi piederīgie Latvijā-  
nezinu.

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Adrese: 429 E. San Fernando Street, SAN JOSE 12, California.

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ATTACHMENT-E

ARRIVALS FROM LATVIA

Several persons left Latvia recently to join their relatives. TWO of these are worthy of attention (more attention):

1. In May 1960, Emma KRUMINS, 38 years old, joined her husband in Canada. She lived all the time Saldus, not far from Liepaja. The Liepaja area, as is known, is forbidden to civilians (without a special pass), as there is a military maritime [coastal?] base. This region also has many noteworthy fortifications, airfields, and other installations.

Her husband, Zanis KRUMINS, served during World War II in an aviation group of the Latvian Legion. He probably had the rank of a corporal. By profession he is a watchmaker and jeweler. He is continuing to work in his profession in Canada. He lives together with his brother, Arturs, who also served in the Latvian Legion during World War II. Zanis KRUMINS is about 40 years old, and his brother a few years younger.

Address: 19 Marikold Street, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.

Both Krumins brothers are personally known to me. They and I lived together for quite a long time before emigrating to Canada and the US, respectively.

2. Janis SIMSONS, 52 years old, arrived in Tacoma, Wash., from Latvia in June [1960]. I do not know his address. He lives with his wife, Elza SIMSONS; they have a son Janis. Janis SIMSONS is a former Latvian Army officer (senior lieutenant); for some time he served in the Russian Army's territorial corps (after the 1940 occupation of Latvia), then he deserted,

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fought with the Latvian partisans, and later in the Latvian Legion. He was taken prisoner in Kurzeme. He spent 8 years (or more) in Vorkuta, then returned to Riga and recently (before leaving for the US) lived in Valmiera.

As a former officer and having seen a great deal in Russia and recently in Latvia, he might be a good source of information.

At the end of June and beginning of July he published his recollections (in a brief outline) in the Latvian newspapers Laiks and Latvija Amerika. I don't think I know him personally, at least I don't remember. However, it is possible that I do, as it is difficult to remember without meeting him or having personal contacts, I have tried to establish contact with him by mail.

Meanwhile the following additional information has been obtained: He served during the Latvian independence period in the 12th Bauska Infantry Regiment as a non-commissioned officer (?), in 1939 he was armorer of the regiment, in 1940 he graduated from the reserve officer courses. In 1942 he rejoined the service; he was in the Ukraine, and the Crimea, but before the capitulation he was in Kurzeme, in a construction unit, with the rank of lieutenant (not senior lieutenant as mentioned above). After being sentenced he was sent to Vorkuta, from where he was released (because of bone tuberculosis) in 1954. He returned to his sister in Jelgava, received medical treatment in Riga and Valmiera. Upon the petition of S.'s wife, Vice President Nixon, while visiting Moscow, requested Khrushchev

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to release Simons for return to the US (together with some others). At the end of May 1960, S. was summoned to Moscow and from there left for the US. His present address is: 10323 East F Street, Parkland, Tacoma, Wash.

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ATTACHMENT E

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Atbraucēji no Latvijas.

Pēdējā laikā no Latvijas izkluvušas atkal pie saviem piederīgiem vairākas personas. Uzmanību vajadzētu pievērst (vairāk uzmanības) diviem gadījumiem:

- 1) Maija mēnesī (1960.g.) pie sava vīra Kanādā ieradās Emma KRŪMIŅŠ, 38 gadus veca. Viņa visu laiku ir dzīvojusi Saldū, kas atrodas netālu no Liepājas. Pēdējā, kā ziņams ir slēgts rajons civilpersonām (bez sevišķām atļaujām), jo ir jūras militāra bāze. Tāpat Liepājas rajonā atrodas daudz ievēribas pelnoši nocietinājumi, lidlauki un citas būves. Viņas vīrs Zanis KRŪMIŅŠ otrā pas.karā dienēja latviešu legionā aviācijas grupā. Leikam bija kaprāļa dienesta pakāpe. Pēc profesijas pulkstenmeistars-juvelieris. Savā profesijā strādā arī Kanādā. Ar viņu dzīvo kopā brālis Artūrs, 2.pas. karā arī dienēja latviešu legionā. Zanis Kr. ir ap 40 g.v., bet brālis pāris gadus jaunāks.

Adrese: 9 Merigold Street  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
Canada.

Abi Krūmiņi ir personīgi pazīstami. Ilga laiku tika nodzīvots kopā pirms emigrācijas uz Kanādu resp. ASV.

SIMSONS

- 2) Jūnija mēnesī ASV - Tacoma, Wash. no Latvijas ieradās Jānis SIMSONS, 52.g.v. Adresi nezina. Dzīvo pie Sievas - Elzas SIMSONS, ģimenē vēl dēls Jānis. Jānis SIMSONS ir bij. Latvijas armijas virsnieks (virsleitnants), vienu laiku dienējis arī krievu armijas teritoriālā korpusā (pēc Latvijas okupācijas, 1940.g.), tad desertējis, cīnījies latviešu partizānos un vēlāk legionā. Gūstā kritis Kurzemē. Astoņus (vai vairāk) gadus pavadījis Vorkutā, tad bijis atpakaļ Rīgā un pēdējā laikā (pirms izbraukšanas uz ASV) dzīvojis Valmierā.

Kā bij. virsnieks un daudz redzējis Krievijā un pēdējos gadus Latvijā - var būt labs ziņu avots.

Viņš jūnija beigās un jūlija sākumā publicē atmiņas (konspektīvi īsas) latviešu laikrakstos "Laiks" un "Latvija Amerikā".

Personīgi domāju ka nepazīstu, vismaz neatceros. Ir iespējams, ka tomēr jā, jo bez tikšanās resp. personīgas saskares grūti atcerēties. Ir mēģināts uzņemt kontaktus sarakstes ceļā.

Ievāktas (starplaikā) papildus ziņas:

Neatkarīgās Latvijas laikā dienējis 12. Bauskas kājnieku pulkā kā virsnieka vietnieks, 1939.gadā bijis pulka ieroču meistars, 1940.gadā beidzis rezerves virsnieku kursu. 1942.gadā iestājies atkal dienestā, bijis Ukrainā, Krimā, bet pirms kapitulācijas Kurzemē - būv vienībā - leitnanta dienestā (ne vltn., kā augstāki minēts) pakāpē. Pēc tiesāšanas bijis Vorkutā, no kurienes atbrīvots (pauļu tuberkuloze) 1954.gadā. Atgriezies pie māsas Jelgavā, ārstējies Rīgā un Valmierā. Uz viņa sievas lūguma pamata vice-prezidents Niksons (Nixon) Maskavas apmeklējuma laikā Simsona izlaišanu uz ASV pieprasījis (kopējā sarakstā) Čruščovam. 1960.gada maija beigās izsaukts uz Maskavu un no turienes devies uz ASV. Tagadējā adrese: 10323 East F Street,  
Parkland, TACOMA, Wash.

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WHO IS IN POWER IN LATVIA?

Introduction.

Twenty years ago the Soviet Union occupied Latvia, carried out there mock-elections and then incorporated it into the Soviet Union. These acts of violence perpetrated on June 17, July 14 and 15th and August 6th, 1940, created the so-called Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic whose constitution in art.3 says as follows: "All power in Latvian S.S.R. belongs to the urban and rural working people vested in the body of the Soviets of deputies of the working people." While reading this article one could come to the conclusion that the entire power in Latvia belongs to the Latvian people themselves though under the leadership of the Communist party. The truth, however, is quite different: all power in the Soviet Union, i.e. also the Latvian S.S.R. belongs to nobody else but the Soviet Union's Communist party, in other words - to the Kremlin dictator and the so-called Latvian Communist party is only executing the orders coming from Moscow in all branches of administration. There could be no talk about an independent policy in Latvia, even this applies to the most insignificant objections against the general line set by Moscow - be it in economic, cultural or some other direction. No objections have ever been tolerated by Moscow. This was best demonstrated once more by the events that took place in Latvia in 1959/60 when there were liquidated the defenders of the local interests - Communists of Latvian origin, and all power transferred again to Kremlin and Kremlin alone, - to the obedient and loyal servants who carry out the orders without any hesitation. The "sovereign" Latvian people / as defined by the above-mentioned art.3. of the "constitution" / have been pressed today on their knees, Latvia herself has been transformed into a Russian province and object of colonial exploitation, overcrowded with Russian officials. Our country

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is being intensively russianized and her school system deliberately educates children and youths in the spirit of the Soviet Union's Communist party - "in loyalty and brotherhood with the great Russian nation - the liberator from the bourgeois nationalistic yoke".

This course dictated by Moscow to Latvia as well as other Soviet republics, is kept by the U.S.S.R. Communist party and local parties fully under the control of the former, local governments and administrative organs.

#### Latvian Communist Party.

There had been only 230 members in the Latvian Communist party in 1940 when the Soviet Union occupied Latvia. Today, twenty years later, its membership has increased and has attained 65,947 / Cina Nr.41, 1960/. Among them there are 45,322 Russians and only 20,625 Latvians. Thus only 3.15% from the total population of Latvia / 2,093,000/ or 1.6% from the Latvian population of the country /1,298,000/ belong to the Communist party. These figures are very significant and characterize themselves what percentage of population belongs to the ruling and omnipotent "higher class".

The number of the Communist party members had been increasing all these years and was 4500 persons in 1959, alone. But during the same year there were admitted to the party 8311 members and 9695 candidates. While making a comparison between the numerical strength of the party and the increase, one must come to the conclusion that the purges did gravely affect Latvian communists - it is obvious that some 3811 persons have been expelled from the party or that they have simply "disappeared"!

The report of the mandate commission of the XVII Party Congress gives us a rather significant survey on the membership of the Latvian Communist party and its distribution. / Cina No.41,1960/. The congress took place in Riga, February 16th and 17th and was attended by

3.

494 voting delegates. Among them there were 248 Latvians, 200 Russians and 46 belonging to other nationalities. So, one half of the delegates to the Latvian Communist party convention are not Latvians at all. As a matter of fact these figures are somehow larger since among the Latvian last names were figuring such "Latvian" first names as Ivan, Grigorij, Igor, Sergei, Fiodor, Vladimir, Boris, Nikita, etc. which makes us to believe that these delegates are offsprings born to Latvians in Russia and therefore these persons have only a Latvian last name, and nothing else.

Riga alone gave 254 delegates to the said congress, other cities gave 145 and only 195 delegates came from the rural districts. Among the delegates there were : 104 workers, 79 kolkhozniks and people working in sovkhoses, 95 party workers, 51 Soviet workers, 23 scientific, cultural and art workers, 41 leading workers of industry and transport and 102 persons belonging to army and security personnel. The said figures induce us to suppose that there were but 183 of "genuine people's representatives". However, most of the deputies belong to the recently created Communist aristocracy, and one fifth of them belonging to military or security police personnel. Are these people the "real representatives" of the Latvian people ? Though it should be noted that one should not pay too much attention to the composition of the congress' delegates or to the decisions adopted there or to the speeches delivered on this occasion because the delegates convene only once a year and therefore such variegated composition of membership could hardly be able to do a practical work. The majority of the delegates "are simple "work heroes" / there were among the delegates 78 women, or 15.7% from the total / who did not have much experience in the party's work. Thus those present have to listen to the speeches delivered by the real party bosses, they have <sup>to</sup> applaud and to give their

unanimous vote in favour of the candidates proposed by the party's central committee. The only interesting thing is to watch the composition so characteristic with regard to the distribution of the delegates' nationality.

The said congress elected the Latvian Communist party's central committee for the year 1960. It is composed of 93 persons, among them 31 Russians. Also there were elected the candidate-members, altogether 40 persons / among them only 13 Russians / and the Latvian Communist party's revisory board consisting of 21 persons / among them 6 Russians. One should note the characteristic "tradition" stridly observed by Moscow when electing the central committees of the national republics' Communist parties which always results in the election of a majority consisting of "aborigenes" in order to demonstrate that those deciding in the respective republics are people belonging to these republics. Also the executive organs of the Latvian Communist party have now great numbers of people having Russian first names thus quite throughly eliminating the "aborigenes".

The activities of the Latvian Communist party are being managed by its secretaries and members of the central committee. A. Pelše was elected First Secretary but M. Gribkov was elected Second Secretary. A. Voss, A. Migliniks and P. Strautmanis were elected secretaries. The following are members of the central committee of the Latvian Communist party for the year 1960: V. Aaans, A. Voss, G. Gaile, M. Gribkov, I. Gusakowski, A. Migliniks, J. Peive, A. Pelše, M. Pludonis and P. Strautmanis. In addition to five secretaries the bureau of the Latvian Communist party has been "strengthened" by V. Azans, First Secretary of the Riga City Communist party's central committee; G. Gaile, Chairman of the Latvian S.S.R. National Economy Administration; I. Gusakowski, Commander in Chief of the Baltic Military District; J. Kalberziņa, Chairman of the Latvian S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; J. Peive, Chairman of the

Latvian S.S.R. Council of Ministers and M. Pludonis, Deputy Chairman of the Latvian S.S.R. Council of Ministers. Thus, from the formal point of view, all factors decisive for forming of life in the Latvian S.S.R. are in the hands of the central committee of the Latvian Communist party. But practically the entire central committee of the Latvian Communist party is dependent from Moscow.

#### Supreme Soviet of Latvian S.S.R.

This body was elected in March 1959, and its term is four years, according to the constitution. The number of deputies is 200. This is one of the most "Latvian" soviets since Latvia's occupation in 1940, because only 33 Russians are among these 200 deputies. The previous soviets had even up to 50 Russians among their members.

The Supreme Soviet is being elected by voting by election districts the number of which is 200. Each district has only one candidate and thus only one election list. It is of little importance to analyze further the composition of the Supreme Soviet because it has no practical significance though it is regarded as a "people's elected parliament". The soviet has its sessions only once each year - to listen to the reports delivered by the leadership of the Communist party, and to adopt the budget and to appoint government already prepared resp. selected by Moscow. Quite naturally all decisions and votes are made i.e. cast unanimously as it is the case in countries ruled according to communist order. People sitting in the soviets do not possess the necessary qualifications to speak on behalf of those who elected them, or to decide a certain question because of lack of any experience necessary to understand political, social or economic problems. Therefore they are not the true representatives of their countrymen; they are selected by the Communist party and they must be "elected". They are nothing else but puppets displayed in the party's show case.

Practically all decrees that according to the constitution have to be passed by the Supreme Soviet, are prepared and promulgated by this soviet's presidium. All decrees, various amendments to laws and regulations promulgated by the soviet's presidium are sanctioned by the Supreme Soviet once a year during its sessions, and -quite understandably- this is being done unanimously. At the present time the following are members of the presidium of the Latvian S.S.R. Supreme Soviet: Chairman J. Kalnbērziņš, 1st Deputy is K. Ozoliņš but E. Ameriņš and K. Gailis are deputy and secretary, respectively. Besides, there are nine more members in the presidium. It goes without saying that all of them are members of the Communist party, and six of them are even members of the Latvian Communist party's central committee.

Government.

The government as well as the "parliament" of a Communist-dominated country has no practical significance. Members of such a cabinet are nothing else but the party's employees and are doing everything ordered by the Communist party, in this case the central committee or ~~the~~ its presidium / of the Latvian S.S.R. Communist party/. Special sections of the central committee of the Latvian Communist party deal with matters pertaining to industry and transportation, agriculture, administration, finances, commerce, sciences, schools, culture, etc. These sections prepare the plans and regulations prescribing the government's activities and the latter has to follow these plans without any discussion or thinking or its own activities plan.

The composition of the government, i.e. the number of ministries is rather high as this is the case with all institutions established by the Communist bureaucracy. J. Peive, Chairman of the Council of Ministers has under him three deputies, 13 ministries and 8 governmental committees, and thus there <sup>are</sup> 26 persons in Soviet Latvia having the rank of a minister. All members of the cabinet are members of the

Latvian Communist party, and among them 21, or 3/4, are also members of the Latvian Communist party's central committee. The most important ministries are under Russian officials : Ministry of Finances is under F. Manoilov; Ministry of Agriculture - under A. Nikonov; Ministry of Communications is under A. Alexandrov; the Ministry of Interior is headed by I. Zujan and Ministry of Construction is under B. Bezelj. In the ministries having a Latvian cabinet member as chief there are Russian Vice-ministers. There is no end to Russians !

Theoretically this so-called cabinet of ministers is supposed to be selected and appointed by the Supreme Soviet but as a matter of fact it is selected by the Latvian Communist party and confirmed in Moscow prior to the "election" by the Supreme Soviet. If somebody of the ministers would not think the way the Latvian Communist party, resp. Khrushchev does, or if he makes something contrary to the prescriptions of the Communist party, he has to go, as it was the case with E. Berklaivs, Deputy Chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers, and some others, too.

#### Conclusion.

"Independence" and "sovereign rights" of Latvian people mentioned in Art. 13 of the Soviet Latvian constitution could be illustrated best by the analysis made in this feature with regard to the Latvian membership of the Latvian Communist party, i.e. their numbers in comparison with the number of Russian communists in the same party, as well as their "capability" to decide matters in the parliament or in the cabinet of ministers. How powerful in their independence were the central committee of the Latvian Communist party the composition of which was artificially created by the majority of its Latvian members, has been amply demonstrated by the events that took place more than one year ago when some of the Latvian communists did imagine / though after Stalin's death, of course / to give preference to the

local interests and to satisfy the needs of Latvian population. All of them were affected by the large purges and were forced to abandon their posts and even leave Latvia. The Kremlin's strong man Khrushchev was quick and energetic in his actions: many of the leading Latvian Communists, even such henchmen as Kalnberziņš and Lācis and almost 4000 party members were ousted from their posts. The new central committee of the Latvian Communist party was formed entirely according to the pattern pleasing Moscow, the most important posts now being occupied by Russian Latvians or partly by the representatives of the younger Communist generation who have never seen the independent Latvia and the blessings of the people's self-determination, as well. Thus Moscow through its henchman A. Felše, First Secretary of the central committee of the Latvian Communist party, is able to exercise its control in Latvia on the entire front: the suspicious elements are still being purged, the celebration of the thousand-years old national holiday of St. John / Ligo Svētki/ was not permitted this year. Also other methods like renaming of streets at Jelgava, Mazsalaca, and other places, too, Russian program of the song festival, praising of Russian language and Russian nation in press and speeches, extensive import of Russian officials to Latvia during this year and similar events make us suppose that the leadership of the Latvian Communist party's central committee / while carrying out Moscow's orders/ has decided to continue this russification road driving as fast as possible. We know too well that Latvian people cannot endure this pace. We also know that there are many deficiencies what regards the economic life of the country. On June 23rd Riga Radio reported about the shortage of milk and dairy products in Riga despite the fact that the productivity of the dairy branch did increase this year and despite the fact that the month of June has always been the best month for highest milk yield. The seven year plan is also limping. The demands asked by

from the industry are not carried out, production of spoils is still continuing and the "other brotherly republics" are not supplied with the necessary products. There is no doubt that the new Russian officials now occupying important posts in Latvia are totally incompetent and the poor Soviet Latvia is like the proverbial sheep in care of the wolf. Though the occupied country's press is geared up and practically occupies itself with propaganda and nothing else but propaganda stimulating the people to raise the productivity and fulfil the Seven Year Plan, - the things do not move. Also attacks directed against the "representatives of the national bourgeoisie abroad" do no help because they indeed could not be blamed <sup>for the fact</sup> that the Russian overlordship is not being obeyed. The blame is to be looked for in Soviet Latvia proper. Also calling of the Latvians living abroad spies or "Western imperialists" i.e. their agents is a cheap trick. The unmasking of our nation's oppressors and exploiters will be continued. We know that twenty years of Soviet occupation have not been able to break the will of Latvian people to live as free human beings. Latvian people have known periods of foreign domination and they will survive also this period of Communist occupation. Today Latvia is nothing else but a district ruled by the Soviet Union's occupation forces and exploited mercilessly for the benefit of the occupant's economy, and subordinate to Moscow's will and orders. This is quite evident from the Art. 11 of the said constitution which says that "The economic life of Latvian S.S.R. is determined and developed by the national economic plan of the State, the purpose of which is to..... enhance the independence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics / U.S.S.R./, and to increase its defensive capacities".

Thus, it seems that Latvia's colonial status has been determined by her constitution, too!

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ATTACHMENT G

SECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE LATVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND

NAME OF SECTION HEADS:

Section of Party Organs -- E. BENANIS

Propaganda and Agitation Section -- I. VESELOV

Industry and Transport Section -- J. [Yu.] RUDOMEIOV

Agriculture Section -- V. RUBENIS

Section of Administrative, Finance and Trade Organs -- P. SINKARENKO

Section of Science, Schools, and Culture -- L. LAPINA

Chairman of Party Commission -- R. KISIS

Head of Construction Section -- E. PETERSONS (the latter was confirmed  
3 August 1960 as a full member of the Central  
Committee, after being a candidate member of  
CC Latvian Communist Party).

3 June 1960

5 August 1960.

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ATTACHMENT G

SR/2-B-60-151

Latvijas Komunistu Partijas Centrālās Komitejas nodaļas un to vadītāji:

Partijas orgānu nodaļa - E. Bēmanis  
Propagandas un agitācijas nodaļa - I. Veselovs  
Rūpniecības un transporta nodaļa - ~~E. Petersons~~ J. Rudometovs  
Lauksaimniecības nodaļa - V. Rubenis  
Administratīvo, finanšu un tirdzniecības orgānu nodaļa - F. Sinkarenko  
Zinātnas, skolu un kultūras nodaļa - L. Lapina  
Partijas komisijas priekšsēdētājs - R. Kisis.  
Celtniecības daļas vadītājs - E. Petersons (pēdējais 1960. gada 3. augustā no IKP CK kandidata apstiprināts par pilntiesīgu CK locekli).

1960. gada 3. jūnijā,  
5. augustā.

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ATTACHMENT H

HEADS OF LATVIAN TRADE UNIONS

Petroleum and Chemical Industry	-- Chairman K. NAZARENKO
	Secretary E. KLIGERE
Construction	-- Chairman J. KARELS
	Secretary N. SEMENOVA
Machine Building	-- Chairman G. USHAKOV
	Secretary S. LICHTENSTEINS
Textile and Light Industry	-- Chairman V. REINHOLDS
	Secretary Z. ZOGLIKA (Zhoglika)
Electric Power Stations and Electric Industry	-- Chairman M. GRIGORASS
	Secretary J. MAKAROVSKA
Communications Workers	-- Chairman K. SVANS (Shvans)
	Secretary S. BERCHIKHIN
Maritime and River Fleet Workers	-- Chairman V. GROMOGLASOV
	Secretary V. SKIJINS
Aviation Workers	-- Chairman N. GORSEKOV
	Secretary G. BONDAROV

1 August 1960.

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ATTACHMENT "H"

SR/2-B-60-151

Latvijas arodbiedrību vadītāji.

Naftas un ķīmiskās rūpniecības	- priekšsēdis K.NAZARENKO sekretārs E.KLIĢERE
Celtniecības	- priekšsēdis J.KARELS sekretārs N.SEMJONOVA
Mašīnbūves	- priekšsēdis G.UŠAKOVŠ sekretārs S.LICHTENŠTEINS
Tekstila un vieglās rūpniecības	- priekšsēdis V.REINHOLCS sekretārs Z.ŽOGLIKA
Elektrostaciju un elektro rūpn.	- priekšsēdis M.GRIGORAŠS sekretārs J.MAKAROVSKA
Sakaru darbinieku	- priekšsēdis K.ŠVĀNS sekretārs S.SENČICHINS
Jūras un upju flotes strādā.	- priekšsēdis V.GROMOGLASOVŠ sekretārs V.SKUJINŠ
Aviācijas darbinieku	- priekšsēdis N.GORŠKOVŠ sekretārs G.BONDAROVŠ

1960.gada 1.augustā.

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ATTACHMENT I

INFORMATION ON LIVING CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED LATVIA

Source: Married couple W., who left Latvia at the end of April 1955.

Date of Interviews: May and June 1955.

Living Standard

The standard of living is very low. The wages depend on the length of service and type of work. In the cities, [unskilled] workers receive the lowest wages. It is impossible to live on (normal) wages. The standard income cannot cover all expenses.

Prices of Food:

The cheapest kind of bread, with admixture of oatmeal,	1 ruble 20 kop. per kg
Rye bread (black bread)	2 rubles per kg
White bread	3 rubles 20 kop. per kg
Meat -- Chops (cutlets)	24 " " "
Pork	15 " " "
Beef	18-20 " " "
Mutton	20-22 " " "
Milk	4 rubles per liter

(in the summer 3 rubles)

(Milk cannot be bought in stores, only from kolkhoz farmers).

In the winter the price of milk is 5 to 6 rubles per liter.

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Potatoes 1.20 to 1.50 rubles per kg

(Can be bought only from kolkhoz farmers; those sold in stores are practically inedible, as many of them are rotten or frozen).

Coffee	75 rubles per kg
Coffee	95 " " "
Tea	90 " " "
Chocolate candy	35 " " "
Vodka (ordinary)	25 rbl. per half-shtof (abt. 0.60 ltr.)
Vodka-zubrovka	28 rbl. per half-shtof
Russian Benedictine	35-36 rubles per bottle
Best kind of wine	25 " " "
Sparkling wine (champagne)	35-40 " " "
Radio sets	700 to 1,300 rubles

Radio sets are manufactured by a factory on Oskara Iela; the VEF radio receivers are no longer considered to be the best.

Automobiles -- Moskvich passenger car	9,000 rubles
Pobeda " "	12,000 "
ZIM " "	45,000 "

If the money is available, automobiles can be bought without special permits. One merely has to register in advance with the firm in question, after which there is a considerable waiting period.

Trucks may be purchased only by kolkhozes and truck farming artels.

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Motorcycles (copied from German BMW and DKW) with sidecar - 5,000 rubles  
Cameras - 2,500 rubles.

Butter and sugar are not obtainable in stores; they have to be purchased on the black market. For a while after Stalin's death these foodstuffs could be bought in stores, but after Malenkov's removal from his post in the government, these commodities disappeared too. The price of sugar in stores is fixed at 8 rubles 50 kop. per kg, and sugar 27-30 rubles. On the black market (wherever it is obtainable) sugar costs 18-20 rubles per kg and butter 50 rubles per kg.

#### Wages

A physician's gross monthly income (1st category, with longest period of service) is 900 rubles, the net income is about 700 rubles. The salary is paid for one full-time job, or for work in one place of employment. However, since many physicians have 1 1/2 full-time jobs, i.e. work in two or more different places, they are able to increase their income to some extent.

Registered nurses receive 400 rubles per month. Nurses with longer periods of service may earn as much as 670 rubles a month. If they work at 1 1/2 full-time jobs, they may increase their income to 900 rubles a month (gross income).

A senior mechanic receives 600 rubles a month.

An unskilled worker's monthly wage is up to 450 rubles.

Professors receive 1,200 to 1,300 rubles a month.

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Army officers and artists, including composers, singers, writers, ballet dancers, and actors, have the highest income. Painters (artists) are not so well paid.

Life in Rural Areas

Living conditions in rural areas are the most difficult of all. The kolkhoz farmers have to work from sunrise to sunset. For their work they are paid 1 kilogram of grain and 2 rubles in cash per day. However, not every kolkhoz pays such wages. There are some kolkhozes where the workers receive only 600 grams of grain for one workday. So it frequently happens that the kolkhoz farmers do not have enough bread and have to go to the city to buy some. Usually the grain received in payment for work is ground into flour by the kolkhoz farmers, who then sell it for 10-15 rubles per kilogram and buy bread for the money received.

The situation is a little better in the sovkhozes. There the established workday is 8 hours and the wages are also definitely established. However, the number of sovkhozes is small and therefore most of the people live in kolkhozes.

The soil is impoverished and the harvest yields are very low. There is a shortage of fodder and the cows are so weakened in the spring that they cannot even stand up by themselves.

Source W. said: "I attended agricultural exhibitions, including one in Moscow, where foreign delegations and tourists groups are usually taken to show them the Soviet achievements. I saw with my own eyes that

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one cow gave 30 liters of milk, I also saw livestock who were given excellent care and sovkhoses in exemplary condition; I talked to people with whom tourists never get a chance to speak, since I lived in the Soviet paradise for 12 years, and after all I have seen I can say that all these exhibitions and model farms are just a way to deceive the world. I personally can say that Communism goes hand in hand with starvation."

After World War II, when the collectivization of Latvian farms began, those persons were appointed as kolkhoz chairmen who were more or less familiar with rural life and farm work. However, when collective farms failed to make any progress and this type of farming did not produce as much as the Party demanded, the kolkhoz chairmen were replaced by party members from the cities. The Communist Party explained this action by saying that the poor harvests were the result of sabotage by non-party members; however, at present the farms have deteriorated even more and now the party men themselves have to be given credit for being saboteurs.

#### Clothing

Most of the people wear the Russian "national garment," i.e. the Russian "fufayka" [kind of sweater]. As a rule, this is the cheapest article of clothing, as it costs only 100 rubles. Usually the better dressed people in the streets are robbed and even murdered, therefore no one tries to be well dressed. Clothing and footwear are very expensive.

A part-wool suit costs 800 to 1,000 rubles, a pair of shoes 300-400 rubles. (Mr. W. brought a suit with him, which cost him 1,200 rubles).

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Shoes made to order cost 450 rubles. A pair of men's socks costs 10 rubles.

Soviet Security Measures etc.

All Soviet citizens (including those in Latvia) have Russian passports. Foreigners have a different kind of passport.

Foreigners have the same rights to work as local residents. Soviet passports must be renewed after every 5 years. Those [citizens] who are no longer subject to military service receive lifetime passports.

Foreigners must present themselves at the Foreign Passport section of the NKVD [MVD] every 6 months in order to extend their residence permit. In addition, foreigners are specially registered by the militia and in the Passport and Visa Section of the NKVD.

Apartment buildings in the city are administered or supervised by the building administrator and by a special administrator for the whole [city] rayon.

The apartments are under the surveillance of a janitor, who reports all of his observations to the militia. Militia officers come to see him regularly and ask questions about who lives in what apartment, what they do, whom they meet, whether they have parties, etc.

Travel in Latvia is not restricted. Only when traveling by train to areas with military installations, as for example Liepaja, a permit issued by the committee, or a special stamp in the passport, is required. However, when traveling by bus, such a permit is not necessary.

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The fares for railroad tickets vary according to distance. There is a discount for longer distances. The railroad fares, 3d class, from Riga to Valmiera is 17 rubles 30 kopecks; the round-trip fare from Riga to Moscow is 180 rubles. The trains have 2d and 3d class cars. Tickets are checked when boarding the train and when leaving the train at the terminal.

There are public telephone booths in the streets of Riga; one can make calls from them at any time. However, no telephone directories are available in the booths, so one can dial only the numbers one is familiar with. A call costs 15 kopecks (dial telephone).

The address information desk is located in the main militia district [building], next to the old post-office building (corner of Padomju bulvaris and Kr. Barona iela). To obtain an address one has to fill out a certain form (questionnaire), giving the name of the person asking for information, his address, the former address of the person being sought, and the purpose for which this person or his address is wanted.

The apartments are not checked, but checks are made in various dormitories, since many persons usually live there without being registered. Apartment checks are made only in cases when the janitor has observed something suspicious and has reported it to the militia.

Street names and street signs are in two languages.

The official language in government offices is Russian.

When leaving Latvia, one is allowed to take baggage with a total weight of 300 kilograms. There are no restrictions on the amount of

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underwear; 2 changes of outer clothes (only used), and one fur coat (but not silver fox) are allowed. Jewels: 400 grams of silver per person, one gold wedding ring and one ring with precious stones per person. Objects of art have to be checked first by the Ministry of Art (?) [no such ministry known]; and if the art experts determine that the objects are valuable, one is not allowed to take them out. It is also permitted to take one gold watch (wrist watch, or pocket watch, with a bracelet; but without a chain in case of a pocket watch), and one pair of earrings for ladies.

Contacts with Foreign Countries

One is free to write and to receive letters to and from foreign countries. In sending letters abroad, they have to be delivered at the post office. When receiving letters, they are delivered by the mailman. According to our experience, the letters are censored. In addition, the security agencies know who is corresponding with foreign countries. If a certain person has not written abroad for some time, he is visited by security officers who encourage him to write again.

It is not permitted to listen to foreign radio broadcasts, but everyone listens as much as possible, especially broadcasts in the Latvian language.

People are not satisfied with the Voice of America broadcasts. They do not mention anything about the work of Latvians in the free world, i.e. what they are doing for the liberation of their country.

One may also send telegrams abroad, but it is not permitted to make telephone calls.

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Nothing has been heard about the receipt of leaflets from abroad, at least not in Riga. It is possible that people do not talk about it anywhere.

Resistance to the Communist Regime

Nothing more has been heard about the activities of a resistance movement, or partisan activities, since 1949. After the war, the students in schools were especially active against Communists, but gradually they were all deported. In March 1949, in connection with the so-called kulak liquidation, the partisan units also ceased to operate since they lacked the necessary support. At that time the partisans were supplied with food and with clothing by the farmers.

Those Latvian Legion members who remained in Kurzeme have all been deported. Nothing was heard among Latvians about the legionnaires who were surrendered to the Soviet Union by Sweden.

Some of the repatriates who returned immediately after the war arrived in Latvia, although they were robbed along the way of everything they had with them. After a certain time, i.e. about a year, all repatriates were sent out of Latvia. Some of the repatriates never even got to Latvia, but were immediately sent directly to the Far East. The repatriates of recent years have not been sent to Latvia at all.

In recent years the national resistance has been in the form of passive resistance. People in private groups speak about the possibility of war and are waiting for it. There were even rumors about definite dates etc.

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So it goes on from year to year. For example, one date for the beginning of war was St. John's Day [24 June] of last year [1954]. To avoid getting into trouble, the Soviet regime is not criticized openly, but all hardships are suffered silently.

### War Damages and Reconstruction

The ruins of wartime destruction have been removed only partially, and some damages have been partially repaired. Shrubs and grass are usually planted on the sites of former ruins. The Daugava embankment has been reconstructed and renewed. The old post office building has also been rebuilt. It now houses Russian navy personnel.

People still live on individual farms in the country. Most of the roads have been repaired. The Gauja bridge near Sigulda, which was blown up by the partisans, has been rebuilt. The newly built "Kolkhoz Farmers' Building" (a skyscraper) in Riga is almost finished. The wooden bridge built at the end of Valdemara iela does not meet the planned requirements. A well-known Russian woman-engineer, who built this bridge, was sentenced and deported to Siberia 6 months after the work was completed. Rezekne has also been rebuilt. To what extent, the source did not know. In general, the reconstruction process is very slow.

### Relations Among Latvians

The Latvians get along well with one another. They are hostile towards those Latvians who collaborate with the Russian security agencies, and usually try to avoid them. They cannot stand the Latvian Russians [Russians in Latvia] and their regime.

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Latvians are on the friendliest terms when at home. They avoid the use of the words "comrade" or "Citizen"; they also do not use "Mr." or "Mrs.". Old friends simply address each other with "tu" [familiar form of "you"]. People drink a lot of alcohol, especially the Russians.

Fights [assaults], thefts and murders are daily occurrences. The newspapers do not write about them, and no special measures are taken against them. The Russians are mainly to blame for all these happenings.

Everybody steals, as it is not possible to get along without stealing.

Mixed marriages occur, since there are hardly any middle-aged Latvian men left and the only chance for the remaining women to get married is by mixed marriages.

#### Church Life

Communist Party members do not attend church services, since it is their job to fight religion. However, they are not forbidden to go to church.

There are anti-religious classes in the schools and children are taught that there is no God. In a doctor's family, where the children had been raised in the spirit of religion, the little boy came home from school one day and told his mother that "the teacher said there is no God, but I told her my mama taught me that there is a God." Then the teacher said: "You go home and tell your mother she doesn't know anything, because there is no God." So that's what the little boy did. The mother was quite perturbed and said: "After all, I don't want to be sent to Siberia because of the little one."

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However, people are still having their children baptized and confirmed in church, and have church weddings, even though to be on the safe side, they usually go to a different parish for that ~~purpose~~ purpose, not the one where they live. City residents travel to rural parishes, and the people from the country come to the city. The city churches have better attendance than the rural churches, since the farmers have to work on Sundays, at least in their own vegetable gardens, i.e. on the plots assigned to the kolkhoz members.

It is forbidden to celebrate Christian holidays. The only holiday is New Year's Day.

The clergymen are paid by the parish members, who also pay church taxes to the state (these taxes are fairly high). Nevertheless, the people voluntarily maintain their churches in this way. There is a shortage of clergymen. Usually one clergyman takes care of several parishes. To make this easier, some parishes have even bought a car for the use of the clergyman.

As an example of the Communists' hostile attitude toward the clergymen, W. mentioned the following incident: "I was attending a parents' meeting in school. One of my friends -- a clergyman -- was also present. The member of the executive committee, in opening the meeting, frankly stated 'We cannot continue this meeting until the accursed servant of God disappears from our midst.'"

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### Schools and Cultural Life

Beginning with the first grade, school children are taught the Russian language. However, the Russian schools also teach the Latvian language. English is taught as a foreign language, but only in recent years. Shortly after the war German was still being taught in school as a foreign language.

There are also night schools for working people.

The attendance of schools by children is compulsory.

The higher educational institutions are mostly overcrowded with Russians. Children of Party members are given preference. Latvians are finding it increasingly difficult to enter higher educational institutions. For example, the daughter of a doctor graduated from secondary school as an honor student, but was not admitted to the university. However, one of her schoolmates who had very low marks was admitted, because her father - a Party member - had given the rector a 3,000 ruble bribe and the matter of admission was taken care of.

Theater, opera and movie performances are always crowded. Movie tickets cost from 1.50 to 6 rubles; medium-priced seats at the opera are 8 rubles. The movie theaters show mostly Russian films, and the theaters also produce mostly Russian plays.

A song festival will be held this summer. The National Museum and the museum in the castle are open to the public. Art exhibits are also organized, but mostly agricultural exhibitions. No foreign films are shown. The only exception is "Tarzan."

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No uniforms are worn in the schools.

Administration, Economy

W. lived in the Proletarskiy Rayon in Riga. They do not have any information about the men in the executive committee of their rayon, nor do they know anything about the officials of other Riga city rayons. They are not familiar with any details of the administrative divisions in Riga or in other areas of Latvia.

There is a "Partorg" [party organizer] at each place of employment in rural areas; in the cities there are personnel departments. There are still some places of employment in the cities where the "partorg" determines everything (for example, in hospitals).

Wall newspapers are still very popular, everywhere.

It is difficult to determine the population number in Latvia. No statistics are available to the public. It seems that the greater part of the population is Russian. At least all the leading positions are held by Russians.

There is a great shortage of people in rural areas, since all rural residents try to move to the cities because of their low incomes. School students, office employees and workers are sent out from the cities to cultivate the fields.

The forests are badly depleted. Not all trees are cut down from one area, but here and there a tree is left standing, so that one can now look through the Latvian forests. The kolkhoz workers do farm work in the summer, and fell trees in the winter. They are permitted to sell their

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produce on the market only when the required norm has been delivered to the state.

Black market operations are widespread, although they are being fought and speculators who are caught are severely punished. The speculators usually bribe the militia so that they are free to operate. Usually the beginners get caught, as they are denounced by the old speculators. Some of them have become rich and have their own cars, so they can drive around from place to place.

#### Russification

Everything Russian is emphasized, such as Russian customs, and everything else that has some connection with Russian. On the streets and streetcars of Riga only Russian is spoken. The Latvians also talk Russian among themselves in public places. This creates certain difficulties in maintaining contacts, as one does not know whether the speaker is Latvian or Russian.

#### Public Opinions

The Latvians have still not given up waiting for a change. As regards the Communist regime, the people say that Communism goes hand in hand with hunger and poverty. Everything is on the downgrade.

After Stalin's death there were abrupt changes in the economic life. It was possible to buy butter, sugar, and more clothing in the stores. The prisoners' appeals were reconsidered and many were released. Some of the people deported in 1940/41 returned. There was a feeling of great indignation concerning Beriya's liquidation. Everyone felt sorry about it, as they had hoped that Beriya with his "private" army could produce changes

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in the government. There were rumors that Beriya had acted too hastily and had therefore failed. After Malenkov's downfall, living conditions again reverted to the status during the Stalin period. Following Malenkov's dismissal, butter and sugar disappeared from the market.

There have been rumors that the Americans were dropping men by parachute. These rumors were also heard in Moscow after an American plane had been shot down near Liepaja. Later on some people in Latvia said that three American parachutists had been dropped. One of these ran into a militia man and shot him, then took his car and ran it into a tree, getting killed in the collision. The second one is said to have hidden at the apartment of some woman, who had a child. This woman had taken a look into the American's traveling bag and had seen a lot of money in it. Then she killed the American with an axe in his sleep and took the money. After a while her little boy was seen walking around in fine clothes and buying a lot of candy. When the neighbors asked where he got the money, he said if his mother would kill another uncle there would be even more money. In this way the NKVD found out about it, they searched the apartment, found the money and confiscated it. They also found the body of the parachutist buried under a pile of refuse. The woman did not receive any kind of punishment for this murder. There was no further information about the third parachutist.

There are still many foreigners in Latvia who are supposedly trying to get out, but some of them have already received Soviet citizenship and therefore all doors to freedom have been closed for them.

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Contacts with Convicts

It is possible to correspond with convicts in the slave labor camps and to send them packages. In this respect, political convicts are in the worst position. The packages usually contain clothing and food. <sup>[Convicts]</sup> Very few have returned from there. Usually they settle down there to a new life and do not want to return home until there have been political changes in their homeland. Many people from home go to visit them. (It seems the source in this case confuses convicts with deportees.) It is not permitted to meet with political convicts, but one can talk to them through a wire fence. Their lot is very hard. There are said to be Latvians who travel to Siberia on a visit every year.

There was a former Russian prisoner, Latvian Legionnaire P., at W.'s place of work. He had served his sentence working in coal mines of the Donbass. P. told [the source] about the prisoners' revolt. Many of the prisoners taking part in the revolt were shot, many others were sent away to other places. P. himself was sent to Sakhalin after that. There were said to be many former Latvian legionnaires over there. From that place P. was released, as he had promised to join the Komsomol. Then he was sent to Leningrad, where he married a Russian girl, a Communist. Later he managed to return to Riga, Latvia. After arriving in Riga, his wife worked for a while as a secretary for Vilis Lacis. He (P.) later failed to pass an examination for the "position" of Communist Party member and his wife was released from her job.

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With regard to the deported Latvians, one had heard that families (which had been separated at the time of deportation) were able to reunite later. One also heard that there was a great feeling of solidarity and a strong national spirit among the deported Latvians in Siberia. They had become welded together through hardships into a nationally strong and unbreakable unit.

So-Called "Voluntary" Departure of Latvians for Russia

There are very few Latvian "volunteers" for work in Russia. Those who leave are all forced to go. They are made to sign a document requesting that they be sent to work at certain projects. Most of the young people going to Kazakhstan are Russians who had come to Latvia in some way or other. The departure is organized by agitators, who go around to different places of employment and call upon people to register. The actual departure takes place very quickly, otherwise the registered "volunteers" would simply disappear and decide not to go. Now all registrants have to sign a contract for a certain number of years. Living conditions in Kazakhstan are said to be terrible. Typhoid fever and other epidemic diseases are widespread. Only those are able to stand those conditions who have robust health. No medicines or hospitals are available. There are also no movie theaters or other forms of entertainment. People live in a very primitive fashion. There are not even "outhouses." All they see is the rusty swamp water and the sands of Kazakhstan. One young man returned [home] on vacation. [He said] they all live in dormitories, where they had to

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pay 300 rubles a month for a berth and for board. This young man had worked there as a loader and had been able to save 9,000 rubles during one year.

Other Information

Nothing has been heard regarding a card file in Riga, which would list all Latvians living in the free world. However, judging from experience and from observations made in the course of interrogations, one may assume that such a file exists. Actually it would be easy to compile such a record. By questioning repatriates, as well as by keeping a record of all letters sent abroad, this file would not be hard to set up. Mrs. W. was interrogated several times about her brother in the free world. They even asked her to what political party he belonged. Despite her statement that she did not know anything about her "missing" brother, the interrogator wrote everything down.

Only Communist Party members may hold all the responsible positions in Latvia.

Few Latvians join the Communist Party, and it is not so easy for them to be admitted, as they are thoroughly investigated with regard to their past and all their relatives.

The Latvians are well disposed towards foreigners.

The only thing is that the Latvians are sometimes quite indifferent, all they say is "what will be, will be." However, the Russians should be "hit on the head" more often.

There are said to be many Communist fellow-travelers and informers among the Latvians in places of employment.

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Information on the Interrogated Persons

The persons in question are: the husband is Dutch, the wife Latvian. They now live in Amsterdam. The wife's maiden name is Bertulsons. One brother was deported in 1949 and is living in Tomsk, in a prison camp. Another brother is in the US.

They were married on 24 December 1943 in Riga. Prof Kundzins performed the ceremony at St. Gertrude's Church.

They lived in Riga all the time. Their last name is Waert. Being a Dutchman, the husband could have left Latvia sooner, but did not do so because of his wife. They struggled for 9 years to get their exit visa. He traveled to Moscow several times to see the Dutch Consul. Finally they received the visa. They arrived in Amsterdam at the end of April 1955.

Mrs. W. graduated from a nurses' school in Latvia in 1924 and worked all the time in Riga at the Second City Hospital, during the war in Sarkankalns, and for the last few years in the Orthopedic Institute. Her husband worked in Riga as an electrician. He also speaks Latvian and Russian.

Mrs. W.'s brother, who lives in the US, has already contacted his sister.

They handled the formalities of their departure through the Foreign Passport Section of the NKVD in Riga. He originally started to take steps in this matter in 1945, but was unsuccessful at that time, as his passport was taken away from him. Later, on his trip to Moscow, he was able to incline the members of the Dutch Embassy in his favor.

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During all those years a secret investigation of Mrs. W.'s brother (who is now in the US) was in progress. They denied all the time that they had received any news about him since the war, even though their parents had written them at one time that they heard from their son, and had even sent his German address.

During the last interrogation, which lasted for almost 10 hours, they were again questioned about Mrs. W.'s brother, [who was?] a former commander of an "Aizsargi" battalion and chief forester in Valmiera.

In applying for a visa they had to fill out a biographic questionnaire in 7 copies and attach 12 passport photographs. The questionnaire also contained detailed information about their family members, i.e. her relatives as well as his. Among other things there was a question as to whether any of their relatives had been deported. She wrote down that her brother had not been deported, but had gone to Siberia voluntarily. However, the official did not agree with this statement and corrected it to read: "Deported in connection with the liquidation of kulaks."

The route of departure was Riga-Moscow (the second-class fare for both was 300 rubles), Moscow-Warsaw (900 rubles), and then by plane Warsaw-Copenhagen-Amsterdam (1,900 rubles, which was paid by the Dutch Embassy in Warsaw).

From Latvia Mrs. W. took with her (and left with the Dutch Embassy in Moscow) a Latvian national costume made by her mother, a Latvian encyclopedia, some photographs, Mr. W.'s work book and wage-payment book.

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Mrs. W. has left behind in Latvia some relatives and a large number of friends. She has already written to them and received replies. None of them ever believed that they would get out, nor did they themselves. When they left Moscow, they were prepared for all eventualities, taking along with them sheepskin coats, felt boots, and other articles which might be needed in Siberia.

When they said good-bye to Latvia, their friends wept with joy that one of them was able to go to the free world, where he could tell people about the present sufferings and life in our homeland.

This is the first interrogation report. Others will follow.

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## Report on Living Conditions in Latvia (1955)

- By G. F. VAN WAERT

SR/2-B-60-151

ZINĀS PĀR APSTĀKLĪM OKUPĒTĀ LATVIJĀ.

Ziņu avots: laulāts pāris W., kuri no Latvijas izbraukuši 1955. gada aprīļa beigās.

Ziņas ievāktas: 1955. gada jūnijā un maijā.

Dzīves standarts.

Dzīves standarts ir ļoti zems. Izpelnas atkarīga no stāva un darba. Pilsētās vismazāk izpelnas strādnieki. Ar algām (normālām) vien iztikēt nevar. Normāli ienākumi nekad segt izdevumus nevar.

Pārtikas cenas: visvienkāršākā maize, ar suzu miltu piemaisījumu,

1 rublis un 20 kapeikas	kg,
rudzu maize (rupjmaize)	2 rubļi kg,
baltmaize	3 rubļi 20 kapeikas kg,
gala - karbonāde	24 rubļi kg,
oūkas gala	15 " "
liellopu gala	18 - 20 rubļi kg,
aitas gala	20 - 22 " "

piens 4 rubļi litrā (vasarā 3 rubļi). Piens veikalos nemaz nav dabūjams, vienīgi no kolchozniekiem).

Ziemā piena cenas ir 5 līdz 6 rubļi litrā.

Kartupeļi - 1,20 līdz 1,50 kg, arī tie vienīgi parkami no kolchozniekiem, jo tos, kurus pārdod veikalos praktiski nevar lietot, ir daudz sapuvušu vai sasalušu.

Baudvielas: kafija 75 rubļi kg,

kakao 95 " "

t-ja 90 " "

šokolādes konfektes 35 rubļi kg,

šnabis (vienkāršais) 25 rubļi pusstaps,

subrovka - 28 līdz 35 rubļi " "

krievu Benediktīners 35 vai 36 rubļi,

vislabākais vīns 25 rubļi, putojošais

vīns (sekts) - 35 - 40 rubļi pudelē,

Radio aparāti no 700 - 1300 rubļi. Radio aparātus gatavo fabrikā

Oskara ielā, VEF aparāti neesot vairs no labākajiem,

Automāšinas - vieglās Moskovitsch - 9000 rubļi,

Pobeda - 12.000 " "

ZIM - 45.000 " "

Ja ir līdzekļi, tad auto mašīnas var pirkt bez sevīskām atļaujām. Vienīgi iepriekš attiecīgā firmā jāpiesakas, pēc kam diezgan ilgi jāgaida.

Smagās automāšinas atļauts iegādāties vienīgi kolchoziem un dārzkopības arteliem.

Motocikli (nokopoti vācu BMW un DKW) ar blakus vāgi 5000 rubļi,

Foto aparāti - 2500 rubļi.

Pārtikas vielas - sviests un cukurs - veikalos nemaz nav dabūjams, tās jāpārņem melntirdzniecībā. Vienu laiku pēc Stalina nāves esot varējuši šīs vielas dabūt arī veikalos, bet pazūdot Malenkovam no valdības galvas amata, līdzī pazūdušas arī šīs preces. Cukura cena veikalos noteikta 8 rubļi 50 kap. par kg, bet sviesta 27-30 rubļi. Melntirdzniecībā (kur to vienīgi var dabūt) cukurs maksā jūt 18-20 rubļi kg un sviests 50 rubļus kg.

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Algas. Ārsta alga (I kategorijā ar augstāko stāžu) 900 rubļi mēnesī, bruto, neto iznāk ap 700 rubļi. Šo algu maksā par vienu darba slodzi, resp. darbu vienā darba vietā. Bet tā kā ļoti daudzi ārsti strādā 1 1/2 slodzes resp. divās vai vairākās darba vietās, tad tie savus ienākumus var mazliet paaugstināt.

Zēlsirdīgo mēsu alga - 400 rubļi mēnesī. Māssas ar augstāko stāžu resp. pilntiesīgās māssas, var izpelnīt 670 rubļus mēnesī. Strādājot 1 1/2 darba slodzes algu var paaugstināt līdz 900 rubļiem mēnesī (bruto).

Vecākā mehanika alga 600 rubļi mēnesī,

Vienkārša strādnieku alga 300 līdz 450 rubļi mēnesī,

Profesoru alga 1200 - 1500 rubļi mēnesī.

Vislabāki situātie ir eraijas virsnieki un mākslinieki - komponisti, dziedoņi, rakstnieki, baletdejojotāji, aktieri. Grūtāki algu ziņā strādā gleznotāji.

#### Dzīve uz laukiem.

Lauku dzīves laukumā ir visgrūtāki. Kolchozniekiem jāstrādā no saules līdz saulei. Par darbu tiem maksā dienā 1 kg graudu un 2 rubļi naudā. Bet tik lielas algas nav Latvijā kolchozī. Ir kolchozi, kur par nostrādāto darba dienu saņem tikai 600 gr graudu. Tā bieži vien kolchozniekiem nepietiek maizes un tā jābrauc pirt uz pilsētu. Parasti saņemto graudu devu kolchoznieki samā miltos, tos savukārt pārdodot par 10 - 15 rubļiem kg un par iegūto naudu pērk maizi.

Mazliet labāks stāvoklis ir sovchozos. Tur darba diena noteikta uz 8 stundām, tāpat noteikta darba alga. Bet sovchozu skaits nav liekais un tāpēc vairums dzīvo kolchozos.

Visa zeme ir aplicināta un ražas ļoti vājas. Trūkst lopbarības un govīs pavasaros ir ļoti novājējušas, tiktālu kaņķat pašas vairst nespēj piecelties.

Ziņu sniedzējs W. saka: "Es esmu bijis lauksaimniecības izstādes, arī Maskavā, kur parasti ved rietumu zemju delegācijas resp. ekskursantus - turistus, rādīt padomju sasniegumus. Es pats savām acīm redzeju, ka no govīs izslauc 30 l piena, redzeju arī priekšzīmīgi koputus lopus un priekšzīmīgus sovchozus, esmu runājis ar cilvēkiem, ar kuriem turistiem neiznāk runāt, jo 12 gadus esmu nodzīvojis padomju paradīzē, un no visa redz tā varu teikt, ka visas šīs izstādes un priekšzīmīgās saimniecības ir tikai pasaules māns, bet man pašam jāsaprot, ka komunismam ir līdzīgi bads".

Pēc II pasaules kara, kad Latvijas lauksaimniecību sāka kolektivizēt, par kolchozu priekšniekiem izraudzīja cilvēkus, kas ar lauku dzīvi un darbu bija daudz maz pazīstami, bet tā kā kolektīvā saimniecība negāja un šī saimniekošana ne deva tik cik partija prasīja, tad kolchozu vadību sāka nomainīt ar partijas vīriem un par kolchozu priekšniekiem ielika partijas biedrus no pilsētām. Šo izrīcību komunistu partija aizbildināja, sakot ka sliktā raža ir sabotāžas sekas no bezpartijniekiem, bet tagad saimniecības laukos ir visdziļāk grimušas un nu sabotieru gods jānes partijas vīriem pašiem.

Apģērbs. Cilvēku vairums staigā krievu "tautas tarpā", t.i. krievu fuļfaiķas. Tas ir arī daudzmērā lētākais apģērba gabals, jo maksājot tikai 100 rubļus. Parasti labāki apģērbtos cilvēkus ielūdz koplaupa un pat noslepķavo, kamdēļ arī neviens ne cenšas labāki ģēroties. Drēbes un apavi ir ļoti dārgi.

- 3 -

Pusvilnas uzvalks maksājot 800 - 1000 rubļus, pāris kurpju 300 - 400 rubļus. (W.kungam ir līdzī uzvalks, kurš maksājis 1200 rubļus). Kurpes, tasītas uz pasūtījumu maksā 450 rubļus. Vīriešu zeķes 10 rubļu pāris.

Padomju iestāžu drošības soli etc.

Visiem padomju pilsoņiem (arī Latvijā) ir krievu pases. Ārzemniekiem ir citas pases.

Ārzemnieki drība tiesībās ir vienlīdzīgi ar vietējiem. Padomju pilsoņiem pases ir ik piecus gadus jāatjauno, bet tiem, kuri nav vairs pakļauti kara klausībai, pasi izdod uz visu mūžu.

Ārzemniekiem ik pa 6 mēnešiem jāiet pie NKWD, ārzemju pasu nodaļā, pagarināt uzturēšanās atļauju. Bez tam ārzemnieki atsevišķi reģistrēti milicijā un NKWD pasu un vīzu nodaļā.

Pilsētā namus pārvalda resp. pārrauga māju pārvaldnieks un ats. pārvaldnieks par visu rajonu.

Dzīvokļus pārrauga sētnieks, kas arī ziņo milicijai visus savus novērojumus. Pie viņa arī sistemātiski ierodas milicijas ierēdņi un apjautājas kas kurā dzīvoklī dzīvo, ko dara, ar ko satiekas, vai rīko viesības un tt.

Kustība Latvijā ir neierobežota. Vienīgi kur atrodas militāri objekti, kā piem. Liepājā, braucot par dzelzceļu uz šīm vietām ir vajadzīga izpildkomitejas atļaujas resp. zīmogs pasē. Braucot turpretim ar autobusu šādā atļauja nav vajadzīga.

Dzelzceļu bilešu cenas ir dažādas, atkarībā no distancēs. Uz garākiem gabaliem ir atlaide. Rīga - Valmiera dzelzceļa bilete maksā - 3. kl. 17 rubļu 30 kap. Rīga - Maskava - 180 rubļu (turpu un atpakaļ). Uz dzelzceļiem ir 2. un 3. kl. vagoni. Bilešu kontrole notiek izejot uz vilcieni un izejot no vilciena gala stacijā.

Rīgā uz ielām ir telefonu sarunu būdiņas, kur var zvanīt katrā laikā, bet telefona abonentu grāmatas saņēš būdiņās nav. Tā kā var piezvanīt tikai zināmiem numuriem. Saruna maksā 15 kap. (automāts).

Adresu galds atrodas galvenajā milicijas iecirknī, blakus veicājamajai pasta iekai (Padomju bulvāra un Kr. Barona ielas stūrī). Adresu pieprasīšanai turpat uz vietas jāizpilda zināms formulārs (anketa), kurā jāuzrāda - kas adresi prasa, dzīves vieta, meklējamās personas agrākā dzīves vieta un kādai vajadzībai minētā persona resp. adrese ir vajadzīga.

Dzīvokļos kontroles nenotiek, bet gan dažādās kopmītnēs, jo tur parasti daudzi dzīve nepierakstījušies. Dzīvokļos kontroles notiek vienīgi tad, ja sētnieks kaut ko aizdomīgu ir novērojis un ziņojis par to milicijai.

Uzraksti uz ielām resp. to noseukumi ir divās valodās.

Iestādēs oficiālā valoda ir krievu.

Izbraucot no Latvijas līdzī atļauts ņemt mantas 300 kg kopsvarā. Veļu cik grib, gatavas drēbes 2 kārtas, tikai lietotas, vienu zvirādas kažoku (tikai ne sudrāblapsas). Dārglietas: sudraba 400 gr uz personu, katrs vienu zelta laulības gredzenu un vienu gredzenu ar daļakmeņiem. Mākslas lietas vispirms jāpārbauda mākslas ministrijā (? - ref.), ja tās eksperti atzīst par vērtīgām, tad līdzī neļauj vest. Vai atļauts līdzī ņemt vienu zelta pulkšņi (rokas vai kābatas, ar sprādzi, ja kā batas, tad bez ķēdes) un vienu pāri auskaru (dāmām).

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Sakari ar ārzemēm.

Vēstules uz ārzemēm ir brīv rakstīt, tāpat saņemt. Sūtot vēstules uz ārzemēm tās jānodod pastā. Saņemot, pastnieks tās pienes mājās. No pieredzes spriežot vēstules tiek kontrolētas. Bez tam drošības iestādēs ir zināms kas sarakstas ar ārzemēm. Ja ilgāku laiku attiecīgā persona uz ārzemēm nav rakstījusi, tad to apmeklē drošības iestāžu ļaudis un skubina atkal rakstīt.

Ārzemju radio raidījumus nav brīv klausīties, bet katrs klausas kā nu prot, it sevišķi raidījumus latviešu valodā.

Ar Amerikas Balss raidījumu saturu nav apmierināti. Tā neraidot nekā par latviešu darbu brīvajā pasaulē - ko tie dara dzimtenes atbrīvošanas labā.

Uz ārzemēm var sūtīt arī telegrammas, bet telefoniski sarunāties nav brīv.

Pār skrejlapu pieņemšanu no ārzemēm nekā nav dzirdēts, vismaz Rīgā ne. Ir iespējams, ka par to nekur nerunā.

Prešestība komunistiskai iekārtai.

Par pretestības kustības darbības, kā arī par partizānu darbību kopš 1949. gada nekā nav vairs dzirdēts. Pēc kara ļoti aktīvi darbojās pret komunistiem skolā jaunātnieki, bet to visu pamazām izsūtīja. 1949. gada martā, sakarā ar ts. kuleku likvidāciju, izbeidza darboties arī partizānu vienības, jo pietrūka to atbalstītāji. Toreiz partizānus lauksaimnieki atbalstīja gan ar pārtiku, gan drēbēm.

Tie latviešu legionāri, kuri palika Kurzeme, visi ir izsūtīti. Par izdotajiem legionāriem no Zviedrijas - tautā nekā nav dzirdēts.

Repatrianti, kuri atgriezās tūlīt pēc kara, viena daļa vēl nokļuva dzimtenē, kaut gan pa ceļam bija aplaupīti, atņemot visu, kas nu vēl bija palicis līdzī. Pēc zināma laika, apmēram gada, arī visi repatrianti ir no Latvijas izsūtīti. Daļa repatriantu uz Latviju nemaz nav tikuši, bet tūlīt tieši nosūtīti uz tālajiem austrumiem. Pēdējo gadu repatrianti uz Latviju nemaz sūtīti.

Nacionālā pretestība pēdējos gados izpaužas pasīvā pretestībā. Ļaudis intīmās grupās runā par kara iespējām un tomēr ti gaida. Baumo pat jau par zināmiem datumiem un tt. Tā tas turpinās gadu no gada. Piem. viens kara sākšanās termiņš bija pagājušā gada Jāni.

Atkētibā, izvairoties no nepatīkšanās, padomju iekārtu nekritizē, bet visus rūgtumus pacieš klusībā.

Kara postījumi un jaunuzbūve.

Kara postījumu drupas novāktas tikai daļēji, tāpat daļēji atjaunoti citi postījumi. Novākto drupu vietā iekārtoti galvenām kārtām zālāji. Atjaunota un izbūvēta Daugāvmala. Tāpat vecā pasta ēka. Tajā tagad novietoti krievu kara jūrnieki.

Uz laukiem vēl dzīvo viensētās. Ceļi pa lielākai daļai savesti kārtībā. Atjaunots pie Siguldas partizānu saspridzinātais Gaujas tilts. Jaunbūvētais kolhoznieku nams (debesskrāpis) Rīgā tuvojas nobeigumam. Uzceltais koka tilts Voldemāra ielas galā neatbilst domātai vajadzībai. Izslavinātā krievu inženiere, kura šo tiltu būvēja, pusgadu pēc darbu nobeigšanas jau notiešāta un izsūtīta uz Sibīriju. Atjaunota arī Rāzekne. Cik lielā mērā, to iztaujātais nezina pateikt. Vispārī jaunuzbūves process norit ļoti lēni.

SECRET

Latviešu savstarpējās attiecības.

Latvieši savā starpā dzīvo saticīgi. Ir mīdīgi pret tiem latviešiem, kuri sadarbojas ar krievu drošības iestādēm. No tiem parasti izvairas.

Latviešiem krievus un to iekārtu necieš. Visvairāk latvieši draudzējas mājas sabiedrībā. Lietot vārdus "biedrs", "pilsonis" - izvairas, vārdus "kungs" vai kundze" tāpat nelieto. Veci pazīstami vienkārši viens otru uzrunā uz "tu". Alkoholu lieto diezgan dārdzi, sevišķi krievi.

Kaušanās, zagšana, slepkavības ir ikdienas parādība. Par to gan avīzēs neraksta, tāpat kārtības solī bekādi pret to netiek sperti. Pie visām šīm lietām galvenie vaininieki ir krievi.

Zog gan visi, jo bez zagšanas nevar iztikt.

Laulības notiek jāktas, jo latviešu vīriešu ap pusmūžu tikpat kā ne-maz nav un atlikusajām sievietēm vienīgā iespēja apprecēties ir hāuktas laulības.

Baznīcas dzīve.

Komunistu partijas biedri baznīcu neapmeklē, jo to uzdevums ir cīnīties pret reliģiju. Baznīcu apmeklēt tiem gan neliedzot.

Skolās ir pretreligiskas stundas un bērniem tiek mācīts kā Dieva nav. Kādā ārsta ģimenē, kur vecāki bērņus audzējuši reliģiskā garā, viņu puika pārnācis no skolas, mātei teicis, ka skolotāja tā ca ka Dieva nav, bet es viņai apgalvoju, ka mana mamma mācīja kā Dievs ir". Uz to viņam skolotāja atbildējusi: "Tu adzeji mājās un pasaki savai mātei, ka viņa nekā ne zina, jo Dieva nemaz nav". To mazais puika arī izdarījis. Māte ar bāžām noteikusi: "Es taču tā mazā dēļ negribu nokļūt Sibīrijā".

Tomēr ļaudis vēl arvienu baznīca gan krista bērņus, gan tos iesvīta, tāpat laulājas, kaut gan to piesardzības pēc parasti dara citā draudzē, bet ne tur, kur dzīvo. Pilsētnieki braucot uz lauku draudzēm un laucinieki atkal uz pilsētu. Pilsētās baznīcas esot apmeklētās labāki, uz laukiem sliktāki, jo lauciniekiem pa svētdienām esot jāstrādā, vismaz savos ģimenes dārziņos, t.i. kolchoznieku rīcībā atstātā zemē.

Kristīgo svētkus svētīt ir aizliegts. Vienīgi darba brīva ir Jaungada diena.

Mācītājus atalgo draudze, tāpat draudze maksā nodevas valstij par baznīcām (nodevas ir samērā augstas). Neskatoties uz to, ļaudis tomēr baznīcās tādā veidā labprātīgi uzturot. Ir arī mācītāju trūkums. Parasti vienam mācītājam jāapkalpo vairākas draudzes. Lai to labāki varētu izdarīt, tad ir pat draudzes, kurās nopirkušas mācītājam auto mašīnu.

Piemēru, ka komunisti vērsas pret mācītājiem, W min gadījumu: "Biju aculiecinieks kādā skolas vecāku sanāksmē. Tur bija klāt arī kāds mans pazīns - mācītājs. Izpildkomitejas vīrs, sanāksmi atklājot, atklāti pateica - mēs šo sanāksmi nevaram turpināt, kāmēr no mūsu vidus nav pazudis tas nolādētais Dieva kalps."

Skolas un kultūras dzīve.

Bērņiem skolās jau no 1. klases māca krievu valodu. Krievu skolās māca gan arī latviešu valodu. Kā svešvalodu skolās māca angļu valodu, tas gan ir tikai pēdējos gados. Īsi pēc kara arvienu skolās kā svešvaloda vēl bija vācu valoda.

Pastāv arī vakarskolas - strādājošiem.

Bkolās bērni jāstāda obligāti. Augstākās mācības iestādes lielāko tiesu pārpildītas ar krieviem. Partijas biedru bērniem tur ir priekšroka. Latviešiem augstākās mācības iestādēs iekļūt ir arvienu grūtāki. Piem., kāda ārsta meita beigusi vidusskolu kā teicamniece, bet augstskolā nav uzņemta. Toties kāda viņas skolas biedrene, kuras zināšanas bijušas ļoti vērtīgas, tikusi uzņemta, jo viņas tēvs - partijas vīrs esot reģistrācijā iedevis 3000 rubļus kukuli un uzņemšanas lieta bijusi nokārtota.

Ļoti pārpildītas vienmēr ir teātra, operas un kino izrādes. Kino biļetes maksā no 1,50 - 6 rubļiem, operā vidējās vietas 8 rubļi.

Kinoizrādot visvairāk krievu filmas, tāpat teātros visvairāk krievu darbus.

Dziesmu svētki notiks sovasar.

No muzejiem atvērta Nacionālais muzejs un muzejs pilī.

Tiek rīkotas arī mākslas izstādes, bet visvairāk rīko lauksaimniecības izstādes.

Ārzemju filmas nav. Vienīgi rādīts "Tarzans".

Skolās formās tērpu nav.

#### Pārvalde, saimniecība.

W. dzīvojuši Rīgā Proletāriešu rajonā, Parosuma rajona izpildkomitejas vīriem nekā tuvāki nezina. Tāpat nekā tuvāki nezina par citu Rīgas rajonu varas vīriem. Tāpat nekā tuvāki nezina par administratīvo iedalījumu gan Rīgā, gan provincē.

Darba vietās uz laukiem ir partorgs, pilsētās katru daļu. Arī pilsētās ir vēl darba vietas, kur visu nosaka partorgs (piem. slimnīcās).

Visur vēl lielā cietnī ir sīkās avīzes.

Iedzīvotāju skaitu Latvijā ir grūti noteikt. Statistikas, kas būtu pieejama tautai nav. Skriet kā lielāks vairums iedzīvotāju ir krievi. Katrā ziņā visās vadošās vietās esot krievi.

Uz laukiem ir ļoti liels cilvēku trūkums, jo mežās izpelņas dēļ uz laukiem visi cenšas nokļūt uz pilsētām. Lauku apstrādāšanai no pilsētām tiek izsūtīti skolu jaunieši, ierēdņi un strādnieki.

Ļoti tiek izcirsti meži. Ne tā - no vienas vietas, bet pa re tam ko kam atstājot. Tā kā Latvijas mežiem tagad varot redzēt cauri. Kolchoznieki par vasaru tiek nodarbināti lauku darbos, bet par ziemu mežu ciršanā. Savus ražojumus tie drīkst brīvi pārdoņ tirgū tikai tad, ja valstij jau nodota norma.

Ļoti plašā mērā darbojas melntirdzniecība, kaut gan to apkaro un piehāktos spekulantus bargi soda. Spekulanti parasti uzpērkot miličus un tā tiem esot brīvas rokas. Parasti gan iekrītot iesācēji, jo tos nododot vecie spekulanti. Spekulanti esot arī jau bagāti palikuši, tiem piederot savas automašīnas un tā varot braukāt no vienas vietas uz otru.

#### Parkrievošana.

Visur uzsver tikai krievisko, gan krievu parašas, gan visu kam sakars ar krievisko. Ielās un tramvajos Rīgā dzird tikai krievu valodu. Latvieši savā starpā atklātībā arī sarunājas krieviski. Tas rada zināmu plaisu kontakte uzturēšanā, jo nezina vai runātājs ir latvietis vai krievs.

#### Sabiedriskā doma.

Sabiedriskā doma.

Latvieši vēl nav pārtraukuši gaidīt pārmaiņas. Par komunistisko valsts iekārtu tautā saka, ka komunistu pavadoni ir bēds un nebaudzība. Viss ir tikai uz leju.

Pēc Stalina nāves bijušas krasas pārmaiņas saimnieciskajā dzīvē. Veikalos varēja pirkt sviestu, cukuru un vairāk drēbes. Notiesātajiem skatītas no jauna cauri pārsūdzības un daudzi atbrīvoti. Atgriezušies arī daži no 1940/41. gadā aizvestajiem. Par Berijas likvidēšanu bijis liels sašutums. Visi esot to nožēlojuši, jo cerējuši, ka Berija ar savu "privāto" armiju var ievest valstī pārmaiņas. Itkā kļušas vaļņdas, ka Berija esot pārsteidzies un tāpēc iekritis. Pēc Malenkova gāšanas atkal dzīve iekritusi Stalina dzīves standarta gultnē. Līdz ar Malenkova gāšanu, pazudis arī sviests un cukurs.

Esot kļušas arī baumas, ka amerikāņi izmetot izpletņus. Šīs baumas dzirdētas arī Maskavā pēc tam, kad pie Liepājas notrieca amerikāņu lidmašīnu. Vēlāk Latvijā runājuši, ka bijuši izmetti trīs amerikāņu izpletņi. Viens no tiem sadursmē esot nošāvis kādu milici, pamis tā automašīnu un ieskrējis kokā, pie kam nosities. Otrs esot bijis paslēpies pie kādas sievietes, kurai bijis arī bērns. Šī sieviete esot ieskatījies amerikāņu kofertī un redzējusi tur daudz naudas. Tad viņa esot amerikāņi miegā nositusi ar cirvi un naudu pievākusi. Vēlāk viņas zēns steigājis apkārt kepni uzgārbies un pircis daudz saldumu. Kad kaimiņi jautājuši kur viņš ticis pie naudas, tad tas atbildējis, ka ja māte nositīšot vēl otru onkuli, tad būšot naudas vēl vairāk. Tā ziņas nonākušas pie NKWD, tie izdarījuši kratīšanu, naudu atraduši un konfiscējuši. Tāpat atraduši izptetniecēja līķi aprakta mēslu kaudzē. Sieviete par šo slepkavību nekādu sodu neesot dabūjusi. Par trešo izpletņiem nekā tuvāki nezina.

Latvijā vēl arvienu esot daudz ārzemnieku, kuri gribot izklūt brīvībā, bet viena daļa esot jau pieņēmusi Padmju pavalstniecību un tā tiem visas durvis uz brīvību ir aizcirstas.

Sakari ar notiesātajiem.

Ar notiesātajiem vergu nometnēs var sarakstīties, tāpat tiem var sūtīt paciņas. Sliktāki sakari šajā ziņā esot ar politiski notiesātajiem. Sūtīto paciņu saturā esot parasti drēbes un pārtikas produkti. Atgriezušos no turienes esot ļoti maz. Parasti viņi tur iekārtojoties uz jaunu dzīvi un līdz politiskajām pārmaiņām dzimtenē negribot atgriezties. Daudzi no dzimtenes braucot viņus apciemot. (Skiet ziņu avots jauc notiesātos ar deportētajiem - ref.) Ar politiskiem notiesātajiem tikties nelaujot, bet ar tiem varot sarunāties caur drašu žogu. Viņu liktenis esot ļoti grūts. Esot latvieši, kuri uz Sibīriju braucot ciešos ikgadus.

W. darba vietā strādājis kāds bij. krievu gūsteknis - legionārs P., kas sodu izcietis Donbasā, ogļu raktuvēs. P. esot stāstījis par gūstekņu sacelšanos. Daudzi sacēlušies esot nošauti, daudzi atkal atzstūtīti uz c. vietām. Pats P. esot pēc tam nokļuvis Sachalinā. Tur esot bijis daudz latviešu bij. legionāru. No turienes P. atbrīvots, jo solījis iestāties komjaunatnē. Pēc tam nosūtīts uz Leningradu, tur apprecējies ar kādu krievieti - komunisti, pēc kam izdvies pārcelties atpakaļ uz Latviju - Rīgu. Pēc atbraukšanas Rīgā viņš

Vila Lāča kā sekretāre, bet tad viņš (P.) esot izkritis cauri pārbaudījumos uz KP biedra "amatu" un tā sieva no darba atlaista.

Par izsūtītiem tautiešiem dzirdējuši, ka gime nes (kuras izsūtot tikai šķirtas) esot varējušas vēlāki apvienoties. Tāpat esot dzirdējuši ka Sibīrijā izsūtīti latviešu vidū valdot liela vienprātība un labs nacionāls gars. Viņi visi esot tapuši par grūtībās saļiedētu kopēju saimi, nacionāli stipru un nesalaužamu vienību.

#### Latviešu t.s. "brīvprātīgā" došanās uz Krieviju.

"Brīvprātīgi" uz Krieviju darbos no latviešiem aizbrauc maz. Tie, kas aizbrauc, ir visi ar varu izsūtīti. Viņiem uzdod parakstīt dokumentu, ka viņi lūdz, lai tos izvieta darbās tur un tur. Viss vairums jauniešu, kuri brauc uz Kazachstanu ir krievu tautības jaunieši, kuri iekļīduši Latvijā. Aizbraukšanu noorganizēju agitatoti, kas ierodas darba vietās un aicina pieteikties. Aizbraukšana tad notiek ļoti ātri, jo citādi "brīvprātīgi" pieteikušies vienkārsi pazūd un vairs nebrauc. Tagad visiem pieteikušamies jāparaksta līgums uz zināmiem gadiem. Dzīves apstākļi Kazachstanā esot šausmīgi. Plūsošs tifs un citas epidemijas. Apstākļus tur varot iztārt vienīgi tie, kuriem esot dzeks veselība. Medikāmentu un ārstniecības iestāžu tur neesot. Tāpat neesot nedz kino, nedz kādas citas izpriecas. Laudis dzīvojot ļoti primitīvi. Neesot pat "mazmājiņu". Esot tikai purvu rāvainais ūdens un Kazachstanas smiltis. Kāds jaunielis atbraucis atvaļinājumā. Dzīvojot visi kopmītnēs, kur par gulvietu un uzturu esot jāmaksā 300 rubļu mēnesī. Minētais tur esot strādājis kā vagonu lādētājs (gružčiks) un gada laikā esot varējis iekāt 9000 rubļus.

#### Citas ziņas.

Par kartoteku Rīgā, kura aptvertu visus brīvajā pasaulē esošos latviešus, nekā nav dzirdējuši, bet pēc pieredzes spriežot un pēc novērojumiem pratināšanā, varot pieņemt ka tāda pastāv. Būtībā jau tādu esot viegli iekārtot. Iztaujājot repatriantus, tāpat registrējot uz ārpusi sūtītās vēstules to nebūtu bijis grūti iekārtot. W. kundze vairākkārt pratināta par brīvībā esošo brāli. Prasījuši pat kādās politiskās partijās tas esot bijis. Uz atbildēm, ka par "pazu-kušo" brāli nekā nezina, tomēr pratinātājs visu esot pierakstījis.

Visās atbildīgās vietās Latvijā var būt tikai KP biedri.

No latviešiem KP iestājas maz, tos arī nemaz tik viegli partijā neuzņemot, jo sīki tiekot pētīta viņu pagātne un visi radu raksti.

Pret ārzemniekiem latvieši izturas ļoti atsaucīgi.

Vienīgi latviešiem esot dažkārt ļoti vienādīgi, vienīgi saka "kas būs, tas būs". Bet krieviem vajagot biežāki "sādot pa galvu".

Starp latviešiem darba vietās esot arī daudzi komunistu līdzskrejēji - nodevēji.

Ziņas par iztaujātām personām.

Iztaujātie ir: vīrs holandiešu, sieva latviete. Tagad dzīvo Amsterdamā. Sievas dzimts uzvārds Bertulsons. Viens brālis 1949. gadā deportēts un atrodas Tomskā, sodīto nometnē. Otrs brālis atrodas ASV.

Vini precējušies 1943. gada 24. decembrī, Rīgā. Laulājis prof. Kundziņš Sv. Ģertrūdes baznīcā.

Visu laiku dzīvojuši Rīgā. Vīnu uzvārds Waert. Vīrs - holandiešu valodā - ir bijis Latvijā atstāt jau agrāki, bet sievas pēc to nav darījis. Dēls izbraukšanas vīzas cīnījies 9 gadus. Viņš bijis arī vairākkārt Maskavā, pie Holandes konzula. Beidzot arī vīza dota. Un tā viņi 1955. gada aprīlī beigās ieradusies Amsterdamā.

W. kundze Latvijā beigusi māsu skolu 1924. gadā un strādājusi visu laiku Rīgā - II pils. slimnīcā, kara laikā - Sarkankalnā un pēdējos gadus - ortopediskajā institūtā. Viņas vīrs strādājis Rīgā kā elektriķis. Pārvalda arī latviešu un krievu valodas.

W. kundzes brālis, kurš dzīvo ASV ir ar savu māsu jau kontaktējies.

Savas izbraukšanas formalitātes viņi kārtājuši Rīgā NKWD ārzemju pasu nodaļā. Pirmo reizi jau sācis izbraukšanas lietas kārtot 1945. gadā, bet tad viss beidzies nesekmīgi, jo viņam nonemta pase. Vēlāk, braucot uz Maskavu, viņam izdevies iesākt sevī labā arī Holandes sūtniecības darbiniekus.

Visus šos gadus ir vilkuses līdzī slepena izmeklēšana par W. kundzes brāli (kurš tagad dzīvo ASV), jo viņi visu laiku nolieguši ka par viņu kopš kara laika būtu kādas ziņas, kaut gan vecāki viņiem savā laikā rakstījuši ka par dēlu ir ziņas, piesūtot arī viņa Vācijas adresi.

Pēdējā nopratināšanā, kura vilkuses tepat 10 stundas, atkal iztūjāti par W. kundzes brāli, bij. aizsargu bataljona komandieri un virsmežžini Valmierā.

Vīzas izprasīšanai bijis jāizpilda pilns biografisku ziņu formuārs 7 eks., kuram bijis jāpievieno 12 foto uzņēmumi. Formulārā bijis arī sīks ģimenes piedrīgo apraksts. Kā par saviem, tā vīra radiem. Starp citu bijis arī jautājums vai kāds no viņu piederīgajiem ir izsūtīts. Par deportēto brāli viņa uzrakstījusi, ka tas aizsūtīts nav, bet devies uz Sibīriju brīvprātīgi. Attiecīgā amatpersona tomēr tam nav piekritusi un viņas uzrakstīto izlabojusi: "Izsūtīts sakarā ar kulaku likvidāciju".

Izbraukšanas maršruts bijis Rīga - Maskava (par abiem ceļā bilete 2. kl. maksājusi 300 rubļu), Maskava - Varšava (900 rubļi) un tad ar lidmašīnu Varšava - Kopenhaga - Amsterdamā (1900 rubļu, šo summu samaksājusi Holandes sūtniecība Varšavā).

No Latvijas W. kundze līdzī paņēmusi (palicis Holandes sūtniecībā Maskavā) mātes gatavot latviešu tautas tērpu, enciklopēdiju (latv. valodā), dažus foto uzņēmumus, W. kunga darba grāmatīnu un algas grāmatīnu.

Latvijā W. kundzei palikuši raži un liels pulks labu drāgu. Viņa tiem jau ir rakstījusi, tāpat saņēmusi atbildes. Neviens no tiem, tāpat kā viņi paši, nekad nav ticējuši ka tiks brīvībā. Tā braucot uz Maskavu viņi sagatavojušies visāko var būtībā, līdz iepakājot atādas kažokus, filčus un citas Sibīrijas apstākļiem vajadzīgas mantas.

Skīroties no Latvijas pazinās rādājuši aiz prieka, ka vienam izdodas izklūt brīvībā, kas varēs pastāstīt par tagadējām ciešanām un dzīvi mūsu dzimtenē.

Šis ir pirmais iztaujājums. Būs vēl. (Ref.).