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Classification Date:

Memorandum

RI/AN Typist
RI/PU *WDR*
RI/PI

To : The File

From : RI/AN

Subject: Case File

Action: New Case

Requested by: []

Division: IO/OPG

File Number: 201-12-6

Case Title: BERKINS, Alfreds

Born: 1899
District of Valmiera, Latvia

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Additional information on this subject may be on record and may
be obtained by contacting the Intelligence Requirements Section

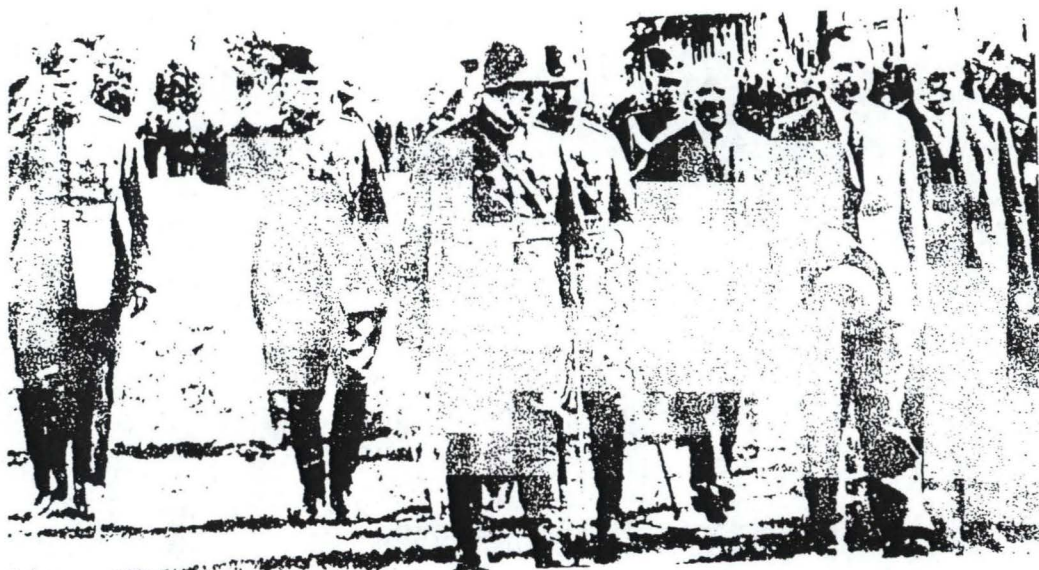
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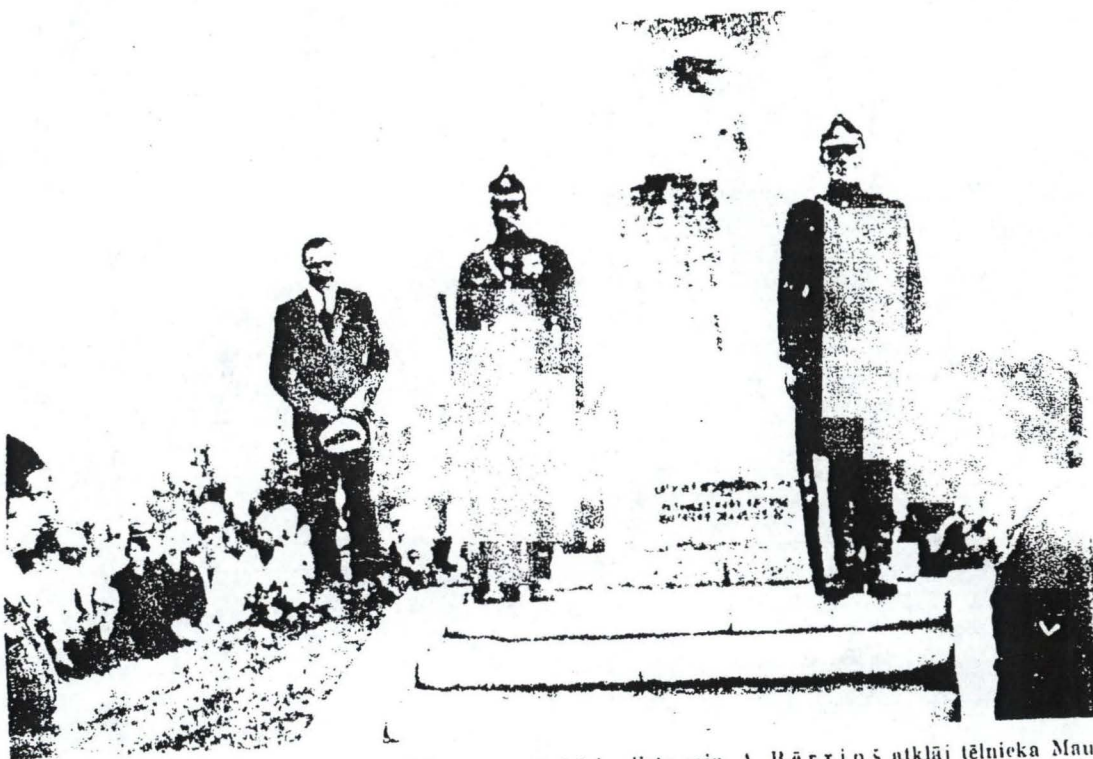
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iemineklis atbrīvotājiem Burtniekos. Sabiedrisko lietu min. A. Bērziņš atklāj tēlnieka Ma-
lica granītā kalto pieminekli.

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Valdības viri pie Baldiņādas Lignuma fabrikas
strādniekiem.

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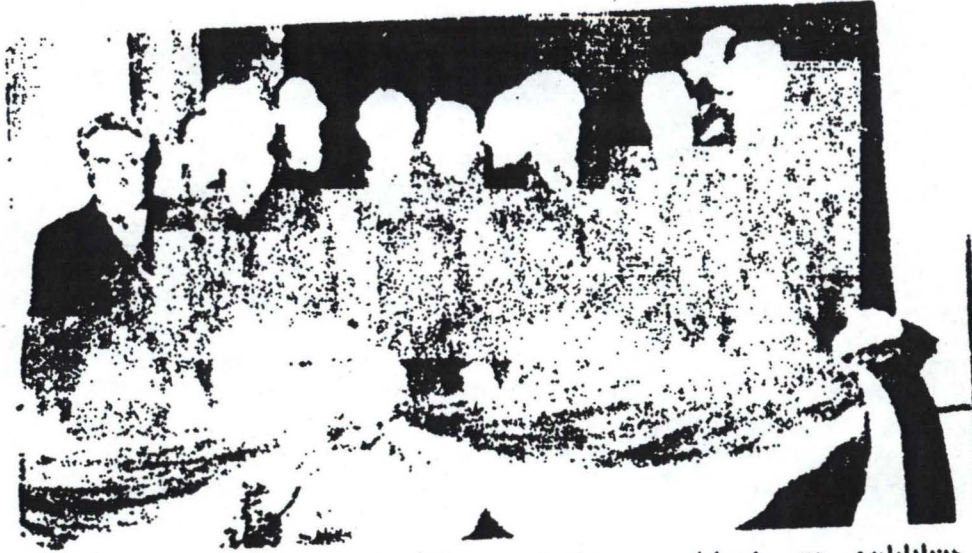
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Rakstnieku un gramatu diena. Valsts prezidents un valdības locekļi Nacionālā teātra laza. Valsts prezidents Dr. K. Ulmanis, pa kreisi, finanšu min. L. Lācis, izglīt. un prof. Dr. A. Ventelis; pa labi: satiksmes min. B. Lembergs, tautas labklāpības ministrs V. Rubulis, valsts kontrolieris J. Kuciņskis, tieslietu ministrs H. Apsītis, kara ministrs ģen. J. Balodis, min. A. Berziņš, iekš. lietu min. V. Gulbis

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No kraisas iekšējais ministrs A. Gulbis, zemkopības ministrs J. Bērziņš, sabiedrisko lietu ministrs A. Bērziņš, ārlietu direktors J. Vismants, LLZ profesordotājs R. Dzerve, LLZ ģenerālsekretārs agr. Salms, izstrādes direktors agr. S. Skubins, agr. Baltoņu un Mozis, agr. viedit. G. Čanovs, iekšējais ministrs, agr. revīzijas...

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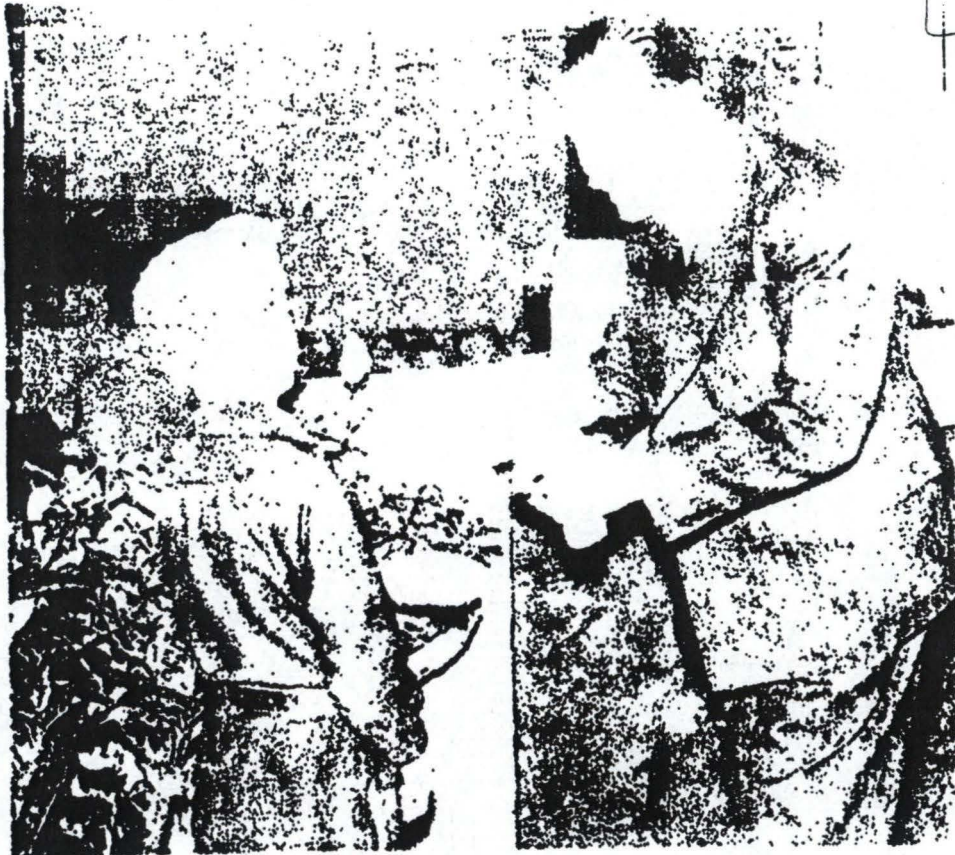
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Lumakus, IAS, and his family, along with other prisoners

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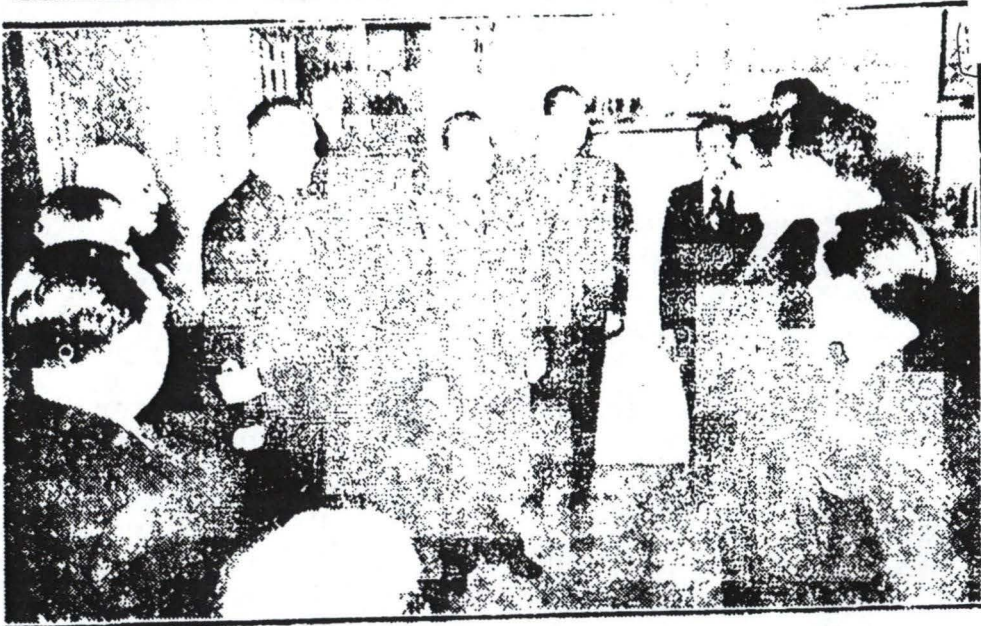
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Sabiedrisko lietu ministrs A. Bērziņš uzrunā apbalvotos sportistus.

No ministra pa kreisi flotes komandieris admirālis Spāde

un LFKSK vicepr-js ģen. Klinsons.

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PERIODIC SUPPLEMENT
PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT

THIS DATE

INSTRUCTIONS

This form provides the means whereby your official personnel records will be kept current. Even though it duplicates information you have furnished previously, it will be necessary for you to complete Sections I through VI in their entirety. You need complete Sections VII through XIII only if there has been a change since you entered on duty with the organization or if you believe the item requires more complete coverage than you have previously reported.

SECTION I GENERAL

1. FULL NAME (Last-First-Middle)
BERZINS ALFRED DEKABS

2. CURRENT ADDRESS (No., Street, City, Zone, State)
121 West 92nd St. N.Y. N.Y.

3. PERMANENT ADDRESS (No., Street, City, Zone, State)
SAME

4. HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER
REMSIDE 93208

5. STATE, TERRITORY, POSSESSION OR COUNTRY IN WHICH YOU NOW CLAIM RESIDENCE
N.Y.

SECTION II PERSON TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

1. NAME (Last-First-Middle) PREFERABLY RESIDING IN U.S.
MILDA ARSMITS

2. RELATIONSHIP
SISTER

3. HOME ADDRESS (No., Street, City, Zone, State, Country)
292 HIGH PARK AVE. TORONTO CANADA

4. BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., Street, City, Zone, State, Country)- INDICATE NAME OF FIRM OR EMPLOYER, IF APPLICABLE
SAME AS 3

5. HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER
UNKNOWN

6. BUSINESS TELEPHONE NUMBER

7. BUSINESS TELEPHONE EXTENSION

8. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, OTHER CLOSE RELATIVES (Spouse, Mother, Father) MAY ALSO BE NOTIFIED. IF SUCH NOTIFICATION IS NOT DESIRABLE BECAUSE OF HEALTH OR OTHER REASONS, PLEASE SO STATE.

SECTION III MARITAL STATUS

1. CHECK (X) ONE: SINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED SEPARATED DIVORCED ANNULLED

2. FURNISH DATE, PLACE AND REASON FOR ALL SEPARATIONS, DIVORCES OR ANNULMENTS
**SEPARATED BY COMMUNISM - WIFE DEPORTED TO SIBERIA FORCED LABOR CAMP 1941 QUINEY
MARRIED NOV, 1932 RYA**

SPOUSE: If you have been married more than once, including annulments, use a separate sheet for former wife or husband giving data below for all previous marriages. If marriage is contemplated, provide same data for fiancé.

3. NAME (First) (Middle) (Maiden) (Last)
ALINA (First) BERZINS (Last)

4. DATE OF MARRIAGE
NOV 6 1932

5. PLACE OF MARRIAGE (City, State, Country)
RIGA - LATVIA

6. ADDRESS OF SPOUSE BEFORE MARRIAGE (No., Street, City, State, Country)
MARIJAS IELA 43(?) Riga Latvia

7. LIVING YES NO

8. DATE OF DEATH

9. CAUSE OF DEATH

10. CURRENT ADDRESS (Give last address, if deceased)
UNKNOWN

11. DATE OF BIRTH
SEPT 2 1897

12. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State, Country)
AGCE LATVIA

13. IF BORN OUTSIDE U.S.-DATE OF ENTRY

14. PLACE OF ENTRY

15. CITIZENSHIP (Country)
LATVIAN

16. DATE ACQUIRED
SINCE BORN

17. WHERE ACQUIRED (City, State, Country)

18. OCCUPATION
HOUSEWIFE

19. PRESENT EMPLOYER (Also give former employer, or if spouse is deceased or unemployed, last two employers)
UNKNOWN

20. EMPLOYER'S OR BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., Street, City, State, Country)
UNKNOWN

SECTION III CONTINUED TO PAGE 2

FORM 444b USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
4-57

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SECTION III CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

REGISTRATION NUMBER: **ARMY 1918-1920**

ARMY: **INFANTRY**

COMPANY WITH WHICH MILITARY SERVICE AFFILIATED: **LAUVIX**

MEMBER OF ADV. GOVERNMENT PARLIAMEN. FOREIGN SERVICE.

RELATIVES BY BLOOD, MARRIAGE OR ADOPTION LIVING ABROAD OR WHO ARE NOT U.S. CITIZENS

1. NAME (Last, First, Middle)	2. RELATIONSHIP	3. AGE
ARNO BERZINS	WIFE	51
4. COUNTRY IN WHICH RELATIVE RESIDES Latvia		
5. FREQUENCY OF CONTACT	7. DATE OF LAST CONTACT	
NONE	Jul. 1940	
1. NAME (Last, First, Middle)	2. RELATIONSHIP	3. AGE
MAIRA BERZINS	DAUGHTER	24
4. COUNTRY IN WHICH RELATIVE RESIDES Latvia		
5. FREQUENCY OF CONTACT	7. DATE OF LAST CONTACT	
NONE	Jul 1940	
1. NAME (Last, First, Middle)	2. RELATIONSHIP	3. AGE
MARZS	STEP SON	35
4. COUNTRY IN WHICH RELATIVE RESIDES Latvia		
5. FREQUENCY OF CONTACT	7. DATE OF LAST CONTACT	
NONE		
1. NAME (Last, First, Middle)	2. RELATIONSHIP	3. AGE
MARIS BERZINS	Brother	58
4. COUNTRY IN WHICH RELATIVE RESIDES Departure Spora Arrived Aug 1941		
5. FREQUENCY OF CONTACT	7. DATE OF LAST CONTACT	
NONE		

8. OTHER DETAILS, IF ANY, CONCERNING THESE RELATIVES
under ELLA BERZINS 63 Latvia

SECTION IV FINANCIAL STATUS

1. ARE YOU ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON YOUR SALARY? YES NO

2. DO YOU HAVE ANY FINANCIAL INTEREST IN, OR OFFICIAL CONNECTION WITH, NON-U.S. CORPORATIONS OR BUSINESSES OR IN OR THROUGH U.S. CORPORATIONS OR BUSINESSES HAVING SUBSTANTIAL FOREIGN INTERESTS? YES NO IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED "YES" GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS ON A SEPARATE SHEET AND ATTACH IN A SEALED ENVELOPE.

3. DO YOU RECEIVE AN ANNUITY FROM THE UNITED STATES OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY RETIREMENT ACT, OR COMPENSATION FOR MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE? YES NO

4. IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED "YES" TO QUESTION 3 ABOVE, GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS.

5. GIVE REFERENCE TO YOUR SALARY. STATE OTHER SOURCES OF RECURRENT INCOME NOT INDICATED BY PRECEDING ITEMS.
NONE

SECTION V CONTINUED TO PAGE 3

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SECTION V CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

6. BANKING INSTITUTIONS WITH WHICH YOU HAVE ACCOUNTS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	ADDRESS (City, State, Country)

7. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN, OR PETITIONED FOR, BANKRUPTCY? YES NO
 8. IF YOU HAVE ANSWERED "YES" TO QUESTION 7 ABOVE, GIVE PARTICULARS, INCLUDING COURT AND DATE(S)

SECTION VI CITIZENSHIP

1. COUNTRY OF CURRENT CITIZENSHIP **LATVIA**

2. CITIZENSHIP ACQUIRED BY - CHECK (X) ONE:
 BIRTH MARRIAGE OTHER (Specify):

3. HAVE YOU TAKEN STEPS TO CHANGE YOUR PRESENT CITIZENSHIP? YES NO

4. GIVE PARTICULARS **FIRST PAPERS (USA)**

5. IF YOU HAVE APPLIED FOR U.S. CITIZENSHIP, INDICATE PRESENT STATUS OF YOUR APPLICATION (First papers, etc.)
FIRST PAPERS **n**

SECTION VII EDUCATION

1. CHECK (X) HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OVER TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE - NO DEGREE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BACHELOR'S DEGREE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRADE, BUSINESS, OR COMMERCIAL SCHOOL GRADUATE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADUATE STUDY LEADING TO HIGHER DEGREE
<input type="checkbox"/> TWO YEARS COLLEGE OR LESS	<input type="checkbox"/> MASTER'S DEGREE
	<input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR'S DEGREE

~~LATVIA & CITY OF RIGA~~ COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY STUDY

NAME AND LOCATION OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	SUBJECT		DATES ATTENDED		DEGREE REC'D	DATE REC'D	SEM/QTR HRS. COMPLETED (Specify)
	MAJOR	MINOR	FROM	TO			

3. TRADE, COMMERCIAL AND SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL	STUDY OR SPECIALIZATION	DATES ATTENDED		TOTAL HOURS
		FROM	TO	
COMMERCE INSTITUTE IN RIGA LATVIA		1923	1926	

4. MILITARY TRAINING (Full time duty in specialized schools such as Ordnance, Intelligence, Communications, etc.)

NAME OF SCHOOL	STUDY OR SPECIALIZATION	DATES ATTENDED		TOTAL WEEKS
		FROM	TO	
LATV. ARMY OFFICER SCHOOL		1919	1920	

5. OTHER EDUCATIONAL TRAINING NOT INDICATED ABOVE

SECTION X CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

7. LIST ANY SIGNIFICANT PUBLISHED MATERIALS OF WHICH YOU ARE THE AUTHOR (Do not submit copies unless requested). INDICATE TITLE, PUBLICATION DATE, AND TYPE OF WRITING (Non-fiction, scientific articles, general interest subjects, novels, short stories, etc.)
*D SAN WISHINSKY Bolshevism Labor and Slavery articles & publications
 CONCERNING THE LATVIAN ISSUE*
8. INDICATE ANY DEVICES WHICH YOU HAVE INVENTED AND STATE WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE PATENTED
9. LIST ANY PUBLIC SPEAKING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPERIENCE: *IS WELL KNOWN LATVIAN SPEAKER
 THEREFORE IS INVITED TO SPEAK TO MANY LATVIAN MEETINGS IN
 U.S. & CANADA*
10. LIST ANY PROFESSIONAL, ACADEMIC OR HONORARY ASSOCIATIONS OR SOCIETIES IN WHICH YOU ARE NOW OR WERE FORMERLY A MEMBER. LIST ACADEMIC HONORS YOU HAVE RECEIVED.
NONE

SECTION XI ORGANIZATION WORK EXPERIENCE - SINCE LAST COMPLETION OF A PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

1	1. INCLUSIVE DATES (From- and To-)	2. GRADE	3. OFFICE/DIVISION/BRANCH OF ASSIGNMENT
	4. NO. OF EMPLOYEES UNDER YOUR DIRECT SUPERVISION	5. OFFICIAL POSITION TITLE	
	6. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES		
2	1. INCLUSIVE DATES (From- and To-)	2. GRADE	3. OFFICE/DIVISION/BRANCH OF ASSIGNMENT
	4. NO. OF EMPLOYEES UNDER YOUR DIRECT SUPERVISION	5. OFFICIAL POSITION TITLE	
	6. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES		
3	1. INCLUSIVE DATES (From- and To-)	2. GRADE	3. OFFICE/DIVISION/BRANCH OF ASSIGNMENT
	4. NO. OF EMPLOYEES UNDER YOUR DIRECT SUPERVISION	5. OFFICIAL POSITION TITLE	
	6. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES		
4	1. INCLUSIVE DATES (From- and To-)	2. GRADE	3. OFFICE/DIVISION/BRANCH OF ASSIGNMENT
	4. NO. OF EMPLOYEES UNDER YOUR DIRECT SUPERVISION	5. OFFICIAL POSITION TITLE	
	6. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES		
5	1. INCLUSIVE DATES (From- and To-)	2. GRADE	3. OFFICE/DIVISION/BRANCH OF ASSIGNMENT
	4. NO. OF EMPLOYEES UNDER YOUR DIRECT SUPERVISION	5. OFFICIAL POSITION TITLE	
	6. DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES		

(Use additional pages if required)

SECTION XII CHILDREN AND OTHER DEPENDENTS

1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN (including stepchildren and adopted children) WHO ARE UNMARRIED, UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, AND ARE NOT SELF-SUPPORTING. NONE

2. NUMBER OF OTHER DEPENDENTS (including spouse, parents, stepparents, sister, etc.) WHO DEPEND ON YOU FOR AT LEAST 50% OF THEIR SUPPORT, OR, CHILDREN OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE NOT SELF-SUPPORTING. NONE

3. PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR ALL CHILDREN AND DEPENDENTS

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	YEAR OF BIRTH	SEX		CITIZENSHIP	ADDRESS
			M	F		

ADDITIONAL COMMENT AND/OR CONTINUATION OF PRECEDING ITEMS

DATE COMPLETED _____ SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE _____

13. Father - full name occupation, present residence, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and subsequent nationalities.

Jekabs Berzins, farmer, deceased

14. Mother - same information as 13.

Karlina, deceased

15. Wife (or husband) - full name, maiden name, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence, divorce, annulment. (Give data for all previous marriages.)

Aline nee SABERTS. Married previously to Dr. Nolle and upon his death married Alfreds BERZINS in 1930. Was deported to Siberia in 1941 but returned to Latvia in 1956.

16. Children - full names, sex, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence.

Maija BERZINS, daughter, born 1932 now married to a forester in Latvia.
Has a boy. Mother lives with her

17. Brothers and sisters - Same information as 16.

Karlis BERZINS, December 6, 1901 in Latvia.
Milda Ansmits now residing in Canada.

18. Relatives in service of any government, names and positions held.

Unknown

19. List all official identity papers held with dates, numbers, place of issue and duration of validity.

Alien Registration No. A-7845451

20. Religion - degree practiced, membership in religious orders

Lutheran

21. Present and past political affiliations

Organized and worked for Home Guard "Aizsargi" in Riga, Latvia prior to 1930's.
Member of the "Farmers Union" in Latvia.

22. Travel outside country of present residence - country, dates,

purpose, people and firms visited
As an official of the pre-war Latvian Government subject travelled extensively in Europe between 1918-1940.
In 1940 he fled to Sweden to avoid Russian invasion of Latvia.
In 1940-1943 he was interned in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp in Germany.
1943-1950 he held clerical position in Germany.
1950 he came to U.S. as a DP.

23. Education - school, location, course, degree, dates

Elementary School in Rujiena, Latvia (Dates Unknown)
Secondary School in Valka, Latvia
Military School, Riga, Latvia

24. Languages and dialects (indicate proficiency as good, fair, poor.)

Language	<u>Latvian</u>	Speak	<u>Good</u>	Read	<u>Good</u>	Understand	<u>Good</u>
Language	<u>Russian</u>	Speak	<u>Good</u>	Read	<u>Good</u>	Understand	<u>Good</u>
Language	<u>German</u>	Speak	<u>Fair</u>	Read	<u>Good</u>	Understand	<u>Good</u>
	English		Poor		Fair		Fair

25. Military service - dates, country, unit, rank, duty, where services performed, decorations, when discharged, why. Give details if ever prisoner of war
- 1918-1920 - Participated in Liberation War as a member of the North Latvian partisan group, then with the Valmieras Regiment against the Bolsheviks and German troops.
26. Present and past membership in organizations (professional, social, political, etc.)
- Member of Committee for a Free Latvia
Member of Latvian Peasant Union
27. Special skills, abilities, hobbies (radio, photography, etc.)
- Writing and Public Speaking
28. Financial status - earnings, bank deposits, securities, property
- Approximately \$350.00 per month
29. Employment history - type of work, salary, dates, employers, addresses, reasons for leaving. Include employment by any government.
- Organized and wrote several newspapers in Vidzeme, Latvia
Organized and worked for s.c. Home Guard "Aizargi"
One of main figures of 1934 coup d'etat in Latvia
Deputy Minister of Interior new Government in Latvia
Minister of Social Affairs new Government in Latvia
Clerk of Industrial Accident Compensation Dept. in Germany 1943-1950
Presently working for Committee for Free Europe in New York

29. (Continued)

30. Has subject done any writing? Give details including titles of books, articles, publishers, dates.

"I Saw Vishinsky Bolshevice Latvia", 1948, Latvian American Legation,
Washington, D.C.

31. List persons living at same address, close associates, (individuals or groups,) correspondents at home and abroad.

Unknown

32. List five character references.

Atis Grantskalns - R.D. 1, Sommerville, New Jersey
Gunars Meierovics - 510 Aspen, Washington, D.C.
Bruno Albats, 1727 Kenyon St, NW., Washington, D.C.
Adolfs Klive, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York
Dainis Rudzitis, 18480 Fenmore, Detroit 36, Michigan

33. Court record - court, date, arrests, charges, punishments, sentences, acquittals, denazification, etc.

33 month internment in Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany
1940-1943

34. Description (Use American standards of measurement, if possible.)

Age	<u>58</u>	Posture	<u>Erect</u>
Apparent age	<u>50</u>	Weight	<u>180</u>
Height	<u>5' 10"</u>	Teeth	<u>Good</u>
Eyes	<u>Wears glasses</u>	Hair	<u>Black</u>
Face - shape	<u>Oval</u>	Scars	<u>Unknown</u>
Complexion	<u>Fair</u>	Build	<u>Medium</u>
Sex	<u>Male</u>		
General appearance	<u>White race</u>		
Prominent features	<u></u>		
Other identifying features	<u></u>		

35. Other miscellaneous biographical data and comments.

Reported by James Goldstein on 25 June 1957

SECRET

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE
PART II - OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

/PRQ/

INSTRUCTIONS TO CASE OFFICER:

1. If feasible, subject should fill in Part I of PRQ in his own hand.
2. Part II of PRQ is classified, must be filled in by the Case Officer and is not to be shown to subject.
3. Headquarters will not be able to provide an Operational Clearance unless it receives answers to SM questions on page 1 of Part I (Items 1 to 12), and to all questions of Part II (Items 36 to 39).
4. In emergency these answers, keyed to Items 1 to 12 by number, and with summary of Part II, may be mailed to Headquarters, followed promptly by pouch with complete data.
5. Fully completed PRQ must be sent to Headquarters as soon as possible, two copies of Part I (including copy in subject's handwriting, if possible) and one copy of Part II.
6. Data acquired later must be sent to Headquarters in PRQ format on a continuing basis.
7. All pages of both parts will bear the PRQ number, composed of (a) Station symbol (b) PRQ (c) number assigned consecutively by the field stations; e.g. PGM/PRQ/10.

36. Cryptonym AEKARSH/14

37. How, when and where was subject first contacted or developed?
Subject has been affiliated with Latvian Emigre Affairs since the early 1940's. During this time, various Agency Staff and Contract Employees have been in contact with him. He has provided the Agency with information on Latvian Emigre affairs as well as information on Redskin, FI potential assets.

38. Could subject be turned over quickly and in a secure manner to someone else for handling? Yes To whom? To any mature and informed US Case Officer

39. Best estimate of subject's motivation Subject is a patriotic Latvian Nationalist, who is actively engaged in trying to help free his native country from Soviet occupation. He is pro-Western in ideology and believes that Communism has no place in the Baltic States.

FORM NO. 87-988
MAY 1960

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40. With what agencies and files has subject's name been checked? When?

Result? What else has been done to verify biographical information

furnished by subject? RI, Green List, Division and Field Traces from POB, MOB, STUT, FRAN and WELS show no derogatory information. The allegation from a field trace from [redacted] which tend to show that Subject has been a pro Nazi or Fascist collaborator do not appear to be feasible since it is quite improbable for him to have been an inmate in the Nazi Sachsenhausen concentration camp for 33 months had he collaborated with the Axis powers. Biographic information on Subject was supplied by AKZERO/1 who has known him during the past 30 years. This info checks out with that info obtained from requested traces.

41. What control exists over subject at present? How can it be increased?

Subject is a member of the Committee for Free Europe and his salary is furnished him by another Agency component, IO Division.

42. For what service does he think he is working? What does he think

because of his information?

Subject knows that he is in contact with CIA and knows that the information he provides is used for Intelligence purposes.

43. Explain fully subject's past or present connection with any

intelligence service.

Subject has been an informant for CIA for the past 7 years

44. What type of information has subject furnished? What type is he

best qualified by education and experience to furnish? Give

evaluation of information received. Subject has furnished biographic information on Latvian Nationals who were/are potential Redskin and Redsox agents. He is qualified to furnish some socio-political, economical and geographic information on the Latvian SSR; biographic information on Latvian and Baltic nationality Redskin potentials. Information of intelligence value which he receives from his extensive Baltic emigre contacts. Information which has been furnished by Subject has been considered reliable.

45. If subject's duties are to be other than intelligence gathering, explain. Subject will spot potential Redskin and Redsox agent personnel.
46. Has he been given special training as an agent? Explain.
No
47. How and from whom does he obtain information?
Due to Subject's membership in the Committee For Free Europe and due to his extensive contacts with leading Baltic personalities he is able to obtain information of intelligence value.
48. Is it proposed to pay subject a regular salary? If so, amount per week, month, etc. Explain any other methods of payment, such as exchange commodities.
Due to the fact that Subject receives financial support from another component of this Agency no salary will be paid. Subject will be compensated for operational expenses.
49. Have any promises or commitments whatsoever (not covered elsewhere in this form) been made to subject? Explain.
None
50. Are subject's language abilities and other characteristics such that he could pass as a native of a country or region other than his own? Explain.
No

51. What is subject's social standing? Aristocracy, upper middle class,
lower middle class, peasantry, etc.?
Formerly aristocracy, presently middle class
52. What are subject's personal habits? Liquor, drugs, gambling, mistresses
or lovers?
He is not known to indulge in any excesses
53. Evaluation of subject's character, reliability, security.
Agency Staff and Contract personnel who have been in contact with
Subject have reported him to be most cooperative. He is straightforward,
conscientious and considered reliable.
54. With what other foreign power would subject be most likely to
collaborate because of his ideology, obligation, etc.? Explain.
Subject is most likely to collaborate with an independent,
democratic government if such were established in Latvia again.
55. What special abilities, talents, or qualifications are possessed by
subject which would conceivably be of value for other operations in
the future?
Subject has knowledge of and he is in contact with leading Latvian
and Baltic emigre personalities. Subject's extensive contacts will
be exploited for FI and Redskin operations
56. Attach samples of subject's signature and handwriting in all languages
known to him, also a recent, dated photograph, and fingerprints.



SECRET

PRO/

57. How was information in Part I obtained?
The information was obtained from [] who has known him during the past 30 years and from Field and Headquarter's traces.
58. Other miscellaneous operational data and comments.

BACKGROUND OF ALFREDS BERZINS

As far as is known, Berzins was born in Latvia (Liepaja), at the turn of the century and has had a college education in that country. During world war I he was actively engaged in fighting for Latvia's independence. Due to his participation in the struggle for Latvian independence, he has made contacts with the leading figures in the other two Baltic states. These contacts have proven quite beneficial in his subsequent career as a Latvian government official and are still partially active today in the refugee struggles.

In the latter twenties, Berzins was elected as a representative to the Latvian Parliament (Saima) and served as a deputy in that body for several years, being affiliated with the "New Farmers" party.

In 1934 Berzins was named as Minister for Public Affairs and Public Relations and at the same time served as second in command to the Minister of Interior. Shortly before Latvia's occupation by the Soviets in 1940, Berzins was named Minister of the Interior. He was also the chief of the Aizsargi (Home Guards).

During the Russian occupation of the Baltic states, Berzins wife and children were deported to Russia and Berzins himself was forced to flee his residence and seek refuge in the woods of Latvia.

During the German occupation of Latvia, Berzins was arrested by the authorities and confined in a concentration camp for a period of 33 months. During his incarceration in the Sachsenhausen camp, he became very friendly with the Ukrainian underground leaders Stetsko and Bandero. As a result Berzins has been quite active in the ABN in Germany and represented Latvia in this organization.

Berzins has stayed aloof from all internal emigre political squabbles, yet has maintained contact with all groups and enjoys their respect and esteem, as he has been both a parliamentarian and an Ulmanist.

Having immigrated to the US in the latter part of 1950, Berzins had applied for a position with the Voice of America and later with the National Committee for a Free Europe. At the present time he is employed full time by the latter and on a part time, advisory level by the former.

Berzins has delivered many speeches and written many articles for publication during his career. The only ones available at present, however, are his book entitled: "I Saw Vishinski Bolshevize Latvia", published by the Latvian Legation in Washington, D.C. and his speech delivered at the world congress of the ABN in Edinborough, Scotland.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Bergins file
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*Written in reply to
the foregoing by per-
sonal file, out of which
is U. Bergins of which*

TO: Chief, Directorate of Intelligence
HQ, USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

ATTN: Eugene G. Cook, Lt. Colonel, USAF
Executive Collection Control Branch
Collection Division

SUBJ: Potential Sources of Information

1. Reference your letter AFOIC -CC-1, OIN 211B dated 28 September 1950, subject as above, the following is submitted for your information:

2. AEN - The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations was created at a so-called conference of nations of Eastern Europe and Soviet Asia held on November 21-22, 1943, in German occupied territory. It was sponsored by groups which were collaborating with the Germans against the Soviet Union. Various national groups allegedly cooperated in the founding of the AEN - Czechs, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Lithuanians, Serbs, Croats, etc.

The AEN is considered to be under the influence of OUN/B (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists/Bandera). However it is still an active organization. It publishes monthly in German, French and English, a news bulletin called the "AEN Bulletin" the editor of which is an OUN/B member. The AEN appears to be mainly occupied in disseminating anti-Communist propaganda and occasionally arranging anti-Communist demonstrations. The Russian emigrants look upon AEN with great suspicion. While it claims to unite 24 nationalities in the fight against Bolshevism, no official representative of any emigre organization of any one of these nationalities has ever been delegated to AEN by any national grouping. The organization is, apparently, a fictitious one created to serve the purpose of OUN/B.

On September 27-28, 1949, the AEN held its first youth congress which was reported to have been attended by youth delegations from among Ukrainians, Belorussians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Georgians, Slovaks, Cossacks, Serbs, Bulgars, Turkestan groups, etc., as well as several representatives from UPA, the Ukrainian partisan army. All the represented nationalities agreed to fight Bolshevism and Russian imperialism with all means until final victory. The "Youth Front of the AEN" had as its aim the maintenance of contact with nations suppressed by communist governments and the organization of underground movements in the various countries.

3. Should additional information come to light regarding the AEN or the several individuals mentioned in your letter, it should be communicated to you promptly.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

[]

SO DB-30516

SECRET

PSEUDO-CRYPTO REQUEST FORM

Section A

HAND CARRY

Prepare in duplicate

REQUEST FOR: Pseudonym _____ Alias _____ Crypto or derivative number _____
(Check one)

1. Pseudonym Assigned ROBERT T. GOFORTH

Alias Assigned _____

Cryptonym Assigned AEMARSH/14

2. Project/Agent (give adequate description) _____

PROJECT AEMARSH, REDSKINT REDSOX SPOILER

3. Status (Staff Employee; Staff; Contract; Field Agent; etc.) _____

COVERT CONTACT

4. SR/2 [Case Office: _____] (Type of Activity: FI, PP, CE, etc.)
Branch/Staff _____

6. To be used in cable traffic (yes or no) YES

NOTE: List any pseudonym or cryptonym previously assigned ROBERT T. GOFORTH

Section B

True Name Alfreds BERZINS

SR/MC _____

Sections A and B are to be separated by SR/MC when completed.

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DATE 2007

SECRET

KOH, den 2.

Kollege

Ich möchte Ihnen vertrauen
 dass es nützlich
 der BALTISCHEN STÄTTE
 das MATERIAL über Ihr Land
 bekommen KÖNNTEN MAN schreibt m
 eine PERSON in Finnland g
 Beziehungen zu den
 ande ist, die finnis
 vertriebe die spezifische
 d. Zeitungen oft eine gewisse zu
 Atmosphäre dort uns geschickter nach
 • Es scheint mir dass, z. B.,
 dem GEBIET der Kultur der bei
 gebraucht WERDEN KÖNNTEN
 Nachrichten KÖNNTEN ab und zu je
 ntaner Lage zur VERÖFFENTL

Indem ich dies zu Ihrer Kenntnis

Ihr ergebener,

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 SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

Herrn
 Minister
 Committee
 70 Fifth
 New York

SECRET

Ref. No 27.

H. BERZINS, A.

aka CHUKSTIS, Boris
aka KOSS, Petris

NATIONALITY & PASSPORT Latvian Pit. Latvia

BORN 1899.

ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION Erik manner; great intriguer.

Axis agent in touch with the Japanese Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.
CAREER Former Latvian Minister of the Interior and right-hand man of President ULMANIS; escaped from Latvia with a passport in the name of KONGS and arrived in Sweden in August 1940; obtained a Manchurian passport, probably in Helsinki, in 1940; Axis agent; in touch with the Japanese Legation, Stockholm; when in Riga considered to be pro-German and thoroughly untrustworthy; wife and family still in Latvia in 1941. (Photograph B-27.)
2.3.45.

(Data withheld)

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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B,2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2Q07

(13)

[]

ABW
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

Source,
Date of
Info.

NAME: HERZINS, Alfred

ALIAS:

DESCRIPTION:

Weight:
Height:
Eyes:
Hair:
Complexion:
Spec. features:

ADDRESS:

c/o A. Skutins,
8 Polk Place
Newark, NJ
c/o Mr. Orestskaitis, caretaker for
Mr. King, 167 Fairmount Ave.,
Chatham, New Jersey

Source,
Date of
Info.

MGKA-2154
15 Aug 50

DCE-1113
& Dec 50

Date of Birth: 30/9

INCOME SOURCES:

Place of Birth: Latvia

Documentation & Citizenship: INS dossier lists SC7162043

Latvian National

Nationality: Latvian

FAMILY BACKGROUND:

Educational Background: Speaks Latvian, excellent
German, and very poor English.

MGKA-21569
15 Aug 50

PREVIOUS CAREER: In latter 20s was the youngest representative in Latvian Parliament at age of 28. From 1937-40 held a position in Latvian govt equivalent to US Secy Interior. Spent 33 months in Sachsenhausen concentration camp, got out at end of 1944. He arrived NY, about 30 Aug 50, on USNS General Mean. Played prominent part in organizing the Latvian National Guard - the Alas, and in promoting sports orgs; member of parliament on the Farmer Union list; acted for Minister of Foreign Affairs; Latvia's delegate to International Labor Conference in Geneva.

MGKA-21554
15 Aug 50

CONTACTS: Formerly of Investigation Section of US DP center, attached to US Consulate in Hamburg; Stephan BANDERA and Jaroslav STETSKO (Ukr element in ABW).

MGKA-21569

15 Aug 50

DCE-1113

& Dec 50

NYAL-878

Encl. 1, p.5

2-3 Oct 50

MISCELLANEOUS: Strong supporter of ABW. Stated that General Farkas, Hungarian refugee in Western Germany, is Chief of Military Operations of ABW. Desires to establish an ABW contact with USA, and a USA contact with BANDERA. Stated that OUN/AB frequently has contact with partisans in Ukraine thru partisans who come to Germany on foot and who then return to Ukraine; group of such Ukrs expected to arrive in Munich toward end of August. / Desires employment with VOA or NCFE. / Attended ABW Conference, Edinburgh, 12-14 June 1950.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

KOKS, PETERIS

28-7-7-y2
(WE)

Latvian
Alias of: BERZINS, A.
O GUSKINS, Boris

51-7-0-270

NAME: Last First Middle
KOKS Peteris

ALIAS (Name in Italics)
Schwarzenberg
Street City Country
Holland

LOCAL ADDRESS: Street City Country
LANSING MI 48205

LOCAL ADDRESS: Street City Country
LANSING MI 48205

PASSPORT and IDENTITY PAPERS

DESCRIPTION: 1918 Date of Birth Birthplace Nationality
M 1m78 normal blond aquint
Sex Height Weight Hair Eyes Complexion

KOKS, PETERIS

SEA M DOB 07

XARZ-13186 E04
02 MAR 45

CIT LATVIA
OCC ?

AKA OF BERZINS, A.
AKIS AGENT IN TOUCH WITH JAPANESE LEGATION AT
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FORMER LATVIAN MINISTER OF
INTERIOR, ESCAPED FROM LATVIA WITH A PP IN
NAME OF KOKS AND ARRIVED SWEDEN IN AUG 40,
PHOTO ATTACHED.

KX 8066	66/627	1/30/45	0-1
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GUSKIN, BORIS P.

GUKSIN, Boris

201-47-12
p. 3

Onodera Eikoto
Interrogation Report, Maj. Gen. Onodera
Yakoto, Military Attache, Imperial
Japanese Legation, Stockholm, Sweden

Sweden Jul 46

Or Kuksin

TX 190 CF/001 10-26-44 0-1

GUKSIN, BORIS P.

SEE: TX 190 1-5 JAPAN, LEGATION IN SW

200-7-213-1

GUKSIN, Boris P.

1208

NAME:	Last	First	Middle
(Variation in spelling : KUKSIN)			
ALIAS	Japanese Legation, Stockholm, Sweden		
BUSINESS ADDRESS:	Street	City	Country
LOCAL ADDRESS:	Street	City	Country
LEGAL ADDRESS:	Street	City	Country
PASSPORT and IDENTITY PAPERS	This card filed		
11/21/1902	15 Jan 1954		
DESCRIPTION:	Date & Birth	Birthplace	Nationality
Male	in MAIN INDEX		
Sex	Height	Weight	Hair
			Eyes
			Complexion

200-7-213-1
JAP-1

GUKSIN, Boris P.

This card filed
15 Jan. 1954
in MAIN INDEX

GUKSIN, BORIS P.

SEX M DOB 21 NOV 02

XARZ-14627 E01

01 MAR 47

P3

CIT POLAND ?

OCC ?

PHOTO ATT. INTERPRETER TO JAPANESE MILITARY
ATTACHE IN STOCKHOLM SUSPECT I.S.

GUKSIN, Boris P.		200-7-213-1
NAME AND ALIASES		
21.11.1902		DESCRIPTION
NATIONALITY, BIRTHDATE AND BIRTHPLACE		
STATUS	DATE OF DOCUMENT	SOUR
DOCUMENT NO.		
TX-190, 26.10.44: Interpreter to Military Attache Stockholm.		
Jan. Sec. Intell. Sect. Scan. 6.1. This card filed 13 Jan. 1954 in MAIN INDEX		

GUKSINS, BORIS

SEX M DOB 99

XARZ-13186 E04

02 MAR 45

CIT LATVIA

OCC ?

AKA OF BERZINS, A.
- AXIS AGENT IN TOUCH WITH JAPANESE LEGATION AT
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FORMER LATVIAN MINISTER OF
INTERIOR, ESCAPED FROM LATVIA WITH A PP IN
NAME OF KOKS AND ARRIVED SWEDEN IN AUG 40,
PHOTO ATTACHED.

KOKS

SEX M DOB ?

XARZ-13977 E01

01 JAN 44

CIT ?

P. 15

OCC ?

* OF BERZINS, A., CIT LATVIA
MENTIONED IN A SUMMARY OF ENEMY INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND AND BALTIC STATES. /JAN
44/. FORMERLY A MINISTER IN ULMANIS CABINET
IN LATVIA. WAS IN TOUCH WITH JAPANESE IN
HELSINKI IN 40.

KOKS, fnu

74-7-208, 407-2
(EXM-715)
(1953)

23 NOV 53

KOKS /FNU/

23-6-2-2651
FNDA-2635
ENCL.
ENCL. 1
PG. 3

25 NOV 53
THIS
CARD
FILED IN
MAIN
INDEX

KOKS, fnu

26 NOV 53
THIS
CARD
FILED IN
MAIN
INDEX

OBBW 4053
2 Nov. 1956
Att.

KOKS, fnu

6 of BERZINS, A.

86-7-7-12
10

26 NOV 53



KOKS

MONTELEONE
STATIONERY

KOKS, (See BERZINS, A)		200-7-213-1
NAME AND ALIASES		
NATIONALITY, BIRTHDATE AND BIRTHPLACE		
STATUS		DESCRIPTION
DOCUMENT NO.	DATE OF DOCUMENT	SOURCE

This card filed
15 JAN. 1954
in MAIN INDEX

KOKS,	Latvia
REGISTRY	

KOKS, fra	74-7-208.903-2 (Encl EOMA-7705)
-----------	---------------------------------------

THIS CARD FILED
11 MAY 1954
IN MAIN INDEX



BIRZINS, Alfredo

DOB: 21 October 1899
POB: Valmiera, Latvia

Citizenship: Stateless

Employment History

3 December 1951 - employed as Latvian Section Head, Baltic Countries,
Research and Publication, at \$375 per month
16 April 1952 - Analyst, Baltic Section, at \$5000 per annum
1 July 1953 - salary adjustment to \$5200 per annum
16 May 1955 - Latvian Desk Chief, Free Europe Press, at \$5500
per annum
1 January 1957 - Senior Editor, at \$6760 per annum
1 January 1958 - increased to \$7020 per annum
1 July 1959 - increased to \$7332 per annum

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Personnel Clearance Processing

13 February 1951 - Approval requested in sensitivity & for employment
with National Councils Division
21 June 1951 - Final approval received
3 January 1955 - Disapproved for use

Alfredo BIRZINS

XERZINS, Alfred

DOB: October 21, 1899
POB: Valmiera, Latvia

Citizenship Status: Permanent Resident Alien of U.S.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

December 3, 1951 - Employed as Chief of Latvian Section, Research & Publications, FEP/NY
March 28, 1952 - Analyst, Baltic Section, FEP/NY
May 8, 1957 - Senior Editor, FEP/NY
July 1, 1961 - Senior Editor, Mailing Project, Communist Bloc Operations Dept./NY

CLEARANCE HISTORY

February 13, 1951 - Former Sensitivity #4 requested for employment National Councils Division
June 21, 1951 - Final Approval granted
January 3, 1955 - Written recommendation made by E.C. Subject not to be used as Contact.

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BERSINS, Alfred

former minister of ULANIS cabinet and author of various anti-sov writings.

prominent Lat leader in exile in Ger.

Chief member screening commission LPKDA & chief of

Born 13 August 1917 in Latvia, Bersins ~~was~~ former/clerk employed

in the mail and telegraph department ~~of Latvia~~ and both prior to

and during the Soviet and German occupations. He was arrested

in July, 1942, and remained in prison until June 1944, when he was

released, and immediately mobilized. He is presently employed

as department chief in a U.S. Army warehouse in Augsburg. His

address is ~~XXXXXX~~ Augsburg/Wachfeld. *He holds the information*

Born Kigo (1919; former pm.

*worked in Lat. Underground for in an
Latvian National Association (L. N. S.)
in 1940. (Document approx. 6.2/6.2)*

*During Ger. occ. 7 tech. ed. of "Voice of the People"
semi-monthly circ. ca. 5,000.*

July 42 arrested Gestapo. Prison torture.

Sept. 44 joined in Ger. pm's to fight Russians.

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BERZINS, A. (possibly A [redacted] aka Boris GUSKINS aka KOKS

Was reported in 1944 to have been at one time a minister in the Ulmanis Cabinet in Latvia. Believed to have been in touch with Jap in Helsinki in 1940 and obtained through them Manchurian passport. Untrustworthy adventurer. In 1945 alleged to have been a Gestapo agent.

BERZINS, Alfreds

Born 1899. Former Minister of Public Relations of Latvia. Author of "I Saw Vishinsky Bolshevize Latvia". Address: Massachusetts, USA.

Although Berzins is not believed to have been identified with any political party, he is said to have had a prominent part in carrying out the Ulmanis coup d'etat of May 15, 1934. He was highly regarded by President Ulmanis and it may be assumed, therefore, that Berzins' political beliefs lie to the right of center. Berzins is known to have been anti-German and anti-Russian prior to his entry into the United States this year under the Displaced Persons Act. Mr. Berzins served in Germany as Chairman of the Presiding Committee of the AEN Peoples' Council, a group organized secretly in Munich in 1945 to include representatives of underground movements in Eastern European countries. It appears that Mr. Berzins would be acceptable as a member of the proposed Committee.

(Source: memo from SP to EE, 2 Oct 50, OPC)

Member of delegation to Ninth Assembly of ACEN, 1962.

Step-father of Harijs NOLLE, who repatriated with family from Sov-Latvia to W. Ger. c. 1960.

To Bureau of Visa...
BERZINS, Alfreds

~~201-10208~~]
b. 21 Oct 1899, Valmiera Rayon, Latvia
Add: currently residing in U.S.
Occ: was Deputy Min of Interior & Min of Social Affairs
Latvia 1934-40, from 43-50, held various positions w/Lat
emigre orgs in Germany, entered U.S. 50 on DP status
Subj of ops interest to SR Division
~~ECM 4926, 23 Jul 57 - 240/BERZINS, Alfreds~~
~~DIR 36948, 25 Sep 57 - 240/BERZINS, Alfreds~~
~~FULL 8674, 25 Sep 57 - "~~
~~ECM 3798, 6 Nov 57 - 240/KALNINS, Bruno~~
~~ECMA 27954, 30 Jul 57 - ABHANS No Trace Reply X/file~~

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Lauksaimniecības ministrija.

Ministru A.Š. Mikonova

viena vietnieki:

Bloščanenko (SL 15.10.3.)

Kalniņš, Arnolds Ivanovičs

Akišins (SL 22.9.54.)

Porošins (SL 2.3.54.)

Cernyševs, Aleksej Pavlovičs, (R.16.7.54.)

Voviks, R.27.7.54.

agrārie vietnieki
(domājams, atceļi)

Lipovskij SL 10.1.54

Kacour, Jānis (C.3.2.3.)

Vanags (13.2.3.)

Galveno pārvalžu pr-ki:

Galv. celtniecības pārvalde pr-ka Maksimovs (SL 6.9.53.)

Kolhozu organizatoriskā lietu galv. pārvalde pr-ka Jermošenko (R.1.12.54.)

Galv. materiālu tehniskās apgādes pārvalde pr-ka Š. Porošins (C.7.10.53.)

Galv. meliorācijas pārvalde pr-ka Akišins (R.20.7.54.)

Mehānizācijas un MFS galv. pārvalde pr-ka Koslovskij (R.8.7.54.)

Galv. sagādes pārvalde pr-ka Peteris Rindlikijs (SL 22.11.3.)

Pārvalžu pr-ki:

Augkopības - Serbšinskis (R.9.9.54.)

Elektrofikācijas - Bērziņš (R.20.4.54.)

Grāudkopības - Č. Čaika (C.1.11.2.)

Kadru - Lūkingunars Kārļa d. (R.25.3.54.)

Lauksaimniecības propagandas - Kruglova (C.27.11.53.) vietn. Debelijs un

Veterinārās - Lācis (C.19.2.3.) Jēkabs Karulis (R.3.12.4)

Lopkopības - Bērziņš (R.24.3.54.)

Zemes ierīcības un augu sēkņi -

Datāņu nodaļas:

Kapitālās celtniecības - Pikovskaja (SL 7.7.53.)

Kolhoznieku apmācības - Jurins (Sov. Molodež, 26.10.54.)

Lauksaimn. prop. pārvaldes zinātnisko ~~izpētīšanu~~ pētīšanas iestāžu - I.N. Vorobjovs (SL.1.12.53.)

Vadošo kadru nodaļas pr-ka P. Kakarovskijs (C.4.4.53.)

Datāņu ministrijai padotībā nodaļas, sektori, trestī u.t.t.

Politiskā sektora pr-ka vietn. Ivan Tichvinskij (C.12.2.3.)

Lauksaimniecības celtniecības, meliorācijas un elektrofikācijas projektē-

šanas institūta galv. inž. D. Sokolovs, elektrotechn. nod. pr-ka Mogilnickij

Valsts lauksaimniecības augu karantīna

Centrālā ķīmiskā laboratorija

meliorācijas būvkanonis

Veterinārā bakterioloģiskā laboratorija

Būvniecības un montāžas trests

Projektēšanas institūts

(Biogrāfijas daļas paraugs)

Mikonovs, Aleksandrs dz. 1918. g. Abrenes apr. Daikova sādžā. Beidzis Abrenes gimnāziju. Arhivā iestājies 1940. g.; Abrenes agitprop. nod. vad. Sarkanarmijā. - Vilakas un tad Daugavpils apr. kom. sek. (- 1951. g. partijas viņu iecēļ par lauksaimn. ministru. (R. 4.3.54.)

Konij. CK r. k.

Protams, nevar galvot, ka visas "galvenās pārvaldes" u.t.t. ir nekārtīgas. Nav ielaisti tīši latviešu vadītāji. - augstākos posteņus latviešu gandrīz nav.

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DATE 2007

Albert G. Smith
Born: District of Valmiera, 1899, Latvia.

Education: Graduated high school in Valmiera
Studied at Riga Commerce Institute.

Career: Arrested by Bolshevik revolutionary regime organizations,
1-18 for patriotic activities in Latvian youth organization.

Joined Latvian National guerrillas after escaping from prison;
Joined Latvian National army and participated in war of liberation
with rank of Lieutenant.

Journalist with a number of Latvian newspapers.

1930 member of Latvian Saeima (parliament) as representative of
Farmers Union. Since 1934, member of Latvian cabinet of Ministers.
Minister of Social Affairs, June 17, 1940.

Fled to Sweden via Estonia and Finland. Representative for Latvian
exiles in Sweden in conference of Latvian Ministers and envoys at
Geneva, 1940.

1941 arrested by Nazis in Berlin, imprisoned, Sachsenhausen Concentra-
tion Camp in Berlin.

1945 escaped to Denmark. Lived in a camp till 1946 working as a
journalist and member of anti-Bolshevik exile organizations.

Emigrated to the U.S. under CP act. Arrived in New York, 1950.

Wife, son and daughter have been deported to Siberia by Soviet
Secret Police.

Languages: Russian, Ukrainian, German, Latvian.

*Member Committee for Free Latvia
Economic Committee AASA*

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Applicant

BERZINS, Alfreds
% Mr. King
167 Fairmont Ave.,
Chatham, N.J.

Born - District of Valmiera, 1899 - Latvia

Education

Graduated High School in Valka
Studied Riga Commerce Institute

Career

Arrested by Bolshevik revolutionary regime organizations, 1918, for patriotic activities in Latvian youth organizations.
Joined Latvian National Guerrillas after escaping from prison

Joined Latvian National Army and participated in war of liberation with rank of Lieutenant.

Journalist with a number of Latvian Newspapers

Member of Latvian Saeima, parliament, 1930 as representative Farmers' Union.
Member of Latvian Cabinet of Ministers since 1934. Minister of Social Affairs - June 17, 1940

Fled to Sweden via Estonia and Finland. Representative for Latvian exiles in Sweden; conference of Latvian Ministers and Envoys at Geneva, 1940.

Arrested by Nazis in Berlin, imprisoned in No. 44 Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp in Berlin, 1941

Escaped to Jena March, 1945. Lived in DP Camps till 1950, working as journalist and members of anti-Bolshevik exile organizations.

Emigrated to the U.S. on the basis of DP Act. Arrived New York August 24, 1950

Wife, son and daughter have been deported to Siberia by the Soviet secret police.

Languages: Latvian, Russian, Ukrainian, German

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SEE FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)

Āizsargi – latviešu tautas organizācija

Sabiedrisko lietu ministrijs



Āizsargi ir latviešu tautas organizācija, kas veidojas no cilvēkiem, kas ir gatavi aizstāvēt Latvijas neatkarību un tautas intereses. Organizācija darbojas dažādās jomās, tostarp kultūrā, sportā un sabiedriskajā dzīvē.

Āizsargi ir gatavi aizstāvēt Latvijas neatkarību un tautas intereses.

Āizsargi ir gatavi aizstāvēt Latvijas neatkarību un tautas intereses.

Āizsargi ir gatavi aizstāvēt Latvijas neatkarību un tautas intereses.

1940. gada 1. jūlijs

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Septem 22 1938 2.

"Jaunākā Ziņa" Nr. 245.

Valsts prezidents sabiedriskā kluba atklāšanā

Klubs, kas veicinās nacionālo kultūru.



Valsts prezidents Karlis Ulmanis Latvijas sabiedriskā kluba atklāšanas svinībās. No kreisās pusē — sabiedrisko darbu ministrs A. Herzigis, arliešu ministrs V. Muntere, Rigas Latvian klubu priekšnieks A. Krasakalns un Finanšu ministrs A. Valdmans. Pa labi — sabiedriskā kluba priekšnieks galva R. Liepiņš, Ārlietu ministrs H. Herbovs.

Rīgas Latvian biedrības jaunizbūvētais un mūžīgi atkarotais telpas vakar savu darbību uzsāka sabiedriskā kluba. Pirmais sanākums nodalījās ap 100 biedru. Ka lūgti visi pirmo sanākumu paspudināja valsts prezidents Karlis Ulmanis, ministru priekšsēdētājs A. Herzigis, arliešu ministrs V. Muntere, Finanšu ministrs A. Valdmans, Ārlietu ministrs H. Herbovs, sabiedrisko darbu ministrs J. Balodis, sabiedrisko darbu ministrs A. Herzigis, arliešu ministrs V. Muntere, Igaļības ministrs prof. Dr. J. Auzkaps, Finanšu ministrs A. Valdmans, satiksmes ministrs R. Liepiņš un dubultministri R. Liepiņš un A. Krasakalns.

klubs bija daudz pazīstami sabiedriskās dzīves pārstāvji. Valsts prezidentu un godaviesus pieņēma kluba sagaidīja kluba valdes priekšsēdētājs Rīgas galva R. Liepiņš, ar kluba valdes locekļiem — vicepriekšsēdētāju arliešu ministrijas protokola nodaļas vadītāju V. Olavu, zver. adv. A. Krasakalnu un zver. adv. V. Voitu. Valsts prezidentu apsveicot, kluba priekšnieks uzrunā aizrādīja, ka kluba mērķis — pulcināt ap sevi valsts un sabiedrisko darbu vadības personas, zinātniekus, literātus, saimnieciskus darbiniekus un citus, kas aktīvi piedalās valsts un tautas dzīves veidošanā. Pateicoties Valsts prezidenta atbalstam, veidības un Rīgas Latvian klubu valdes pretimnākšanai, doma par sabiedriskā kluba dibināšanu tagad pilnībā realizēta. Sabiedriskā kluba

darbībā iesaistīti visi, kam tuvi tā mērķi — veicināt nacionālo kultūru, garīgo un saimniecisko dzīvi. Miti visi sabiedriskajam klubam būv arī Latvijā akreditētie ārvalstu diplomātiskie pārstāvji. „Mes priecāsimies un apsvieksim katru jaunu lespēju, kas veicinātu tautu tuvināšanos un sadraudzību miera un civilizācijas labā.” nolēma savu uzrunu kluba priekšnieks. Valsts prezidents pēc tam iepazīstināja kluba pilsētājiem un ilgāku laiku pakārtoties parrunas ar kluba vadītājiem un biedriem par kluba nākotnes nodomiem.

darbībā iesaistīti visi, kam tuvi tā mērķi — veicināt nacionālo kultūru, garīgo un saimniecisko dzīvi.

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AIR

MOB-A 21596

SECRET

Chief, Foreign Division M

15 August 1950

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

Operational

Alfreda Bersins

1. On 10 August 1950 [] met [] at his house in Hamburg. [] works for the Investigation Section of the US Displaced Persons Center and is attached to the US Consulate in Hamburg. [] presented [] to Alfreda Bersins, a Latvian national, who is due to leave for the US under the Displaced Persons Bill. Bersins will probably be sailing on the USS General Haan which is due to arrive in New York about 30 August 1950. Bersins' address in the US is care of A. Smjins, 8 Noll Place, Newark 6, N.J. He speaks Latvian, excellent German and very poor English.
2. Bersins appears to be in his early fifties. In the latter twenties, he was the youngest representative in the Latvian Parliament at the age of 28. From 1937 to 1940, Bersins held a position in the Latvian government equivalent to that of the US Secretary of the Interior. He spent 33 months in Sachsenhausen concentration camp, getting out at the end of 1944.
3. Bersins is a strong supporter of the ABE (Anti Bolshevik Block of Nations) which has its headquarters in the offices of the Ukrainian Red Cross in Munich. He is, however, not officially connected with it in any way. He claims to be in close touch with Stephan Bandera and Jaroslav Stajoko who are the leaders of the Ukrainian element within the ABE. He stated that Bandera lives in a suburb of Munich and also that the leader of the partisans in the Ukraine was a General Csuprinks. General Farkas, a Hungarian refugee in Western Germany, is the Chief of Military Operations of the ABE. Bersins claimed that the ABE had no worthwhile contact with the Americans and desires to establish such a contact. He stated that, at one time, an American had been in touch with members of the ABE in Munich but that after lengthy conversations this had led nowhere. He is anxious to place the Americans in touch with Bandera and claims to be in a position to do so. Bersins further stated that Bandera's organization frequently has contact with the partisans in the Ukraine through partisans who come to Germany on foot and who then return to the Ukraine. A group of such Ukrainians is expected to arrive in Munich toward the end of August.
4. It is suggested that Bersins be interviewed after his arrival in the US. [] who has resigned his present job, is flying to the US on or

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DATE 2007

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about 30 August 1950 and can be reached at 2411 Chesterfield Avenue, Baltimore 13, Maryland, Phone: Tuxedo 5730. Because of the fact that Bersins will probably require that anyone coming to interview him about this matter be properly identified, it would perhaps be more advisable to contact Bersins through []

5. MOB is requested to contact Mr. Tripp, Chief of Immigration and Naturalization Service with headquarters in Munich in order to ask him to obtain Bersins' dossier (BO No 162943) which he can request from the Displaced Persons Commission in Bremen. [] recommended that we use this method to obtain more information on Bersins. He stated that the INS often has reason to call for a dossier and that this does not particularly draw attention to the person whose dossier has been requested. After obtaining the dossier, MOB is requested to photograph it and to send a copy to FDM for reference purposes.

SECRET

Berzins-240.

DISPATCH NO. MGK-A-22571

VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE)

CLASSIFICATION

CARD *ajc*

DATE: 18 September 1950

TO : Chief, MOB

FROM : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe *CK/S*

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational.

SPECIFIC— Return of Dossier on Alfreds Berzins

REF: MGK-A-3680 - 12 Sept 50 - 3 50 File (Req. for Photographs)

Enclosed herewith is the personnel dossier on Alfreds BERZINS which was requested in MGK-A-21596. The dossier has been photographed here but reproductions have not yet been made and will only be available in a few days. Because of the request that the dossier be returned to you as soon as possible, it is being sent without a set of the photographs which will be forwarded to you separately as soon as it is available.

[]

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CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

SECRET

Handwritten BERZINS
4045

6 October 1950

COS, Karlsruhe
ATTN: Chief, MOB

Administrative
Alfreds BERZINS

REF: M&K-A- 21596; M&K-A- 22830
15 Aug 50 27 Sept 50

1. Referencing telephonic conversation between [] and [] we are enclosing the photographic copy of the personnel dossier of Alfreds BERZINS. Since your headquarters has already sent the requested copy of this dossier to FEM, we have no further use for the photographic copy and we are forwarding it to you for your retention.

Dist:

2 - COS w/1 att.
3 - MOB

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DATE 2007

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Dec 50



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. P. Juceniks
1207 Stratford Rd.
Lynchburg VA.

Chatham 10. dec. 1950

Armitais Juceniska vpi:

Pu arpu no žilotianu žurnalistu Gralda
Freivalda adosi heptuu. Vnu žurnalistu Freivalda
štada "kaini" uokroija, lut usinu vai vna
pikivarde u Gralda -

H. Ceuren! G. Reizins

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13. IMMINENT DISPOSITION	
14. PERTINENT INFORMATION	
BERZINS, ALFRED /M/	
SEX M DU? ?	
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UCC ?	
FORMER LATVIAN MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS	
AND PROPAGANDA MEETINGS WITH ALEX OZOLIN	
XAAZ-23401	
04 DEC 50	
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DATE 2007

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
BIOGRAPHIC REPORT

*Latvian
Prisoners*

NAME BERZINS, Alfred

CASE No.
DATE 13 December 1950

23211

NATIONALITY Latvian BIRTHDATE 21 October 1899
BIRTHPLACE Province of Vidzeme (Livonia)
PRESENT POSITION Chairman, Presiding Committee, Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) Peoples Council RACE
SEX Male
MARITAL STATUS Married
LOCATION United States NAME OF SPOUSE
GEN. OCCUPATION CHILDREN
EDUCATION Military School RELIGION
POLITICAL AFFILIATION
LANGUAGES Lettish, German, Russian ATTITUDE TOWARDS: U.S.
HONORS U.S.S.R.

CAREER:

1918-1921 Latvian Army.
1921-1925 Writer for agricultural magazines;
Member, Latvian Peasant Party.
1925 Staff officer, Aissargi (Home Guards).
1934 Elected to Parliament;
Prominent in effecting the Ulmanis coup d'etat, 15 May.
1934-? Assistant Minister of Interior.
1937-1940 Minister of Public Relations - controlled the Aissargi, Chamber of Labor and Labor Unions, and censorship of press, radio, and motion pictures.
1940 Fled to Sweden to avoid consequences of Russian invasion.
1940-1943 Interned at Sachsenhausen concentration camp after being arrested by Gestapo while travelling through Germany.
1943 Released and assigned job of clerk in the Industrial Accident Compensation Department.
1948 A DP, United States zone of Germany.
-- date Chairman, Presiding Committee, ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) Peoples Council.
1950-date Residing in United States.

REMARKS:

Former Latvian Minister of Public Relations, Alfred Bersins, is reportedly the Chairman of the ABN, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, which organization includes representatives of underground movements of most of the countries now under the Bolshevik regime, and is purposed for the destruction of all Bolshevik oppression of nations.1/ He is the author of "I Saw Vishinsky Bolshevize Latvia" printed in 1948 by the Latvian American Legation.2/

Bersins has been described as being able and ambitious, very nationalistic, and not over friendly. An eloquent public speaker, he is reputedly anti-German and anti-Communist.3/

No photograph is available in Graphics Register, OGD. Procurement action will be initiated upon request.

SOURCES:

- 1/ State, D-129, Hamburg, 22 March 1950, Secret.
- 2/ State, D-130, Frankfurt, 16 September 1948, Secret.
- 3/ State, OGD, Riga, 31 March 1938, Confidential.

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050 DCE 1173

Assistant Director for Policy Coordination

14 December 1960

Attn: Chief, Contact Division, OS

Anti-Bolshevik Bloc (ABN) of Nations

REFERENCE: (a) Our memorandum dated 4 December 1960, Subject: Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations - Alfred BERZINS.

1. As stated in paragraph four of referenced memorandum, Mr. BERZINS sent in a summary of the organization and purpose of the ABN, which we attach for your information. This material will be published by this office as OO-9-25176.

Enclosure (a) - Facts about the ABN.

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cc: OSO
Operations
Index

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December 8 1950

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FACTS ABOUT THE ABN

ABN, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, is a union of active resistance organizations and fighters of Soviet oppressed nations, created for the purpose of combating Red imperialism, directed from Moscow, and for the restoration of freedom and human rights to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Membership: The ABN comprises resistance groups of the following nations: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelo-russians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Albanians, Don Kosaks, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaïdzhans, and North Caucasian, Turkestan and Ural nations all yearning for freedom, their total number amounting to approx. 170 millions. No Polish exile groups are represented in the ABN, owing to their pretentions of restoring a greater Poland which would include districts inhabited by Lithuanians, Byeolorussians and Ukrainians. The Polish underground, however, is collaborating with the resistance movements of other Soviet oppressed nations.

History: The ABN has been founded in November, 1943, by guerrilla groups of six nations which were fighting in the Ukraine, first against the German Nazi occupants, but later against the Russian Bolsheviks. At the time of the formation of the ABN it had already become obvious that the collapse of the German war machine was imminent, and its members were organizing and preparing themselves for resistance against Soviet Bolshevism, in which they were engaged till 1946, when the headquarters of the ABN was transferred to the American zone of Western Germany. Much credit for the foundation of the ABN is due to the leader of the Ukrainian guerrillas, general Taras Cuprinka, who has lost his life in action against NKVD troops on March 5 of the current year.

Organization: Each member organization delegates three deputies to the Congress of the ABN, which is the supreme advisory organ of the association, and is called the Council of Nations. The Council elects from its midst a Praesidium of five, and an Executive Committee, also consisting of five members. For reasons of expediency the functions of the Executive Committee are divided in the following sections: a/ military, b/ foreign affairs, c/ information service and d/ economic affairs.

Aims and Objects: It is the object of the ABN to fight any form of totalitarian imperialism, directed against the freedom of its member nations, laying particular stress on the fight against the Bolshevik dictatorship of Moscow, the most brutal and most dangerous form of international aggression and oppression. Independence is to be restored to nations which have been deprived of it by Soviet occupation and absorption. To nations, held in the firm grip of the Kremlin's overlordship, the inherent right of national self-determination and free choice of government within ethnographic limites is to be restored.

It is presumed that all these nations will, after liberation from the Soviet yoke, voluntarily join some form of international union of nations,

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SECURITY INFORMATION

be it on a regional or united nations basis, depending upon the trend and circumstances and upon considerations how best to preserve peace in the spirit of western democracy. It is the firm conviction of the members of the ABN that the rights and national interests of all peoples shall be respected and safeguarded. Disputes among nations with regard to the establishment of ethnographically just frontiers, in particular, are to be resolved peacefully by neutral courts of arbitration, for which procedure the Baltic countries have furnished exemplary precedents in the past.

Methods of Resistance: The ABN, fighting Soviet imperialism with all means at its disposal, is laying especially stress on the following methods: a/ stimulation and support of guerrilla activities in Soviet occupied countries; b/ active and passive sabotage; c/ infiltration by its members into the Red Army and the Soviet apparatus of administration; d/ propaganda in favor of restoration of freedom to the Soviet oppressed people and nations among civilians and army men of various oppressed nationalities; e/ bringing the truth about Bolshevik terror and imperialism and about underground resistance against it to the attention of the public in free democracies.

Finances: The funds of the ABN consist of voluntary donations, collected from members and sympathisers, many of whom are refugees from Soviet persecution.

Plans for Future Activities: The ABN, realizing that the scope of its future activities will depend upon the amount of moral and material support coming from outside, is willing and prepared to synchronize its anti-Bolshevik action with the policy and political objects of the democratic powers, insofar as they are directed against totalitarian imperialism and the expansion of the Soviet domain and toward the liberation of the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.

Being perfectly willing to adjust and coordinate its activities, bringing them in accord with the anti-imperialistic policy of these powers, particularly the United States, the ABN envisages two chronologically separated phases of its activities for the nearest future:

1/ Its resistance to Communism and Soviet aggression would remain essentially unchanged during the present period of the cold war, intermingled with local conflicts, except that their scope may be extended, depending upon available support. It is most essential to keep the fighting spirit and hopes for liberation alive among the Soviet oppressed nations, particularly the underground and active guerrillas, by providing them any feasible encouragement and assistance. At the same time, depending upon means available, intelligence on conditions behind the Iron Curtain could be intensified through the clandestine channels of the ABN.

2/ The second phase of activities of the ABN deals with preparation of the active elements of the oppressed nations for the imminent fight against Bolshevism till its total destruction, in case of an armed conflict. In this respect it must be made clear that the Red Army, being completed to a

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ICE 1173

large extent of members of Soviet oppressed nations, represents the sorest spot in the structure of the Soviet organism. In case of a general mobilization for war this looming ailment in the Red Army's morale would considerably increase in its proportions. It is, therefore, essential to pay special attention to anti-Soviet propaganda in the Red Army, laying stress upon national liberation, which would provide soldiers belonging to Soviet enslaved nations a convincing motive for turning against their oppressors, by joining anti-Soviet guerrillas, or surrendering voluntarily to the armed forces of the western powers.

For the sake of the realization of the second phase, dealing with preparation for a (---) blow to the Soviets from within, in case of war, it is most essential to create and properly instruct a body of specialists for: a/ activation and augmentation of guerrilla activities behind enemy lines; b/ execution of acts of sabotage in industrial and communication centers in enemy held territories; c/ intelligence service behind the Iron Curtain, and d/ anti-Soviet propaganda activities in the ranks of the Red Army.

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Baltic

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. 00-B-25176

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Germany

DATE DISTR. 20 Dec 1950

SUBJECT Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations (ABN)

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED ---

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION Nov - Dec 50

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Alfred Berzins, Latvian DP residing in the US. He held cabinet posts in the Latvian government until the Soviets overran the country in 1940. He went underground and escaped into Germany, where he was seized by the Gestapo and held for 33 months in a concentration camp. He is now Chairman of the ABN.

1. ABN, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, is a union of active resistance organizations and fighters of Soviet oppressed nations, created for the purpose of combating Red imperialism, directed from Moscow, and for the restoration of freedom and human rights to the peoples behind the Iron Curtain.
2. Membership: The ABN comprises resistance groups of the following nationalities: Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Albanians, Don Kosaks, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaidzhans, and North Caucasians, Turkestans and the Ural nations, all yearning for freedom, their total number amounting to approximately 170 millions. No Polish exile groups are represented in the ABN, owing to their pretensions of restoring a greater Poland which would include districts inhabited by Lithuanians, Byelorussians and Ukrainians. The Polish underground, however, is collaborating with the resistance movements of other Soviet oppressed nations.
3. History: The ABN was founded in November 1943, by guerrilla groups of six nations which were fighting in the Ukraine, first against the German Nazi occupants, but later against the Soviet Bolsheviks. At the time of the formation of the ABN it had already become obvious that the collapse of the German war machine was imminent, and its members were organizing and preparing themselves for resistance against Soviet Bolshevism, in which they were engaged till 1946, when the headquarters of the ABN was transferred to the US zone of Western Germany. Much credit for the foundation of the ABN is due to the leader of the Ukrainian guerrillas, General Taras Cuprinka, who lost his life in action against NKVD troops on March 5 of the current year.
4. Organization: Each member organization delegates three deputies to the Congress of the ABN, which is the supreme advisory organ of the association, and is called the Council of Nations. The Council elects from its midst a presidium of five, and an Executive Committee, also consisting of five members. For reasons of expediency the functions of the Executive Committee are divided in the following sections: (a) military, (b) foreign affairs, (c) information service and (d) economic affairs.

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ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI									

- 234/2
5. Aims and Objects: It is the object of the ABN to fight any form of totalitarian imperialism, directed against the freedom of its member nations, laying particular stress on the fight against the Bolshevik dictatorship of Moscow, the most brutal and most dangerous form of international aggression and oppression. Independence is to be restored to nations which have been deprived of it by Soviet occupation and absorption. To nations, held in the firm grip of the Kremlin's overlordship, the inherent right of national self-determination and free choice of government within ethnographic limits is to be restored.
 6. It is presumed that all these nations will, after liberation from the Soviet yoke, voluntarily join some form of international union of nations, be it on a regional or united nations basis, depending upon the trend and circumstances and upon considerations how best to preserve peace in the spirit of western democracy. It is the firm conviction of the members of the ABN that the rights and national interests of all peoples shall be respected and safeguarded. Disputes among nations with regard to the establishment of ethnographically just frontiers, in particular, are to be resolved peacefully by neutral courts of arbitration, for which procedure the Baltic countries have furnished exemplary precedents in the past.
 7. Methods of Resistance: The ABN, fighting Soviet imperialism with all means at its disposal, is laying especially stress on the following methods:
(a) stimulation and support of guerrilla activities in Soviet occupied countries; (b) active and passive sabotage; (c) infiltration by its members into the Red Army and the Soviet apparatus of administration; (d) propaganda in favor of restoration of freedom to the Soviet oppressed people and nations among civilians and army men of various oppressed nationalities; (e) bringing the truth about Bolshevik terror and imperialism and about underground resistance against it to the attention of the public in free democracies.
 8. Finances: The funds of the ABN consist of voluntary donations, collected from members and sympathisers, many of whom are refugees from Soviet persecution.
 9. Plans for Future Activities: The ABN, realizing that the scope of its future activities will depend upon the amount of moral and material support coming from outside, is willing and prepared to synchronize its anti-Bolshevik action with the policy and political objects of the democratic powers, insofar as they are directed against totalitarian imperialism and the expansion of the Soviet domain and toward the liberation of the enslaved nations behind the Iron Curtain.
 10. Being perfectly willing to adjust and coordinate its activities, bringing them in accord with the anti-imperialistic policy of these powers, particularly the United States, the ABN envisages two chronologically separated phases of its activities for the nearest future:
 - (a) Its resistance to communism and Soviet aggression would remain essentially unchanged during the present period of the cold war, intermingled with local conflicts, except that their scope may be extended, depending upon available support. It is most essential to keep the fighting spirit and hopes for liberation alive among the Soviet oppressed nations, particularly the underground and active guerrillas, by providing them any feasible encouragement and assistance. At the same time, depending upon means available, intelligence on conditions behind the Iron Curtain could be intensified through the clandestine channels of the ABN.
 - (b) The second phase of activities of the ABN deals with preparation of the active elements of the oppressed nations for the imminent fight against Bolshevism till its total destruction, in case of an armed conflict. In this respect it must be made clear that the Red Army, being completed to a large extent of members of Soviet oppressed nations, represents the sorest spot in the structure of the Soviet organism. In case of a general mobilization for war this looming ailment in the Red Army's morale would considerably increase in its proportions.

- 3 -

It is, therefore, essential to pay special attention to anti-Soviet propaganda in the Red Army, laying stress upon national liberation, which would provide soldiers belonging to Soviet enslaved nations a convincing motive for turning against their oppressors, by joining anti-Soviet guerrillas, or surrendering voluntarily to the armed forces of the western powers.

For the sake of the realization of the second phase, dealing with preparations for a death-blow to the Soviets from within, in case of war, it is most essential to create and properly instruct a body of specialists for (a) activation and augmentation of guerrilla activities behind enemy lines; (b) execution of acts of sabotage in industrial and communication centers in enemy held territories; (c) intelligence service behind the Iron Curtain, and (d) anti-Soviet propaganda activities in the ranks of the Red Army.

Editor's Comment: Source stated on 30 Nov 50 that the headquarters of the AEW is located in Munich, Germany. The executive body is composed of himself as Chairman, Steicko (Pdu), a Ukrainian, is Vice Chairman, and General Farkas, a Hungarian is Chief of the Military Bureau. Taras Chuprinka, a Ukrainian, was secretary until his death in March 1950. Source had no information as to Chuprinka's successor.

- end -

SECRET/US OFFICIALS

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22 December 1950

*File
National
Operational*

*file
Berzins*

MEMORANDUM FOR: C/SP
I/IS

SUBJECT: Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and Alfred Berzins.

1. The Eastern Europe Division of OPC is not unfamiliar with the claims and composition of ABN. A re-study of our files, in conjunction with the new material, has not altered our original assessment--i.e. ABN does not offer a significant operational potential to OPC.

2. As a general principle, it is believed that it is not advisable to become operationally involved with "roof" organizations such as ABN. If we wish to clandestinely operate in a certain area or deal with a certain nationality group, we should try to have an operational link direct to the group concerned instead of dealing through such intermediaries as a roof organization of this type. Such coalitions claiming to represent several underground elements are inherently less secure. This observation is particularly true of the EE Division-type activity as opposed to some of the SP-type activities.

3. Specifically relating to ABN, it is basically representative of those elements--particularly in the case of the Ukrainians who form the main element of ABN--which we have found wanting either for lack of security, operational potentiality, or representativeness. In the case of the Baltic States, we believe we have leads to groups with greater operational possibilities. Informal liaison with OSO reveals that they consider ABN an opportunistic group of political individuals not particularly secure.

4. Our information

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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4. Our information on Berzins indicates a history of noteworthy service as a public official of the pre-World War II Latvian republic. He has extensive knowledge of, and contacts in, the Latvian emigre community. His operational potential for EE-II is limited by the facts of his age, and the fact that it is not believed that he has significant contacts or organization for the operational penetration of the Latvian SSR. If he were put on the Fund payroll, it should be on his value to the Fund, although EE may wish to later consult with Berzins if he is available.

SECRET

Assistant Director for Policy Coordination

27 December 1950

Attn: []
Chief, []

Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)

- REFERENCE: (a) Our memorandum, dated 4 December 1950, Subject: Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations - Alfred BERZINS
(b) Our memorandum, dated 14 December 1950, Subject: Anti-Bolshevik Bloc (ABN) of Nations

1. We have received the following additional material from Mr. BERZINS, Chairman of the ABN. This material is attached for your information and retention.

- (a) Personal letter from Mr. BERZINS to []
(b) Translated copy of letter received by Mr. BERZINS from his fellow workers with ABN in Germany.
(c) Six examples of propaganda throwaways which are being distributed behind the Iron Curtain.

2. Mr. BERZINS has promised to send us copies of the material mentioned in Enclosure (B). Copies will be forwarded you on receipt.

3. We would appreciate a response to paragraph 6 of reference (a). Mr. BERZINS has expressed a desire to cooperate with proper officials of the US Government. He has, up to the present, fulfilled his promises as stated in reference (a). He has also requested an indication from us as to our interest in the ABN. We, in turn, advised him that we would get in touch with him in the near future.

[]
Enclosure (A), (B) and (C) as described
above

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Chatham
18 Dec. 1950

Dear []

A week ago I wrote you a letter and attached thereto a short sketch of the work of the ABN.

The day before yesterday I received a letter from Germany, from my fellow workers in the ABN. I am attaching to this letter the letter from Germany, from which you can see that recently couriers arrived from behind the Iron Curtain with interesting news.

Also attached to the letter were copies of propaganda leaflets which were distributed in the mother countries as well as among the emigrants.

I hope tht you received my first letter in due time, and that shortly you will let me know something favorable. My friends and I would like more active work than hereto fore.

With this, allow me to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

A. Berzins.

Note: The above letter was received in the Russian language on 22 Dec. 1950.

Endman A

6 Dec. 1950.

Honorable and dear Mr. Minister:

Your long silence upsets us. We will be grateful to you for at least a couple of lines.

We will send you soon copies of material which we received from the Ukraine a few days ago. We would like to call your particular attention to the throwaways, which were distributed among the Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians.

Our couriers have at last come out of the Ukraine and have brought interesting material with them. Unfortunately, we have but one copy, which we are in the process of mimeographing. When the work is completed, we will send you a copy of everything. We hope that you will be able to publish and/or use it for similar purposes.

We are all living under the shadow of the coming war.

With regards,

/illegible/

Note: Translation of a letter in the German language, received by Mr. A. Bernins, Chairman of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. This letter purportedly came from his fellow workers with the ABN in Germany.

imposed 15



ТАК Є:
РИЄ СТАЛІН КУАЮ ЗЕМЬСКУ
СВОІМ ДОВГИМ РИАОМ
„ДЕМОКРАТНО“ ВПІХАЄ
СВІТОВІ НА СИЛУ.

ТАК БУДЕ:
І ДОРИЄСЬ ВІН ДО ТОГО,
ЩО ЙОГО-Й КРЕМЛІВСЬКУ КЛІКУ
НЕЗАБАРОМ ВСІ НАРОДИ
ПОЗНАЮТЬ З ЛИЦЯ СВІТУ.



Евдоким

Громовий голосі

Вя, як росіяня, являєтеся знярядям московсько-большевицького імперіялізму в Україні. При Вашій і Вам подібних московських імперіалістів свіддї сталінські верховодя завдали українському народові величезної шкоди і величезних втрат та продовжують зведувати їх і сьогодні.

Найважчим злочиняом сталінської кліки – це фізичне винищування українського народу, що здійснюється такими варварськими методами, як вбивства, мордя, вивози, влаштування масових голодів. Одним із таких засобів був влаштований в жовтні 1947 р. масовий насильний вивіз українського населення в пустині Казхстану і тайги Сибіру в жахливій умовня каторги. Відомо нам, що Ви і Вам подібні брали безпосередню ча посередню участь в цьому вивозі.

В цілях унеможливлення дальшої Вашої злочинної діяльності супроти українського народу, взиваємо Вас в найкоротшому часі покинути теперішнє місце проживання і виїхати поза межі України. Невиконання цього змусить нас доварати Вас смертю!

Дня, 1950 р:

УКРАЇНСЬКІ ПОВСТАНЦІ

*За Українську Самостійну
Соборну Державу!
За волю народів і людини!*

УКРАЇНЦІ—ЧЕРВОНОАРМІЙЦІ!

*Будьте в постійній бойовій готовості! На-
заклик Української Головної Визвольної Ради та
Організації Українських Націоналістів під про-
водом С.Бандери переходьте на сторону Укра-
їнської Повстанчої Армії для боротьби проти
російсько—большевицьких окупантів за Україн-
ську Самостійну Державу.*

*Ви не смієте в наступній війні стати знар-
дям російських імперіялістів! Ваш обов'язок—
боротися і здобути національне і соціальне
визволення для українського народу!*

Українські Революціонери

СВОБОДА НАРОДАМ И ЧЕЛОВЕКУ!

ЛИТОВЦЫ, ЛАТЫШИ, ЭСТОНЦЫ!

**ПАМЯТНО ПРИВЕТСТВУЕМ ВАШУ ГЕРОИЧЕСКУ-
Ю БОРЬБУ ЗА СВОЕ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ПРОТИВ
РУССКО-БОЛЬШЕВИТСКИХ ОККУПАНТОВ! В
УКРАИНЕ ТАКЖЕ ВЕДЕТСЯ УПОРНАЯ ОСВОБО-
ДИТЕЛЬНАЯ БОРЬБА.**

**УКРЕПЛЯЙТЕ СВЯЗИ С УКРАИНСКИМ ОСВО-
БОДИТЕЛЬНЫМ ДВИЖЕНИЕМ!**

**СПЛОЧЕНЫМ ФРОНТОМ РАЗВЕДНЕМ НАС-
ТУПЛЕНИЕ ПРОТИВ ОБЩЕГО ОККУПАНТА!
ДА ЗАРАВСТВУЕТ АНТИБОЛЬШЕВИТС-
КИЙ БЛОК НАРОДОВ!**

**ОТКАЖИТЕСЬ ТАКИМ САМЫМ ОБРАЗОМ
НА НАШ ЗАЗЫВ!**

УКРАИНСКИЕ ПОВСТАНЦЫ.

Antibolschewistischer Block der Nationen (ABN)

FREIHEIT DEN VÖLKERN!
TOD DER TYRANNEI!

FREIHEIT DEM MENSCHEN!

Deutsche in der Ostzone!

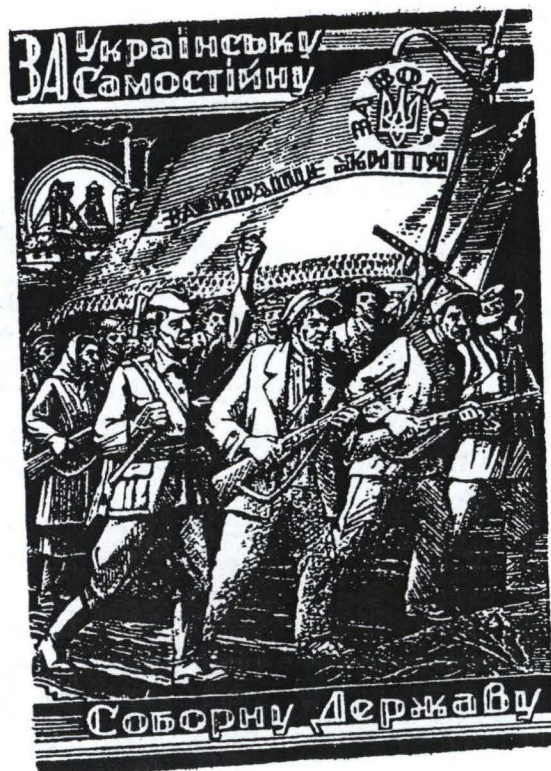
Heute steht ihr wieder einmal vor einer schicksalsschweren Entscheidung. So schwerwiegend wie diesmal, dürfte die Entscheidung kaum jemals gewesen sein, es geht um Sein oder Nichtsein, um den Fortbestand als westliches Kulturvolk oder um nationale, wirtschaftliche und soziale Vernichtung im Würgegriff des Moskauer Bolschewismus.

Seit Jahrtausenden hat aus dem Osten noch nie eine dem deutschen Geiste so vollkommen fremde und feindliche Macht wie der heutige Bolschewismus gedroht, der bis zur Elbe vorstoßen ist und ganz Ostdeutschland in geistiger und materieller Unfreiheit hält. Gegen den Willen von 90 Prozent aller Deutschen ist der Kommunismus bemüht, dem deutschen Menschen wesensfremde soziale und wirtschaftliche Gesellschaftsformen aufzuzwingen, verfolgt mit Hilfe gedungener Volksverräter deutsche Männer und Frauen und hält tausende unschuldiger Menschen in Kerkern und russischen Konzentrationslagern. Das Endziel des Kommunismus ist, die Seele des deutschen Volkes umzuformen und aus dem deutschen Volk ein Sowjetvolk von entrechteten, verjammten und hörigen Sklaven zu schaffen.

Es gibt Deutsche, die heute am Vorabend des unausbleiblichen Zusammenstoßes zwischen Moskau und dem Westen, eine Rettung im Faktieren mit dem Bolschewismus zu finden glauben. Die Machthaber der Sowjetunion, deren beliebtestes Handwerkzeug die Lüge ist, werden natürlich nicht zögern, im gegebenen Falle alles zu versprechen, was jeder Deutsche gerne hören möchte: der „Vater der Völker“, Josef Stalin, der seine politische Karriere mit Bankraub und Mord in Tirols begann, wird dabei gewiß keine moralische Bedenken haben. Er hatte keine Skrupel, sogar an den deutschen „Nationalisten“ zu appellieren und hat dem „großen deutschen Volk“ die Partnerschaft des „großen russischen Volkes“ angeboten, welche beiden Völker nach Stalins Worten allein zu weltgeschichtlichen Taten befähigt und berufen seien. Es mögen sich Deutsche finden, die verblendet genug sind, um in die Falle zu gehen und der Wahndee zum Opfer zu fallen, daß es möglich ist, heute in Partnerschaft mit Moskau deutsche Machtpolitik zu treiben. Es mögen sich deutsche „Nationalisten“ und verantwortungslose politische Abenteurer finden, die Bismarck mit Pleck und Grotewohl verwechseln und Potsdam etwa mit Rapallo vergleichen. Wen aber der gesunde Menschenverstand und das deutsche Gewissen in der heutigen schicksalsschweren Zeit nicht ganz verlassen haben, kann derart verderblichen Wahnvorstellungen nicht verfallen.

Deutsche! Laßt Euch nicht einfangen! Vergeßt nicht Eure durch bolschewistische Soldatenhorden geschändeten Frauen! Vergeßt jene Tausende unschuldiger Deutschen nicht, die der bolschewistischen Mordlust zum Opfer fielen! Ein Faktieren mit dem Bolschewismus wäre gleichbedeutend mit dem Untergang des deutschen Volkes! Vergeßt nicht die Millionen deutscher gefangenen Männer und Frauen, die bis zum heutigen Tage in russischen Konzentrations- und Zwangsarbeitslagern wie Arbeitstiere behandelt und vor Erschöpfung in entlegenen russischen Steppen vorzeitig ihr Leben lassen müssen.

Die einzige Rettung liegt im Widerstand! Die Sowjetunion ist ein Koloß auf lötlernen Füßen, ein ungeheures Völkergelängnis, das nur mit Gewalt und Terror zusammengehalten wird. Abgesehen von China und den kommunistischen Satellitenstaaten machte vor dem Krieg das russische Volk nur zwei Fünftel der Gesamtbevölkerung des Sowjetreiches aus. Alle hinter dem Eisernen Vorhang unterjochten, ausgebeuteten und unterdrückten Völker hassen ihre Tyrannen und sind



CONFIDENTIAL
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Chief, Staff C.
FROM : Chief, Personnel Security Branch
SUBJECT: BERZINS, Alfred
PSB File No. AI-1415

DATE: 13 February 1951
TYPE: "C"

It is requested that the following names be checked against your files for available information and that reports be submitted:

NAME	IDENTIFYING DATA
BERZINS, Alfred	See Attachment
BERZINS, A. = Registry C.C. @ Boris GUSKINS @ KOKS	FNU'S = [] (DFB-4086) = SWEDEN C.C.
BERZINS, Alfred 200-7-8-29 (DCE-1172)	Gustins, Boris = Registry C.C. ✓
" " 32-6-2-3375 (MGKA-7712) ✓	Koks = Registry C.C. ✓
" " 67-7-6-115 (12-17) ✓	" = Holland C.C.
" " 200-7-8-30 (DCE-1246) ✓	FARMER UNION List - N FUL - N
" " (Mn) 200-7-8-31 ✓	INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE - N
" Alfreds 32-7-10-77 (MGKA-22830) ✓	AZSARGZ - N
" " 32-7-10-68 (MGKA-21596) ✓	LATVIAN NATIONAL GUARD - N
BERZIN = series of FNU'S	"GENERAL HANN" - N
BERZEN = N	

An extra copy of this memorandum is attached for your convenience.

TO : Chief, Personnel Security Branch
Attention: []
FROM: Chief, Staff C.

DATE: FEB 24 1951

A check of our records reveals:

- No Record
- See Attached

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(w. copy)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

NAME CHECK

Name of Agency making request: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE 1 1 1 1 1 1

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Borgins, Alfred

Name of Subject: HERZINS AL FRAN
Last First Middle

Aliases: _____

Date of Birth: 1899

Place of Birth: Latvia

Race: _____ Sex: Male

Places of residence for past 10 years (including street and number):

Presently living at 167 Fairmount Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey

Places of employment for at least 10 years:

Source was formerly a member of Parliament on the Farmer Union List in Latvia, and proved to be a successful legislator. He held the cabinet posts of Undersecretary of Interior, and, from 1934, the post of Minister of Public Affairs. He was also Latvia's Delegate to the International Labor Conference in Geneva. After the Bolshevik invasion in 1940, he went underground and escaped abroad, but was seized by the Nazi Gestapo and held for 33 months in a concentration camp.

Education:

Additional Pertinent Information:

Subject took part in Latvia's struggle for liberation while still a high school student. He played a prominent part in organizing the Latvian National Guard - the Aissargi - and in promoting sports organizations. Source obtained DP status, and departed Germany on 20 August 1950 aboard the "General Haan," and arrived at the port of New York in early September.

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FORM NO. 28-45A
MAY 1949

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950-557535

ABSTRACT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/>
DATE <u>6 OCT 1955</u>			

CONFIDENTIAL

27 February 1951

SUBJECT: BERZINS, Alfred (Alfreds)

The files of this office reflect the following information on the Subject:

1. The Latvian "Who's Who" (*Es Vim Pasietu*), published in Riga, Latvia, 1. November 1939, gives the following biographic data:

*BERZINS, Alfreds--minister of Public (Internal) affairs, born 21 October 1899 in Jeri district. Father: Jacob--farmer, Mother--Karlina. Wife - alive nee Shaberte. Attended the Pujiena Trade School, secondary school at Valka, finished secondary school for adults in Riga and also the Latvian military school. During Latvia's liberation struggle participated in a partisan group in Northern Latvia, later was a member of the Valmiera regiment in engagements against General Bermondt and his bands. Former member of the Diet (Peasant Union). Wrote for the newspaper "Briva Lese" and others, founded and managed several papers in Central Latvia (Vidzeme). Active in young peoples' organizations, and from 1926 also in the Home Guard ("Aissargi") organization, initially as instructor, later as the head of the Publicity and membership section and thereafter as head of the Public Information section. Now (i.e. in 1939) he is the highest responsible leader of the organization. Initiated and developed close contact between the Latvian Home Guard and similar Estonian, Lithuanian, Finnish and Polish organizations. During the events of 15 May 1934 A. Berzins was a trusted supporter of President Karkla Ulmanis and the War Minister, General Janis Balodis. From 1934 to 1937 he was a Vice-Minister of the Interior in the first National Government of a Regenerated Latvia, but from 1 April 1937 he became the Minister of Public Affairs. As Minister of Public Affairs, A. Berzins played a leading part in directing the propaganda work connected with the popularization of the aims and aspirations of the New Latvia. In the interest of the idea of a United Latvia he managed the affairs of the press and radio;

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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under his management were also the activities of reorganized public association. Berzins was also director of state (sponsored) sports activity. One further prominent function of Berzins was to develop tourist travel throughout the country. Through the new Latvian trade movement, A. Berzins was instrumental in advancing to realization President K. Ulmanis' humane program of social policies. During absences from office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs Berzins has frequently fulfilled his functions and has also acted as the Latvian representative at international labor conferences in Geneva. Has received Latvian and foreign decorations."

2. Information regarding subject from a miscellany of other sources is as follows:

a. In the Latvian emigre community BERZINS is considered an authoritarian-nationalist due to his intimate association with the authoritarian Ulmanis regime brought into being in Latvia in 1934. As of 10 December 1950 he was residing in Chatham, N.J. He is very active in Latvian emigre circles, primarily as a "lone wolf", since he apparently is not directly associated as a member with any of the main Latvian emigre organizations, such as the Latvian National Council and Latvian Central Council, which represent themselves as being based on democratic principles. While a DP, as well as now in the U.S., Berzins has been and continues to be active on behalf of the "ABN" - commonly known as the "Anti-Communist Bloc of Nations", which is a Ukrainian dominated loose federation type of an organization of emigres of several Soviet ruled nationalities interested in combatting Communism. He is reported as being in close touch with Stefan BANER and Jaroslav CIBULKO who are the leaders of the Ukrainian element of the ABN. Berzins currently appears to be making direct and indirect approaches (through personal supporters) to the SCFF, as well as to WGA and other unofficial and official U.S. military and political agencies, attempting to interest them in giving support to ABN. He is variously described as the "Chairman of ABN", "Chairman of the Political Council of the ABN" and "Chairman of the ABN for the U.S."; the latter being probably the most correct designation for Berzins' present role in that organization.

b. During the first Soviet occupation of Latvia (1940-1941) Berzins remained in his homeland at least for a time and described his experiences there in a booklet entitled I Saw Vlahinsky Bolshevize Latvia, which was published in the U.S. in 1948 by the Latvian Legation in Washington, D.C. Several sources report that when Germans occupied Latvia Berzins was arrested by the Gestapo (though it is not clear whether in Latvia or elsewhere) for alleged anti-German activity and was kept in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp for 33 months. The sources merely state that Berzins regained his freedom at the end of 1944, and eventually became a resident of DP Camps, among them a camp in Blomberg, Germany.

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3. Two single sources state the following regarding the Subject, without further elaboration:

a. "Formerly a Minister in the Ulmanis Cabinet in Latvia, who was in touch with the Japanese in Helsinki in 1940, through whom he obtained a Manchurian passport. (Pezins is an) adventurer and untrustworthy."

b. "Gestapo agent. Betrayed to Gestapo the Director of the firm 'Osland Film' and caused two members of the firm to be placed in a concentration camp." (1945 information).

4. Upon arrival in the U.S. under the IP Act Berzans' address was to have been c/o A. Skajius, 8 Noll Place, Newark 6, N.J. He is presently unemployed. It is reported that due to his age and the physical hardships that he endured during his incarceration in the concentration camp he cannot perform physical work.

CONFIDENTIAL

1st Meeting.

Present Bersins, Meierovics, [] N.Y.C.

51
May 23-25

General conversation regarding the present Latvian emigre set-up brought about a lengthy discussion of the problems of the newly arrived DP's those remaining in Germany, and the lack of unity in the Latvian emigres. This brought the conversation to those Latvians still remaining in their homeland and how they may be faring at the present time.

Although Bersins claimed to have little news on this particular subject, he informed of the contact group in Sweden which has had some contact with the homeland until 1949, but has not had any worthwhile contact in the past year, or two. On the other hand Bishop Rancans has stated that a Latvian underground emissary was to have visited him in 1950; he was quite perturbed that nothing came of this. Nevertheless, that was the last known news of the underground or news that any such thing existed. Bersins claimed that tighter Russian security regulations have no doubt split any organized resistance (of an underground nature) to a point where today it probably consists of a few partizan bands, hiding in the woods and unable to undertake anything of consequence.

In answer to the question as to how the underground or any remnant thereof could be aided, Bersins stated that at the present time the most vital aid was of a material nature, such as sending first of all medical supplies, then arms and ammo, and food. Such could be accomplished by air drops. This led to a general discussion of agent recruitment and availability. According to Bersins and Meierovics, such Latvians could be located, however, it would not be an easy task. Accordingly Bersins offered his recently created Latvian Information Center (N.Y.C.) as a recruiting organization. When asked if this would entail any political

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

involvement Berzins stated that in his opinion such need not take place, yet the US should begin to think of the future and help a unification of the political emigre being as a stepping stone to more effective fight against communism. Some day the US authorities will need a strong Latvian emigre body.

Further discussion of the actual implementation of the Info Center as a recruitment agency revealed that Berzins would alert a few very trusted members who work for the center in their spare time and receive no remuneration, to be on the look-out for suitable Latvians. He would then get such names and turn them over to Meierovics who would turn them over to the case officer.

Future secure meeting possibilities with Berzins and Meierovics were discussed with the understanding that Berzins would call our front office sterile phone number, collect, and ask for [] Future use of Meierovics as a "contact man" for the case officer and Berzins was discussed with no commitments having been made and no decision arrived.

2nd Meeting Present Berzins, Meierovics, [] Baltimore June 17. 51

Berzins brought about a renewal of unification talks. He requested permission to discuss such matters with Klive and Elodnieks and later with Bishop Rancans. He again promised not to reveal the conversations dealing with agents to anyone. In his opinion no Latvian would attempt to recruit and train agents for dispatch unless there was some political motivation behind it. The reason for it is obvious: a Latvian sent to Latvia would be an emissary from the people on the outside to the people on the inside. Obviously no partizan or underground member, who has lived like a hunted

ardinal, would believe another Latvian if he suddenly appeared out of nowhere, that he was sent by the US. They would suspect Soviet treachery and no amount of convincing would be sufficient - including a radio set. However, an emissary bearing tidings from an organized body would be more readily accepted, especially if he brought a picture of himself with a group of well known Latvians and a proclamation in the handwriting of several of these known personalities. This could be checked by the local people. American goods, etc. would never be as convincing because Russians have been known to have received US material during the war. On the other hand, no Latvian living on the outside could ever be induced to give his signature to such a thing to anyone who could not be trusted. Asked how such an emigre unification could be accomplished Berzins could offer little in a constructive way. The case officer proposed a brand new body which would contain deputies of all existing factions and parties which had more than 100 members. This was turned down by Berzins, with the explanation that something new, such as that could never be accomplished. In fact he stated that such a new organization would loose its political implementation and become nothing but a modified version of the case officers original proposal of a covert recruiting body.

In this he appeared to have guessed the case officers true motives. He could offer no real solution to the problem at the present time and requested permission to discuss this unification business with Klive and Blodnieks as well as Rancans. This was granted providing that the source [] would not be revealed and the US government would not be brought into the talks. Also the fact that Meierovics was participating would be kept secret. In addition Berzins mentioned that he could not visualize a Latvian of any importance undertaking such a venture (recruitment) and the responsibility that

comes with it, without informing his party (in the case there was no organized political body) of his efforts in behalf of Latvia in a general tone. He did not intend to reveal any details, but merely wanted to state that he is engaged in work that may prove beneficial to the people in the homeland or something as vague as that. Even this was more or less a shot in the dark as he admitted that he could really not say much without discussing this further.

3rd Meeting. Present Berzins, [] Baltimore July 14, 51.

Now Berzins appears to have formulated some definite plans. According to him the entire business may be easily resolved by utilizing his Info Center for recruitment, a military section under an acceptable mil. personage for training and readying for dispatch, and the entire business would be part of a politically unified group. He has enlisted the aid of several Latvians for the purpose of giving him a solution to the problem (Klives, Rancans, Blodnieks, Feldmans, Laimins). It should be noted that he is sincere, more so than he was at the previous meeting, and has even picked political opponents for this task. He was emphatic about Col. Janums, that is he is the only mil. figure that would be unacceptable to all.

Since his whole bearing was more optimistic than ever before, it seems that we may be nearing a solution.

[Checked] [] and reported progress made. Answer go ahead.

4th Meeting. Present Berzins, Meierovics Baltimore July 21, 51.

Berzins arrived with good news. All queried seem agreed the best possible

solution would be recreation of the Latvian National Council (LCP). This council has been opposed by some Latvians, but would be a natural, having been organized in 1943 and served as the first organizer and supporter of the subversive Kurelis group. Based on the Latvian constitution of 1922 and represents all major parties. Although at present unacceptable, to some, would be made acceptable to most all in the whole world, if it were broadened. Since basis, ie constitution does not permit this, it will be necessary to form a committee which would then include all members LCP and also add all newly formed organizations in the world. Lengthy discussions of all personalities was conducted. Some unacceptable mentioned, but obvious. Again unacceptability Col. Janums brought out by both Meierovics and Bersins.

Need for all this was again brought up by case officer. Couldn't we get along without this. Unfortunately this dampened Bersins spirits and caused him to clam up to a certain extent. However his good spirit was again aroused by mentioning the need for a budget as proposed by the aforementioned. He promised this would be sent by mail.

He then proceeded to draw up a list of all participants in this group. Odd that he is including political opponents - could he be as sincere as to shelve all or at least a major part of his ambitions for personal power? This will come out soon.

Since the LCP membership stands fast, the only political maneuvering that may come about would manifest itself in the committee to be formed - the Latvian Liberation Committee (LAK). Broke up very friendly.

5th Meeting Present Berezins, Meierovics, [] Washington Aug 15, 51.

Berezins presented the "revised" list of members of the future committee (LAK). This is now quite different as it was in the beginning. Berezins political ambitions seem clear now - he has now a list of his followers which would give him a good margin of majority in any voting. He was informed that this was not acceptable and gave up soon enough, although a few feeble attempts were made for an alternate solution. The whole matter was resolved by telling him that the participators in the LAK would be voted upon by the LCP. He gave up - there seemed no way out.

He reported the turn Klives talk with Rancans had taken. Rancans has been instructed by Cardinal Spellman to cease taking an active part in Latvian politics and confine his activities to his clerical duties. As a result Rancans has told Klive that he (Klive) can do most of this in his name. He has further promised to give this in writing if necessary.

Although the talk ended somewhat strained because Berezins has lacked to achieve the "thanks" he felt he deserved (by getting a majority for himself), it seems that he has "left the door open" for future friendly cooperation. Anyway, no serious complication is expected from this.

Subsequent to Berezins leaving, Meierovics expressed the feeling that we have stymied the political sharpie. Also he feels that now that Berezins knows he is not dealing with children, he will not attempt another such maneuver. The case officer did expect some move or other on Berezins part, yet it came a little sooner than expected. Anyway, it proves that Berezins needs watching. It is hoped that Meierovics will accomplish this.

Berezins was also informed that if any "foul play" would creep into any of the business, the funds will immediately cease. Believe this was the

clinger to the whole thing. He won't try again.

Let's hope his attitude will still be as friendly as it has been.

SECRET

5 JUN 1951

To : Assistant Director, OPC
Acting Security Officer

From : Chief, Special Security Division

Subject : ~~_____~~ *Alfreda Bergins*

This office was advised on ~~12 February 1951~~ that Subject is presently being considered by the Fund for employment as ~~in the National Councils Division~~

~~Sensitivity #4~~

We have made the usual routine inquiries and no information has been received which is not already available to you; or if not, would be of no interest.

Therefore, this office has no advice to offer concerning the use by the Fund of this individual.

This closes our files with respect to this case.

FOR THE SECURITY OFFICER, CIA:

[]

Attachment :
Copy of this memo.

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DATE 2007

[]

20 Jun 51

Chattanooga 20 jūnijā 1944.

Cienītais Hartmanu kungs!

Grantskalni ir ar mūsu pilsētu ļoti pietaisīti. Viena vēle-
šanās tikai ir apūterau. Dood. mēnesi. Ceru, arī jomā būs +
ko jums solīto pūtajumu laip, Grantskalni ir pildeļnāi.
Ši ir adrese, par ko rakstājam.

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SECRET

Baltic
MPH

7 July 1951

TO: Chief, STC/Operational Clearance Officer
FROM: Chief, FDS
SUBJECT: Request for Provisional Clearance

1. Provisional operational clearance is requested for Alfreds Berzins whose PRQ forms Part I and II are enclosed herewith. It should be noted that owing to the fact that Mr. Berzins' English is far from fluent, Part I of his PRQ forms may be a bit difficult to understand.

2. At the present time Berzins is an employee of the National Committee for Free Europe and will remain in that position in the future. Berzins will be utilized to furnish leads of prospective Baltic agents and instructors as well as any information regarding the Baltic States and Russia as may be of interest to this organization. For these services Berzins will not receive any remuneration although he will be compensated for any expenses incurred in connection with the aforementioned activities.

3. At the present time Berzins does not fall within any approved project. However, an overall Latvian project is being formulated, approval of which will enable us to incorporate Berzins into such project.

4. The following two items regarding Berzins appear in the Central Registry files:

a. "Formerly a Minister in the Ulmanis Cabinet in Latvia, who was in touch with the Japanese in Helsinki in 1940, through whom he obtained a Manchurian passport. (Berzins is an) adventurer and untrustworthy."

b. "Gestapo agent. Betrayed to Gestapo the Director of the firm 'Ostlandfilm' and caused two members of the firm to be placed in a concentration camp." (1945 information).

No explanation regarding (a) has been obtained from Berzins nor can the case officer shed any further light on the matter. However, the statement that Berzins is an adventurer and untrustworthy can be disregarded as utterances made by an individual who is either politically or personally opposed to him. Regarding (b) the following desk comment is on file in the Baltic Section:

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This is not believed to be correct as Berezins today is a member of the board of governors of this same film company which is today known as Rigas Films and is located in Hamburg, Germany, and whose present as well as past director is Mr. Jekste, a man who has never been denounced to the Gestapo.

The allegations, outlined above, which generally tend to show that Berezins has been an axis collaborator do not appear to be feasible, since it is quite improbable for him to have been incarcerated in the Saachsenhausen concentration camp for 33 months, had he collaborated with the axis powers.

5. OSO operational files and documents contain no information of investigative value or security interest in addition to that set forth herein.

[]

3rd Meeting . Present Berzins, [] Baltimore July 14, 51.

Now Berzins appears to have formulated some definite plans. According to him the entire business may be easily resolved by utilizing his Info Center for recruitment, a military section under an acceptable mil. personage for training and readying for dispatch, and the entire business would be part of a politicallally unified group. He has enlisted the aid of several Latvians for the purpose of giving him a solution to the problem (Klive, Rancans, Blodnieks, Feldmans, Laimins). It should be noted that he is sincere, more so than he was at the previous meeting, and has even picked political oponents for this task. He was emphatic about Col. Janums, that is he is the only mil. figure that would be unacceptable to all.

Since his whole bearing was more optimistic than ever before, it seems that we may be nearing a solution.

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4th Meeting

Present Bersins, Meierovics

Baltimore

July 21, 5L

Bersins arrived with good news. All queried seem agreed the best possible solution would be recreation of the Latvian National Council (LCP). This council has been opposed by some Latvians, but would be a natural, having been organized in ~~1943~~ 1943 and served as the first organizer and supporter of the subversive Kurelis group. Based on the Latvian constitution of 1922 and represents all major parties. Although at present ~~it is~~ unacceptable, to some, would be made acceptable to most all in the whole world, if it were broadened. Since basis, ie constitution does not permit this, it will be necessary to form a committee which would then include all members LCP and also and all newly formed organizations in the world. Lengthy discussions of all personalities was conducted. Some unacceptable mentioned, but obvious. Again unacceptability Col. Jauns brought out by both Meierovics and Bersins.

Need for all this was again brought up by case officer. Couldn't we get along without this. Unfortunately this dampened Bersins spirits and caused him to clam up to a certain extent. However his good spirit was again aroused by mentioning the need for a budget as proposed by the aforementioned. He promised this would be sent by mail.

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1 Aug 51

Ņujorkā, 1. augustā, 1951

Cenītai Kārtmanu kundze,

Mau bija pieņēmusi vakarā garo laiku ar igauņu draugiem, par mūsu zinātno tēmatu. Vini ir ļoti ieinteresēti, jotas rakstīt ar viņu nolūkiem un mērķiem. Patlabau igauņi ir jau evadījusi piekūdumus rīkas vienas igauņu sabiedrības organizācijas izveidšanā. Tajā par locekļiem paredzēti visi bijušie ārējie igauņu republikas valdības un parlamenta locekļi, katrs no viņiem ir (politiskiem) bez tam tajā piedalīti pārstāvji no augstākās tiesībsargāšanas un trimdas vietējo organizāciju. Šī parākuma organizācija ir redaktors H. Raudkops.

Sareināsi ar jums, uz Vašingtonu brauks redaktors Raudkops un bijušais sūtnis Markuss. Abi, domāju, ir nopietni un pieņemami cilvēki.

Ar cieņību!

Jāns A. Betāns

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5th Meeting

Present Berzins, Meierovics,] Washington

Aug 15, 51

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Berzins was also informed that if any "foul play" would creep into any of the business, the funds will immediately cease. Believe this was the clincher to the whole thing. He won't try again.

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DATE 2007

Recd 10/30/51

Rt. 3, Box 542
Gresham, Oregon
October 26, 1951

Mr. Frederick Dolbeare
Vice President for a Free Europe, Inc.
350 Fifth Ave.
New York 1, New York

CENTRAL FILES

Dear Sir:

I learned from a Latvian newspaper that in the Free European Committee Latvian Panel is nominated a former Latvian fascistic Ulmanis government "Strong hand" and manager Alfreds Berziņš.

Herewith my friends and I are protesting against him because I personally spent more than eight months in Ulmanis and Berziņš constructet concentration camps in Liepaja, which was fulfilled with honest democratic minded people who didn't approve the fascistic Ulmanis-Berziņš government and their overthrow of legal democratic Latvian government. Alfreds Berziņš was also the Chief of Latvian fascistic Ulmanis armored private organization "Airsargs". These organization members where active participants-subversive elements, by overthrow the legal by people elected government of Latvia in May 15, 1934. They, following Berziņš orders, arrested and put in concentration camps thousands of innocent people just because they were democrats and belonged to other parties (Communistic party was closed long years before). Among these thousands arrested were only a few (about 10) communists!

Isn't it shameful for everybody in U.S. to pay taxes just to support in our democratic country a Latvian fascistic elements like above-named Alfreds Berziņš?

I hope you will remove him from the Latvian Panel in spite of the fact that he has enough of his old fascistic friends and supporters who seems to me didn't learn anything about democracy being here nor our constitution in this great democratic country shorter or longer time.

Respectfully,

T. Zakovičs

Member of International Association
of Hydrominers.

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,Nujorka 21 decembri 1951 gada.

Cienitais Hartmana kungs,

Jau labi s'en neesmu no Jums neko dzirdejis. Ari no Gunara ne. Es gribu ticet ka Jums abiem draugiem, klajas labi. Es dzivoju un stradaju pa vecam. Reizem redzu simpatisko Ackera kungu. Vins tagad ir Baltiesu grupas vaditajs Eiropas komiteja. Tas ir loti labi, jo vins ir sirsnigs cilveks un grib visai musu lietai tikai labu.

Inzeniers Jekste uz Nufoundlandi netika. Kads nosudzejis, ka vins Buhenvaldes nometne filmejis naci uzdevuma. Vins, nabags, atradas koncentrācijas nometne Salaspili vairak ka vienu gadu. Pec atbrivosanas iesauca legionā. Buhenvaldi nav redzejis. Un apvaino par naci. Bet Jums jau ir vislabaki zinams, cik gruti nevainigam cilvekam, ir piradit denunciacijas lietas savu nevainibu. Iespejams, ka vins brauks uz Savienotam valstim, ja vien nebus nokavejis vizu izsniegsanas terminus.

Novelu Jums un cienital kundzei priecigus Ziemas svetkus un laimigu Jauno gadu. Ceru, Jus Jauna gada atkal jo drizi sastapt un aprunaties par musu lietam.

Patiesā ciena

Jūsu

A. Bērāns

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

6 January 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Files

SUBJECT : Meeting with Alfreds Berzins

1. The undersigned met Alfreds Berzins in New York City, New York on 28 December 1953. As usual Berzins acted very glad to see the undersigned again and was exceedingly cordial. A number of general topics were discussed, including the matter of a successor to Feldmans, and the effect of the activities of the Kersten Committee in general. Berzins also indicated some interest as to whether any new development has occurred on the Vetrov matter. Nothing outstanding was learned during this conversation, and only some general information of a current nature regarding some Latvian personalities and some minor happenings were discussed.

2. Berzins related the fact that he had received several threatening phone calls advising him to refrain from further active participation in anti-communist affairs such as the Kersten Committee activities. (This fact was well known to the undersigned as it had been reported in the press). In addition, Berzins mentioned that for the first time, the official Soviet press in Moscow had actually mentioned an emigre personality by name in a derogatory fashion. This, according to Berzins, had never happened before; the official Soviet press in Moscow had usually made derogatory statements regarding emigre leaders in general, or emigre leaders of various nationalities by nationality rather than by name. Berzins then furnished the undersigned a translation of an article which appeared in Pravda and which was written by Anna Sakse, a winner of the Stalin prize and a Latvian by nationality. (It is noteworthy that it is this same Sakse who appeared in Stockholm some time ago and made several speeches, one of which was boycotted by some Latvian refugees there). The article is entitled, "The Wondering Circus of Mr. Kersten". The translation of this article is attached herewith.

3. Berzins also informed the undersigned that he had just learned that excerpts of this article had been broadcast by the Estonian radio on the preceding day. This, Berzins explained, is also without precedent. Heretofore a derogatory article appearing in a Soviet paper in Moscow and denouncing an emigre leader of one nationality by name had never been used as a basis for a broadcast originating in another Republic of the Soviet Union.

4. There is no question that Berzins is quite pleased not only about the threatening phone calls but also about the article mentioned above, because he feels such incidents perpetuate his fame, bringing him ever closer to the achievement of his ultimate goal, i.e., getting into public service for Latvia while in exile which would ultimately lead to a high position in the government of a free Latvia.

[
AECOB Case Officer]

Attachment:
1 - Translated Article

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DATE 2007

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

5 August 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: FT/STC

FROM: Acting Chief, SR/2

SUBJECT: Request for Appropriate Clearance for Alfreds BERZINS

1. It is requested that appropriate clearance be granted for the use of subject named individual pertaining to whom PRQ Part 1 is attached. It is anticipated that subject may possibly become useful in an attempt to induce the defection of a Soviet official. To date BERZINS has not been approached on this matter and is quite ignorant of the fact that we are requesting clearance for him. Consequently, neither government nor CIA interest should be indicated if any active investigation is undertaken in the process of clearing BERZINS.

2. BERZINS will be approached on this matter initially subsequent to receipt of clearance.

3. This branch is well aware of the fact that BERZINS' services are being utilized by another component of the Agency. However, this clearance is of a tenuous nature and does not include the handling of classified information and other sensitive materials. Inasmuch as the above defection attempt will entail revealing to BERZINS information which is a great deal more sensitive than he has handled so far, it is assumed that he would need a different type clearance. Should we decide to utilize BERZINS - subsequent to receipt of appropriate clearance - we will then take necessary steps to procure a release from the other Agency component involved. No additional pertinent information is available in RI files with the exception of the following two items:

a. Formerly a Minister in the Umanis Cabinet in Latvia, who was in touch with the Japanese in Helsinki in 1940, through whom he obtained a Manchurian passport. (Berzins is an) adventurer and untrustworthy."

b. Gestapo agent. Estrayed to Gestapo the Director of the firm 'Ostlandfilm' and caused two members of the firm to be placed in a concentration camp." (1945 information).

No explanation regarding (a) has been obtained from Berzins, nor can the case officer shed any further light on the matter. However, the statement that Berzins is an adventurer and untrustworthy can be disregarded

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as utterances made by an individual who is either politically or personally opposed to him. Regarding (b) the following desk comment is on file in the Baltic Section:

This is not believed to be correct as Berzins today is a member of the board of governors of this same film company which is today known as Rigas Films and is located on the Island of St. Johns in Canada, and whose present as well as past director is Mr. Jekste, a man who has never been denounced to the Gestapo.

The allegations, outlined above, which generally tend to show that Berzins has been an axis collaborator do not appear to be feasible, since it is quite improbable for him to have been incarcerated in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp for 33 months, had he collaborated with the axis powers.

4. A Green List check has been initiated.

5. Inasmuch as this is a matter of great urgency, it is requested that everything possible be done to grant this clearance by 12 August 1953. Should your office not be able to meet this deadline or should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact [redacted] 306 "J", extension 8547.]

[]

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

PRIORITY

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED: _____ IN NORMAL ORDER

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS)		RES. NO. TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 6442 7 Aug 53				
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.		DATE OF REQUEST _____				
3. BIRTH DATE 21 Oct 1899		REQUEST FROM NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER _____				
4. BIRTH PLACE Province of Vidzeme (Livonia)		OFFICE DESIGNATOR SK/CS ROOM, BUILDING 2040 J EXTENSION 3338				
5. CITIZENSHIP Latvian		14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION Chairman, Presiding Committee ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) Peoples Council. In United States		15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME				
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER				
8. MILITARY SERVICE		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED All info				
SERVICE ARM, COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES			
Latvian Army Staff officer, Aizsargi (Home Guards)			1918-21 1925			
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES			
Writer	Elected to Parliament; prominent in effecting Ulmanis coup; Asst Minister of Interior Minister (of Public Relations) Fled to Sweden to avoid Russian invasion Interned Sachsenhausen concentration camp Released, assigned job of clerk Industrial Accident Compensation Dept. DP Residing in U.S.	Latvia " " Germany " U.S. zone of Germany U.S.	1918-19 1934 1937-40 1940 1940-3 1943 1948 1950			
10. DESCRIPTION	(HEIGHT)	(WEIGHT)	(EYES)	(HAIR)	(RACE)	(OTHER)
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)						
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES						
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC)						ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 51-125
MAR 1953

SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

TO: Mrs. Grady

10 Aug 53
DATE

FROM: FI/STD *lf*

- A. SEE DOSSIER ON SUBJECT IN FI/STD BIOGRAPHIC FILES.
- B. A MEMORANDUM IS ATTACHED HERETO.
- C. WITH THE LIMITED IDENTIFICATION PROVIDED IN THE REQUEST, STD IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT OR NOT.
- D. FI/STD HAS NO PERTINENT INFORMATION ON SUBJECT. IF A CONTINUING SEARCH WAS REQUESTED IN SECTION 14, INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT WILL BE REPORTED TO YOU AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.
- E. THE SUBJECT OF THIS REQUEST IS APPARENTLY THE SUBJECT OF THE FOLLOWING: STC (Amshey), 9 Aug 51, Secret.
We note the following references to subject:

1. ABN-Correspondance, Jul 50, Unclassified; re: Subjects' attendance & participation at anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations from 12-14 June 1950.
2. CIA, OO-B-25176, 20 Dec 50, Secret/Control.
3. New York Times, 12 Feb 51, Unclassified; re: Subjects' signing (with other exiles) a declaration of independence, by European exiles.

NOTE TO THE ORIGINATING OFFICE

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NO LONGER IMPORTANT TO YOUR OFFICE, THIS SHEET, WITH THE FOLLOWING CANCELLATION NOTICE COMPLETED, SHOULD BE SENT TO FI/STD.

REVIEW YOUR FILE OF THESE SHEETS FREQUENTLY, AND SEND TO FI/STD THE SHEETS FOR PERSONS THAT ARE NO LONGER OF SUFFICIENT INTEREST TO DEMAND A CONTINUING NAME CHECK. PLEASE DO NOT TIE UP FI/STD'S FACILITIES WITH CONTINUING SEARCHES FOR INFORMATION THAT IS NOT REQUIRED.

TO: FI/STD

DATE

FROM:

NAME
OFFICE DESIGNATOR
ROOM, BUILDING
EXTENSION

CANCEL THE STOP CARD FOR THIS REQUEST

SECRET

12 September 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: Discussion with Alfreds Berzins regarding Mikhail S. Vetrov

1. On 9 September 1953 the undersigned proceeded to New York where he met Alfreds Berzins, former Latvian Minister of the Interior and Public Affairs. The purpose of the meeting was to clarify Berzins' former relationship with Vetrov and to determine to what extent Berzins would be willing to collaborate in a defection attempt should such attempt prove at all feasible.

2. Regarding his past relationship with Vetrov, Berzins related that Vetrov arrived in Riga as the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in 1935 or 1936. As a result of normal diplomatic social and semi-official functions, Berzins became fairly well acquainted with Vetrov to the extent that both of them attended hunting parties and similar functions bordering more on purely social activities rather than the usual semi-official/social functions. In these meetings -- which Berzins indicated were quite frequent -- Vetrov seemed to seek out Berzins' companionship apparently because the latter speaks flawless Russian and -- as the undersigned well knows -- because Berzins is an exceptionally good conversationalist and has always been well versed in international topics. In these meetings Berzins never experienced any friction or animosity between himself and Vetrov. Berzins recalls that at times Vetrov was accompanied by a woman who could have possibly been his wife. Berzins is not too certain on this point because he stated that members of Soviet diplomatic as well as other missions located outside of the Iron Curtain have often been assigned trusted and cleared female personnel who often acted and were known as the wives of various members. Although Berzins has no definite proof he assumes that the woman who at times accompanied Vetrov was assigned rather than married to him. The following is Berzins' description of this woman: Small build; bony structure, elongated face coming to a distinct sharp point at the chin; dark hair; dark complexioned; did not appear to look Jewish but rather Slavic without the prominent cheek bones that are so common among Slavs. Berzins had no further knowledge of any wife or child of Vetrov's.

3. Unhesitatingly and emphatically Berzins indicated that Vetrov would recognize him immediately and vice versa. Moreover, Berzins felt that if his name were mentioned to Vetrov either in writing or verbally Vetrov should recognize it immediately, although he hastened to add that in order to recall to Vetrov's mind the circumstances surrounding their previous relationship, it would be wise if his previous title were mentioned along with his name.



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DATE 2007

4. Subsequent to the Russian invasion of Latvia in the middle of June 1940 Berzins, fearing arrest and possible deportation or death, hid out in a farm house having previously discussed the advantage or disadvantage of hiding with his successor, Peters Blauss. Blauss, it should be noted, had never been a Communist and had, previous to the Russian occupation, worked as a department director in Berzins' ministry. Shortly after the Russian occupation Blauss was named as Minister succeeding Berzins and still feeling loyal towards Berzins kept him advised of the Russian sentiments regarding Berzins personally. On 29 June 1940, Blauss came to the farm house where Berzins was hiding and informed him that Vetrov would like to see him. Berzins' obvious fear was countered by Blauss who stated that he did not think that the matter was very serious and felt that Vetrov just wanted to talk to Berzins. On the strength of Blauss' belief, Berzins agreed to meet Vetrov, the meeting site having been previously chosen by Vetrov at some secluded rural spot. Armed with a pistol Berzins proceeded to the spot by automobile but failed to meet Vetrov because his arrival was delayed due to a flat tire. Consequently Berzins proceeded to Riga where he found Blauss and informed him of the reasons for his delay. Blauss then contacted Vetrov who arranged an alternate meeting place and gave some address on Slokas Street in Riga where Berzins was to appear at 10 p.m. on 29 June. Upon arriving at this address Berzins entered an apartment on the 5th floor, and noticed that the apartment had a name plate which indicated that it was the residence of one Jnu Jemeljanov. Berzins states that there was one Jemeljanov who was associated with the Russian News Agency, TASS, and who later became the Chief of Protocol of the Russian dominated foreign ministry in Latvia. Berzins was admitted to the apartment by Vetrov and found another individual present whom he assumed to be Jemeljanov although he has no reason to be certain that this man was Jemeljanov. During the next two hours Vetrov attempted to elicit information from Berzins regarding a secret pact which Latvia supposedly signed with Germany. Berzins disclaimed any knowledge of such pact and advised Vetrov to seek such information from either the former Latvian Foreign Minister, Munters, or the President himself, Ulmanis. Vetrov continued to insist that there was such a pact and requested Berzins to sign a statement to the effect that such a pact had been concluded between Latvia and Germany. Berzins kept insisting that he had no knowledge of such a pact and refused to sign any such statement for a period of 2 hours at which time Vetrov informed him that he would let Berzins think this matter over and would expect him at this same apartment the following evening, 30 June 1940, at 10 p.m.

5. When Berzins arrived at the prescribed time and place on the following day he found Vetrov inebriated and in a fairly antagonistic mood. No other individual was present on this occasion. Vetrov again insisted that Berzins sign a statement and Berzins again refused on the grounds that he had no knowledge of such a pact. This resulted in threats from Vetrov to which Berzins point blank asked Vetrov whether Berzins was

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BY: [REDACTED]

speaking to a representative of Soviet Russia or the Chief of the local NKVD. Apparently such a firm stand on Berzins' part brought a change in attitude in Vetrov who replied that Berzins was speaking to a representative of the peoples of Soviet Russia. This second meeting lasted for a period of 2 hours whereupon Vetrov again told Berzins he would give him until the following day at 10 p.m. to think the matter over. Berzins however replied that he had other commitments for that evening and for several days hence and could not see Vetrov -- to which Vetrov queried when Berzins could see him again. A meeting was set for one week from that date at 10 p.m. at the same apartment.

6. The following day, 1 July 1940, Berzins related the entire incident to the former Latvian President, Ulmanis, who at that time was still living unmolested although under guard, in his former residence, the Luga Castle. Ulmanis -- according to Berzins -- advised Berzins to leave the country which was in contradiction to his previous order to all officials of his government that they "stay in their places just as he would remain in his place." Having bid farewell to Ulmanis and then to his wife and son, Berzins departed from Latvia and finally arrived in Finland via Estonia.

7. During the undersigned's conversation with Berzins he completely failed to mention any tie that he knows of between Vetrov and Beria. On the contrary, Berzins is quite certain that Vetrov is a protege of Vichinsky for whom Vetrov paved the way in Latvia so that Vichinsky could move in after the Russians forcibly entered that country and proceed with his plans for annexation. Moreover, Berzins feels that as long as Vetrov believes Vichinsky to be in a stable position in the Soviet hierarchy that an attempt at defection would probably be valueless. Nevertheless the possibility does exist, Berzins feels, that Vetrov could be led to believe that Vichinsky's position is far from stable and that with it would also come Vetrov's downfall.

8. From the above it appears obvious that an attempt to defect Vetrov stemming from Berzins could not be construed by Vetrov as a return favor. However, the possibility does exist to turn such an attempt into a gesture of returning a favor. This could be done by Berzins expressing gratitude for Vetrov having granted him one week to make good his escape. In any case, Berzins reiterated his offer to the undersigned that he is prepared to help the fight against communism at any time and at any place.

9. In conclusion Berzins mentioned that a Mr. Kuniholm and a Mr. Porter would most probably be well acquainted with Vetrov. Both of these individuals had been members of the U.S. diplomatic corps in Riga prior to 1940. Berzins claims that they were members of a well organized and very effective U.S. intelligence group which had contact with the Intelligence Section of the Latvian Army. Berzins identified Kuniholm as presently residing in New York and working for Admiral Stevens organization; he has lunch with Kuniholm on occasion. Regarding Porter, Berzins stated that he lives in Washington and that he has his address at home. He promised to send Porter's address to the undersigned. Berzins does not know Porter's present employer nor anything else about him.

[]
SECURITY INFORMATION

FD-204
0-10-53

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BOSTON**

~~SECRET~~

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/7-8-9-12/53	REPORT MADE BY CHRISTOPHER H. KOKOLAKIS
TITLE ① VALDOMERS LAMBERGS, aka, Valdemars Lamberg, wa. V. Vaccsmiaks, Saturns		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R & LA	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>LAMBERGS is vice-president of the American-Latvian Association, an anti-Communist organization with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Informants familiar with Latvian activities in the U. S. as well as officials of American-Latvian Association consider LAMBERGS as anti-Communist. One informant advised LAMBERGS had reputation of collaborating with Russians during their occupation of Latvia but believes he is an opportunist and not a Communist. Officials of Latvian newspaper, "Latins," published in New York City, and anti-Communist, do not consider subject a Communist or pro-Russian. They advised BENNO KALNINS and LAMBERGS have been accusing each other of Communist sentiments and believe their opinions are motivated by personal grievances arising out of political ambitions. <u>ALFRED BERZINS, a former Latvian official in the U. S., informant in New York City stated he knew LAMBERGS in Latvia and was sure he collaborated with Russians in 1940 under duress. LAMBERGS definitely not considered a Communist by BERZINS. Information about KALNINS' and LAMBERGS' activities in Europe set forth.</u></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (65-597169) 1 INS, Boston 1 New York (65-15596) (info) 1 Washington Field (105-3419) (info) 3 Boston (100-26311)		REGISTERED MAIL	

- C -

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DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

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ON 5/24/07

B6 100-86511

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As an example, BALABIS pointed out that EILANDS had accused ALFRED BERZINS, a former Latvian official in the U. S., of being a pro-Communist.

Mr. BALABIS stated that this was the furthest thing from the truth and that because of the many accusations that had been made by EILANDS and his newspaper, he placed Hilda Aulis in the accusations that have been made concerning individuals that they believe to be Communists or pro-Russian.

Mr. LUBAN BERTIN, spokesman of the Public Department, Jewish Labor Council, 87 East 75th Street, New York City, was interviewed by the New York Office. He advised, after checking the files at the Jewish Labor Council, there was no information in the files pertaining to VOLKMANAS LIBERSON. However, Mr. BERTIN stated that he was aware that Mrs. ELLA-BERTIN had turned over to EITING-SILBER certain letters pertaining to LIBERSON. He stated that both Mr. SILBER and Mrs. WEISSIN were no longer connected with the Jewish Labor Council in New York.

Mr. BERTIN advised that EITING SILBER is presently Labor Attaché for the U. S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He advised that Mrs. BILL WEISSIN is presently studying in Los Angeles, California, and her home address is 831 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

Mr. ALFRED BERZINS of the Latvian Consulate in Paris, 1 West 17th Street, New York City, advised the New York Office that he has known LIBERSON for many years and he stated LIBERSON was practicing law in Latvia prior to World War II. BERZINS stated that in 1940 when the Russians first occupied Latvia, LIBERSON was forced by the Russians to work as an agent for them.

BERZINS stated that he was felt by some Latvians who remained loyal that LIBERSON had only the alternative and that was to cooperate with the Russians or to seek to flee Latvia. However, BERZINS said he knew of no case where LIBERSON sought any harm to his fellow countrymen. He advised that he has been in contact with the subject on many occasions in the U. S. and that he has never heard the subject make any pro-Communist or pro-Russian statements. BERZINS stated that it was his opinion that LIBERSON is very anti-Communist in his feelings.

BERZINS stated he was Minister of Public and Social Affairs in Latvia from 1936 to 1940 and that he knew RUMO KALVITS. BERZINS considered EILANDS to be a former Marxist who in 1940 was Military Commissar of Latvia under the Russians. BERZINS said that EILANDS today lives in Sweden and is known as a real anti-Communist, now.

- 7 -

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in his relationship with the Swedish Government. In part, this is explained by the fact that the Swedish Government is dominated by the Social Democrats. It is also rumored that some Latvians are certain KALNINS derives his power from Communist interests. The latter belief is substantiated in part by the fact that KALNINS has no visible means of support.

Past as well as present opponents of KALNINS are the victims of vicious slander heaped upon them by KALNINS through numerous letters to influential persons and through a Latvian newspaper published in Sweden which he controls. Of particular interest may be the feud in progress at present between KALNINS and BERZINS. KALNINS claimed that BERZINS was one of the triumvirate who participated in the coup in 1934 and had opposed and exterminated all principles of democracy in Latvia. The apparent truth of the matter is that BERZINS, at present a member of the Latvian consultative panel of the NCFE (National Committee for a Free Europe) and a person who is convinced that KALNINS is in the employ of the Communists, is attempting to discredit him by all possible legal means. It is noteworthy that KALNINS was successful in accomplishing the removal of a member of this panel, one ABOLS, from, by means of discrediting letters sent to the head of NCFE. KALNINS has attempted to accomplish the same in regard to BERZINS but to date has been unable to do so.

Boston Informant T-7 also made available information pertaining to the background of VOLDEMARIS LAMBEROS which is set forth as follows:

On March 2, 1950, the Latvian newspaper, "Latvju Zinas" in Stockholm, Sweden, accused VOLDEMARIS LAMBEROS, editor of the newspaper, "Latvija" in Germany, of being a Russian agent for the MVD during the first Soviet occupation of Latvia (1940-41). Subject denied this, asserting that "Latvju Zinas" (a political opposition group newspaper) had always attacked the nationalist members of the Latvian Central Council, the Latvian National Council and the Latvian Central Committee. He stated he had been subject to several severe interrogations by the MVD from May 5, 1941 to June 9, 1941, and claimed this could be verified by arrest documents found in the MVD office in Jelgava, Latvia. He further stated he was active in the underground in the regional committee of Zemgale of the Latvian National Council. LAMBEROS asserted that this could be attested to by KONSTANTINS SAUSTE, Chairman of the Latvian Central Council, and by the nationalistic Latvians at Jelgava. Further, LAMBEROS stated that "Latvju Zinas" would have to answer to the law.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 68
Latvia

10 February 1954

Dear

GROSWALD, Latvian Minister (informal) at Paris, tells me the following:

1. The pre-war Latvian State has deposited with the Bank of France the sum of five million (5,000,000) gold French francs.
2. He has taken up at the Foreign Office with BIDAULT and at the Bank of France with BAUMGARDNER (sp) the release of these funds to him as "Latvian Minister" and "recognized representative of the Latvian Government."
3. Both the Foreign Office and the Bank of France have refused to accept and act on his representations on the grounds that "there is no Latvian Government in succession to the Riga Government recognized as such by the French Government." The French Government likewise does not recognize the Soviet Government as successor to the Latvian Government and will not turn over the funds to Moscow. The funds thus remain blocked in the French bank.
4. Recently, he saw a Foreign Office letter signed by Bidault apparently to the Bank of France setting forth the above policy as that of the French Government.

Minister Groswald went on to say that he had requested "American intervention" with the French to the end that they release the funds to him as representative of the legal Government of Latvia but that he does not expect favorable action. He expressed the view that if the French could be persuaded to release 1,000,000 francs and block the rest, it would be most helpful to the Latvians in the present situation.

Sincerely,

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DATE 2007

Nujorka 5 aprīli 1954 gada.

Milai [] kungs,

Ta cilvēka adrese, par kuru runāju piektdienā telefonā ir šāda:
Anatolijs Soldatovs, 147 East 15 St. New York City, Tel. GR. 5-9048. Viņš pieder pie
ta saucamās solidaristu kustības un ir jaunais emigrants. Viņa dzīves vieta bijuse
Lēningrada. Man ir sajūta, ka viņš ar solidaristu vadību ir neapmierināts. Var jau
gadīties, ka viņš kaut kur var labi noderēt. Ka jau minēju, par viņu man nav nekāda
tūvāka informācija. Viņu man ieteica viena persona, vārdā Solovjovs, kas agrāk
strādāja Free Eurpe.

Valdniešiem stāsta, ka Pentagona strādājošs kāds Hartmanis, kurš
esot viņiem liels ienaidnieks. Viņi tur uz Jums sliktu prātu. H. esot vainīgs, ka
Valdmanim bijis jāiziet no Nufoundlandes, jo luk - šis Hartmanis esot bijis pat
aizlidojis uz Nufoundlandi un uz vietas V. atlaišamu nokārtojis. *Paral. cik jums
līca rma, ja šis Hartmanis esot domāts jms.*

Ciena,

Jūsu

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

MAY 4 1954

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: BERZINS, Alfreds

BIRTH: District of Valmiera, Latvia 1899

ADDRESS: c/o Mr. King, 167 Fairmont Avenue, Chatham, N.J.

EDUCATION: Grad. High School in Valka; Studied Riga Commerce Institute.

CAREER: 1918 - Latvian National Army - Journalist with a number of Latvian Newspapers.

1930 - Member of Latvian Saeima, Parliament as representative of Farmer's Union.

1934 - Member of Latvian Cabinet

1940 - Minister of Social Affairs

1950 - Journalist & Anti- Bolshevik in DP Camps

MILITARY: POW 1941-45

TRAVEL: Sweden, Estonia, & Finland
Emigrated to U.S. as DP & Arrive N.Y. 24 Aug. 1950

MARITAL STATUS: ~~None in Siberia~~

CHILDREN: One son and one daughter in Siberia

DATA DATED: Not dated

~~Alfreds King Chatham June 1951. [Signature]~~

BERZINS, A	BERZINS, Alf.	210-130-2	
⊙ GUSKINS, Boris	OBBA-882	28 Nov 50	✓
⊙ KOKS, [unclear]	14 Oct 53	200-7-2-1819	✓
28-7-7-092	BERZINS, Alfred	Encl	✓
(WE)	BR/OCD	(DCE-8587)	
Latvia	657 BR0020136	100-134-5.131	✓
Registry	100-134-5.131	4 Dec 50	
(15 June 51)	26 Oct 50 ✓	200-7-8-29	✓
Transmitted	100-7-44-20	(DCE-1173) ✓	
(22 Mar 51)	DFB-22229	32-6-2 3375	✓
	(Encl 11/13-6)	(MGBA-7742)	16 June 54 e2c

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BERZINS, Alfreds

23 July 1954

R.I. File [] is a memorandum dated 15 June 1951 from the Acting Chief, Psychological Staff Division, attaching a copy of a letter from Bruno KALNINS to SCHILLER, dated 16 May 1951. KALNINS, in his letter, claims that the Latvian panel in the National Committee for a Free Europe has been made up completely anti-democratically and unrepresentatively. He states further that there is no Labor representative of its seven members and that all seven are politicians of the Right-Wing and some of them are even known as men of anti-Democratic opinion. He states: "A Berzins was the minister of propoganda in Ulmanis government of National Dictatorship (1934-1940) who is well-known from this time to every Latvian as a destroyer of democracy. He and his dictatorship established also the first concentration camp in Latvia where several thousands of Latvian Labor officials were imprisoned."

R.I. File 100-2-28-720 contains a name check report on Subject, dated 27 February 1951, and directed to Personnel Security Branch from Staff C. The report contains an elaboration of the biographical data on Subject. Also it reports that two single sources state the following regarding Subject without further elaboration:

- a. "Formerly a Minister in the Ulmanis Cabinet in Latvia, who was in touch with the Japanese in Helsinki in 1940, through whom he obtained a Manchurian passport. (BERZINS is an adventurer and untrustworthy."
- b. "Gestapo Agent. Betrayed to Gestapo the Director of the firm 'Ostlandfilm' and caused two members of the firm to be placed in a concentration camp". (1945 information).

R.I. File [] is an applicant information sheet on Subject, and contains an elaboration of some of the information on the Biographical Data Sheet.

R.I. File 210-130-2, dated 29 December 1950, is a memorandum from the Chief, EE, in which the following is stated: "Our information on BERZINS indicates a history of noteworthy service as a public official of the pre-World War II Latvian republic. He has extensive knowledge of, and contacts in, the Latvian emigre community. As for his operational potential to EE-II, it is not believed that he has significant contacts or organization for the operational penetration of the Latvian SSE. Quite apart from the question of BERZINS as an individual, however, is the question of BERZINS

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as a representative of ABN. Any relationship with BERZINS would involve us, willingly or not, with ABN. Therefore, it is recommended that OPC abstain from any involvement with BERZINS or ABN at this time."

R.I. File 32-7-10-77 contains a series of photographs of documents in connection with Subject's applications with the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission in Germany in 1950. Additional biographical details are contained therein, with nothing of a derogatory nature.

R.I. File 200-7-2-181, enclosure 1, DFB-24065, is a government agency report, dated 15 January 1953, and reports that Subject, 114 West 71 Street, was then employed by the Latvian Freedom Committee, New York City. Subject advised that he was associated with the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN) while a displaced person in Europe about 1947 to 1948. Also that at that time he had been president of the Nationalities Council of ABN, but had ceased membership after coming to the United States. Subject stated that while the ABN is definitely anti-Communist, he no longer shares their viewpoint and policy as to the best way to bring about Russia's downfall, and feels that ABN is presently a more theoretical than an active force against Communism.

The following R.I. Files were charged out or missing and were not reviewed:

28-7-7-72
Latina, Registry
OSBA-882, 14 October 1953, KAPOK
BR/OCB, 657, ER 0020136
100-7-34-20, DFB-22229, enclosure 1, page 6, see SR/2.
100-134-5.131, 4 December 1950
200-7-8-29, DGE-1173, see RI/TI
100-2-28-720, see in files
200-7-229-825, see MEA/1
100-134-5.131, 27 February 1951
211-130-2, 27 December 1950
74-6-34-2-454, DFB-24795, enclosure 1, page 7
OSBA-338, Att."A", see RI/SG
ODCA-841, 16 September 1953, Kapok
100-134-1.6, 26 February 1951
100-134-5.131, 15 February 1951
100-134-5.13, 9 February 1951
74-6-3-59, page 28, enclosure 7
74-6-4-1075, RTEA-878, enclosure 1, page 5, see SR
Cable-OUT 78927, 3 August 1953, Dir 14416
100-134-5.121, 2 October 1950
Sweden-Cable-OUT 68892
100-2-28-1047, Enclosure 10
Cable - IN 48230, 6 August 1953
74-6-13-2083, MIMA-9463, page 2, see SR Special Agent
74-6-13-1020, MIMA-6887, see SR Special Referral Branch
74-6-34-1-99, EGON, 1548, see SR

CONFIDENTIAL

24 August 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: Acting Chief, SR/2

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Latvian Text Material; Subject,
"Kolonas Organizatori un Vaditaji" (Colonial
Organization and Management).

REFERENCE: SR/2 Memorandum dtd 17 August 1954.

The enclosed material which was forwarded to this Base for trans-
lation under the referenced memorandum is returned to your office. A
reproduction has been made which will be used for translation purposes.

[]
Chief, SR/DOB

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DATE 2007

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Sakarā ar darbu esmu nonākusi vidē, kur liela kom. 5.kolona. Viena nav plaša ārpus šīs pilsētas, bet te viena tura savā izrīcībā vairākas fabrikas un arī vairākas iestādes uzņēmumus. Starp kom. agentiem ir arī laudis, kas savu iesaistīšanos 5.kolonā uzskata par savas dzīves lielāko krustu. No tiem, un arī no tiko iekļuvušiem šai kolonā, kas nav vēl pēc komunistu noteikumiem disciplinēti lai noslēptu ko redz un dzird jaunājā, demokrātiem tik neiedomājami savādā, komunistu konspiratīvā vidē, ir iespēja daudz ko uzzināt par 5.kol.

Tādā kārtā man ir izdevies daudz ko uzzināt par kom. slepenajām lietām brīvajā pasaulē un gribu tūpatēikt demokrātiem, lai viņus brīdinātu no iesaistīšanās šai kom. slepenajā kolonā resp slepenajā armijā, kas nav nekas cits, kā brīvības un demokratisma kaprāce.

Kom. centris netaupa ne pūles, nedz līdzekļus savas 5.kolonas izvērsēšanai brīvajā pasaulē. Par šīs kolonas virsvadības izglītību tas gādā ar lielu rūpību un izglīto to pēc zināmas programmas. Kom. centrā pastāv šim nolūkam vairākas augstskolas. Tās sagatavo specialistus 5.kol. lietās kuri pēc izglītības beigšanas tiek zem visdažādākajiem tituliem iefiltrēti svešās valstīs jau iepriekš viņiem nozīmētās vietās. Šīs augstskolas neaizmirst sagatavot 5.kol. specialistus nevienai tautai, nevienā kontinentā. Šīs augstskolās uzņem vienīgi jauniešu izlasi. Tādā kārtā tur ir ietiek vienīgi ļoti apdāvināti jaunieši: labi psihologi, spējīgi uzvalodām, attapīgi un apkēriģi un kas viegli orientējas gluži svešā vidē un neredzētos apstākļos. Katram uzņemamam gan arī jābūt pārliecinātam komunistam un tieši tādām, kas savas komunistiskās pārliecības dēļ, gatavs iet nāvē.

Šīs P S-bas augstskolās māca: Marksa- Lēnina- Stālina mācības, komunisma vēsturi, sociologiju, psihologiju, masu psihologiju, un izejot no negatīvā viedokļa arī demokrātiju struktūru, to partiju būtību un politiku, tad arī tās zemes valodu, vēsturi un tautas mentalitāti, kurp paredzēts audzēkņus pēc sūtīt slepenajā darbā. Šo augstskolu programma ir ļoti plaša un tānī ietilpst arī informācijas dienests, demonstrāciju sarīkošana un vadība, sabiedrisku darbinieku sakūdfišanas un sanaidošanas panēmieni ar to vissīkākajām detalām, visa veida terrori un sabotāžas, kādi tiek uz pavēli no augšas praktizēti kam- no kom. 5.kol. Brīvo valstu darbinieku personīgo vājību pētīšanas un izmantošanas panēmieni u.t.t. Šīs augstskolās īpatnējā mācība ir tā, kura ierāda kā radīt kom. agentos brīvajā pasaulē pārliecību par to, ka P S-ba ir jau tik varena un spēcīga ka tā nav vairs ne no kādiem citu valstu blokiem vai apvienībām uzvarama un un ka tapēc ir jau drošs, ka P S-ba un līdz ar to pats komunisms paliks pasaulē mūžīgi un ka tapēc ik katram agentam vajadzīgs droši justies un ar enerģiju gatavoties šķurtejušās, vecās pasaules galīgai pieveikšanai lai tādejādi ātrāk atbrīvotos celš komunisma tēvu paredzēta kom. globālā valstēij.

Ari pašu dzīvi P S-bā min audzekni iemācas notēlot simpatiski apgarotu, kurā gan nepatīkot kapitalistiem un tie gatavojoties tās tālāko augšupeju pārtraukt, kāpēc arī kom. bijuši piesardzības dēļ apvilkt apkārt savām zemēm aizkaru. Un kaut tas ir melu kvintesence, tad šie kom. augstskolu beigušie to visu tomēr pārņēss uz brīvo pasauli un kā istu patiesību noliek priekšā kom. 5. kolonai tālāk mācīšanai. Jaunievilktajiem šai kolonā.

Bez min. veida augstskolām P S pastāv vēl daudzi, gan ar šaurāku programmu, 5. kolonas specialistu kursi. No tiem nāk šaurāka veida specialisti 5. kol. lietās. Šinīs kursos uzņem arī strādniekus, bet izlase gan intelligentākos.

Spējīgāko un intelligentāko uzņemšana kom. 5. kol. specialistu skolās, parāda ka kom. centris uztic savas, slepenās lietās kolonas veidošamu brīvajās valstīs vienīgi spējīgiem un intelligentiem laudīn.

Šie labi izskolotie 5. kol. "lielmeistari" nonākuši no P S svešās valstīs, aizvien rod iespēju savas plašās zināšanas tūlāk nodot vietējai izlasei resp vietējai inteligences izlasei.

Tomēr nu tie laiki jau garām, kad kom. centris varēja viegli savus slepeno lietu specialistus izvietot svešajās valstīs Rietumos, un tapēc tas tagad pacienties nodibināt tur uz vietām līdzīgas skolas un kursus. Tā pastāv 5. kol. organizatoru, vadītāju un skolotāju kursi tanīs valstīs, kur kom ir liela brīvība un kur tiem jau sadabūnami attiecīgu skolotāju kadri. Šī skološanās notiek zem citas, legalas izkārtnes, ar pārtraukumiem bagātu mācības laiku vai arī vairākkārtīgi mainot vietas. Tie notiek nelielās grupās un visparastāk atpūtu namos, panzījās, stādionu blakus telpās, reizēm arī universitāšu laboratorijās, kafejnīcās u. t. t. Reizēm vairākas kursantu grupas sanāk kopā viesnīcā, kur piesaka kādu jubilejas svinēšanu un kursanti ierodas ar pikēm.

Tamēr neskatoties uz biežo kursu vietas mainu un lielajiem "atpūtas" laikiem, kursanti izņem visu to, ko kom. centris attiecīgā programā paredzējis, un kursanti iegūst nepieciešamās zināšanas 5. kol. noorganizēšanai, vadībai un jaunagentu skološanai. Ka šie kursi apmeklētājiem daudz ko iedod, pēc redzams viņu darbībā, un kur vien šī kolona ieviešas, tā viņas vadība to īsā laikā izvērs plašu un padara to visai spraigu savā darbībā. Labi sagatavotie organizatori aizvien spēj izpētīt un apsvērt kur kā kolona dibinama un kur kā laudīn iedvest ticību komunismam un ilgās pēc kom. glob. valsts un degsmi strādāt tās labad resp degsmi graut savu dzimteni lai tādējādi padarīt to vaļu un pēc sagraut toā to pavisam, lai uz tās drupām ~~paēst~~ paceltos kom. sarkanais karogs ar āmuru un sirpi.

Mana darba koleģe, ierēdne, atradusi manī uzmanīgu klausītāju par komunisma gēnu nākotni, klāsta man bieži priekšā varavīksnainus rēģus, ko apzīmē par komunisma nākotni. Reizēm atkal viņa pastāsta man īstenību par 5. kol. lietām, ko lielā labsajūta par šīm lietām nelauj tai visu paturētā sev. Tā kādā dienā viņa saka: "Tas te mūsu šefs,

panemot vairākus tādus pagarus noguruma atvalinājumu nobeidzā augstos jaunās pasaules cīnītāju kursus. Vinš apmetās tās tur klusās universitātes pilsētas te vienā, te otrā vasarnīcu rajonā, līdz kursu nobeidza, kopā ar nelielu grupu biedru, vairumā ierēdņu un skolotāju. Zināms, tur ir vēl citas grupas, un krietni daudz kursantos ir studentu. Šie lielu specialistu vadītāji kursu iedod īsto jēgu par komunisma diženumu, tā autoritāšu genialitāti un vispār parāda komunisma dziļumu un nepieciešamību to ievest visā pasaulē. Šie kursi arī atraisa jaunās pasaules cīnītājus no mehanikas darbības pēc instrukcijām un piedod visai šai darbībai dzīvu elpu un mudina šai darbā ielikt drosmi un sparū. Vienīgi šie kursi iespēj nolikt pienācīgā apgaismojumā lielās nākotnes lietas un un slepenās darbības lielo nozīmi izkurtējušās pasaules sagraušānā, lai ātrāk uz tās drupām varētu uzsākt savas gaitas kom. globālā valsts. Tikai ļoti žēl, ka šos kursus var apmeklēt vienīgi skoloti laudis un pietam vēl iz tiem izmeklē tos, kurus tura par ļoti apdāvinātiem no dabas. Zināms, visiem kursantiem ir jābūt jau strādājušiem slepenajā darbā. Mūsu šefs atbilst visiem šiem noteikumiem un tapēc viņš uz kursiem tika aicināts. Un tagad viņš ir kā liela cīņas spara pielietis un sakas dzīvot vienīgi komunisma veicināšanas labad, tagad ar viņu par šīm lietām runāties ir vesela bauda un viņš aizrauj sev līdzī kā uguns. Ari es mūpat tiku lielo kursu apmeklētājos ierindota nākošā vasarā došos uz to tur piejūras universitātes pilsētu lai iesāktu kursus apmeklēt. Esmu laimīga un jūtos pagodināta ka esmu tikusi šo izredzēto rindās. Tas dubulto arī manu gribu strādāt vadības norādīto, lai es tādējādi arī tiešām izpelnītu to lielo godu, kāds man nu tiek parādīts.."

K.m. 5.kol. organizatoru un vadītāju kursi parasti notiek brīvo valstu universitāšu pilsētās vai to tuvumā, jo jaunātnē un tieši izglītotā jaunātnē ir 5.kol. vadības visiekārotākā. Tā ir katras tautas nākotnes sāls un komunisti visiem spēkiem cenšas padarīt šo "zemes sāli" par saviem balstiem. Un cik daudz studentu pašas attiecīgas valsts, kā un cik no svešām valstīm uz attiecīgo universitāti nākušo studentu, pabeidz reizē ar studijām arī slepenos, komunistu augstos, kursus, kas to gan pateiks?!

Šo kursu beigu posmā, cik man zināms, pastāv nozarojumi: vieni specializējas par 5.kol. organizatoriem, otri par vadītājiem un trešie par jaunagentu un "Komunistisko tīklu" (aba veida) skolotājiem. Lai gan visām vajadzībām kom. centris piegādā sīki izstrādātas un neskaitamas reizes pārbaudītas instrukcijas, tad tomēr šis pats centris raugas lai ar instrukcijām rīkotos pēc iespējas specialist, vai vismaz inteligenti laudis un tādā kārtā instrukcijas tiktu pareizāk tvertas.

Komunistiskā audzināšana un skološana ir ļoti ciets rieksts un ne katris agents var to pārkost. un tapēc šim uzdevumam 5.kol. vadība aizvien cenšas iedabūt 5.kol. laudis ar pedagogisku izglītību, kurus vēl tad apmāca attiecīgos slepenos kursus, kā jau minēju.

"

"

"

Isum

4.
Isumā apstāsīmieš pie 5.kol. rajonu vadītājiem. Tiem ir dažādi tituli, bet tie kiek arī dēvēti par rajonu lielajiem funkcionāriem. Tie darbojas lielākos vai mazākos 5.kol. rajonos, atkarībā no šīs kolonas blīvuma, un katris no tiem iztaisa sava rajona komandieri, jeb pareizāk sakot, sava rajona sirdi, jo piedod dzīvības impulsu 5.kol. darbībai visā savā rajonā.

Lielo funkcionāru vidū ir daudzi ar magistra vai un doktora grādiem, bet ir arī ar zemāku izglītību, gan atzvienu labu, izglītību, kurai vēl pievienota plašāka komunistiskā zināšana. Vini visi prot organizēt un rīkot un maksavos, no augšas dotajos uzdevumos, ielikt savas komunistiskās, kā arī savas, parastās, augstās skolās iegūtās zināšanas un savas dabas dotības. Savā darbībā vini aizvien ir neatlaidīgi, pauz cietu gribu, izturību, pacietību, un reizē savaldīšanos un šarma pilnu stāju pret sievietēm un ir galanti (šķietami) pret ik katru. Vinos nav ne kriptiņas no tās krievu veco revolucionāru bravurīgās stājas, kad šķita ka tie ar dūri cer apgāst visu pasauli.

uz-
Lielo funkcionāru vairums ir jau ne skolas ee laikā no komunistiem klusībā mēcīti kom. zināšanās. Pēc tie ir beigusi 5.kol. āustos kursus un daži no viņiem pēc vēl guvusi slīpējumu savai komunistiskai izglītībai P.B-bā, turpuļodoties kā sportsmeni, strādnieku pārstāvji, tirdzniecības specialisti u.t.t.

So funkcionāru rīcībā ir vairāki fabriku, lielu uzņēmumu, iestāžu, kooperatīvu un mazo rajonu funkcionāru. un vesela virkne jau ilgi pārbaudītu agentu-sakarnieku. Te pastāv pakāpju sistēma un ap lielo funkcionāru ir izveidots īsts labirints, kuru zina nedaudzi. Vairumam agentu viņu augstā vadība ir nezināma. Tā reizēm agenti pazīst lielo funkcionāru kā agentu, bet nezina ka tas tieši ir viņu lielais priekšnieks. Lielais funkcionārs pavēles nodod nedaudziem, kuri rīkojas tālāk. Visbiežāk viņš stājas sakaros ar pašiem agentiem, kā padomdevējs sarežģītās e vai briesmu pilnās situācijās.

Katra agenta tiešais priekšnieks un rīkotājs ir viņa vadītājs, kurš tiek nozīmēts ik katram ag. jau pie nonākšanas 5.kolonā. un tas savukārt norāda agentam pārējo priekšniecību, kuras rīcībai tam obligāti jāpadodas.

Zināšos laikā posmos lielais funkcionārs uzdod agentiem cauraust visus sava rajona iedzīvotājus t.i. uzdod tos pamatīgi izspiegot. Šinī darbā obligāti jāpiedalās katram agentam un jānodod norādītā vietā spiegošanas rezultāti, piekam dažas, norādītas ģimenes vai personas, katram agentam jāpaturā pastāvīgā novērošana.

282ax 4x
29.5-
Visbiežāk pielietotā lielāo funkcionāru pavēle skan šādi: "Vest intensīvu un neatlaidīgu kluso, zem 4 acīm, agitāciju un gādāt par agentu pieaugumu rajonā, jo tā ir stingra kom. centra prasība."

Ar rajonu caurašanu katram lielajam funkcionāram ronas skaidris pārskats par viņa rajonos dzīvojošiem laudīm. Tā tiem ir skaidris un nu tie zina kur mīt komunistiem simpatizējošie, kur indiferentie, kur bīstamie antikomunisti, kas strādā drošību iestādēs, ar ko tie satiekas, kur grozās lielie valsts un pašvaldību ierēdņi, un varētu ar daudz ko funkcionāriem

lielie valsts un pašvaldību ierēdņi, un varētu ar daudz ko funkcionāram palīdzēt, ja vien tos iedabūtu kom. 5. kol. Tā funkcionārs uzzina arī kur mit padejā laikā, arī spējīgie jaunieši, tas ļoti interesē funkcionāru, jo ja tos jau laikus iedabū 5. kol. tad ir izredzes, tos izveidot pār šeitamiem 5. kol. "lielmeisberiem." Tā pēc katras rajona iedzīvotāju caurausahas dižajam funkcionāram ir atkal bilde skaidrākā par visiem rajonā dzīvojošiem laudīm un viņš zina kur uzsvāru likt agitacijai, un vispār tam vieglāk rīkoties. X

Pavirši skatoties liekas ka viņam pietiktu ja viņš zina savā rajonā mitosos politikus, izcilākos sabiedriskos darbiniekus un nesamierināmos antikomunistus un liek tos saviem agentiem pieskatīt reizēm. Bet tas ir liela jām funkcionāram daudz par maz, tam jazina visi iedzīvotāji un arī viņu politiskā nostāja. ~~Jo visu viņš viens neapēj aptvert un tam atmi-~~nas bagāti agenti šai lietā norīkoti palīgos.

Kāds visiem zināms komunisti, kad pārcēlās uz citu dzīves vietu, es tam novēlēju tur sekmīgāk strādāt un smēju ka te viņa komunistiskā darbība aizvien dabujusi atboti. Viņš man atteica: "Nesmejiet viss, es savu uzdevumu veicu un zināju pat, kas no man norādītā rajona aizbrauca atvaļinājuma." Lielais bija ar mani ļoti apmierināts un zināja ka neviens kaitīgs elements nenometīsies manā rajonā, par kuru es man nebūtu sīku zīmi. Nemas nebija vajadzīga speciala mana iecirkņa "caurausama," nekādi izpalīgi novērošana, es tiku galā ar ~~manā rīcībā esošiem nedaudziem~~

Viņam taisnība, lielais funkcionārs prot attiecīgos postenos norīkot attiecīgi spējīgos. ^{x x No l.p. 4.}

Lielais funkcionārs aktivizē agentus agitacijai. Kolonai vajadzīgas masas, ir jau specialistu tik daudz, ka tie spēj prāvus vairumus jaunagentu komunistiski "izglītot", un pārzināt. un noturēt savā vidē.

Tomēr nekatreiz agentiem izdodas iedabūt 5. kol. tos, uz kuriem vadība norāda. Ir grūti izspiejami un arī grūti, vai pavisam neiedabūna 5. kolonā. Šādiem nelokamiem, sevišķi, ja tie ir jauni cilvēki, funkcionārs uzdod viņiem nolikt aizmugurē speciali apmācītus agentus. Tie mēdz uzsvāru likt uz draudzību un mēģina par katru cenu ar nelokamajiem nānākt draudzīgās attiecībās. Ja tas maz ko dod, tad attiecīgie agenti pārness savu "draudzību" arī uz nelokamā tuviniekiem, radiem un istajiem draugiem un ja vajadzīgs, "draudzībai" pievieno vēl "izpalīdzību". Reizēm tas velkas gadiem ilgi un nobeidzas tomēr ar agentu neveiksmi, bet reizēm, agenti ieurbušies nozīmētā tuvumā un caururbušies visiem viņa nolūkiem, uzdevumiem, attiecībām mājā, darbā un sabiedrībā un izpētījuši visas viņu materiālas, darba un naudas būšanas, beidzot atrod punktu, no kura izejot funkcionāra uzdevums piepildas un antikomunisti beidzot top par kom. agentu.

Lielo funkcionāru neatlaidība ir tā, ar kuras palīdzību vini gūst milzīgu panākumus. Un funkcionāra postenis ir izveidots tā, ka viņš var savā slepenajā darbībā ielikt savas visa veida zināšanas un savas dabas dotības un ar savu neizsīkstošo enerģiju un neatlaidību un degsmi kalpot komunismam, gūst milzīgu panākumus. Tapēc zem spējīgajiem, energiskajiem, uzdevumiem

labi sagatavotajiem, un ticības pilnajiem komunismam, funkcionāriem 5. kol. slepenā armija funkcionē aizvien teicami. Agenti iet uz visu pavēlēm slepenajā darbībā, pa vienam, vai neredzamas frontes veidā un tie nosaka aizvien tā, ka agenti paveic uzdevumus nepamanīti. Ne katreiz dodas agentiem funkcionārs tapēc ļauj pieiet pie uzdotā izvešanas no izdevīgākās puses, ~~bet~~ norāda iet tālus aplinkus ceļus. Grūtākajiem gadījumiem funkcionāri aizvien uzstāda darbības plānus un liek agentiem cieši pie tiem turēties.

Vini prot arī labi veidot 5. kol. specialistu kopas. Tā pastāv ķīmiķu, farmaceitu, laborantu, karšu zīmētāju, korespondentu, ārstu, žēlsirdīgo māsu, slimu kopēju, (vai arī kopīgi saņemot slāmnīcu personāla kopa) partijas veikalu darbinieku, kafejnīcu, viesnīcu personāla, šoferu un daudzu citu profesiju un ārodu kopas. Dažas no šīm kopām savāc priekš komunistiem vērtīgus medicīnas, ķīmijas, tehnikas u. t. t. jaunumus. Citas no šīm grupām atkal izved tik sīku spiegošanu, kādu neiespēj nespecialisti. Dažas arī palīdz izvest sodus kā pie antikomunistiem, tā arī pie agentiem - atkritējiem, zem visdažādākajām maskām.

Tāda, ~~šeit~~ ^{gan} tikai galvenās līnijās atzīmēta, ir lielā funkcionāra darbība ~~vina~~ diktatoriskajām pavēlēm nelauj izplēnēt 5. kol. disciplīna un bargie sodi. Agentiem. Civilā lokā demokrātijās nav neviena līdzīga postena, jo funkcionāra darbības ideoloģiskais pamatojums ir viņa fanatiskā ticība komunismam un ar to sasaitītā censšanās izpildīt kom. centra uzdevumus, iekams demokrātijai atbildīgo darbinieku darbības ideoloģiskais, juridiskais un faktiskais pamatojums aizvien sakņojas tautas gribā.

" " "

Funkcionāru rajoniem apvienojoties, rodas lielākas vienības 5. kol. darbībā. To vadītāji iztasa sava veida 5. kol. štābu. Tas raugās lai funkcionāri ievērotu kom. centra noteikumus.

Tas pēta arī un liek funkcionāriem vērā neņemt, savas tautas mentalitāti un pārzina šķiru prasības. Tas viss kom. jazina ļoti sīki, lai zinātu ko laudām solīt lai tos ~~pārdabūtu~~ kom. ^{pasē. ag}

Šis savveidīgais kom. slepenais štābs ir reizē arī savas zemes jaunātnes pētīšanas institūts un uzstāda veidus, kā jaunātni iedabūt 5. kolonā.

Šiem 5. kol. augstajiem vīriem nekrit lielā svarā dabas dotības un izglītība, bet gan nopelni komunistu labad.

" " "

Komunisti ļoti saudzē savas 5. kol. organizatorus, vadītājus un skolotājus. Ja kāds no tiem tiek izsists iz ierindas, tad tas 5. kol. liels zaudējums. Vissvarīgākie pódējās laikā skaitās vadītāji un tapēc tieši viņi ir ieviesta pakāpju sistēma. ^{bet} Un skolotājus aizstāv jau pašu demokre

ir ieviesta pakāpju sistēma. Un skelotājus - agentus, ^{7.} pastāv jau pašu demokra-
kratiju likumi, jo tie par pārkāpumu skaita, ja ir lietišķi pierādījumi,
bet par komunisma skaidrošanu / nesoda, pat neierobežo viņu darbību. Un 5. kol
specialisti, organizatori, jau pārdzīvojuši savu laiku, tiem nav vairs ~~la-~~
jaunu vietu kur šo kolonu organizēt, tā jo kom. 5. kol. jau pārklāj visu zē-
mes lodi, tikai vēl vietam viņas tīklis ir retāks, un citur atkal biežāks.
Tāpēc organizatori top par vadītājiem vai sakarnēkiem visas valsts mē-
rogā.

Pakāpju sistēmu var dzīvē saskatīt daudz kur, arī parastā armijā
pastāv pakāpju sistēma, bet te 5. kol. pie vadītājiem tā ir ieviesta galve-
nām kārtām lielo vadītāju drošības dēļ. Kareivji pazīst savas vien savus
tiešos priekšniekus - virsniekus, bet zina arī savus generalus un štāba vi-
rus. Iekams agents zina vienīgi dažus no savien, ne visai augstiem, priekš-
niekiem.

Tad vēl, kareivji dodas cīnās zem savu virsnieku vadības, bet kom. agen-
ti dodas uzdotajos, slepenajos darbos pa vienam, vai kopā ar citiem agen-
tiem, nevienam priekšniekam klāt nēsot. Vadītāji paši pavisam reti pīeda-
las slep. darbībā un vienīgi spiego, ja izspiegojamais tam gads pavisam
celā. Viņu uzdevums ir caur sakarnēkiem vai palīgiem rīkot un raudzīties
vai rīkojumi tiek arī izpildīti. Zināms, arī pēdējo tie izdara caur "uz-
ticības" agentiem. Arī sodus nosaka vadītāji, bet tos izpilda atkal ti-
kai agentiem.

Par agentu iekrišanu drošības iestāžu izmeklēšanā, 5. kol. vadība daudz
nebēdā, jo tas loks, ko agents var atklāt nav liels un pietam, iekritušais
agents zinādams ka, ja viņš atklās ko vairāk, neka tas tam jau iepriekš
norādīts, tad

viņu sagaida 5. kol. bargi sodi, un ja tie nespēs viņu sniegt
tad būs jaciēs piederiem, kas reizēm arī nezina ka ~~at~~ viņš jais ir kom.
agents, un ja 5. kol. vadība neliks sodu izpildīt tūlīn, tad tas var nākt
pēc ilgāka laika, bet reiz tomēr sods būs. Un katris iekritušais agents
prot drošības iestādēs runāt noteikti un šķietami patiesi, bet to visu
tas iemācījies komunistiskās skološanās laikā un pēc katris vadītājs
pie iekrišanas jautājuma apstājas ļoti bieži un saki iztirzā kas iekritu-
šam jārunā un kāda stāja tam tādās reizēs jāietura.

No ierindas izsistā agenta vietā tūdal stājas cits, gan ar citu
stāju un citiem panēmieniem, bet tiem pašiem uzdevumiem. Bet ja izolēts tie
tiek kāds no vadītājiem, pēc kom. noteikumiem skolotais izlases cilvēks,
tad robs ir liels. Izlases cilvēki sastopami reti un nekatreiz tie ir iedz-
būnami 5. kolonā. Arī procedūra ir ilga un gara, kamēr no viņiem izkūnā
pārliedzātā komunistu. Tas prasa lielas pūles un galvenais, ilgu laiku.
Tadēļ arī kom. tik ļoti saudzē savus 5. kol. "lielmeisterus. Bez pūlēm
un laika ~~ne~~ izlases cilvēka izkūnošanas par istu komunistus, vajadzī-
gi arī lieli līdzekļi, bet par tiem kom. centris gan nebēdā.

Lai 5. kol. vadītāji būtu droši, tiem arī obligāti jāiemācas būt ak-
tīviem un aizvien un neatlaidīgi spēlēt nekomunistu priekšā ultrā

acionālistus.

Tē pietērs kā funkcionāra palīgs izvērsē sevi par īstu demokrātu un dedzīgu patriotu. Tas ir lielas iestādes liels ierēdnis un vada visu 5.kol. šai iestādē, kura gan pagaidām ir nostiprinājusies tikai vienā nodalā, bet kuru tas cenšas ar visādiem panēmieniem ieaudzināt visā iestādē.

Iestādes ^{daroga} ievēšanas aktā viņš pietērc ka deklamē savu dzejoli. Šim svi- nīgajam gadījumam tieši veltītu dzejoli, un nodeklamē loti patriotisku, gan ne visai meistariski darinātu dzeju. Par to sajūsmā klausītāji un arī pats iestādes direktors, nevainojams demokrāts un patriots. Tikai pēc dažas darbinieces, ar kurām strādāju līdzās, nepārtraukti sirsnīgi sūdz. Mēs citas neliekamies tā šai dzirdam, jo zinām ka tās ir komunistes un ar mums neda- las ne priekos, nedz bēdās. Tikai šoreiz gan viena no viņām sāk mums stāstīt: "Grūti lūk gāja mūsu vadītājam, jau visu pagājušo nedēļu, viņš rakstīja šo savu dzejoli, bet nekas nesanāca, bija mums jāiet viņam palīgā šai mākslas objekta darināšanā, bet vēl grūtāk viņam gāja ar šī ražojuma iemācīšanos no galvas, lai to nodeklamētu par savējo, un mēs šodien trīcējām par viņu, kaut jēl viņš deklamējot neapstātos, bet funkcionārs paliek funkcionārs, kaut arī tāds mazāks funkcionārs, tam tomēr obligāti jādvēš demokrātisms un patriotisms, un jābaida pilna uzticība savā apkārtnē, otrām kārtām, aiz- domās turēts funkcionārs neder arī saviem laudīti un tiem no tāda jāatraujas jo var reizē iekrist ar viņu."

Tā 5.kol. vadība visdažādākos veidos cenšas sev nodrošināt patriotu slavu un laimīgi no šiem vadītājiem ir tie, kas prot un spēj nepārtrauk- ti spēlēt.

SECRET
(When Filled In)

TRANSMITTAL - MISCELLANEOUS REQUESTS

TO : IO]

4 Oct. 1954

FROM : FI/STC/SPB *you*

SUBJECT: BERZINS, Alfred

5 Feb. 1954

1. Your request dated ~~XXXXXXXX~~ was processed.
2. The results of this action are attached as follows

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

ATTACHMENT:

Memo dated 1 Oct. 1954

roc

FILE IN]

SECRET

FORM NO. 59-46A
1 MAY 54

(47)

*Pass info. I am
interested - then we
can run out.*

I 0/1
Paris

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

14 October 1954

TO: John Ward
FROM: B. E. Kuniholm
SUBJECT: Alfreds Berzins

#4-217

There is attached a biographical data form on Mr. Alfreds Berzins, the last remaining member of the Latvian Government. At the time of his defection from Latvia in 1940, Berzins was Minister of Public and Social Affairs. At present Berzins is head of the Latvian Desk of the Free Europe Committee and is also a political researcher and analyst for the Committee for a Free Latvia.

I have known Berzins for some eighteen years. Up until the occupation of Latvia by the Soviets in 1940, we lived in the same apartment house, I on the first floor and he on the second floor. We were close friends, members of the Latvian Hunters Club, and saw each other with great frequency. Berzins was an outstanding leader among the Latvians, and had a tremendous following among the Latvian youth, whose leader he had been in the Home Guard for some twenty years. I know of no representative of the Baltic countries who has had more experience in propaganda work than Berzins, and doubt that any of their present propaganda men can compare with him.

If there is any interest on the part of the Advisory Board, or any of its agencies, in his talents, I suggest that he be approached and cleared according to the customary procedures. I believe that he has already been cleared for his present work, and that he could probably be moved into other sensitive work were such to be made available.

BBC

BEK:nt

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DATE 2007

[]

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION FROM BOLSHEVISM, INC.

PERSONAL INFORMATION
(Pre-Employment)

(Note: If sufficient space is not provided, please use additional sheets, numbering each item to correspond with the question on this form)

DATE October 11, 19 54

1. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

a. Name B E R Z I N S Alfreds Mr.
Last First Middle Mr. Miss Mrs.

b. Other names used none
Last First Middle

c. Present Address 114 West 71st street New-York City
Number Street
office: 4 West 57 street, room 907, PLAZA -7-4692
City State Telephone

d. Social Security No. 101-26-4300

e. Permanent Mailing Address 4 West 57 street, room 907.

f. Person to be notified in case of emergency: Mr. Adolfs Klive, 2317 Morris Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.
Name

g. Date and Place of Birth October 21 1899 Latvia
Month Day Year Place
 Present Nationality Latvian
 How derived by birth
 If not an American Citizen, indicate type of Visa Permanent resident

h. Father: Name in Full Jakabs BERZINS Mother: Name in Full Karlina BERZINS nee PEETRENS
 Date of Birth deceased Date of Birth deceased
 Place of Birth Latvia Place of Birth Latvia
 Present Address deceased Present Address deceased

Citizenship Latvian Citizenship Latvian
 How derived by birth How derived by birth

i. Spouse (if married): Aline BERZINS nee Saberts
 Name in Full Aline BERZINS nee Saberts
 Date of Birth September 2, 1897 Present Address deported to Sibiria
 Place of Birth Latvia How derived by birth
 Citizenship Latvian
 Children (if any) Maija, daughter Date of Birth December 13, 1933

Other Dependents _____

3. List the countries which have issued you passports any time during the last ten years:

Country _____ Date of issue or expiration _____
 _____ none _____

Present passport, Travel Document, or identification ALIEN REGISTRATION CARD A7845451
 Country of issue _____ No. _____
 Date of issue _____ Place of issue _____
 Date of expiration _____ Left country of citizenship July 1, 1940
 _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
 Entered the U.S. August 29, 1950 Type of U.S. Visa Immigration visa
 _____ Month _____ Day _____ Year Expires _____

2. EDUCATION

- a. High School or secondary school; Name and location of high school, gymnasium, or other secondary school from which graduated or diploma or certificate received:

Valka High School in Latvia Date 1918

- b. Colleges, Universities: _____ Dates Attended _____ Degree Awarded _____ Date of Degree _____

Major field(s) of study _____

Title of dissertation _____

- c. Vocational or Business Training _____
 Name _____ City & State _____ Dates Attended _____
 _____ From _____ To _____ Subjects Studied _____

- 2a. Have you ever been arrested and convicted for anything other than a minor traffic violation? (If answer is "yes", give details on separate sheet.) no

3. LANGUAGES

- a. Most familiar tongue Latvian, Russian, German & English

- b. If English is not your most familiar language, describe your command of English:
 _____ speaks, reads and writes _____

c. Proficiency in other languages (indicate whether excellent, good, fair or slight):

Language	Speak	Read	Understand
<u>Latvian</u>	<u>excellent</u>	<u>excellent</u>	<u>excellent</u>
<u>Russian</u>	<u>excellent</u>	<u>excellent</u>	<u>excellent</u>
<u>German</u>	<u>good</u>	<u>good</u>	<u>good</u>

4. EXPERIENCE (List in reverse chronological order, including military service):

- a. Employer FREE EUROPE COMMITTEE, 110 West 57 street, New York City

Address _____

Position Head of Latvian Desk from 1951 to _____ Terminal Salary \$5,200.-

Description of duties: _____

Research work

Reason for terminating employment not terminated

Name and last known address of

immediate supervisor _____

Mr. Richard Hunt, Head of the Press Division

- b. Employer COMMITTEE FOR A FREE LATVIA, 4 West 57 street,

Address _____

Position Member of the Committee from 1950 to _____ Terminal Salary \$3,600.-

Description of duties: Political research

Reason for terminating employment _____

not terminated

Name and last known address of

immediate supervisor _____

c. Employer LATVIAN STATE
 Address _____
 Position Cabinet Member From 1934 To 1940 Terminal Salary _____
 Description of duties Minister of Public and Social Affairs.

 Reason for terminating employment COMMUNIST OCCUPATION
 Name and last known address of immediate supervisor _____

d. Employer LATVIAN PARLIAMENT
 Address _____
 Position Member of the Parliament From 1931 To 1934 Terminal Salary _____
 Description of Duties Member of the Public Relations and Social Committees

 Reason for terminating employment appointed to the Cabinet of Latvia.
 Name and last known address of immediate supervisor _____
 (Continue on separate sheets)

5. PUBLISHED BOOKS, MONOGRAPHS, ARTICLES, ETC.
 a. Name of Publisher, place and date
I Saw Vishinsky Bolshevize Latvia, Latvian Legation, Washington DC., 1948.
Karlis Ilmanis, publishing House "Zemnieku Darms" 1952, New York

6. REFERENCES: (Give names and address of persons who are familiar with your character, ability and proficiency. Do not include previous employers and relatives.)
 a. In the United States:
 Name Mr. Erik B. Kuniholm (KUNIHOLM)
 Present address 6 E 45 St. N.Y.C.
 Occupation Councillor of the State Department Length of acquaintance 18 years
 Name Adolf Klive, 2317 Morris Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.
 Present address _____
 Occupation Member of the Committee for a Free Latvia Length of acquaintance 30
 Name Harry W. Lielnors
 Present address 299 W 124 St. N.Y.C.
 Occupation Head of the Latvian Desk, Voice of America Length of acquaintance 4 years

b. Credit references in the United States:
 Name _____ Business _____
 Address Chase National Bank
Madison Avenue Branch at 57 street
 Name _____ Business _____

c. References in other countries (if applicable):
 Name Hon. Charles Zarins, LATVIAN MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY
 Present address 87 Eaton Place, London S.W.1 England
 Occupation DEAN OF THE LATVIAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS Length of acquaintance 20
 Name Mr. Roberts Kampus,
 Present address O'Donnell St. Madrid, Spain
 Occupation LATVIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS Length of acquaintance 16
 Name Dr. O. GROSVALDS
 Present address 10 rue Pasquier Paris VIIIème, France
 Occupation LATVIAN MINISTER IN FRANCE Length of acquaintance 22

7. CLUBS, SOCIETIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(List names and addresses of all clubs, societies, professional societies, employees' groups and organizations, except those of political, racial or religious character to which you belong - or have belonged. Include membership in, or support of, any organization having headquarters or branches in foreign countries).

Name of organization AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCIATION

Address 3220 Seventeenth str. N.W. Washington DC

Dates of membership 1950

Name of organization LATVIAN VETERANS ORGANIZATION, 31-43 Steinway str. Long Island City

Address _____

Dates of membership 1952

Name of organization LATVIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Address 84-17 169 str. Jamaica, New-York.

Dates of membership 1935

8. I certify that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the accuracy of these statements will be a determining factor in the consideration of my qualifications.

Signature

October 11, 1954.
Date

B. J. A.

Nujorka 5 novembri 1954 g.

Cienitai: []ungs,

Sakara ar musu sis dienas telefona sarunu nokartoju braucieniu pie Jums uz Vasingtonu 15 novembri, pirmdiena. No Detroitas izlidosu ar Capitol lidmasinu Flight No. 600, 10.55 no rita. Vasingtona busu pulkstens divos. No Lidlauka Jums zvanisu uz darbu un varesim norunat kur satikties.

Jums tas "prieks" izmaksas apmeram sekosu zumu:

Lidmasina laikam 21.50. Viena nakts japavada vairak Detroitai, kas var izmaksat kadus septinus dolarus. Cels uz lidostu apmeram 1,50. Cels no lidostas Vasingtona laikam to pasu. Bilete lidz Nujorkai no Vasingtonas \$ 8,35. Kopa tas iztalsa "bargu" naudu - \$ 39,85. Vai Jums tas bus pa spekam. Ta ka est es edu vienmer, tad dabigi ka Jusu rekina esana nav ieskaitita.

Man butu vieglaki runat, ja es varetu zinat parrunajamos jautajumus. Bet iztiksim ari ta ka ir, jo domaju ka latviesu lietas ir pavisam maz jautajumi, kas man butu svesi.

Ta tad lidz pirmdienai 15 novembri. Piezimeju, ka neviens cilveks neko nezina par musu ieprieksejo tiksanos un ari par tiksanos piecpadsmita novembri nevienam neko neteiksu.

Ciena un draudziba

Jusu

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DATE 2007

SECRET

16 November 1954
New York

As regards the question concerning the recent trip to London, I can now tell you about the letter which was waiting for me from London with new guesses on the purpose of this trip. The Londoners were surprised by the sudden arrival of the American guest, as he had been expected two weeks later for the birthday of the old gentleman. There are various guesses, as nothing official has been announced regarding the purpose of the trip. The first guess is that the matter of Z.'s successor was discussed and that R. Kampus, Charge d'Affaires in Spain, has been chosen. That could not be true, as Z. and K. do not get along well. Besides, Z. would consider any talk about his possible successor as a sign of his expected death. He is always telling people that he is feeling younger and better than ever before. It may be that this is so. I also received a letter today from Z. He only mentions that he had a visitor from our country in the last few days.

Another topic of discussion is connected with the recognition of sovereignty of the Bonn Government, and in that connection the matter of a possible Latvian representative.

Zarins does not like Liepins, but he can not ignore him. Therefore it seems that L. is to be appointed, if there is such a possibility. And he can not do anything bad. The money is in Washington. Those who do not obey may have their credit cut a little bit, and those who obey will maybe get a little more. That is the way good parents always handle their obedient and their disobedient children.

However, the real reason is probably the question of next year's budget. The late Feldmanis did not agree with London in this respect. In London the request was made for \$10,000 for building repairs, but F. refused to ask for credit from the State Department. At least that is what he told me about this conflict. I am convinced that the people in Washington now will be more obedient and therefore the budget should be a good one. And you can not draw up a budget by mail, especially when there is not much time. Kindly destroy this letter after reading it, or else return it to me. That would be best.

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DATE 2007

Kas attiecās uz otro parrunāto jautājumu par Londonas neseno ceļojumu, tad varu tagad stāstīt par vēstuli, kura mani gaidīja no Londonas ar sveīgiem minējumiem par šī brauciena mērķiem. Londoniešus pārsteiguse Amerikas viesu pieņemšana ierāšanās, jo viņš gaidīts divas nedēļas vēlāk uz vecā kunga dzimšanas dienu. Minējumi ir dažādi, jo nekas oficiāli nav zinots par brauciena mērķiem. Pirmais minējums ir ka parrunāts jautājums par Z. peņņācēju un par tādu izraudzīts R. Kampus, lietvedis Spānijā. Tas nevarētu saskanēt, jo Z. nav ar K. labā attiecībā. Bez tam Z. uzskatītu runāšanu par viņa varbūtēju vietnieku par viņa nāves gaidīšanu. Viņš visur cenšās stāstīt, ka viņš jūtās tik jauns un veselīgs, ka nekad savā mūžā. Var jau būt ka tas tā arī ir. Arī no Z. saņēmu vēstuli šodien. Viņš tikai piemin, ka šajās dienās viņam bijis cieņš no mūsu zemes.

Otra parrunu jautājums saistījies ar Bonnas valdības suverenitātes atzīšanu. Sakarā ar to par varbūtejo Latvijas pārstāvi. Liepinš Zariņam nepatīk, bet tam apiet apkārt nav iespējams. Tālab liekās ka tas arī tiks iecēlts, ja tāda iespēja būs. Un viņš jau neko nevar izdarīt sliktu. Nauda ir Vašingtonā. Nepaklausīgiem var nogriest drusku kredītus un paklausīgiem pielikt. Ta vienmer rīkojās labi vecaki ar saviem labiem un nepaklausīgiem bērniem.

Īstais iemesls laikam tomēr būs nākamā gada budžeta jautājums. Nelaikim Feldmanim nebija šajā ziņā saskana ar Londonu. Londonā pieprasīja 10.000 dolārus nama remontam, bet F. atteicās šos kredītus pieprasīt Valsts Departamentā. Vismaz viņš man par šo konfliktu tā stāstīja. Esmu parliecināts ka tagad būs paklausīgāki cilvēki Vašingtonā un tālab arī budžets jāstāda labs. Un to nevar izdarīt pa pastu, sevišķi ja nav daudz laika. Lūzdu šo vēstuli pēc izlasīšanas vai nu iznīcināt, vai atsūtīt man atpakaļ. Tas būtu labākais.

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DATE 2007

COPY

19 November 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: Finance Division

VIA : Special Contracting Officer

SUBJECT : Memorandum in Lieu of Contract for Robert T. GOFORTH

1. Robert T. GOFORTH is currently being utilized as a covert contact and source of intelligence under Project AEMARSH. For operational reasons, which have been justified to FI/Plans, it is not deemed advisable to have a formal contract. This memorandum in lieu of contract is therefore submitted.

2. In return for services to be performed, Robert T. GOFORTH will receive the following:

- a. Reimbursement for expenses incurred in domestic and foreign travel performed on our behalf.
- b. Per Diem payments in exceptional circumstances when approved by this Branch.
- c. Reimbursement for the purchase of information.

3. No other commitments have been made to GOFORTH.

[Acting Chief, SR/2]

APPROVED: [/s/ Chief, FI/Plans]

APPROVED: [/s/ Special Contracting Officer]

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DATE 2007

SECRET

29 November 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: Security Office
Attention: Alien Affairs Officer

SUBJECT : Request for Reentry Permit for Alfreds
BERZINS

1. Your assistance is requested in the procurement of a reentry permit to the United States for Alfreds BERZINS.
2. Your most expeditious handling of this request would be appreciated inasmuch as BERZINS is scheduled to depart for England on 2 December 1954.
3. For any further information, please contact Mr. John Austin, extension 3582, Room 2609 "J" Building.

[
Acting Chief, SR/2
]

3 Attachments

1. Reentry Application (2 cy)
2. U.S. Postal Money Order
3. 3 Photographs

(ENCL)
note for RI

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET
COPY

[
]
]

SHOW YOUR → ALIEN REGISTRATION
NO. A 784 5451
E 529 446

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO REENTER THE UNITED STATES

(This application must be typewritten or printed in ink, in duplicate. Read carefully and follow instructions on Form I-131A)

TO THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE:

I hereby apply for a permit to reenter the United States, as provided in section 223 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and submit the following data in support of this application:

- (a) I am an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.
(b) I am a treaty merchant, lawfully admitted to the United States between July 1, 1924, and July 15, 1932, both dates inclusive, pursuant to section 3 (6) of the Immigration Act of 1924, to carry on trade pursuant to a treaty of commerce and navigation.

2. PERSONAL DATA:
Name now used ALFREDS BERZINS
(Given name(s)) (Middle name) (Last or family name)
Address H W. 57th St New York City
(Number) (Street) (City and State)
Place of birth PROVINCE of Vidzeme (LIVONIA)
(City or town) (County, district, province, or State)
LATVIA Date Oct. 21 1899
(Country) (Month) (Day) (Year)

Country of which you are now a citizen, subject or national LAT.
Personal description: Age 55; height 5' 9" in.; weight 180; complexion FAIR
color of hair BLACK; color of eyes GREY; sex male, female.
Marital status: married; widowed; divorced; never married.
Visible distinctive marks

3. DATA AS TO ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR AS A TREATY MERCHANT:
Name under which admitted SAME
Accompanied by NONE
Port of arrival N.Y.
Date of arrival 28 AUG 50
Name of steamship or airline GEN. TAYLOR
Name and address of person to whom destined ARNOLDS SKUTINS
NO. 1 PLACE NEWARK, N.J.
Father's full name JEKABS Mother's maiden name KARLINE PETERENS
Name and address of employer NCFE NY
Name and address of nearest relative (give name of husband or wife if married) NONE

4. DATA AS TO LAST ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES: NONE
Name under which admitted
Port of arrival
Date of arrival
Name of steamship or airline
Do not show any re-entry after absence of less than 6 months in Canada or Mexico.

5. DATA AS TO DEPARTURE:
Port and date of proposed departure from United States 2 DEC 54 N.Y.
Name of vessel or airline PAN AM Length of intended absence 1 WEEK
Countries to be visited ENGLAND
Reasons for going abroad VISIT SICK RELATIVE
Address abroad 87 ETON PL. LONDON SW.1

IF YOU CHECKED BOX 1 (b), ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

(1) I have (not) continuously maintained the status of a treaty merchant since the date of my admission to the United States.

(2) My present occupation and business activities and name of my employer are as follows

(3) Previous business activities since the date of my admission have been (Describe each business briefly and show period so engaged)

(4) Upon my return from abroad I intend to—

resume my present business activities;

engage in a different business, as follows

Fee of \$10 together with two identical unmounted, unretouched, and signed photographs accompany this application. The Permit to Reenter, if issued, should be forwarded to the Immigration and Naturalization Office at

EXECUTE AFFIDAVIT BELOW

[Handwritten Signature]
(Signature of applicant)

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF

COUNTY OF

The aforesaid applicant swears that he or she is the person named herein and whose signature appears above, that the application is made in good faith, and that the contents of the foregoing application are correct and true to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19.....

NOTE.—This application may be sworn to before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service without payment of notarial fee.

(SEAL)

(Official title)

APPLICANT.—DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE.

Action by field office:

Granted. Permit valid to (date)

Denied.

Date Signature

Action in Central Office on appeal:

Granted. Permit valid to (date)

Denied.

Date Signature

Extensions:

1. To

2. To

DELIVERY OF PERMIT:

Delivery effected (date) by (signature)
at (place)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-67767-8

SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE [] FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)



ALFREDS BERZINS

29 Nov 54

FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 3-77

SECRET (When Filled In)

E-2 IMPDET CL. BY: 011445 (04)

SECRET

Date: 1 December 1954

Subject: Alfreds BERZENS

Alien Registration Number: A-7845451

Received of: Alien Affairs Officer

Permit to Reenter the U. S. Number: _____

dated 1 December 1954 and valid until 1 December 1955

This permit will be delivered to the alien personally by an officer or employee of this Agency.

I HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT, UPON DELIVERY OF THE PERMIT TO THE ALIEN, THE ALIEN MUST SIGN HIS NAME ON THE PERMIT, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICER OR EMPLOYEE DELIVERING THE PERMIT, AS IT APPEARS ON THE PHOTOGRAPH, AT THE PLACE CHECKED IN RED ON THE PERMIT. I UNDERSTAND THAT FAILURE TO COMPLY SPECIFICALLY WITH THIS PROCEDURE WILL PROBABLY RESULT IN A SERIOUS SECURITY BREACH AND WILL SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZE LIAISON ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Signature

cc: Chief, SR Div.

SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

S E C R E T
Security Information

Date: 1 December 1954

TO: Chief, Soviet Russia Division
FROM: Director of Security
SUBJECT: BERZENS, Alfreds

1. Subject was issued reentry permit No. A-7845451
on 1 December 19 54 by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. The permit is valid until 1 December 19 55. Subject must present himself at a United States port of entry on or before the expiration of the permit. Otherwise, subject can enter only if in possession of a visa.
2. The validity of this permit may be extended for a maximum period of one (1) year. With such extension, the subject may remain abroad for a maximum total period of two (2) years. If it is required that he remain abroad for a longer time, the Alien Affairs Staff should be consulted as to the possibility of other arrangements.

PROCEDURES for EXTENSION of PERMITS

3. Subject should execute an application for extension of his reentry permit before an American Consul abroad. The Consul is not concerned with the statements in the application; he acts merely as a Notary Public, verifying the signature of the applicant. The application must be executed and sworn to before the Consular Officer PRIOE TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. There is no exception to this requirement. If the alien is operating under cover, and security factors preclude revelation of his Government connection, the Alien Affairs Staff should be consulted. Application forms for extension are generally available at American Consulates abroad. If such forms are unavailable, an application may be drawn up. The following points should be included:

APPLICATION TO
THE COMMISSIONER of IMMIGRATION and NATURALIZATION

I hereby apply for extension of reentry permit No. _____,
which was issued to me on the _____ day of _____ 19 ____.
My address in the United States is: _____

I departed from the United States on the (show here name of the airline or steamship) on (show here date and port of departure) and arrival at (show here date and port of arrival abroad, and countries visited abroad in the order visited).

I request extension of my permit for a period of one (1) year, because I am now engaged in, and expect to engage in work outside of the United States for my employer.

S E C R E T

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DATE 2007

S E C R E T
Security Information

-2-

Signature

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____,
19____.

United States Consul

4. Your field representative should transmit to Headquarters: the permit, the application for extension, and an international money order in the amount of ten dollars (\$10.00), payable to the Treasurer of the United States. If you prefer, your office may purchase a postal money order in this country. Cash or checks will not be accepted.

5. The permit, application, and money order should be delivered to the Alien Affairs Staff with a memorandum, signed by your Division Chief, requesting this office to take appropriate action for extension of the permit. When the extension is secured, the permit will be returned to your office for transmittal to the field and delivery to the alien.

6. Your field representative should take timely action so that the permit can be delivered to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for extension prior to its expiration date.

7. All reentry permits, which are issued but not utilized, must be returned to the Alien Affairs Staff for disposition in order to avoid security hazards.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY, CIA:

Alien Affairs Officer

S E C R E T

Ļoti godājamais m i n i s t r a k u n g s !

4 Dec 54

Pie manis atrodas okupācijas iestāžu reģistrācija, atzīmēti arī to vadītāji pēdējā laikā. "Sovetskaja Latvija" par šī gada otro pusi ceru decembrī redzēt un atzīmēt; vienu laiku^{no} radiofona ziņojumiem neesmu reģistrējis. Pēc klātpieliktā parauga es varētu Jums nosūtīt varbūt pat janvara sākumā. Par dažām iestādēm ir mazāk ziņu. - Reģistrēju arī augstskolu katedras, pasniedzējus, teātru u.c. darbiniekus. Vai tie mazāk nozīmīgi?

Man mājās nav kartotēkas pēc alfabeta par biogrāfijām. Kaut ko nesistemātiski esmu izrakstījis un Jums sūtījis. Man ir noraksti; nav ērti atrodams vajadzīgais. - Esošā pie cita kartotēka ne visai pilnīga; ^{to tomēr} lietošu.

Domāju tā: pēc iestāžu sarakstu nosūtīšanas sastādīt alfabetisku fsu biogrāfiju sarakstu par lielākiem varas vīriem (ne par slaucējām - nozīmētajām "deputātēm"?), atzīmējot, kur materialli pēti (kurā avīzē vai kad radiofonā ziņas). Te pielieku projektu par Nikonovu.

Kā trešais posms šīnī Jums nosūtāmā informācijā varētu būt pārskats par pārmaiņām okupācijas varas iestādēs, atzīmējot, kur publicēti plašāki pārskati par CK locekļiem, ministru padomes sastāvu. - To varētu apm. uz februāri. - Protams, ja būtu vajadzība, varētu visu agri agrāk, bet uz pilnības rēķina. Visi šie pārskati būtu apmēram uz gadu maiņu, 1955.g. janvāri.

Lai ~~paatrinātu~~ paatrinātu un lai mani nekavētu, būtu gan jānodod pārrakstīšanai kādai, kas neizlietos nevēlami. - Kartotēkas īpašniecei bieži trūkst loģikas un tāpēc orientētos tikai savām vajadzībām (mums ir noruna), teikšu

izņemot Jūs, ministra kungs, vai KLB, cita iestāde, domājams, neprātis izlietot. - Esmu reģistrējis arī mazākos varas vīrus pa rajoniem; diemžēl, arī tiem maz biogrāfiju. Bez tam daudzām trūkst vārdu un uzvaru; biogrāfiju kartotēkā ir daudz tādu trūcīgi atzīmētu personu. - Kājonus varbūt pagaidām nerakstīt? Bez "ministrijām" ir ļoti daudz dažādu trestu un pārvalžu, kas padoti tieši maskavai, ar krieviem kā vadītājiem; man liekas, kas arī raksturotu okupāciju kā tīri krievisku varas darbu, ne visiem šiem ir noskaidrota padotība - daži padoti formāli mūsu l ā c i m.

Uzdājis nopirkt lietotu pavecaņa modeļa ASV gatavoto pirmklasīgu iztverēju "HRO" (jauns modelis maksā 530 dol.). Ar tādu klausījos Latvijā pirms kara PTD kontrolstacijā un to kā pirmo pievāca personīgi čeka (kāds latvietis bija izplāpājis.). - Pagaidām neesmu atradis radiotelegrāfa raidītājus no Latvijas. Vajag sistemātiski un ilgstoši meklēt un pēc tam jāseko regulāri. - Ir kaut kādas cerības (pavasārī, tumsā) dzirdēt MTS sarunāšanos ar "Urožai" raidītājiem. - Maz cerības dzirdēt deportēto adreses kā 1946.gadā. No ASV saņemtais magnetofons bija ilgstošā kapitālā remontā, bet zviedri ir ļoti slikti "servicemen". Lietoju parasti divus citus, uz stāpules; viens no tiem ir ērts norakstīšanai.

Pastu es saņemšu visātrāk, ja adresēts box 20 SALRBJO-DUVNĀS. Droša ir gan arī Stokholmas adrese, bet tad dažreiz kavējas. - Māļākā nākotnē būtu jāmaina dzīves vieta - tuvāk lidostai, lai ērtāk būtu steidzīgu pastu uz ASV nodot tieši lidostā.

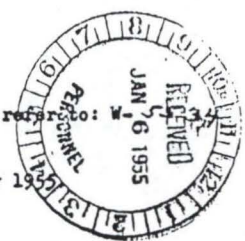
Ar patiesu cieņu

1954.g. 4.decembrī

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

111

In reply refer to: W-5-334
3 January 1955



Dea []

You previously requested advice as to the use of Alfred BERZINS as a Contact.

Information available discloses that the Subject is variously described as "The most dangerous Fascist in the United States," and highly praised by representatives in the United States of the Latvian Government.

Prior to 1940, he was Propaganda Minister of the Ulmanis Government, which is variously described as a paternal dictatorship, Fascistic on the order of Germany and Italy; and as the Protector of Latvia from domination of the Soviets.

The Subject is personally described, prior to 1940, as an opportunist who favored the ruling party in Latvia and a politically immature young man seeking to advance himself. As of 1951, he was considered a Latvian Nationalist in the United States whose influences on people in Latvia depended upon the effect Russian rule had on them.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that Subject not be used. However, should you desire further inquiry concerning Subject and/or a determination, we will gladly take such action as is necessary upon receipt of a clearance request.

Sincerely,

[]
[]
[]
Copy to R.C. [unclear] [unclear]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

18 January 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: CPP
SUBJECT : Nomination of Counselor in the Latvian Legation,
Washington, D.C.

1. This Division has been informed that Anatols DINBERGS, at present the First Secretary of the local Latvian Legation, is to be named Counselor of the Latvian Legation. It is our understanding that a preliminary, unofficial reading to such nomination has been obtained by the Latvian Charge d'Affaires from the Department of State which indicates that the Department of State would view such nomination with favor.

2. It is in this Division's interests that DINBERGS not be named Counselor but rather that he remain in his present position; moreover, it is also in the interests of this Division that Alfred Berzins, former Minister of Public Affairs in Latvia, be the individual whom the Department of State would accept as Counselor. Our interest in Berzins is operational:

Members of this Division have been in contact with Berzins for quite some time and find him most cooperative. During a recent trip to London, Berzins was assured by the chief Latvian diplomat, Karlis Zarins, that Zarins would have the local charge d'affaires propose Berzins as Counselor. If the Department of State would accept Berzins as Counselor, he could perform a variety of operational tasks for this Division under

JAN 25 1955

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th an excellent cover which the Latvian Legation would afford him. If and when Berzins would ~~assume~~ ^{attain} the position of Counselor, he could perform spotting, recruiting, cover and cut-out tasks for this Division.

3. In view of the above it is requested that all possible steps be taken to deter the Department of State from accepting DINBERGS as Counselor and to induce them to indicate to the Latvian Legation by innuendoes ~~and~~ or insinuations that Berzins would be favorably accepted.

[]

SECRET 4

9 February 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/2

SUBJECT : Letter from Robert T. GOFORTH

1. Attached hereto is a letter received by the undersigned from Robert T. GOFORTH, dated 3 September 1954. The undersigned received the letter in the mail on 5 February 1955 and hence believes that the date is inserted in error. It probably should read 3 February 1955.

2. The following is a translation of the attached letter:

Dear []

Today I talked to several Estonian friends. They related to me that some mystic American group would provide Estonians funds for organizing radio broadcasts from Madrid. The individual who related this to me did not belong to those involved in these planned broadcasts. The chairman of the Estonian association in America, Professor Vassar, approached my source and informed him that this anonymous American group had entrusted him, the Rev. Kiviranna, and a Col. Reisman (must be Col. Reissaar) with the responsibility of organizing the transmissions. The broadcasts will be prepared in New York and will be transmitted to Madrid. From some "research" job in Washington an Estonian by the name of Kusepp will be released and sent to Madrid where he will be in charge of these broadcasts.

Since mystic matters may be of interest to you, I am informing you of these great preparatory activities for broadcasts.

What is new with you? Have not heard from you in quite a while. Hope you and your family are well, also your new daughter. Would be very happy to see you again soon.

Sincerely
(signed) Robert T. GOFORTH

[]
SECRET

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

P. B. Berzins

Translation.

Goetsberg, February 19, 1955.

Dear Mr. Berzins !

Thank you most sincerely for your letter of January 31, 1955. With great interest I read and reread it several times, in order to be able to give you a detailed reply.

You write that in principle you have no objections to the cooperation between all political parties. From the bottom of my heart I welcome this consent of yours. Already two years ago I proposed to stop all disputes and to put aside all "three periods" - to establish cooperation of political parties resp. revive and expand the Latvian Central Council. At that time I worked very hard and I have to say that should I have received the consent from the Central Board of Latvian Farmers' Union - many things would be in a different light today. I do not make reproaches about the past. Could be that at that time political parties had not yet strengthened internally their work, but today - with activities renewed and in full speed - I again raise the question.

For your information, at one time I had received consent from Liberals, Socialists, New-Farmers and Catholics replied that they support such cooperation. Only Farmers' Union was against cooperation of Political parties. Mr. Klive's answer is known to you and it definitely was a negative one.

You inquire if there is anybody who would be able to perform the "masterwork" and accomplish cooperation between political parties? I know Mintauts Cakste, Bruno Kalnins and others, who today attack their political enemies "with full speed" forgetting that today there is no time and no place for disputes - we all have to devote ourselves to our nation our State!

For the simple reason that I know a number of these gentlemen and am aware of what they are after I am offering you to be the one who will perform the "masterwork". You might think that I am too small to perform such task, but I can try anyway.

I give you my word, that the "greatest enemies" - Bruno Kalnins and Alfreds Berzins I will seat at the "round table", should you so desire and agree with it.

These are not empty words since all that I am saying now has been weighed, discussed and from all sides talked over with the other party. Now it remains up to you. Should you consent that all "three periods" have to be put aside and should you consent that Latvian Constitution is in force and that Latvia is to be reestablished on a democratic basis - in such case all prerequisites for political cooperation are accepted.

In case political parties in exile will come to an agreement and establish a bureau of cooperation - it will be a huge force in the political struggle to liberate Latvia.

You know best that we have valuable individuals, who could be included in the work for Latvia, while mutual disputes keep them aside. You mentioned Kroders and his moral. Here all agree that Kroders is only Kroders and he ought not to be considered at all. But, I regret to say, that our mutual friend Janis Malitis is so charmed by Kroders that is his chief sponsor. Is this with your knowledge and approval? Please do not consider this open saying of mine as complaining or slander. I am being frank, for it is important for you to know the bitter truth. One time, when the Latvian National

Council was established in Sweden it was aimed at uniting all political parties for successful activities. First all parties gave their consent, agreed to cooperate and abstain from mutual slander. But at the time when officers had to be appointed it became evident that our friend Janis Malitis wanted to become secretary general and when we were unable to give him this office but instead offered him the office of the secretary or another officer of the presidium - he opposed the entire case and joined Kroders to sabotage the cooperation of political parties. This case, too, we have to forget, since it is for the same of cooperation. I have no hate for Malitis but I am convinced that he is politically inexperienced and therefore the present "opposition" is not to be given serious consideration.

For your information, in his lectures Malitis openly instigates political hatred against Socialists, invites to boycott them and asserts that in Latvia there will be no Socialist party. Such political activity causes tension and it is not democratic. Therefore there is no reason to wonder that the other side too starts biting and no cooperation can be established.

And further, what concerns your remarks about Breikss, I openly wrote him a letter and asked explanation and here is what he answered literally: "The case took place during the middle of January. On Drotning street I encountered P. Kalnins. We both stopped and had a talk. I said that Alfreds Berzins is picked and has a chance to become political councillor at the legation in Washington. P.K. was very happy about this information. I stated that in some circles it is said that A.B. is responsible for corruption during Ulmanis time. And therefore these things will again be warmed up, since it is said that there is documentary proof. Therefore the appointing of A.B. to the above post is not desirable. Upon this P.K. joy turned to excitement and he said that A.B. is the most honest person in the world. Apparently P.K. has reported this conversation to A.B. and this is now considered a terrible event, which curtails cooperation."

As you see, there has been a slight misunderstanding and you ought not to take seriously this thing. I know Breikss very well and closely cooperate with him and I believe that Breikss is for a close, very close cooperation.

For your information, in Sweden political parties have regained their place and our exiles with great interest follow their activities. At present political parties have to be especially careful in order not to let undesired elements infiltrate these. Malitis is very active in recruiting new members, but forgets to screen them and in result in Goeteberg Farmers' Union has admitted persons who during bolshevist time have been active workers, even a militia member, who deported Chairman of the Riga District Court, Aleksandrs Kocins - is a member of the Farmers Union today. And further, agronomist Dzedins, who was the private secretary of Arvids Bergs in Latvia, at present is "the right hand" of Kroders and against political parties - has been admitted to the Farmers Union. Please forgive, that I am telling you all these things, but I hope that you, as leader of the Farmers Union, are taking interest in these matters. Dzedins, engineer Ozols, Paul - until last spring were the most ardent supporters of Valdmans, but now have turned their coats and not only sympathize the Farmers Union but several "supporters of Valdmans" have already been admitted to the FU. I think that this is done with a "good purpose" to seek cover in the FU from criticism of the society.

Andersons is the downrightest among the downright. The fact that Andersons is chairman of the Latvian National Council in Sweden is greatly appreciated. Andersons and Straubergs have at all times defended the policy

of farmers and invited to cooperate and such would have been achieved in Sweden would there not have been individuals who for their own calculations have ruined this cooperation. "Mūsu Domas" has 4 editors i.e. one from each party and for a while things went along smoothly, no accusations and attacks on executives of other parties, but from the moment when Kroders started his "crusade" against the Latvian National Council, assisted by Malitis and Dziedins - the grating started and Andersons could not help it. I have followed the course of events and I know that Andersons has at all times acted as a true farmer for what members of his own party have instigated against him. One day Malitis phoned me in Stockholm and literally said: "I will politically destroy you and Andersons" Why? Only because Malitis did not get the office of the Secretary General of the Latvian National Council. The fact that Andersons became chairman of the Latvian National Council was a great victory for the farmers, but they themselves did not realize this victory and caused dissent in their own ranks. Should the farmers have actively sponsored the LNC today there would be "peace in the house". I think that farmers group in Sweden does not reflect the activities outlined by the Central board. Andersons, like yourself, is for cooperation with all parties and he has great merits, but there are individuals who for ambitious reasons aim at spoiling this good cooperation and these are persons with poor orientation in political work.

What concerns Cakste, according to Breikss, who asks me to inform you, he has not to be taken into consideration. Cakste paper by no means expresses the views of Liberals and is not their organ. You have to know that I have joined the Latvian Liberal Union and have done so only for the purpose of serving the cooperation of political parties - for the benefit of our people and our State. I am not seeking any offices and never will. I am only concerned with our joint fate. Therefore I have joined the Liberal Union to obtain a chance to work in the field of cooperation. I sincerely beg you do not consider that Liberals are against cooperation - on the contrary - from liberal side the cries for cooperation are coming. I am enclosing a brief address that I prepared for Independence Day and in writing submitted to the organizational committee and after obtaining the letters approval I read it to the audience but Dziedins and Ozils did not like it and with the assistance of Kroders brutally attacked me as is seen in Canadian "Latvija". These are the sponsors of cooperation. Some individuals interfere in the life of exiles and therefore political parties would have to cooperate to tame these individuals. The Latvian Liberal Union is a true democratic unit and does in no way consider democracy its own "patent". It is wrong to think that Liberals are marching behind the Socialists - on the contrary, liberals are those who often, quite often remind Socialists to apply the logics of democracy in practical life. Liberals are for cooperation which we need so badly, if we desire to serve our nation and State. Let us forget all disputes and cooperate politically and you will see that our nation will only benefit from this. If we continue to dispute we grow weary and our sacred cause will only suffer. Let us be Latvians, let us serve jointly Latvia. There is no greater task than to devote ones activities to Latvia and today there is a chance to do so and therefore let us invite everyone to join us and in great unanimity let us start active political work for Latvia.

I was very sorry not to have known earlier that you planned a visit to London. I would have invited you to Sweden in order to agree on cooperation. Cooperation is possible if we so desire ourselves.

As I already mentioned earlier in my letter, I definitely know (I have it in writing) that the Socialists are for cooperation and for the shelving of all periods. We have to consider Bruno Kalnins the same as Bruno Kalnins has to consider you - should you both be able to forget the past and reach hands in cooperation - the case is saved and cooperation is possible. These are not empty words but it is my deepest conviction. Br.Kalnins is as closely grown with his party as you with the Farmers Union. Your parties need you both and this is important. Only a politically naive person can believe that the Socialists can get along without Br.K. and the Farmers without you. The last passage in your letter where you write that you are willing to draw a line across everything give me hope and faith in the future.

Dear Mr.Berzins please come with your definite proposals for a true cooperation and I promise that I will make all arrangements in the nearest future. Have faith in me and I will not deceive you. I do not have any demands for myself. I will only serve our sacred cause, cooperation. We have no time for fruitless disputes - we all are invited to work for Latvia. The question remains, will you be willing to personally come to Sweden, to agree on cooperation - to sign the historic protocol. You are the most important person among the farmers and therefore it is important for you to come personally and give your signature to cooperation. Should you come the case would be settled for ever. It would not be advisable to have somebody else, for example Klive, come - it could be misinterpreted and the "fire" would start again. Whatever we do has to be done from the very roots. Should farmers be for political cooperation - all other parties will do the same.

I have been authorized by Breiks to write that he will take care of your visa.

Dear Mr.Berzins, on the basis of our longtime acquaintanceship, I am very frank and therefore I will be very glad if you will be as frank too. I promise that our correspondence will in no way be used to harm you, but I will always be for peace and cooperation with you and the Farmers Union.

With friendly greetings,

I remain

(yours Ikse)

SECRET

13 May 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Support Division

VIA: CI/OA

SUBJECT: Alfred Barsins

1. An appropriate clearance is requested for subject who holds a membership in two TPIU/C-sponsored exile organizations: Committee for Free Latvia and Economic Committee of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

2. Following is biographic data available to this office on subject:

b. 1899, District of Valmiera, Latvia; graduated high school in Valka; studied at Riga Commerce Institute; Arrested by Bolshevik revolutionary regime organizations; Joined Latvian National guerrillas after escaping from prison, 1918; Joined Latvian National army and participated in war of liberation, rank of lieutenant; Journalist with a number of Latvian newspapers; 1930, member of Latvian Parliament rep. of Farmers' Union; Since 1934 member of Latvian cabinet of Ministers; 1940 Minister of Social affairs; 1940 representative for Latvian exiles in Sweden in conference of Latvian ministers in Geneva; 1941 arrested by Nazis in Berlin, imprisoned; 1945 escaped to Jena; lived DP camp until 1950 working as journalist and member of anti-bolshevist orgs.; 1950 emigrated to U.S. arrived in New York; wife, son and daughter have been deported to Siberia by Soviet Secret Police.

IO/I:LMC:C
Distribution:
Orig & 1 p Addressee
1 - IO/Security
1 - IO/Chrono
1 - CI
1 - RI 3 IO/I

[Security Officer]
International Organizations Division

SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Nujorkā 24 martā 1955 gadā.

Mīļais Arnolda kungs.

Uzmetu uz pāris lapas pusēm dažas svarīgākas idejas, kas būtu eventuāli darāms pašpārvaldes jautājumos jau pirms Latvijas atbrīvošanas un arī par to laiku, kamēr sabiedroto armija ir ieinteresēta Latvijas teritorijā kā armijas aizmugurē. Ka jau minēts, tās ir tikai dažas svarīgākas idejas. Ja kādreiz būtu jāķerās pie šo ideju īstenošanas, tad dabīgi pieaicināmi attiecīgi speciālisti un viss jautājumu komplekss rūpīgi jā sagatavo.

Būšu priecīgs dzirdēt Jūsu domas. Ceru, kā tuvākā laikā Jūs apmeklēsāt mani Nujorkā lai daudzus jautājumus pamatīgi izdebatētu. Nosūtīju Gun. vēstules norakstu ko nosūtīju savam draugam K. uz Eiropu. Domāju ka tā bija pareizi.

Ar sirsnīgiem sveicieniem.

Jūsu

A. Belmont

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Dažas idejas par Latvijas pārvaldīšanu pēc atbrīvošanas.

Latvijā, pēc atbrīvošanas ar karu, būs jāsaņem ar veselu rindu komplikētām problēmām, piemēram: ka jājaunot komunistu izpostīto dzīvi uz jaunas politiskas un morāliskas bāzes, nokārtot iedzīvotāju apgādāšanu ar pārtiku, nodrošināt mieru un kārtību zemē, pārkārtot skolu programmas, nokārtot maksāšanas līdzekļu jautājumu, uzturēt kārtībā nepieciešamo rūpniecību un lauksaimniecības ražošanu. Tās ir iekšējas lietas, kas saistītas ar zemes iedzīvotāju problēmām.

Kara gadījumā Latvija būs nepieciešama Maskavas un Leningradas virzienā uzbrūkošām sabieuroto armijām kā bāze. Divas Latvijas ostas - Liepāja un Ventspils, ir atklātas kugošanai cauru gadu. Abas ostas ir ar ievērojamu izkraušanas kapacitāti, kuru pēc vajadzības var viegli kāpināt. Ari Rīgas osta ir sasniedzama, deviņus mēnešus gadā, bez ledlaužu palīdzības. Visas minētās ostas ir saistītas ar dzelzsceļu līnijām, kas ved uz Leningradu, Maskavu un citiem Krievijas politiskiem un rūpniecības centriem. Šie speciālie apstākļi, kā arī Latvija centrālais stāvoklis ģeogrāfiskā ziņā, var būt sabiedroto armijas apgādes un kustības ziņā ar sevisīgu intresi. No teiktā izriet ka sabiedroto armijas vadība būs ieinteresēta paturēt kontroli par ostām, satiksmes ceļiem, noliktavām, kazarmēm, kara rīku remontdarbnīcām, slimnīcām un t.t. Tāpat arī par kustības nodrošināšanu, kara depo apsargāšanu un kārtības uzturēšanu armijas aizmugurē.

Okupācijas armijai, kas nepazīst vietejos apstākļus, var būt grūtības ar šī raksta sākumā minēto zemes iedzīvotāju jautājumu un problēmu kārtošānu. Tālab jāatrod veids, kā varētu saskaņot labai funkcionēšanai, armijas vajadzības ar zemes iedzīvotāju nepieciešamībām.

Viens veids varētu būt tāds, ka trimdā tiek nodibināta pagaidu valdība. Tās uzdevumi līdz atbrīvošanai, būtu nedalīties propagandas darbā un ja iespējams, uzstādīt latviešu vienības, kas varētu ņemt dalību tiešā zemes atbrīvošanā. Reizē ar to, pagaidu valdība, kopā ar piekritīgām A, S, V. iestādēm, sagatavotu plānus kas būtu darams pēc zemes atbrīvošanas. Tāpat pagaidu valdība varētu komplektēt daļu nepieciešamos speciālistus starp trimdā esošiem latviešiem, lai ar viņu palīdzību atvieglotu izplānoto jautājumu iedzīvināšanu. Kad pagaidu valdība

pārceltos uz atbrīvoto no ienaidnieka Latviju, tā paildināma ar latviešu politiskiem darbiniekiem, sevišķi no pretestības kustības vidus un teorētiski izstrādātie plāni, pieskanojami faktiskiem apstākļiem un vajadzībām.

Pārņemot zemes pašvaldību no militārām iestādēm, ar vietejo latviešu pārstāvjiem papildinātai pagaidu valdībai piekristu pirmajā kārtā civiliedzīvotāju apgādašana pilsētās un laukos. izveidot rekvizīcijas un pārņemot savā ziņā krājumus, ja tādi zemē atrastos pēc komunistu padziļšanas. Ja zemē nepieciešamību segšanai nepietiktu uzturas krājumi, pagaidu valdības uzdevums atrast vietu un veidu, ka tos papildināt. Pagaidu valdības uzdevumos ietilptu arī kārtības nodibinašana un uzturēšana, dzīvi regulejošu saistošu noteikumu izdošana, blakus militāro iestāžu rīkojumiem, kas kārtotu civilo iedzīvotāju attiecības, pagaidu tiesu un administrācijas noorganizēšana skolu programmu pārkārtošana un tās ieviešana. Pagaidu valdībai vajadzētu būt arī tam iestādiņumam, kuras pienākumos ietilptu ^{īpašībām} ar sabiedroto armijas vadību par savstarpejo pakalpojumu un palīdzības jautājumu kārtošanu un norākināšanos, par maksājumu līdzekļu ieviešanu, privāto īpašumu tiesību jautājuma kārtošana un t. t. kadi rastos praktiskā darbā.

Lai izvairītos no demoralizejošās "paūtīesas" jābūt sagatavotiem likumiem uz kuru pamata saucami pie atbildības tie komunistu varas vīri, ka s noziegušies pret līdzpilsoņu brīvību vai dzīvību komunistu okupācijas laikā.

Šis, ka jau mināts, ir tikai galvenās idejas, kas prasa nopietnu sagatavošanas darbu, lai tās varētu tikt uzsāktas ka gatavs plāns, pēc kura rīkoties Latvijas atbrīvošanas gadījumā.

translation.

Personal.

March 30, 1955.

Dear Mr. Minister,

I will cite excerpts from a letter by my friends (sent from Sweden):

"What has happened to Voice of America broadcasts? Are they going through a crisis? They are unbearably poor and psychically not balanced. In the past year such was not the case. These days I had a conversation with Latvian sailors from Latvia. A ship docked. It also went to Stockholm. Some of the people I know quite well from last summer when Swedish ports were visited by "Kandava" "Auseklis" and "Rainis". If we want to believe what the soldiers have to say about VOA meaning in Latvia then their words ought to be repeated: "chatterbox water". Even political officer on the ship permits these days to listen to these broadcasts. Such chatter is harmless and nobody in Latvia is said to have belief in it. This is approximately how it sounded. During the first years everybody is supposed to have listened with trembling hearts. Some still listen but disenchantment is supposed to be great.

Naturally what concerns the purely political aspects blame for all VOA broadcasts rests with the political leadership in the USA resp. in the stand taken by the USA against oppressed nations.

This is a quackery!

- A few days ago our people called upon the executives of the Swedish Red Cross, who left for Moscow on March 20 in connection with Russian desire to join the International Red Cross. Prior to their departure the Swedes arranged a lengthy meeting with us. We introduced latest and former data on slave labor camps in the USSR, about the fate of Latvian deportees, a request for a humanitarian help action - parcels, letter exchange, information on deportees etc. The executives of the Swedish Red Cross clearly understand these problems. The above mentioned will be introduced in Moscow as Swedish proposals. This we have to understand. The Swedish delegation will also ask for a permit to visit the Baltic States during their 10 day stay in the USSR. If this permission will be refused, the press will again have something to write about.

(I placed at their disposal all data in my possession - V.H.)

The Swedes promised to give us detailed information upon their return.

- The balloon action is very actual. Spring is near. Ships also enter and leave Riga. There are all kinds of possibilities. I no more believe that what concerns this action you will be able to help. There can not be loud talk about this action. It is better to have less people know about it. While our hosts cover up this action it is fine but as soon as respective individuals will start mixing into it - nothing will be possible any more. Therefore we have to take advantage of the present favorable situation."

This is approximately all. For your information it should be enough. I should think that you ought to exercise some pressure on the VOA. If I write something Freivalds feels offended. But we also have to consider the voice of the people. There are no other news in Germany. At present we are talking about various conferences and meetings. Time flies. Mr. Masens has not been heard from. As far as I know he is at present in Paris. - What concerns my departure there have been no new developments. Never mind.

With heartiest Easter greetings,

yours,

(signed: V. Hazners)

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DATE 2007

Nujorka 1 aprīli 1955 gada.

Cienītais Arnolda kungs.

Otrā dienā pēc mūsu tikšanās, es nosūtīju vēstuli attiecīgam kungam ar cerībām, ka pabalsts viņa darbam ir iespējams vai nu tādā, vai citādā veidā. Rakstīju, ka tas izšķirsies samērā ātrā laikā, neminot neko specifisku.

Lasu šodien Laura ziņojumus, ka Augstākās padomes sēde ir notikuse Rīgā 24. martā. Nevieļ sarkanās valdības ministrs nav mainīts. Izglītības ministram Ostrovam tikai pielikts klāt ... un ārlietu ministrs.

Piezvanīju dienu vēlāk Alpa māsas vīram, ar kuru labi satiekam. Tā vārds ir Brunavs. Viņš neko neminēja par tādām lietām, ko Jūs man stāstījat. Tieši neprasīju, bet ja kaut kas tāds būtu, viņš man katrā ziņā stāstītu. Sarunā viņš A. vārdu minēja, teikdams ka vakaru iepriekš esot sazvanījušies un runājuši par nodokļu listu sagatavošanu. Jau gadu atpakaļ mani "draugi" no zināmām aprindām uz ALAS kongresu, stāstīja gluži to pašu stāstu. Arī kongresa laikā to izlietoja ka agitācijas ieganstu čukstēšanas propogandai. Atklāti to ne viens nevar pateikt, tālab ka tie ir meli. Liekās ka arī tagad, tuvojoties ALAS kongresam, ta pate pasaka atkal tiek uzsildīta.

Cik talu esat ticis ar jautājumu, kuru parrunājam mūsu tikšanās laikā? Esmu ieinteresēts lai tas nokārtotos pa visam lietai labi.

Laujat novēlēt priecīgus Lieldienas svētkus.

Jūsu A.B.

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DATE 2007

Nujorka 5 aprili 1955 gada.

Milais Arnolda kungs.

Pielikuma nosutu Jums vienu interesantu vestuli, ko sanemu sajas dienas no kunga H. Taja ir mineti dazi fakti: 1/ kugu kustiba starp Skandinaviju un Latviju, 2/ Zviedrijas Sarkana Krusta delegācijas brauciens uz Maskavu. Varbut Jums par sim lietam ir sika un pirmklasiga informacija. Ja nav, pienemu ka to varetu noorganizet ta, lai Jums ta butu. Domaju, ka Jus jau atradisat celus.

Vestule ir piemineta balonu akcija. Tie krietnie cilveki veletos kaut ko arī saja pavasari darit. Vini jau ir sutijusi balonus ar literaturu iepriekseja vasara un rudeni. Bet viniem ir aprucies apmeram 200 līdz 250 dolaru, ar ko noiret vienu zvejnieku laivu izbrauksanai jura. No cietzemes tades lietas neatlauj darit. Esmu meklejis līdzeklus taja iestade, kas man ir tuva, bet līdz sim bez sekmem. Ko Jus domajat, vai Jusu laba sirds butu par sadas akcijas atbalstisanu?

Vestules noraksts ir tikai Jusu personigai zinasanai. Man butu seviski nepatikami, ja sis vestules noraksts nonaktu tadas rokas, kas prot lasit latviski. Ta ir sutita man personigi. Bet Jums es esmu uztimejis daudzas lietas, par kuram ar citiem nemedzu runat.

Man butu viens lugums. Vai pec Jusu domam es varetu dabut ar Jusu laipnu starpniecibu musu sutniecibas budzetu. Prieks latviesiem sis budzets ir lielaks noslepums ka, nu lietas uz kuram Jusu majas uzrakstits "Top secret." Bet man liekas, ka tas ir lietas kuras vismaz tas valdibas loceklis drikstetu zinat, kuras pilnvaras rikojas tagadejas sutniecibas.

Brunitis ir veltijis savu pedejo Briviba numuru Alfredam Berzinam. Aizkustinosa uzmaniba. Un nenogurdinama. Nu jau desmits gadus vins nopulas ar uzbrukumiem Ulmanim un Berzinam, noslept savu neizlabojamo kludu - sarkana komisara amatu no Visinska zelastibas. Es esmu vinam pateicigs. Vins dara man labu propogandu.

Vel reiz ar Lieldienu sveicieniem.

Jusu. A.B.

P.S. Ka ar manu draugu K. Madride?

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Chinese Documents Requested
CONFIDENTIAL *June 55*
14 JUN 1955

(a)

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: BERZINS, Alfred 18 JUN 1955

BIRTH: 21 Oct. 1898-Latvia

ADDRESS: 4 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

MARITAL STATUS: Married Add: Siberia

CHILDREN: One Son and one Daughter Add: Siberia

NATIONALITY: Latvian

EDUCATION: Graduated high school in Valka
Studied at Riga Commerce Institute

MILITARY: 1918 Latvian Military Service Rank: Lt.

EMPLOYMENT: Journalist with a number of Latvian newspapers.
1930 Member of Latvian Parliament rep. of Farmers' Union
Since 1934 member of Latvian cabinet of Ministers
1940 Minister of Social Affairs
1940 Representative for Latvian exiles in Sweden in
conference of Latvian ministers in Geneva
1941 Unemployed
1945 Unemployed
1950 DP Camp working as journalist

TRAVEL: 1950 U. S. P.O.E. New York *Latvian Registry*

DATA DATED: 13 May 1955

Berzins Alfred
100-134-17-398 ✓
100-134-17-291 ✓
100-2-64-38 ✓
Encl 7 *1400 v*

Berzins, Alfred
AC/2
28 May 54
Nigel 121

28-7-42
Page 50
Vaka Haskins, Rina
" *Kako, Finn*
28-7-42
(10/5) *dist*

RECHECK

Previously Checked *June 1954*
Please bring this check up to date

100-2-27-124.3 ✓
Encl #1 *memo*
100-134-5.121 ✓
2 Oct 50
2 ENCL

CONFIDENTIAL
RI COPY

200-28213-3 ✓
74-7-208,903-2 ✓
Encl
84MA-7705
74-7-208,407-2 ✓
84MA 7750 W M
953) *29 Jul 55*

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DATE 2007

SECRET

BERZINS, Alfred

11 July 1955

RI Archives document Wash-CIA-Pro-28 contains a copy of a letter from Bruno KALNINS to SCHILLER dated 16 May 1951 on the Latvian Labor Organizations-in-exile which reflects one A. BERZINS was the minister of propaganda in ULMAN's government of national dictatorship (1934-1940). He is known to every Latvian as "a destroyer of democracy." He and his dictatorship established the first concentration camp in Latvia.

Otherwise NPIL-A.

Special Agent
Headquarters Field Office

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DATE 2007

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ENCLOSURE

SECRET

BERZINS, Alfred

5 August 1955

RI Registry file #201-56793 reflected that Subject was chief of the "Aissargi" (Home Guard) originally organized in the 1920's, and consisting primarily of farmers. In 1934 this organization, under Subject, was instrumental in executing a "coup d'etat" in conjunction with the Latvian dictator, Karlis ULMANIS and his right-hand man, General Janis BALODIS.

RI Document #28-7-7-Y2, entitled "Summary of Enemy Intelligence Activities in Finland and the Baltic States," dated January 1944, reflected one A. BERZINS, aka Boris GUSKINS, KOKS, a Latvian, formerly a minister in the ULMANIS Cabinet in Latvia. He was in touch with the Japanese in Helsinki in 1940, through whom he obtained a Manchurian passport. He is described as an adventurer and untrustworthy.

RI Document #100-2-64-38 reflected a negative name check request on Subject from the United States Information Agency, dated 10 May 1954.

RI Document #100-134-1.7-291, a letter regarding Subject, dated 3 January 1955, reflected as follows: "Subject is variously described as 'the most dangerous Fascist in the United States,' and highly praised by representatives in the United States of the Latvian Government."

"Prior to 1940, he was Propaganda Minister of the ULMANIS Government, which is variously described as a paternal dictatorship, Fascist on the order of Germany and Italy; and as the Protector of Latvia from domination of the Soviets."

"The Subject is personally described, prior to 1940, as an opportunist who favored the ruling party in Latvia and a politically immature young man seeking to advance himself. As of 1951 he was considered a Latvian Nationalist in the United States whose influences on people in Latvia depending upon the effect Russian rule had on them."

"In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that Subject not be used. However, should you desire further inquiry concerning Subject and/or a determination, we will gladly take such action as is necessary upon receipt of a clearance request.

Sincerely,

Otherwise, NPII.

Special Agent
Headquarters Field Office

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SECRET

4 - OCT 1955

CI/OA

Deputy Director of Security (Investigations and Support)

C-37519
#50207

1. Reference is made to IO Division's memorandum dated 13 May 1955 requesting an appropriate clearance in the name of the Subject.
2. It has been determined that no formal clearance is necessary for utilization of Subject in the manner requested. However, your attention is invited to our memoranda dated 1 October 1954 and 29 September 1951 which set forth pertinent information of a derogatory nature concerning the Subject.
3. While no formal approval is necessary in this matter, this office desires to reiterate the previous advice that caution be exercised in any contact had with the Subject in order to prevent any embarrassment to TPTONIC or this Agency.
4. The foregoing is for your use and guidance and does not constitute a clearance of any kind.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

[]

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DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		2. RI FILE NO.	
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14.			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 20px auto; width: 80%;"><p>SEX M DOB ?</p><p>CIT ?</p><p>OCC ?</p><p>NAME MENTIONED IN DOCUMENT IN UNTRANSLATED TEXT</p><p>WAS 74-6-130/4</p><p>074-006-130/04 EGMA-17621A04 27 OCT 55 SER 3Y P6</p><p>R 7102050441</p><p>FILE IN</p></div>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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FORM 1A-14 11-1-55		U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY OFFICE OF SECURITY		DATE FEB 13 1956 February 8, 1956	
REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION					
REMOVAL OF NAME PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED 2/1/55 2/1/55				IBS/PME #656	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HCUA	<input type="checkbox"/> STATE	<input type="checkbox"/> CSC	<input type="checkbox"/> I & NS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CIA
DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE					
NAME BERGINS, Alfred			TB:2711899		PL:Latvia
ALIASES AND PSEUDONYMS none		RACE white	SEX male	MARITAL STATUS married	NAME OF SPOUSE Aline
CITIZENSHIP Latvian	ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. A 7845451	CITIZENSHIP CERT. NO. -		MILITARY SERIAL NO. -	
RESIDENCE FOR PAST TEN YEARS					
DATES	NUMBER AND STREET	CITY	STATE		
1939 1941 - 1944 1945 - 1950	28 Voldemars iela Conc. Camp Sachsenhausen D.P. Camps: Brininghausen,	Riga	Latvia Germany		
Aug. 1950-6-1951 1951 - 1955 1955 - present	169 Fairmount Ave 114 West 71 St. 121 West 92 St.	Hamburg, Lubeck, Hameln Chatham New York New York	Germany N.J. N.Y. N.Y.		
EMPLOYMENT FOR PAST TEN YEARS					
DATES	EMPLOYER	ADDRESS			
1939 6-1951-present	Minister of State Free Europe Committee Inc.	Riga, Latvia, Stabu iela 110 W. 57 St. New York, N.Y.			
ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA Permanent visa, DP type, section 555, issued in Grohn, Germany, Aug. 1950. #I.529446.					
REQUEST PLACED BY Harry W. Lielnors Chief, Latvian Service Administration IBS:PME	DATE 2-7-1956	THIS BLOCK TO BE USED FOR AGENCY RESPONSE			
PERSON <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WILL NOT HAVE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION		<input type="checkbox"/> NO RECORD	<input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY INFO. ATTACHED		
PROPOSED USE OF PERSON Purchase order vendor - comb. serv. (script&announc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> NO DEROG. INFO.	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SEE OVER		

17 FEB 56
W.R.

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DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

FOR COORDINATION WITH USIA

Bv: WMC Date: 6/7/7

File # 4984, Doc.# 2

Subject: Additional info about ALPS Valdemars

1st 2
SEP 27 1956
AFF BERZINT
SECRET

I Personal knowledge:

First time I heard about V.A. was when I was in Germany in 1951. A member of the LPKDA, ENDZIŅŠ Ilgvars (see card 7674) told me that V.ALPS is living at Göttingen, British Zone, and allegedly is working for the British Intelligence Service; there was also some rumor that V.A. is or has been involved in smuggling of jewels (or blackmarketing). As far as I remember, the American officials I had to deal with at that time were also interested in the person of V.A. - I was asked several times about him. I had no more info about him as the a/m but I had the following recollections about ALPS Jānis, one of his brothers or nephews in the spring of 1942, while on an assignment to the card-index section (Abteilung III) of the Hqs of the SD in Riga, Reimersa Street, I worked together at the same office with Mrs. ALPS (first name Lidiĵa or Liliĵa). She was employed as a typist, was ab. 30 years old and of mixed Latvian-Esthian origin. Besides, I knew her sister, who was a student at the Academy of Agriculture in Jelgava in 1940/41, and in 1942 got married to her fellow student. Mrs. ALPS was a very gay woman who was on good terms with the German officers at this office, Hauptscharführer GRIMM (from Westfalia, Germany) and GOLTZ (from Bavaria). She was often visited in this office by her husband Jānis ALPS. The latter was working at that time at the Latvian ~~XXXXXX~~ Police which was subordinated to the German SD. As far as I remember he had the rank of Criminal Inspector and his chief was either CZOLIŅŠ Aleksandrs (see card 3777) or TEIDEMANIS Herberts (see card 5561) - the first in charge of criminal, the other of political matters. In any case this Jānis ALPS had his office in the same building, where the SD only the entrance was not from Reimersa ~~St~~ Street but from Raiņa Boulevard. Judging by the clothing and the way of life, Mrs. and Mr. Jānis ALPS were very well off.

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at that time.

I am not quite sure whether this Jānis ALPS in fact is the brother of Valdemars ALPS - it is possible that he was a nephew since at that time he was about 35-40 years old but one of V.ALPS' brother, Jānis ALPS him too, is born 1896 (see further).

While having a meeting with Agent 1940 (see File # 1940, Doc.# 47,p.3), the latter told me ^{SUSPECT 915} that H.BRUNAVS ~~has~~ complained to him about BĒRZIŅŠ Alfreds, the former minister. The latter, according to H.BRUNAVS, tries to denounce the brother i.l. of H.BRUNAVS to the American authorities. The motive of this was told to be some old controversy between Alfr.BĒRZIŅŠ and the brother i.l. of H.BRUNAVS while the latter was the chief of the Latvian Political Police and Alfr.BĒRZIŅŠ his subordinate. Apparently H.BRUNAVS is the brother i.l. of V.ALPS since the latter held such post in free Latvia.

While having a meeting with Agent 909 in May '56, the latter told that he knows Valdemars ALPS from the time in Germany and that recently he has met him here in the States at some railroad station (presumably in New York). Agent got the impression that V.A. is watching the passengers, i.e. trying to identify some faces. When Agent asked V.A. what he is doing ~~in~~ here, the latter gave an evasive answer. In Agent's opinion: "who once has worked on security matters will never cease to do it" - Agent is convinced that V.A. is still working in this field, possibly employed now by the FBI.

II Excerpts from Latvian newspapers:

In the 1 Aug. and 4 Aug. '56 issues of "Laiks" there are two articles by Valdemars ALPS where he describes his experience on fighting the Communist agents in Latvia in 1919-1921. The introduction of these articles states that Capt. V.ALPS was first the chief of the espionage (izlūkosahas) section at the Hqs of the Latvian Army Commander-in-Chief, later the chief of the Political Police.

SECRET

SECRET

At the end of 1919 the a/m espionage section caught in Riga two Soviet agents who came from Moscow in order to organize the communistic underground in the Baltic States. V.ALPS got in touch with the Estonian military attaché in Riga, Capt. JIRGENSONS, later went to Tallin where he together with the Estonian security organs succeeded in large arrests of the local Communists.

Around the same time V.ALPS got info about the section of the Hqs of the Western front of the Red Army, which was located in Smolensk and was sending spies to Latvia; arrested in Riga a Soviet agent, MIKELSONS; got hold on a Soviet instruction for their agents in Latvia.

In the second installment of his article V.ALPS describes a case which was published also in the issues of 25 and 26 December, 1919, of "The New York Times" as reported by Walter DURANTY from Riga. This was the case of a courier from Moscow who tried to come to the States with special instructions for the Communists in the USA. This courier, a seaman of Russian origin with the documents under the name of KOTLAROV, was arrested in Riga and V.ALPS found in the heel of his boots 62 brilliants and 160 ~~documents~~ ^{documents} written on a very thin paper. - Since the Subcommittee of the 84th Congress did not mention this case in the booklet which it published at the end of 1955, V.ALPS sent the copy of the a/m instruction together with a short explanation to the chairman of this committee, Senator EASTLAND, some other senators and Bishop SHEEN.

In "Latvija Amerika", 5 May 1956, there is an article by BRUNAVS written due to the 60th anniversary of ALPS Janis. According to this article J.ALPS joined the Latvian Rifle Regiment as one of the first. Commander of his company was the well-known Latvian writer, GRINS Aleksandre, who suggested that J.A. writes a daily diary - later it was published in a book "Kara viesuli". In Christmas 1916 J.A. became POW of the Germans. After his release he joined the Latvian Army in Sept. 1919, later got awarded with the Liberation Cross of Latvia. After WW II in exile in Germany but immigrated in the USA in 1950. Here he lives together with his wife at St.Paul, Minn. and is active in the social life of the Latvians there. SECRET

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF SECURITY
REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

DATE April 9, 1957

47757

IBS/RE #983

FBI, HCIA, & CIA. Request any information subsequent to February 1956.

FBI HCIA STATE CSC I & NS CIA MILITARY OTHER

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

NAME BERZINS, Alfreds / BERZIN		DATE OF BIRTH ap. 21, 1899	PLACE OF BIRTH Latvia
ALIASES AND PSEUDONYMS None BERZIN(S)	RACE white	SEX Male	MARITAL STATUS Married
CITIZENSHIP Alien	ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. A 7845451 I 529446	CITIZENSHIP CERT. NO.	MILITARY SERIAL NO.

RESIDENCE FOR PAST TEN YEARS			
DATES	NUMBER AND STREET	CITY	STATE
July 1945 - Aug 1950	D.P. Camps in	Lübeck, Himmeln, Blomberg & Hamburg	Germany
Aug 1950 - present	114 & 71 Street and 121 & 92 Street	New York	New York

EMPLOYMENT FOR PAST TEN YEARS		
DATES	EMPLOYER	ADDRESS
July 1951 - present	Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	2 Park Avenue, New York 17039
<p>REMOVAL OF NAME RECEIVED 2/7/56 (859-383)</p> <p>(105 Liberty - Ethnic Group studied - Latvian)</p>		

MAY 24 1957
NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA - Latvian; Port of entry - New York on Gen. Taylor on 8-29-50; Type of visa - Q.Im. 555, issued in ventorf, Germany; Immigration office file - A. 7845451 DATE 529446.

REQUESTING OFFICER Harry d. Lielors, Chief, Latvian Service, IBS:ns apr. 4, 1957	THIS BLOCK TO BE USED FOR AGENCY RESPONSE <input type="checkbox"/> NO RECORD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO DEROG. INFO. <input type="checkbox"/> SECURITY INFO. ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SEE OVER
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, ISSUING PERSON XXXXX HAVE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION	PROPOSED USE OF PERSON Purchase order Vendor - Comb. services

N.D. only per SRI 2 23-5-57 PB

FILE IN:

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH USIA

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: hmc Date: 5/17

SECRET

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS IN NORMAL ORDER) Alfreds BERZINS		BEST FOR GREEN LIST NAME CHECK NO. 73585	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.		DATE 1 May 1957	
3. BIRTH DATE 21 Oct 1899		TO CHIEF, FI/STD	
4. BIRTH PLACE Valmiera Rayon, Jeru County Province of Vidzeme (Livonia), Latvia		NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER	
5. CITIZENSHIP Latvian		FROM	
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION Works for Committee for Free Europe also member of Committee for a Free Latvia, 2 Park Ave., New York City Home: 114 W. 57th St. NYC		OFFICE DESIGNATOR SN/CE ROOM, BUILDING 1044 J EXTENSION 3338	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION Professional soldier and politician. At present consultant at C.F.E. on Latvian Matters.		14. IS CONTINUING SEARCH DESIRED? (CHECK ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
8. MILITARY SERVICE		15. TYPE OF REQUEST (CHECK ONE) <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA previously checked #0442 <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME	
LIBERATION WAR - member of North Latvian partizan group Valmieras Regiment against Bolsheviks and Bermont (German Troops)		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED	
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES	
Organized and wrote in several newspapers Organized and worked for s.c. Home Guard "Aizsargi" Later its leader One of main figures of 1934 coup d'etat in Latvia Deputy Minister of Interior new Government Minister of Social Affairs " " " Formed new trade union movement in Latvia Fled to Sweden to avoid Russian invasion Interned Sachsenhausen concentration camp Released, assigned job of clerk Industrial Accident Compensation Dept. DP (Came to U.S. in 1950)	Vidzeme, Latvia Riga, Latvia " " " " " " Germany " "	1934 1937-1940 after 1934 1940 1940-1943 1943 1948	
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)	5'10" 180 black white		
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) Aline nee Saberts (formerly married to Dr. Nolle)			
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES daughter Maija Berzins born about 1932. Married to forester living Latvia brother Karlis, born Dec 6, 1901 presumably Latvia. sister Milda Ansmits now in Canada			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC) Lutheran			

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125
1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

SECRET

(9)

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

SECRET

31 May 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, SR/2

ATTENTION: []

SUBJECT: Robert T. GOFORTH (P)
C-37519

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 8 May 1957 requesting Operational Approval for Subject.
2. You are requested to come to CI/OA office, room 2607 L Bldg., and discuss this case prior to further consideration of approval by this office.

[]
Chief, CI/OA

Redn Discussed with []
REC: 3 JUNE 1957

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET
(When Filled In)

e-37519

BIOGRAPHIC DATA		25 Jun 57	LOCATOR	PHOTO	PER DES
2. NAME Alfreds BERZINS		1. CASE NO. 2-12538			
2A. VARIANTS		3. DATE OF BIRTH 21 October 1899			
4. CITIZENSHIP/NATIONALITY Latvian		FILE NOS. 201 12538 GR			
5. OCCUPATION (QUALIFICATION)/KNOWLEDGEABILITY (CAPACITY)/LANGUAGE FACILITY		OS			
Professional politician presently a member of Committee for Free Latvia.		REG			
Latvian: Good		STIB			
German: Good		BR			
Russian: Good					
English: Fair					
Latvian Minister of Interior and Public Affairs 1934-1940					
Chairman, Presiding Committee ABN People's Council (Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations) 1947-1950					
6. LOCATION/INDICATOR/DATE/ADDRESS INDICATOR					
Europe/T 1918-1940					
Germany/R 1940-1943 (Concentration Camp)					
Germany/R 1943-1948 (DP)					
U.S.					
7. VULNERABILITY		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007			
8. SPECIAL CATEGORY					
9. REMARKS (With dates when applicable)					
POB Province of Vidzeme, Latvia		MILITARY SERVICE Latvian Army 1918-1921			
ADDRESS 121 West 92nd St., New York, New York		EDUCATION Secondary and Military School			
PHONE NO.					
PASSPORT NO.					
OTHER Alien Registration No. A-7845451		HONORS 30 Jun 57 PHONE AT HOME: RE 9-3209 WORK: LEXINGTON 2-8902 X 129			
SOURCE		INITIALS/OFFICE		DATE	

SECRET HR/SR/2

25 June 1957 (20)

SECRET

25 June 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: CI/OA

SUBJECT : Covert Security Approval for Robert T. GOFORTH (p)
OO-3342, C-37519

1. It is hereby requested that a covert security approval be granted to authorize Subject's use by SR/2 under Project AEMARSH in the USA:

- a. To spot for potential REDSKIN and REDSOX agent personnel.
- b. To provide information of intelligence value received from Committee for Free Europe, Committee for Free Latvia, and other overt sources.

2. It appears that no covert security approval was granted Subject which would specifically cover his presently intended use.

3. The allegations which tend to show that Subject has been a Nazi or Fascist collaborator do not appear to be feasible since it is quite improbable for him to have been an inmate in the Nazi Sachsenhausen concentration camp for 33 months had he collaborated with the Axis Powers.

4. For any further information concerning this memorandum please contact [redacted] Room 1060 J Building, extension 3902.

[redacted]
Chief, SR/2

HBREDIN:rdv

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

SECRET

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION AND APPROVAL		DATE	25 June 1957
		PROJECT	AEMARSH
TO: CI/Operational Approval and Support Division		FROM: (Division)	SR/2
SUBJECT		CI/OA FILE NO.	SO FILE NO.
TRUE NAME		JG-3342	
CRYPTONYM OR PSEUDONYM Robert T. Goforth (p)		C-37519	
TYPE OF AGENT OR EMPLOYEE REDSOX-REDSKIN spotter and informant			
USE OF AGENT OR EMPLOYEE (Full details)			
To spot potential REDSKIN and REDSOX agent personnel.			
To provide information of intelligence value received from Committee for Free Latvia, and other overt sources.			
TYPE ACTION REQUESTED			
PROVISIONAL APPROVAL		PROVISIONAL COVERT SECURITY APPROVAL	
OPERATIONAL APPROVAL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COVERT SECURITY APPROVAL	
GOVERNMENT NAME CHECK		PROPRIETARY APPROVAL	
SPECIAL INQUIRY (SO field investigation)		OTHER:	
PRO AND GREEN LIST STATUS			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRO I. OR EQUIV. ENT. IS ATTACHED IN TWO COPIES		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRO II WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN RECEIVED	
PRO II IS ATTACHED, IF OBTAINABLE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GREEN LIST CHECK HAS BEEN INITIATED #0112 73585	
FIELD TRACES Continuing basis			
REVEAL NO INFORMATION OF VALUE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN RECEIVED	
REVEAL INFORMATION AS ATTACHED		NOT INITIATED. NOT EXPECTED TO POSSESS RELEVANT INFO.	
SUGGESTED INVESTIGATIVE COVER			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT		ACADEMIC	
COMMERCIAL		OTHER:	
RI TRACES		DIVISION TRACES	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECORD No derog. info		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RECORD No derog. info	
NO RECORD		NO RECORD	
INDICATE SPECIAL LIMITATIONS ON INVESTIGATION OR SPECIAL COVERAGE DESIRED			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007			
SUBJECT	IS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AWARE	UNAWARE OF CIA INTEREST
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AWARE	UNAWARE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT INTEREST
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AWARE	UNAWARE OF IMPENDING INVESTIGATION
	HAS	BEEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT BEEN BRIEFED ON A "COVER STORY"
SIGNATURE OF CASE OFFICER		EXTENSION	SIGNATURE OF BRANCH CHIEF

FORM NO. 779
1 FEB 56

SECRET
3582

(9)

SECRET

DISPATCH NO. EGPW-4926

VIA AIR

TO Chief of Base, Frankfurt
FROM Chief, SR

INFO: COS, Germany, BOB,
POB, MOB, STUT,
HELs, STOC

SUBJECT GENERAL REDWOOD AEMARSH
SPECIFIC Alfreds BERZINS

23 JUL 57 13 02

ACTION REQUIRED: See Paragraph 1 Below

1. It is hereby requested that Station name traces in regard to derogatory information be initiated for Alfreds BERZINS.

2. Biographic information reveals that Subject, born 21 October 1899 in Valmiera Rayon, Latvia, was Deputy Minister of Interior and Minister of Social Affairs during the period of 1934-1940. In 1940 Subject fled to Sweden and Finland to avoid Soviet occupation of Latvia. During subsequent period 1940-1943, Subject was interned in Sachsenhausen concentration camp, Germany. Upon his release in 1943, Subject held position with Industrial Accident Compensation Department and various positions connected with Latvian emigre organizations in Germany until 1950, at which time he entered US on D.P. status.

3. SR has operational interest in Subject, who is currently residing in US.

4. It is requested that all information stations take action.

15 July 1957

Distribution:

- 2 - FOB
- 2 - COS
- 2 - STUT
- 2 - BOB
- 2 - POB
- 2 - MOB

- 2 []
- 2 []
- 1 - RI
- 2 - SR/2
- 2 - WE/1

SR/2 []

SR/COP/FT []

SECRET

RI Copy

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

VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. RTMA 27954

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, SR

DATE: 31 July 1957

FROM : Chief of Base, Munich

INFO: CCS/G
FOB
EE

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/REDWOOD/AEMARSH

SPECIFIC— Name Trace Reply

Ref: BGFW 4926, 23 July 1957

MOB files contained no derogatory information on subject
mentioned in above reference.

Approved: []

Distribution:

3-SR
2-CCS/G
2-EE
2-FOB

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FORM NO. 51-28 A
MAY 1949

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

VIA: _____
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. EGBA-43334

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

[]

TO : Chief, SR
FROM : Chief of Base, Berlin
SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDWOOD AEMARSH
SPECIFIC— Trace Reply - Alfreds BERZINS

DATE: 31 July 1957

INFO: FOB, COS, EE

REFERENCE: EGFW-4926

There are no identifiable traces in BOB files.

Approved []

Distribution:

- 2 - SR
- 2 - EE
- 2 - FOB
- 2 - COS

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

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

CLASSIFICATION

[]

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

PATCH NO. OFHA-2705-

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

28-6-2

TO : Chief, WE (for Chief, SR)

DATE: 2 August 1957

FROM : []

SUBJECT: GENERAL— STATION/OPERATIONS

SPECIFIC— REDWOOD AEMARSH - Alfreds BERZINS []

REFERENCE: EGFW-4926, 23 July 1957

Neither ODACID nor [] card files contain any information on the Subject; since, however, it was unclear whether or not traces should be limited to [] card files, liaison was not queried. On future trace requests, we would appreciate your so indicating if liaison is or is not to be checked.

[]

31 July 1957

Distribution:
3 - WE
2 - CR
2 - []

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

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

1 COPY

VIA: A I R
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. OSSA-6275

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, SR

DATE: 2 August 1957

FROM :

INFO: Chief, WE

SUBJECT: GENERAL— REDWOOD/AFMARSH

SPECIFIC— Alfreds BERZINS

REFERENCE: EGFW-4926, 23 July 1957

We have one entry in our files in the "Swedish Primer" (List of Suspect GIS Agents), published during the war, possibly by the British, which contains the following entry on Subject:

		BERZINS A.
NATIONALITY & PASSPORT	Latvian	@ GUKSINS, Boris @ KOKS, Peteris
BORN	1899	
ADDRESS		
DESCRIPTION	Brisk manner; great intriguer.	
CAREER	Former Latvian Minister of the Interior and right-hand man of President ULMANIS; escaped from Latvia with a passport in the name of KOKS and arrived in Sweden in August 1940; obtained a Manchurian passport, probably in Helsinki, in 1940; Axis agent; in touch with the Japanese Legation, Stockholm; when in Riga considered to be pro-German and thoroughly untrustworthy; wife and family still in Latvia in 1941.	

2.3.45.

30 July 1957

Distribution:
3 - Chief, SR
2 - Chief, WE
2

COPY ROUTING

2
2
B/2

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

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

SR

VIA : AIR

S-E-C-R-E-T

DISPATCH NO. EGFA 17497

DATE: 6 August 1957

TO : Chief, SR

INFO: EE, COS

FROM : Chief of Base, Frankfurt

SUBJECT: GENERAL : REDWOOD/AEMARSH/Operational

SUBJECT: SPECIFIC: Alfred BERZINS

REFERENCE : EGFW 4926

ACTION REQUESTED : None; for your information

COS files reveal the following information concerning Subject of reference: MGKW 6719 dated 9 October 1950, states that an Alfred BERZINS was born 13 August 1919 in Latvia, acted as minister in the Ulmanis cabinet, joined the Latvian underground in 1940 and was active in printing a propaganda sheet, arrested by the Gestapo in 1942, released in 1944 and mobilized for the Russian front, in 1950 was employed in a U.S. Army warehouse in Augsburg, Germany.

APPROVED: [] [] []

DISTRIBUTION:

- 3 - SR
- 2 - EE
- 2 - COS

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

S-E-C-R-E-T

RI COPY

430 EK/UD/WO

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	2
2	2
3	6

DATE : 26 AUG 57

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : STUTTGART

ACTION: SR 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, EE 4, S/C 2

AUG 27 0225Z 57

ROUTINE

IN 43128

TO DIR INFO FRAN FROB CITE STUT 4435

REDWOOD AEMARSH

RE EGFW 4926

Alfreds Bergine

INFO 18 JAN IDENTIFIES SUBJ AS A SELF-ALLEGED LEADER OF ANTI-COMMUNIST BLOC OF NATIONS WHO OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO U.S. AUTHORITIES TO AID FIGHTING COMMUNISM IN RUSSIAN DOMINATED COUNTRIES (F-3).

END OF MESSAGE

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

S-E-C-R-E-T

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED Copy No.

SECRET

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

SEP 13 1957

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER) ALINE BERZINS		ANSWER TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 076819 DATE OF REQUEST 13 Sept 1957	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.		REQUEST FROM NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER	
3. BIRTH DATE 2 September 1897		OFFICE DESIGNATOR SK/2	
4. BIRTH PLACE Auce, Latvia		ROOM, BUILDING 1058 J	
5. CITIZENSHIP Latvian		EXTENSION 8545	
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION unknown -- deported to Siberia to forced labor camp, 14 June 1941		14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION unknown		15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME	
		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED All information available	
8. MILITARY SERVICE			
SERVICE ARM, COUNTRY		SPECIALTY	
Latvian Liberation Army		Infantry	
LOCATION		DATES	
		1918-1920	
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS			
ACTIVITY		LOCATION	
housewife		Latvia	
DATES			
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)			
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) may be SABERJS			
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES Alfreds Dekabs Berzins, husband; Maiga Berzins, daughter; Harias Nolle (Wolle), son			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC)		ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED	

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125
1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

SECRET

(9)

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

SECRET

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

SEP 11 1957

REQUEST TO GREEN LIST
REQUEST NO. **076817**
DATE OF REQUEST **13 Sept 1957**

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER)
KARLIS BERZINS

2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.

3. BIRTH DATE **unknown, reportedly 55 years old**

4. BIRTH PLACE **unknown**

5. CITIZENSHIP **Latvian**

6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION
Arrested August 1941, sent to Siberia

7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION
unknown

14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED?
 YES NO

15. TYPE OF REQUEST
 FIRST TIME SUBMITTED
 ADDITIONAL DATA
 COVER NAME

16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT
 ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY
 OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE
 OTHER

17. INFORMATION REQUIRED
All available information

8. MILITARY SERVICE

SERVICE ARM, COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES
unknown			

9. PAST OCCUPATIONS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES
unknown		

10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)

11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)

12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES
**Alfreds Dekabs Berzins, brother;
Wilda Ansis, sister; Ella Berzins, sister**

13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC)

ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY.
SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125
1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

SECRET

(9)

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

SECRET

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER) MILDA ANSMIS		RESPONSE TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 076826 13 Sept. 1957	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.		DATE OF REQUEST _____	
3. BIRTH DATE unknown		REQUEST FROM _____	
4. BIRTH PLACE unknown		NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER _____	
5. CITIZENSHIP unknown		OFFICE DESIGNATOR 5172	
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION Activity unknown 292 High Park Ave., Toronto, Canada		ROOM, BUILDING 1058 J	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION unknown		EXTENSION 8545	
8. MILITARY SERVICE SERVICE ARM. COUNTRY unknown		14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS ACTIVITY unknown		15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME	
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED All information available	
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES Ella Berzins, sister; Karlis Berzins, brother; Alfreds Dekabs Berzins, brother;			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC)		ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED	

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125
1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

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(8)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER) ELLA BERZINS		CASE TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 076818 DATE OF REQUEST 13 Sept 1957	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.		REQUEST FROM NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER []	
3. BIRTH DATE unknown-- reportedly 63		OFFICE DESIGNATOR SR/2 ROOM, BUILDING 1058 J EXTENSION 8545	
4. BIRTH PLACE unknown		14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
5. CITIZENSHIP probably Latvian		15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME	
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION - activity unknown - resides Latvia		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION unknown		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED All information available	
8. MILITARY SERVICE			
SERVICE ARM, COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES
unknown			
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS			
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES	
unknown			
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)			
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)			
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES Alfreds Dekabs Berzins, brother; Karlis Berzins, brother; Milda Ansmis, sister			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC) ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED			

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125 1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

SECRET

(2)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER) HARIAS NOLLE		PLEASE TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 076535	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC. possible HARIAS WOLLE		DATE OF REQUEST 13 Sept 1957	
3. BIRTH DATE unknown, reportedly 35 years old		REQUEST FROM NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER SR/2	
4. BIRTH PLACE unknown		OFFICE DESIGNATOR SR/2 ROOM, BUILDING 1058 J EXTENSION 8545	
5. CITIZENSHIP Latvian		14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION unknown		15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION unknown		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
8. MILITARY SERVICE		17. INFORMATION REQUIRED All information available	
SERVICE ARM, COUNTRY		SPECIALTY	
LOCATION		DATES	
unknown			
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS			
ACTIVITY		LOCATION	
DATES			
unknown			
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)			
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)			
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES		Aline Bergins, mother; Alfreds Dekabs Bergins	
step-father			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC)		ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED	

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125 1 FEB 55 WHICH MAY BE USED.

SECRET

(8)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

SEP 14 1957

THIS BLANK FORM IS CLASSIFIED:

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMAN LETTERS AND IN NORMAL ORDER)
MAIGA BERZINS

2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC.

3. BIRTH DATE **unknown, reportedly 24**

4. BIRTH PLACE **unknown**

5. CITIZENSHIP **Latvian**

6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION
resides Latvia

7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION
Unknown

8. MILITARY SERVICE

SERVICE ARM. COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES
unknown			

9. PAST OCCUPATIONS

ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES
unknown		

10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)

11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)

12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY, AND ASSOCIATES
**Alfreds Dekabs Berzins, father;
Aline Berzins, mother**

13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC)

ATTACH EXTRA SHEETS WHEN NEEDED

**REFERENCE TO GREEN LIST
REQUEST NO. 076827**

DATE OF REQUEST **14 Sept 57**

REQUEST FROM
NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER

OFFICE DESIGNATOR **SR/2**
ROOM, BUILDING **1058 J**
EXTENSION **8545**

14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED?
 YES NO

15. TYPE OF REQUEST
 FIRST TIME SUBMITTED
 ADDITIONAL DATA
 COVER NAME

16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT
 ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY
 OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE
 OTHER

17. INFORMATION REQUIRED
All available information

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 501 REPLACES FORM 51-125 WHICH MAY BE USED. 1 FEB 55

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

662 out/in/CGT/4
 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
 S-I-C-R-L-T ✓
 367

ROUTING			
1	2	4	5
2	2	5	6
3			
SEP 24 21 53 '57			
UNCLASIFIED			
DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS	
X	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS
			OUT93580

TO : PULLACH FRANKFURT
 FROM : DIRECTOR
 CONF : SR 6
 INFO : FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, EE 4, S/C 2

TO PULL INFO FRAN CITE DIR 36918

REDWOOD AEMARSH
 RE EGFN 4926
 REQUEST REPLY REF.
 END OF MESSAGE

EE/CCP [] SR/CCP/FI [] CSR/2 []
 COORDINATING OFFICERS

RELEASING OFFICER [] AUTHENTICATING OFFICER []
 S-I-C-R-L-T
 REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 382B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

476 MJ/JM/MCB
 DATE : 25 SEPT 57

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
 S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING	
1	2
2	5
3	6

SEP 26 0227Z 57

ROUTINE

IN 14885

TO : DIRECTOR
 FROM : PULLACH
 ACTION: SR 6
 INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, EE 4, S/C 2

TO DIR INFO FROM CITE PULL 8674

REDWOOD AEMARSH

DIR 36948 (OUT 93580)* *trans Alfreds Berginos*

- EGFW 4926 ANSWERED BY EGMA 27954 *What is this copy?*
- PLS SEE PULL 5105 OF 6 AUG 56.
- IF UPSWING CHECK DESIRED PLS SO INDICATE.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: REQUESTED REPLY EGFW 4926.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

Chief, CI/OA

Deputy Director of Security (Investigations
and Support)

C-37519
#50207

1. Reference is made to your memorandum requesting a covert security approval for Subject's use under Project AEMARSH in the U. S. A provisional covert security approval is being issued for contact and assessment of the Subject for this case.
2. A full covert security approval will be issued upon successful completion of a technical interrogation of the Subject.
3. In accordance with the provisions set forth in Clandestine Services Instruction No. 10-5 and Field Regulation 10-215, a provisional covert security approval is granted for the use of the Subject, as described in your request as set forth in paragraph #1, above.
4. Subjects of provisional covert security approvals are not to represent themselves, nor are they to be represented, as employees of CIA.
5. Your attention is called to the fact that a provisional covert security approval does not constitute complete compliance with the provisions of CIA Regulation 10-210. Therefore, if you should desire at a later date to change the status or use of this individual, a request for approval to cover any proposed change should be submitted to this office.
6. This approval becomes invalid in the event action is not taken within 90 days of the date of this memorandum.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET
(When Filled In)

11 February 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: SR/2

150
1958 13

SUBJECT: BERZINS, Alfred

1. Reference is made to your request to this office dated
25 June 57.
2. The reply to your request is contained in the attached
memorandum from the Office of Security dated 5 Feb 58 par

Chief, CI/OA

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FORM 388 USE PREVIOUS EDITION.
6-57

SECRET

147

102

SECRET

14 March 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, 10/1
Attn: []
SUBJECT: Alfreds BERZINS

This memorandum is sent due to the recent cut-back of personnel at the Committee for Free Europe and Committee for Free Latvia, and due to the fact that we are interested to intervene on the behalf of Mr. Alfreds Berzins, who is an employee of the Committee for Free Europe. Mr. Berzins is also a non-salaried covert associate of SR/2. Although we consider Subject's services to SR/2 highly valuable, our present budget does not allow us to employ Mr. Berzins on a salary basis. Therefore, we would appreciate your efforts to keep employing Mr. Berzins in his present position. Your affirmative stand will be greatly appreciated.

[]
Chief, SR/2

[]

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

OLSON

14 March 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief/IRS []
Attention: []
SUBJECT: Polygraph for Robert T. Goforth (p)

1. It is hereby requested that the Subject Covert Associate be given routine polygraph test. Due to the fact that Subject's PCSA expires on 5 May 1958, it will be appreciated if the polygraph test could be arranged prior to that date.

2. For any further information concerning this memorandum, please contact [] or [] 1060 J
Building, extension 5582.

[]
Chief, SR/2

[]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

SECRET

14 March 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, IO/1
Attn: []
SUBJECT : Alfreds BERZINS

This memorandum is sent due to the recent cut-back of personnel at the Committee for Free Europe and Committee for Free Latvia, and due to the fact that we are interested to intervene on the behalf of Mr. Alfreds Berzins, who is an employee of the Committee for Free Europe. Mr. Berzins is also a non-salaried covert associate of SR/2. Although we consider Subject's services to SR/2 highly valuable, our present budget does not allow us to employ Mr. Berzins on a salary basis. Therefore, we would appreciate your efforts to keep employing Mr. Berzins in his present position. Your affirmative stand will be greatly appreciated.

[]
Chief, SR/2

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

~~May~~ May 1988

OFORTH'S

OUTLINE *Handwritten*

1.

A short glance at the list of members of the UN reveals a striking difference in its composition to the list of members of the League of Nations. An impressive number of nations having been under colonial rule at the time of the League now are listed among the independent states.

However, three former members of the League -- Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania -- do not appear in this list of independent states, members of the UN. Not because they did not apply for membership, or were not admitted for some valuable reason, but simply because these three Baltic Republics have fallen back under foreign rule while many other nations progressed from the colonial states toward full independence. This foreign rule in the Baltic countries may be not regarded by some formalists as a colonial rule, but it is, nevertheless, much similar to that, and if it differs in some its features from the classic colonial rule, it does rather towards the worse.

2.

The Baltic Republics, while independent, used to be "neutral" and "uncommitted" in regard to relations between the the Soviet Union and non-Communist countries.

Moreover, they:

- a) coexisted most peacefully with their big neighbor -- the Soviet Union;
- b) tried to make trade with the Soviet Union;
- c) avoided any acts which might appear unfriendly toward the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, they were finally absorbed into the Soviet Union in most vicious way, and were made colonies of that Empire, because oppressed and exploited more ruthlessly and more than any colony in the other parts of the world ever was.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

What happened and is still happening to the Baltic countries may be worth the attention of numerous other countries attracted by the appeal of coexistence, trade, and friendship with the Soviet Union, since the fate of the Baltic countries provides a spectacular example into what such a coexistence, trade, and friendship may develop.

And the present economic, social, and cultural situation in the Baltic countries provides an exact picture of what full and complete sovietization of an once free country actually means.

Since other countries fallen under control of the Soviet Union are, at least for the time being, left somehow "half way" of complete sovietization, the Baltic experience is most revealing and even unique in some senses.

Such an experience should not remain unrevealed to whom it may concern, especially to the intellectuals, information media, and youth of the so-called uncommitted countries throughout the world.

k.

The subjects to be told and explained are:

- 1) How the Baltic countries regained their independence in separating themselves from Russia, Resp. from the Soviet Union.
- 2) Baltic-Soviet relations during 20 year period from 1919 to 1939
 - a) diplomatic relations
 - b) trade
 - c) culture
 - d) social-economic structure
- 3) How did it come to the "voluntary incorporation".
- 4) Non-recognition of the incorporation and its implications
- 5) Demographic impact of the Soviet rule in the Baltic countries:
 - a) Suppression (=annihilation) of certain social groups

- ...operations... political or ... public relations
- c) Skills
 - d) "Voluntary" resettlements of families and youth
 - e) Enrollment into the Army widely connected with the settlement in distant sites after release
 - f) Colonization of the countries by ruling nation, and infiltration of leading positions in the administration and economy
- 6) Absolute dictatorship in ~~the~~ political, economic and cultural life
- 7) Impacts of the economic integration:
- a) imposed collectivization of land and its results
 - b) industrialization of the countries ^{in interest} ~~in interest~~ ~~of the Empire~~ rather than those of local population
 - c) trade subordinated to the interests of the Empire
 - d) collectivization of ~~the~~ artisanship after "imperial" patterns
 - e) super-centralized and exploited bureaucracy
- 8) Control of mind and isolation from the outer world

The subjects should not be presented rather piece by piece than all at once, and not necessarily only those listed or in the order shown.

They should be presented in ~~both scientific and popular forms~~ both scientific and popular forms simultaneously or alternatively, according to circumstances, target, and possibilities.

The final goal should be to have the subjects presented in the native languages of target countries, in the frames of the existing publications, or in form of special publications.

5.

Prepared presentation of said information may be successfully transmitted to the necessary people in the target areas only ~~may~~ by friendly

mediators, living and having suitable positions there.

In the east of Middle and Far East countries, a few Baltic exiles living there would be willing (but not always able) to serve that purpose. But, in using all possible contacts, a number (not necessarily large one) of local intellectuals may be found who would be willing to help the cause. This could be achieved by renewal and tightening of contacts with already existing acquaintances among jurists, professors, journalists, etc.

Especially useful would be the contacts between Baltic and Asian students in the colleges and universities of the United States, as well as of other countries (Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America).

The network of such mediators could be built up during the period necessary for the preparation of the first portion of the material to be presented.

Some points of departure in establishing that network may be available almost immediately in some countries, for instance, in Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand, Burma, China (nat.), and even India, not to speak about Australia, New Zealand, Latin America and Europe.

6.

In order to carry out such a project, it would be necessary to establish an institution assigned with the following tasks:

- a) collection of already written works on the subjects included into the program (books, studies, articles, memorandums, etc.)
- b) Research and filling the data concerning present developments in the Baltic countries;
- c) planning the order of subjects to be presented and choosing forms of presentation;
- d) organizing the network of mediators, and keeping

necessary contacts with them.

e) engaging specialists available and able to prepare studies or popular presentations of the subjects included in the program;

f) organizing multiplication and transmission of prepared stuff to the mediators, and making efforts that the stuff be translated into the native languages of the target countries, and used according to the purpose of the project.

7.

A condition sine qua non for the establishing of such an institution is financially adequate sponsorship. No one Baltic exile organization, and not even all of them combined would be able to finance such a project even in the minimum of its scope (not that the project would require huge exorbitant amounts of money, but because they do not have money at all...)

Such an institution would be possible only under financial sponsorship of such an organization as the FEC, and it would fit very well in the frame of one of its divisions, best in the frame of the FEP. However, the sign of this or another similar American organization would result in an unfavorable effect in the so-called uncommitted countries, since their "uncommittedness" implies certain suspiciousness for everything what is connected with the "American propaganda" (The same prevails in regard to the political organizations of exiles).

Therefore, ^{even if} such said institution, actually financed and supervised by the FEC, publicly should appear as an independent institution of scientific character, with no emphasized connections neither with any American, nor with any exile organization or institution.

8.

On the other hand, such an institution could not and should not conceal its main aim to promote the aspirations of the Baltic peoples for their free and democratic Republics. In pursuing that aim, attention of their free and democratic Republics. In pursuing that aim, in looking for friends and supporters, the institution would also serve the common cause by spreading ^{instilling} information about the experience of the Baltic countries ~~institutions~~ ^{which} resulted from the coexistence with the Soviet Union. In pursuing that main aim ~~aim~~, the institution would promote the resistance against the Communist "alien enemy" among the people who need waking.

Since it is always better to have such an institution less anonymous as possible, a formal sponsorship given to it by the Baltic Diplomatic Services may have a solution of the problem.

By the term of "Baltic Diplomatic Services" we mean the entirety of the Legations and Consulates of the Baltic Republics still existing in some European countries and in the Western hemisphere, and still recognized by a number of Western countries. It would be better to have of the "Diplomatic Services", that of the Baltic Legations in Washington only, in order to avoid the emphasis on the "Americanism" of the institution.

Besides, the institution should show a number of names of trustees or collaborators composing the main body of the institution. They should be professors, publishers, journalists, may be selected businessmen, representing various branches of knowledge implanted in the program of the institution. The number of such trustees could vary, for instance, from 7 to 10 of each nationality.

The institution might be called, for instance, "THE BALTIMORE INSTITUTE", "THE BALTIC STUDIES", or so.

The success of the project will depend mainly on the success in establishing the network of the mediators. This is most unpredictable part of the entire project, despite of certain promising and encouraging possibilities in view.

Therefore, it would be not advisable to launch the project in its full scale at once. It should be started on an already existing basis, and developed gradually.

11.

We propose the following method and means for that purpose:

a) The project should be developed within the FEP, under direct supervision of the Director of the FEP, but it has to have an independent name and a separate address for public use.

b) The Baltic editors of the MC-FEP should be charged with the following tasks:

ba) contacting suitable persons among Baltic intellectuals in exile in order to get their consent for cooperation and for using their names on the letterheads showing a list of trustees-collaborators,

bb) to prepare formal presentation of the institution; letterheads, declaration of principles and aims, etc.

bc) contacting prospective mediators in target countries,

bd) organizing preparation of the first portion of the staff to be disseminated.

c) The Baltic editors of the MC-FEP should be appointed members of the Executive Board of the institution while continuing their present duties at least until the project is developed. The Executive Board should look independent group, although it would be

actually responsible and would directly report to the Director of the FEP. The trustees-collaborators shall be invited, not elected, and they shall not have right of vote in the matters of the institution. (The same would be applied in the case ~~of~~ of the ~~map~~ sponsorship (if any) by the Baltic Diplomatic Services)

d) The FEP should help (provide) the Executive Board with the following initial means:

- da) establishing the address,
- db) printed letterheads, envelopes, some other office supplies (in small quantities for the time being),
- dc) postage expenses
- dd) a stylist-typist to put into correct English, to type, and to mail the letters (One of the typist in the FEP office could be assigned to do this job which would not be a full time job in the beginning).

12.

All plans for further carrying out of each part of the project shall be ~~presented~~ proposed by the Executive Board and approved by the Director of the FEP.

- • -

GENITIVE PLURALS OF THE NAME AND PREFIXES OF THE BALTIC INSTITUTES

1. The aim of the Baltic Institute is to study the conditions prevailing in formerly independent Baltic countries, and to present the results thereof to the intellectuals, academic youth, and information media of all free and independent countries in order to make known and understandable to them the aspirations of the Baltic countries for regaining their independence in reestablishing their free and democratic Republics.

2. The Charter of the United Nations is the ideological basis of the Baltic Institute. Main inspiration for the Institute's work is contained in the Declaration on Human Rights.

3. The Baltic Institute performs its research and studies work in cooperation with Britain, Latvia, Lithuania, and other scientific and specialists in economics, sociology, law, international relations, history, arts, etc.

4. The Baltic Institute communicates the results of its studies to the people abroad through the exhibition of its correspondents and friendly reporters in various countries, as far as possible -- in their native languages.

5. The Baltic Institute primarily seeks that the necessary facts about and the lessons learned by the Baltic independence nations be known and understood throughout the world.

[]

SECRET

16 June 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CI/OA

SUBJECT : C-37519
50207

1. Reference is made to your memorandum, dated 11 February 1958, granting a Provisional Covert Security Approval to the Subject.
2. It is no longer intended to utilize Subject to spot potential REDSKIN and REDSOX agent personnel as originally planned and as stated in Subject's Form 772, dated 25 June 1957; therefore, it is requested that the above statement be deleted from the Form 772 as it is not now germane.
3. It is our understanding, by discussing Subject's case with [] CI/OA and [] DD Security (Investigations and Support), that by deleting the above mentioned statement it will not be necessary to polygraph Subject as requested in your memorandum, dated 18 February 1958. We would also like to bring to your attention the fact that since Subject is an elder emigre leader, polygraphing him might have an adverse effect on our relations with him and the emigration.
4. We would appreciate your efforts to grant a full CSA to the Subject as requested in Form 772, minus the deleted part. Upon granting of the CSA, Subject's status will be that of a covert contact-informant. Should we wish to use him in a more sensitive operation, we will request an amendment to his CSA.
5. For further information concerning this memorandum please contact [] 2609 J Building, extension 3582.

[]
Chief, SR/2

SR/2 [] jt

SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Chief, CI/OA

1958

Deputy Director of Security (Investigations
and Support)

C-37519
#50207

1. Reference is made to SR/2 memorandum dated 16 June 1958 requesting a covert security approval to permit the Subject's use as a covert contact-informant in connection with Project AEMARSH.
2. On 26 June 1958 [redacted] of SR/2 advised this office that Subject's use will strictly be confined to furnishing information he may receive from his many sources and contacts. No requirements will be levied on the Subject except as they become necessary to explain or elaborate on information he furnishes. No operational or classified information will be divulged to the Subject and he will receive no payment for his services. It is understood that the Subject will furnish information virtually on a voluntary basis, and that his use will involve no sensitive undertaking.
3. In accordance with the provisions set forth in Clandestine Services Instruction No. 10-5 and Field Regulation D-215, a covert security approval is granted for the use of the Subject as described in your request and explained in paragraph 2, above. In connection with the Subject's proposed use, you are advised to coordinate with IO Division, which indicated an interest in him in 1955, and to exercise extreme caution in any utilization of Subject's services.
4. Subjects of covert security approvals are not to represent themselves, nor are to be represented, as employees of CIA.
5. Your attention is called to the fact that a covert security approval does not constitute complete compliance with the provisions of CIA Regulation 10-210. Therefore, if you should desire at a later date to change the status or use of this individual, a request for approval to cover any proposed change should be submitted to this office.
6. This approval becomes invalid in the event the Subject's services are not utilized within six months of the date of this memorandum.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF SECURITY:

[]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

14 Oct 58

SECRET
(When Filled In)

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION		DATE 22 September 1958
TO: SR/2 -		C NO. C-37519
FROM: Chief, CI/		ZOI GOFORTH, Robert T. (P)

In order further consideration can be given to your request for approval in this case, it is requested that you furnish this office the information checked below:

PRO I	OPERATIONAL & DIVISION TRACES
PRO II	ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
GREEN LIST	RESULTS OF TECHNICAL INTERROGATION
FIELD TRACES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (See remarks)
RI TRACES	

REMARKS

The interested Case Officer is invited to discuss case further at CI/OA offices at his earliest convenience.

13 Oct 58
Discussed with []

13 Oct 58. SO. concerned memo - says that certain info raises serious doubts that GOFORTH should be used in any ops. capacity. This based on his association with [] his wife in USSR, & foreign govt work he is an unscrupulous foreign politician (which he may well be). [] not interested in challenge SO statements, which I think are correct as of Oct 58. Any ops. A limited SA was operated, however.

par []

FORM 889 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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Form 11-1-53 U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY OFFICE OF SECURITY
 REQ. FOR SECURITY INFORMATION DATE 14 OCT 1958
 Request information subsequent to April 1957
 IBS/1204

FBI HCUA STATE CSC I & NS CIA MILITARY OTHER

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

NAME BERZINS, Alfreds DATE OF BIRTH Oct. 21, 1899 x PLACE OF BIRTH Latvia
 ALIASES AND PSEUDONYMS None RACE White SEX Male MARITAL STATUS Separated NAME OF SPOUSE -
 CITIZENSHIP Latvian ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. A 7845451 I 529 446 CITIZENSHIP CERT. NO. - MILITARY SERIAL NO. -

RESIDENCE FOR PAST TEN YEARS			
DATES	NUMBER AND STREET	CITY	STATE
1945 - 1950	DP Camps in	Brininghausen, Ltbeck, Blomberg & Hamburg	Germany
1950 - present	114 W. 71 Street and 121 W. 92 Street	New York	New York

EMPLOYMENT FOR PAST TEN YEARS		
DATES	EMPLOYER	ADDRESS
June 1951 - present NO-10/1	Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	2 Park Avenue, N.Y.

ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA
 Latvian; Port of Entry-New York on Gen. Taylor on 8-29-50;
 Type of Visa - Q, Im. 555, issued in Wentorf, Germany; Immigration Office File-
 REQUEST FILED IN: 529446 PREVIOUS NAME: 10/10/58

NO RECORD SECURITY INFO. ATTACHED
 NO DEROG. INFO. OTHER SEE OVER

Administrative Officer, IBS:RE
 PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

PROPOSED USE OF PERSON
 Purchase Order Vendor -
 Combination Service

DATE: FILE IN Perm check 5/2 2693

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH USIA

DECLASSIFIED
 Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
 PL105-246

By: WAC Date: 5/7/7

1.

1959

A short glance at the list of members of the UN reveals a striking difference in its composition to the list of members of the League of Nations. An impressive number of nations having been under colonial rule at the time of the League now are listed among the independent states.

However, three former members of the League -- Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania -- do not appear in this list of independent states, members of the UN. Not because they did not apply for membership, or were not admitted for some valuable reason, but simply because these three Baltic Republics have fallen back under foreign rule while many other nations progressed from the colonial status toward full independence. This foreign rule in the Baltic countries may be not regarded by some formalists as a colonial rule, but it is, nevertheless, much similar to that, and if it differs in some its features from the classic colonial rule, it does rather towards the worse.

2.

The Baltic Republics, while independent, used to be "neutral" and "uncommitted" in regard to relations between the the Soviet Union and non-Communist countries.

Moreover, they:

- a) coexisted most peacefully with their big neighbor -- the Soviet Union,
- b) tried to make trade with the Soviet Union,
- c) avoided any acts which might appear unfriendly toward the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, they were finally absorbed into the Soviet Union in most vicious way, and were made colonies of that Empire, become oppressed and exploited more ruthlessly and more thoroughly than any colony in the other parts of the world ever was.

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3.

What happened and is still happening to the Baltic countries may be worth of attention of numerous other countries attracted by the appeal of coexistence, trade, and friendship with the Soviet Union, since the fate of the Baltic countries provides a spectacular example into what such a coexistence, trade, and friendship may develop.

And the present economic, social, and cultural situation in the Baltic countries provides an exact picture of what full and complete sovietization of an once free country actually means.

Since other countries fallen under control of the Soviet Union are, at least for the time being, left somehow "half way" of complete sovietization, the Baltic experience is most revealing and even unique in some senses.

Such an experience should not remain unrevealed to whom it may concern, especially to the intellectuals, information media, and youth of the so-called uncommitted countries throughout the world.

4.

The subjects to be told and explained are:

- 1) How the Baltic countries regained their independence in separating themselves from Russia, Scep. from the Soviet Union.
- 2) Baltic-Soviet relations during 20 year period from 1919 to 1939
 - a) diplomatic relations
 - b) trade
 - c) culture
 - d) social-economic structure
- 3) How did it come to the "voluntary incorporation".
- 4) Non-recognition of the incorporation and its implications
- 5) Demographic impact of the Soviet rule in the Baltic countries:
 - a) Suppression (=annihilation) of certain social groups

- b) - entations for political or economic reasons
- c) Exile
- d) "Voluntary" relocations of families and youth
- e) Enlistment into the Army widely connected with the settlement in distant sites after release
- f) Colonization of the countries by ruling nations, and infiltration of leading positions in the administration and economy
- 6) Absolute dictatorship in the political, economic and cultural life
- 7) Impacts of the economic integration:
 - a) imposed collectivization of land and its results
 - b) industrialization of the countries ^{in interest} ~~in interest~~ of the Empire rather than those of local population
 - c) trade subservient to the interests of the Empire
 - d) collectivization of the artisanship after "Imperial" pattern
 - e) super-centralized and complicated bureaucracy
- 8) Control of mind and isolation from the outer world

The subjects should not be presented rather piece by piece than all at once, and not necessarily only those listed or in the order shown.

They should be presented in ~~scientific and popular forms~~ both scientific and popular forms simultaneously or alternatively, according to circumstances, target, and possibilities.

The final goal should be to have the subjects presented in the native languages of target countries, in the frames of the existing publications, or in form of special publications.

5.

Prepared presentation of said information may be successfully transmitted to the necessary people in the target areas only by friendly

m e d i a t o r s, living and having suitable positions there.

In the case of Middle and Far East countries, a few Baltic exiles living there would be willing (but not always able) to serve that purpose. But, in using all possible contacts, a number (not necessarily large one) of local intellectuals may be found who would be willing to help the cause. This could be achieved by renewal and tightening of contacts with already existing acquaintances among jurists, professors, journalists, etc.

Especially useful would be the contacts between Baltic and Asian students in the Colleges and universities of the United States, as well as of other countries (Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America).

The network of such mediators could be built up during the period necessary for the preparation of the first portion of the material to be presented.

Some points of departure in establishing that network may be available almost immediately in some countries, for instance, in Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand, Burma, China(mab.), and even India, not to speak about Australia, New Zealand, Latin America and Europe.

6.

In order to carry out such a project, it would be necessary to establish an institution assigned with the following tasks:

- a) collection of already written works on the subjects included into the program (books, studies, articles, memorandums, etc.)
- b) Research and filing the data concerning present developments in the Baltic countries;
- c) planning the order of subjects to be presented and checking forms of presentation;
- d) organizing the network of mediators, and keeping

necessary contacts with them;

e) engage specialists available and able to prepare studies or popular presentations of the subjects included in the program;

f) organizing multiplication and transmission of prepared stuff to the mediators, and making efforts that the stuff be translated into the native languages of the target countries, and used according to the purpose of the project.

7.

A condition sine qua non for the establishing of such an institution is financially adequate sponsorship. No one Baltic exile organization, and not even all of them combined would be able to finance such a project even in the minimum of its scope (not that the project would require ~~the~~ exorbitant amounts of money, but because they do not have money at all...)

Such an institution would be possible only under financial sponsorship of such an organization as the FEU, and it would fit very well in the frame of one of its divisions, best in the frame of the FEU. However, the ~~signature~~ of this or another similar American organization would result in an unfavorable effect in the so-called uncommitted countries, since their "uncommittedness" implies certain suspiciousness for everything what is connected with the "American propaganda" (The same prevails in regard to the political organizations of exiles).

Therefore, ~~such~~ said institution, ^{even if} actually financed and supervised by the FEU, publicly should appear as an independent institution of scientific character, with no emphasized connections neither with any American, nor with any exile organization or institution.

8.

On the other hand, such an institution could not and should not conceal its main aim: to promote the aspirations of the Baltic peoples for their free and democratic Republics, bearing in mind the final goal -- the restoration of their free and democratic Republics. In pursuing that aim, in looking for friends and supporters, the institution would also serve the common cause by spreading ^{instructive} information about the experience of the Baltic countries ~~which~~ ^{which} resulted from the coexistence with the Soviet Union. In pursuing that main aim, the institution would promote the resistance against the Communist "siree songs" among the people who need warning.

Since it is always better to have such an institution less anonymous as possible, a formal sponsorship given to it by the Baltic Diplomatic Services may make a solution of the problem.

By the term of "Baltic Diplomatic Services" we mean the entirety of the Legations and Consulates of the Baltic Republics still existing in some European countries and in the Western hemisphere, and still recognized by a number of Western countries. It would be better to have of the "Diplomatic Services", that of the Baltic Legations in Washington only, in order to avoid the emphasis on the "Americanism" of the institution.

Besides, the institution should show a number of names of trustees or collaborators composing the main body of the institution. They should be professors, publishers, journalists, may be selected businessmen, representing various branches of knowledge implemented in the program of the institution. The number of such trustees could run, for instance, from 7 to 10 of each nationality.

The institution might be called, for instance, "THE BALTIC INSTITUTE", "THE BALTIC STUDIES", or so.

The success of the project will depend mainly on the success in establishing the network of the mediators. This is most unpredictable part of the entire project, despite of certain promising and encouraging possibilities in view.

Therefore, it would be not advisable to launch the project in its full scale at once. It should be started on an already existing basis, and developed gradually.

11.

We propose the following method and means for that purpose:

a) The project should be developed within the FEP, under direct supervision of the Director of the FEP, but it has to have an independent name and a separate address for public use.

b) The Baltic editors of the ME-FEP should be charged with the following tasks:

ba) contacting suitable persons among Baltic intellectuals in exile in order to get their consent for cooperation and for using their names on the letterheads showing a list of trustees-collaborators,

bb) to prepare ^a formal presentation of the institution; letterheads, declaration of principles and aims, etc.

bc) contacting prospective mediators in target countries,

bd) organizing preparation of the first portion of the staff to be disseminated.

c) The Baltic editors of the ME-FEP should be appointed members of the Executive ~~Committee~~ Board of the institution while continuing their present duties at least until the project is developed. The Executive Board should look independent group, although it would be

actually responsible and would directly report to the Director of the FEP. The trustees-collaborators shall be invited, nor elected, and they shall not have right of vote in the matters of the institution. (The same would be applied in the case ~~of the~~ of the ~~map~~ sponsorship (if any) by the Baltic Diplomatic Services.)

d) The FEP should help (provide) the Executive Board with the following initial means:

- da) establishing the address,
- db) printed letterheads, envelopes, some other office supplies (in small quantities for the time being),
- dc) postage expenses
- dd) a stylist-typist to put into correct English, to type, and to mail the letters (One of the typist in the FEP office could be assigned to do this job which would not be a full time job in the beginning).

12.

All plans for further carrying out of each part of the project shall be ~~presented~~ proposed by the Executive Board and approved by the Director of the FEP.

- o -

TENTATIVE PRESENTATION OF THE AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE BALTIC INSTITUTE

1. The aim of the Baltic Institute is to study the conditions prevailing in formerly independent Baltic countries, and to present the results thereof to the intellectuals, academic youth, and information media of all free and independent countries in order to make known and understandable to them the aspirations of the Baltic countries for regaining their independence in reestablishing their free and democratic Republics.

2. The Charter of the United Nations is the ideological basis of the Baltic Institute. Main inspiration for the Institute's work is contained in the Declaration on Human Rights.

3. The Baltic Institute performs its research and studies work in cooperation with Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and other scientists and specialists in economics, sociology, law, international relations, history, arts, etc.

4. The Baltic Institute communicates the results of its studies to the people aimed at through the mediation of its correspondents and friendly supporters in various countries, as far as possible — in their native languages.

5. The Baltic Institute primarily seeks that the noteworthy facts about and the lessons learned by the Baltic non-Soviet nations be known and understood throughout the world.

SECRET

CONTACT REPORT

SUBJECT : ALFRED BERZINS
PARTICIPANTS: [redacted] and [redacted]
DATE : 1 May 1945
TIME : 1030 hours
PLACE : Coffee Shop, McAlpin Hotel, New York City, New York

1. BERZINS spent the first 45 minutes of our conversation trying to promote his plan for using the Baltic Institute (this Institute is supported by the Free Europe Committee) for publishing material by his Indian friend, D. SAVARKAR. He proposes to continue sending this material to newspapers in uncommitted countries like India, Indonesia, Burma, and Egypt. He complained that while the Free Europe Committee was willing to spend 20 thousand dollars for a trip of 3 ACN members to the Far East, they were not willing to spend much money for a propaganda scheme for the African and Asian Nations. He asked us whether we had contacts who might be interested in supporting this program. We told him that while we thought it was a good idea, we had no funds available for such an activity but that we would inquire around Washington to see if there was money available.

2. In relation to the Far East trip of the ACN members, BERZINS gave his evaluation of VILAS MASENS, the former chairman of the ACN. BERZINS believes that while MASENS is a good talker and front man, he accomplishes very little. He further said that MASENS had not talked in Rome with any Italian radio officials as had been earlier reported in the emigre press. He believed when in Rome MASENS spoke only to LOZORATTIS about the possibilities of Latvian radio broadcasts.

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3. I asked him if he had any further information from REITMANIS in Copenhagen about the trip of (FNU) LARSON to Riga. I further asked if BERZINS had received the first name and other identifying data about LARSON. I explained that I could do little or nothing in relation to contacting LARSON until I knew his exact name. BERZINS said he did not believe he could write for the full name and other biographic data at this time but he thought he would have a legitimate reason for asking REITMANIS for these facts after LARSON returned from his first trip to Riga. I asked BERZINS to let me know as soon as he had any information on LARSON. BERZINS added, almost as an afterthought, that LARSON's son, who is in the Danish Air Force, had been assigned to work with Captain HVID who is a staff officer of the Danish Intelligence Service.

4. BERZINS had been told by telephone on the day before that LEJINS' father is sick and that LEJINS might not travel to Rome immediately as planned. He told us that he had already written a letter to LOZGRATIS requesting the latter to give LEJINS all possible assistance while he was in Rome.

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SECRET

GOFORTH

September 14, 1959

SUBJECT: Meeting with Alfred Bersinsh in New York
on September 11, 1959

1. Bersinsh recently received a letter from the Latvian emigre publisher Imants Reitmanis who lives and works in Copenhagen, Denmark. Reitmanis writes: "There are more and more travellers from and to Latvia. We always give them our books but have to pay for books published by others. This is somewhat difficult". Reitmanis further states that some tourists from Latvia have shown great interest in Latvian emigrants' newspapers and books. Therefore it would be useful to have an assortment of various books on hand, ranging from refugee poetry to historical and political works.

B. asked whether it would be possible to obtain "a couple of hundred dollars" from the organization the undersigned is working for and transfer this money to Reitmanis in order to build up a library for tourists' needs. Reitmanis would render a precise inventory list of books and provide any other information.

B. was told by the undersigned that there is no possibility for obtaining necessary funds, at least at the present time. Although the answer is negative, any further information on this and similar subjects received by B. will be appreciated. (A copy of the list of books recommended by Reitmanis for the suggested library will be submitted separately).

2. The Latvian newspaper "Laiks", published in New York, prints chapters from B.'s work about the last period of Latvian independence and the capture of the country by the Soviets. The texts appearing in "Laiks" are designated for emigrants. E. suggests to rewrite his work with a view to the readers in occupied Latvia, especially considering the forthcoming 20th anniversary of the incorporation of the Baltic countries into the Soviet Union.

Sketched structure of the booklet (approx. 100-130 type-written pages):

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a. The period of independence; cultural and economic life; social progress and permanent rise of the living standards; great achievements on all segments of national life; bright aspects for the future.

b. Fateful developments in 1939; Hitlers and Stalins secret pact and its consequences (the existence of this pact and many other important facts pertaining to this period of history are still unknown to wide circles of the Baltic intelligentsia); the establishment of Soviet military bases accompanied by Stalins, Molotovs and others declarations to respect the sovereignty of Latvia.

c. Military occupation of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania by the Soviet army, exposing treacherous techniques with respect to the establishment of a puppet Communist regime; destruction of cultural and economic achievements; concrete data on the fast sinking of living standards of workers, peasants and intellectuals; Communist terror and its techniques; mass-deportations in June 1940.

d. Latvia under German occupation during World War II; activities of the national underground with the goal to regain independence; anti-Latvian nazi policy; collapse of the German front in the Baltic area.

e. Return of the Soviet army in fall 1944; enforcement of Communist mass-terror climaxing in new deportations; continuation of anti-Communist guerilla operations in the woods and rural areas; outline of Moscow's policy of denationalization and economic exploitation of the Balts.

f. Outlook with constructive and feasible ideas regarding resistance against the occupants' regime; appeal to live and work for a new free Latvia.

3. B. considers this suggested work a key issue in the field of anti-Communist propoganda for the Lets in their homeland. He invested a lot of time collecting exact material, paying much attention to established facts still unknown behind the Iron Curtain. In order to complete this work, B. would need approximately 3 weeks

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special paid leave granted by his employer. Most of this time he would spend in libraries, partly at the Congress Library in Washington, D.C. In line with this idea, E. requested the undersigned to ask his superiors in Washington for necessary assistance. The undersigned's organization should call on E.'s employer, suggesting to give him three weeks off. B. stressed that the question of a fee for his booklet is of secondary nature; he is willing to rewrite and complete his work also without any payment.

The undersigned promised to bring this matter up with proper people but at the same time expressed his scepticism about the outcome.

4. B. offered his assistance for the preparing of special radio broadcasts via Madrid on the occasion of the 20th anniversary. B. suggests to start working on this subject soon in the interest of higher quality and because of many technical difficulties when preparing tapes or records.

5. Speaking about the spirits in his installation and among Baltic and satellite emigrants, B. stressed the feeling of growing depression because of the international situation and definite signs of weariness among American circles responsible for the struggle against Communism. B. is afraid that slowing down or even freezing propaganda activities will seriously endanger the positions of the free world. Sooner or later the United States will have to reactivate anti-Communist operations from much worse positions - as a result of indecision and lack of clear policy.

The undersigned had the feeling that B. is also worried about his own future and therefore is thinking about other possibilities for making a living in the field of journalism and propaganda.

6. B. is considering the question whether or not central Latvian organizations in America should start a campaign aimed at a certain control of funds of in-

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dependent Latvia which are in US custody. According to B., these funds amount to ten million dollars. If the US Government would grant Latvian emigrants the right to dispose of the interests of the capital, much could be achieved with the help of this money. In B.'s opinion serious attempts have not yet been made in this direction because of the obviously reluctant attitude of Latvian diplomats accredited to the US Government. Some of these diplomats believe that using the funds of independent Latvia for active propaganda work might negatively influence the financial basis of the Latvian Embassy in Washington, D. C. as well as other diplomatic representations. B. requested the undersigned, who did not hesitate to show his deepest scepticism regarding this plan, to review this idea carefully. B. wants to start working on this problem as soon as the "present political illusions in the USA have faded".

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11 February 1960

Dear Mr. Berzins,

Our sponsor has asked me to inform you that it will be necessary at the end of February to reduce all contributions by script writers other than those at the radio station to a bare minimum. He further asked that I write personally to convey this information to you and to express his thanks for your many contributions in the past.

Mr. Meierovics asked if it would not be possible for you still to contribute some scripts. In reply the sponsor indicated to me that this would be possible on special occasions which he would indicate. In practice, this would mean that we would indicate in advance through Mr. Meierovics that we would like you to prepare a script in connection with some event.

Thank you again for the great assistance which you have given in the past.

Sincerely,

Note: Letter sent to Subject's home -

Mr. Alfreds BERZINS
121 West 92nd Street,
New York, N.Y.
(office address is-
2 Park Avenue,
Free Europe Committee
New York, N.Y.)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

7 March 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Meeting With Robert T. GOFORTH (P), []

1. The undersigned, together with [] (P), met with Robert T. GOFORTH at the Union Station at 1615 hours on 1 March.

2. GOFORTH mentioned briefly the fact that we stopped payments to him for scripts, indicating that he felt he should have been consulted before payments were stopped. I had already indicated that I would see him next week and, since the time was short, he said the matter could hold since he would like to discuss more important problems.

3. GOFORTH then proceeded to outline portions of the Twentieth Anniversary Campaign and requested our support in this endeavor. He then cited the following specific points:

a. They would like to form a committee of prominent Americans with someone such as Clare Booth Luce to be a leading figure on the committee. This American committee would act to coordinate the activities of Baltic groups and to generate support among the American public. GOFORTH indicated that all individuals with whom the idea of forming an American committee has been discussed approved of it heartily.

b. Local committees involving the participation of local political figures and of prominent local Balts would be formed in all cities throughout the United States where there is a sufficient Baltic element. He indicated that the Balts themselves would be able to accomplish the formation of local committees if we were able to help in the establishment of the national committee of prominent Americans.

c. Similar committees, both on a national and local level would be formed throughout the Free World, in particular, in Canada, Europe and Australia. He indicated that coordination with other countries could be effected through efforts of the heads of World Baltic organizations, such as []

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d. GOFORTH emphasized the importance of propaganda planning in the neutral countries. (GOFORTH has had a long-term interest in trying to develop Baltic propaganda in Afro-Asian countries and has pushed this matter whenever he has been contacted by the undersigned regardless of the fact that he has never been offered any encouragement.) He proposed that press releases and articles be handled through an Indian contact of his and that available material, such as booklets, be distributed throughout these areas during the campaign. I indicated that we were turning our attention first to the United States, Europe and the Baltic States and that once the program has been developed for these three areas it would be possible to turn some attention to the uncommitted countries.

e. GOFORTH stressed the importance of arranging extensive radio coverage over Radio Madrid and RFE. (He was probably hinting that we should have him prepare special scripts.)

f. GOFORTH mentioned that a USIA film titled My Latvia, which was made approximately four years ago, is available and could be used.

g. He requested that we lend our support in arranging for the issuing of a special stamp to commemorate the Baltic cause.

4. We discussed financial support briefly. He indicated that although he and his associates in New York would like financial support, they felt that the moral and political support coming from us would be the most important contribution we could make. I indicated that this was a very realistic line on his part because, although we have a deep interest in the Baltic cause and will attempt to lend whatever support we can, the amount of financial support that we could give would probably be limited.

[
v SR/2/Baltic/PP]

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT ORESTS BERLINGS ALSO KNOWN AS ORESTS B. BERLINGS; PETER		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		2. RI FILE NO.	[REDACTED]
		3. DISPATCH OR MESSAGE UUC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		DBA-39971	16 MAR 61
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
		10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. BERZINS, ALFRED [REDACTED] ALFRED BERZINS WAS A FULL-FLEDGED MEMBER OF THE LATVIAN GOVERNMENT. WHEN THE RUSSIANS INVADED LATVIA, BERZINS FLED INTO FINLAND, THEN TO SWEDEN AND EVENTUALLY GOT TO BERLIN. HE LOOKED UP BERLINGS AND ASKED HIS HELP. BERLINGS FOUND HIM A PLACE TO STAY. HE ALSO TOLD HIM OF HIS ACTIVITY AS A GERMAN AGENT AGAINST THE SOVIETS. BERZINS RAN SOME COUNTER-ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE SOVIETS AND COMMUNISTS IN BERLIN.			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔	[REDACTED]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

75784

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

16 May 61

Copy to:

Report of: RALPH F. MILLER Office: New York, New York
Date: 4/20/61

Field Office File No.: 105-40094 Bureau File No.: 105-39630

Title: ~~XXX~~ ① LATVIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE
NEW YORK DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - LATVIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/07 BY 60309 uc Tam/esa
JMK

Synopsis: TEODORS PETERSONS, former President of NY Council of Latvian Organizations, stated organization is chartered under NY laws and exists for cultural, educational, and social purposes. Composed of delegates from largest Latvian organizations in NY area such as Latvian Lutheran Church, Latvian Catholic Church, and Daugavas Vanagi and other smaller Latvian organizations. PETERSONS stated newer generation of Latvians in NY is conscious of Bolshevik threat to man's freedom and as a whole are anti-Communist. ARTURS VALTERS, former President of Daugavas Vanagi, stated Daugavas Vanagi is strictly a welfare organization to help needy former members of Latvian Legion or their widows. Knew of no Communist or pro-Soviet infiltration of any Latvian organization in the US.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

20 April 1961

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FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

NY 105-40094

DETAILS

On February 15, 1961, ORESTS BERLINGS, 7501 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York (NY), who is of Latvian origin and who came to the United States (US) in 1950, stated that he had no knowledge of any Communist or pro-Soviet activity among Latvians or Latvian organizations in the NY area.

BERLINGS mentioned that "Laiks" was now the chief Latvian newspaper in the US and he was acquainted with some of the personalities associated with the newspaper. While in Germany in the late 1940's, BERLINGS had helped run a Latvian newspaper and know HELMARS RUDZITIS, who is the present publisher of the newspaper "Laiks". RUDZITIS had been a publisher of books in Riga and BERLINGS had known him slightly in Riga. When RUDZITIS came to the US, he acted as a sponsor for BERLINGS. BERLINGS said he had, more or less, helped RUDZITIS found the newspaper "Laiks" in the US, but at that time they had never anticipated that it would increase its circulation to its present extent.

BERLINGS said that he had known RABACS, one of the editors at "Laiks", before and termed him a steady, straightforward, honest individual who was above reproach. He stated that while RABACS might sometimes appear simple, he was nevertheless a man of some intelligence. BERLINGS said RABACS had stayed with the Latvian newspapers when the Russians came into Latvia and therefore had been regarded with suspicion by a few Latvians, but BERLINGS stated there was no question in his mind as to RABACS anti-Communist attitude.

On April 4, 1961, TEODORS PETERSONS, Apartment 1C, 2679 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, NY, telephone LU 4-7883, who is employed by General Builders of Queens, NY, advised that he was the president, last year, of the NY

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Council of Latvian Organizations. He stated that the organization is chartered under NY laws and exists for cultural, educational, and social purposes. PETERSONS stated it is perhaps the main Latvian American organization in one way, in that it is composed of delegates from the largest Latvian American organizations. However, the council has no headquarters and is active only in a limited way. It is composed of delegates from the Latvian Lutheran Church, of which PETERSONS is a member, of delegates from various organizations of this church including the choir, Ladies Aid Society, etcetera, and of delegates from the Latvian Catholic Church, Daugavas Vanagi, and smaller organizations such as the Latvian Association of Architects, Latvian Association of Engineers, Latvian Association of Jurists, and Association of Latvian Fraternity Groups.

The new president of the NY Council of American Organizations is CHARLES STANKOVICH, 1101 Kelly Street, Bronx, NY. STANKOVICH is an "old American", having come to the US from Latvia about 1924, and he is anti-Communist, according to PETERSONS.

PETERSONS advised he belongs to the Association of Latvian Fraternity Groups or the NY Latvian Fraternity Groups as it was once called. Like most of the smaller Latvian organizations it is not particularly active. STANLEY FUDANS is the president of the organization. PETERSONS stated that FUDANS is anti-Communist, but he knows nothing of his background.

PETERSONS stated that the newer generation of Latvians in New York City (NYC) is conscious of the Bolshevik threat to man's freedom and as a whole is anti-Communist.

He said he has heard of the Latvian Unity Group on Lexington Avenue, which is supposed to be "pinkish".

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He stated it is composed of old emigres who came to the US from Russia in about 1905. He said the group is apparently composed of older men who knew only life under the Czar and feel that anything that has happened since that time, including Communism, is progress.

PETERSONS pointed that VICTOR KAMENSKY has been publicly active among Latvians in the NY area as an anti-Communist. PETERSONS said KAMENSKY seemed sincere but he knew nothing of his background.

PETERSONS stated that there is no Latvian community in the NY area as such. Even the Latvian churches have no church buildings, although the Lutheran Church now has a parish building in Brooklyn. He said he knew of no Communist or pro-Soviet activity among Latvian organizations in the NY area.

PETERSONS stated that he had attended the University of Riga and was an attorney in Riga when the Russians took over Latvia in 1940. He was a legal advisor to ALFRED BERZINS, Minister of Information of the Latvian Government. He came to the US in 1950. He is married and has a daughter who attends Upsala College and a son who attends Clinton High School in Bronx, NY.

On April 17, 1951, ARTURS VALTERS, Superintendent of 537 Herzl Street, Brooklyn, NY, residing in Apartment E8 at this address, advised that the largest Latvian organizations in the US are the American Latvian Association, Daugavas Vanagi, and the NY Latvian Society. The last named is a benevolent society, over sixty years old. In addition, the Latvian Lutheran Church and the Latvian Catholic Church are large organizations. He advised that there is no particular Communist or Soviet infiltration in any of the Latvian organizations in the US that he knew of.

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He stated there is a smaller group of Latvians around the Latvian language newspaper "Amerika Latveetis" in Boston. It is composed primarily of older men who came to the US at the time of the 1905 Revolution. They still tend to think in terms of the ideas and ideals of those earlier years. This group is dwindling and recently Daugavas Vanagi took over the building which had been occupied by "Amerika Latveetis".

VALTERS stated that he had been the president for the past four years of the NY Branch of Daugavas Vanagi. The current president is JANIS LACIS, 611 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, NY, who came to the US from England. VALTERS said Daugavas Vanagi is composed of veterans of the Latvian Legion, who fought against both the Russians and Germans in World War II. It is strictly a welfare organization to help needy former members of the Latvian Legion or their widows.

VALTERS stated there is a small colony of Latvians in Brentwood, Long Island, but no actual Latvian community in the NY area as such.

VALTERS stated he was born in Latvia in 1915, and was a farmer. He fought in the Latvian Legion and left Latvia after being wounded in February, 1945. He came to the US in 1952, and was naturalized in 1957.

ANTI-COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

33 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, NEW YORK

April 24, 1961

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*JOHN T. BALFE
DR. CONSTANTINE BELOUSOW
PRINCE SERGE BELOBELSKY-BELOZERSKY
*ALFRED BERZINS
ADOLFS BLOONIEKS
BROTHER BRENDAN, O.S.F.
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*WILLIAM J. FERRIS
EDWARD HUNTER
COL. SERGE KONDRATOVITCH
GEN. CLARENCE LININGER (USA RET.)
*MATTHEW F. MCKEON
DR. VLADIMIR MACEK
*KARL L. PACKER
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*JOSEPH PAUCO
GIPFORD PINCHOT, SR.
KAREL R. PUSTA
*DR. R. H. POWLEY
*GEORGE S. RUSSELL
CAPTAIN E. M. RIIS
FATHER JOHN H. RYDER, S.J.
JOHN RICHARDSON, JR.
*VLADIMIR SHINKOW
*MAVIV SCHIEBER
*GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
*ROBERT SPELLER
DR. A. TRIMAKAS
FATHER MARK TEAL, P.L.D.
SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON
BROTHER ZACHARY, O.S.F.
*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Alfreds Berzins
C/o Free Europe Committee
2 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Berzins:

Members of your Society and their friends are eligible to attend the Freedom Forum.

Those who are financially unable to attend may apply to us for scholarships or partial scholarships by enclosing the reservation slip and a letter requesting consideration.

Very truly yours,

The Anti-Communist International

Robert Speller
For The Executive Committee

cc: Carleton Campbell, M.D., F.A.C.S.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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SR/2-B-61-292

27 June 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Report of Meeting between Robert T. GOFORTH (pseudonym) and [redacted]

PLACE : Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

DATE : 27 April 1961 at 1615 hours

1. [redacted] who was present for about the first fifteen minutes of the meeting, met [redacted] in the lobby of the Shoreham and took him to GOFORTH. After a few introductory remarks, GOFORTH immediately launched into a discussion of a book which he had recently completed. This book had been sent the previous week to [redacted] and had been given to [redacted] for reading. [redacted] indicated that he had examined the table of contents and had skimmed through the book and felt that the topic was of very great interest, in particular because of its relationship to the issue of colonialism. [redacted] added that any support of the book would depend on a more exact determination of its suitability and appropriateness for those activities and issues in which the Government is interested. GOFORTH then pointed out that he was ready and willing to change the contents in any way to make additions or changes as desired by the Government. He mentioned that he had written the book in Latvian and then had it translated into English by another Latvian whose English was not the most polished. He felt therefore that it would very definitely be necessary to have the contents of the book polished, especially from the point of view of the English. [redacted] then promised to examine the book in greater detail and to indicate to GOFORTH what kind of support could be given and what changes would be desired. He questioned GOFORTH as to where GOFORTH was considering having the book published, and GOFORTH mentioned that he had considered two places in particular; first of all an individual named Robert SPELLER, who publishes some books, or the Frederick PRABGER Co., which specializes in books on Communism.

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2. GOFORTH then proceeded to describe the contacts which he had had with some of the Afro-Asian delegates to the United Nations. These contacts were developed through the Indian journalist, SAVARKAR, who writes for the Baltic Institute, an organization which is based primarily on GOFORTH plus Vincent RASTENIS, the Lithuanian leader of the Nationalist elements of the Lithuanian community. GOFORTH stressed the benefits which he felt could accrue from such a personal approach as he had been able to make with the Afro-Asians, stressing also the fact that any effort should be small in scale so as not to scare off the Afro-Asians. In speaking of RASTENIS, GOFORTH mentioned that he is a good man, recommended him highly as being a hard worker and able to discuss things objectively. He then went on to describe in detail a series of meetings, the first of which took place on Sunday, 9 April. On this occasion, SAVARKAR had invited two Ghanians, including the Consul-General, two Nigerians, and one Senegalese, the First Secretary, whose name was SALL. The names of the two Nigerians were ASIODU and IFIAGWVU, both of whom were first secretaries. The Baltic representation included RASTENIS and BERZINS. The only other person present aside from SAVARKAR was SAVARKAR's wife. The discussion at this dinner touched on the issue of Communism and also on the issue of the Baltic States. The following day SAVARKAR received a call from the Ambassador of Ghana, who invited him to a dinner that evening at which also were present the Ambassadors of Ceylon and Liberia. Apparently the Ghanian Consul-General, who had attended the dinner the previous evening at SAVARKAR's, had mentioned the conversations which had taken place to the Ghanian Ambassador, so that that evening, on the tenth, at the dinner given by the Ghanian Ambassador, SAVARKAR was questioned in detail about his attitude towards Communism and why he was writing articles against Communism. SAVARKAR pointed out that he had learned of Communism from his many acquaintances in New York and especially from some of the Balts. The Africans then asked him if he would be willing to write more about their countries of Ghana and Liberia, to which SAVARKAR replied that he would be most happy to do so.

3. SAVARKAR is a correspondent for the Hindu newspaper KESTRE in Puna in Bombay Province. In addition, he works for the Baltic Institute and normally prepares an article each week, usually touching on some aspect of Communism. This article is then sent to 168 different publications in Africa and Asia. GOFORTH mentioned that usually about three to five clippings per month are received from these publications to which the material is addressed. He added, however,

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that this does not include all of the instances where the material is used, because often it forms the basis for editorials or other special feature articles, and the material in such cases is not ascribed to SAVARKAR. GOFORTH added that the Baltic Institute was a Free Europe project which would soon be stopped. He pointed out that the major costs at the present time included the payment of \$75 per week to SAVARKAR for the article per week which he produced, plus the cost of printing and mailing these articles, for a basic cost of about \$120 per week. In addition to himself and RASTENIS, the other member of the Baltic Institute is the Estonian, ROOSARE.

4. The ALA Congress was then discussed and GOFORTH promised that he would speak on Saturday morning of the issue of colonialism and would devote major attention to this issue on every occasion throughout the Congress. [] then stated that he felt that the Baltic cause could be benefited most by relating it to the issue of colonialism and that he was most pleased that GOFORTH would be able to raise this issue at the Congress. He added further that the Government would like to learn more of the possibilities which GOFORTH has for pushing the example of Soviet colonialism in the Baltic states among the Africans and the Asians. GOFORTH then promised to send to [] articles prepared by SAVARKAR and a list of the major publications which were receiving SAVARKAR's material plus clippings indicating that the material had been used. He also promised to keep [] informed as to any contacts which he might develop himself with Afro-Asians.

5. GOFORTH also showed [] a letter from an organization called the Anti-Communist International, of which GOFORTH is a member of the Executive Committee; a copy of this letter is attached to this report. The Anti-Communist International has not yet met; however, GOFORTH indicated that the first meeting was to be called within the next ten days by Robert SPELLER, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the same person through whom GOFORTH hoped to have his book on Latvia published.

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SR/Baltic/CA

13 July 1961

Dear Mr. Berzins,

[] has asked me to convey his apologies for not being able to contact you concerning the manuscript of The Unpunished Crime as well as to express his final farewell. His departure for another assignment prevented him from completing a thorough analysis of the book personally.

The manuscript has, however, been examined by the appropriate personnel of our office. While it was favorably appraised, I must regretfully inform you that the funds necessary for our assistance in publishing the book are not available at the present time.

We feel that publication of The Unpunished Crime is desirable, and hope that through your own efforts you will succeed in publishing it and distributing it widely. There is no doubt that the personal remembrances of a man such as yourself constitute a significant document and a powerful indictment against the aggressive policies and actions of the Soviet Union.

Yours most truly,

[]

P.S. I am looking forward with anticipation to meeting you personally in the near future. Should you desire to contact me directly, please write me at the following address:

Box 1556, Main Post Office
Washington 13, D.C.

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New York July 20, 1961.

Dear []

Thank you for your letter. I will be glad to see you at any time convenient to you. For me will be better to see you in New York.

My office telefon is- LExington 2-8900 ext. 129, office adr. 2 Park Aven, Free Europe Committee.

With best regards.

Alfreds Berzins
/ Alfreds Berzins /

A. Berzins
Free Europe Committee, Inc.
TWO PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.



[]
Box 1556, Main Post Office
Washington 13, D.C.

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Free Europe Committee, Inc.

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 5, 1962

To: The Executive Committee

Reference:

From: The President, FEC

Subject: Letter from Latvia

The attached letter, received by one of our
Mailbox Project sponsors (Galerie Weiss, Salzburg,
Austria), proves that Mr. Vilis Munters has
returned to Riga from his Siberian exile. A
former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the last
government of Latvia and President of the League
of Nations in 1937, Mr. Munters was deported
to Siberia in August 1940.

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x SUBT []

[]

Wien, am 1. Januar 1962

Herrn Dr. G. Salzberg

Magnum-Hauptstadt, Wien, 16.

Salzberg

RECEIVED
NOV 22 1962
FBI - WASHINGTON

Herrn Dr. G. Salzberg am 22. August

am 1962 habe ich am 1. Januar 1962, während
des Besuchs - Antrittsbesuch, die
Wiederorganisationen Zustand ein


Ich möchte mich, Herr Dr. Salzberg,
über meine Tätigkeit, für die verschiedenen
und für die verschiedenen Bereiche und für die
Wiederorganisationen, die verschiedenen
Wiederorganisationen und die verschiedenen

V. Gantner

ORIGINAL WITH
ATTACHED
(Original)

Free Europe Committee, Inc.


MEMORANDUM

To: The Executive Committee
From: The President 
Date: April 17, 1962
Reference:
Subject: Latvian Reports

Enclosed herewith is a copy of two working papers
produced by the Latvian Committee which we thought might
be of interest to you.

FC- 7359

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DATE 2007



ALFRED
A. BERZINS

Planning and Failures.

Speaking at the meeting of the party's most active members in Riga, on November 17th, 1961, after his return from the Soviet Union's Communist Party Congress in Moscow, Arvids Pelše, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party, thanks to Moscow's good graces, produced by witchcraft a dazzling picture representing the future achievements : /see: Ciga of November 18th, 1961/

" Also our republic should contribute its share to the fulfilment of the grandiose tasks set by the party to the agriculture. The Soviet Latvian agriculture which also in the future shall specialize in breeding of pedigree cattle and dairy-farming, also fattening of meat and bacon pigs, shall deliver in 1965 2,120,000 to. of milk. 2,900,000 to. of milk shall be delivered in 1970 and 3,900,000 tons in 1980. In 1965 shall be produced 221,000 tons of meat / net weight. In 1970 - 255,000 tons but in 1980 - 350,000 tons of meat. Thus, during the next ten years the yield of milk on a republican scale will increase by 97%, or 2.6 times during 20 years. Production of meat will correspondingly increase by 68% or 2.3 times..."

Some months earlier, before this speech on the "future's abundance", i.e. on June 7th, 1961, at the meeting of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee, as this is evident from the party newspaper "Ciga" of June 14th, 1961, Pelše by no means was so optimistic. On the contrary, in his speech we can detect a quite contrary tone.

"... Also we cannot conceal another fact. Last year we had a big difference between the areas under crops and those harvested. According to the data available, 47,000 hectares of grain and fodder cultures ~~were~~ less were harvested in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses than sown. Why did this happen? Because a part of the area under corn was used as pastures..."

When the forcible collectivization was introduced in Latvia, the open ditches were ploughed over. In the result of this considerable areas of agricultural land turned into swamps. According to data published by the Soviet statistics in "Narodnoye Khoziaistvo of USSR", it is evident that 1 million and 964 thous. ha. were under crops in Latvia in 1940 / ~~the sown area 2,167 million ha. in the republic~~ ~~under crops~~ but only 1 million 515 thous. ha. were under crops in 1959. Year in year out the party's leadership is struggling for drainage and cultivation of the neglected land but the results are rather insignificant. At the same 6th Plenum of June 7th, 1961, Pelše complained:

".... Speaking about the economic progress we cannot omit to speak about such important reserve as cultivation of the neglected land. The agricultural workers of our republic have pledged themselves to cultivate this year no less than 110,000 hectares of such land. However, these pledges are not being fulfilled satisfactorily, many of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have them forgotten altogether. Only 5.5. thous. hectares have been cultivated as per June 1st..."

After depicting the magnificent plans of the future by even giving figures how the things will look after ten or twenty years, and admitting the unspectacular success in the past, Pelše, as we

can presume it, was not particularly enthusiastic to proceed to Moscow to settle his accounts with his lord and master in the Kremlin.

We read in "Cina" of March 6th, 1962, that Khrushchev was not satisfied with the milk and butter production in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Blaming for extravagancies those responsible he said: "... Speaking about the Baltic republics I deem it necessary to express the following remark. The party organizations in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are still badly using their possibilities to develop the communal cattle-breeding. In its time we gave a certain remission to the kolkhozes and sovkhzoes of these republics due to the fact that they still had been young and were lacking the necessary experience. Yet, since that time, when the kolkhoz system became victorious in the Baltic, more than ten years have already elapsed... If we take the figures pertaining to meat and milk production by farms of all categories, it is evident that in 1961 the kolkhozes and sovkhzoes gave the following percentage :

	Meat	Milk
Lithuania	42%	38%
Latvia	50%	51%
Estonia	54%	57%

Such conditions cannot be considered to be normal. The Party organizations have to take measures in order to develop quicker the cattle-breeding..."

These few figures mentioned by Khrushchev reveal a particular and rather unflattering fact in the system of the collective farming in the once free Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The figures given by Khrushchev make it clear that the

so-called "communal sector", i.e. the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, has produced only about half of the meat and milk. The other half, thus, has been produced by the so-called "private sector", if we use the communist terminology. What is this private sector? This is the small plot of land, not larger than 0.6 ha. per one kolkhoznik's family, on which the farmers are permitted to grow vegetables and other victuals. The family is also entitled to keep one cow, a pig and some hens. Instead of a cow they can keep two goats or sheep.

According to the data published in 1959 by the Soviet statistical bureau in the "Narodnoye Khoziaistvo SSR" the agricultural land has been distributed as follows:

	<u>Area of the agricultural land, altogether:</u>	<u>For the Kolkhozes</u>	<u>For the Sovkhoz.</u>	<u>Plots</u>
in Lithuania	3.8 mill.ha.	2.8 mill. hect.	0.8 mill. hect.	0.16 mill. ha.
in Latvia	2.8 do	2.8 "	0.61 "	0.09 mill. ha.
in Estonia	1.9 do	1.4 "		0.05 mill.ha.

These figures illustrate the entire kolkhoz system. For instance, it is evident that in Latvia the 90.000 ha. given to kolkhoz farmers for private use do produce the same quantities as the kolkhozes and sovkhoses combined with their 3.41 million hectares of land, in 1961. And this absurdity has been confirmed by nobody else than Khrushchev himself.

In "Ciga" of March 8th, 1962, there is an excuse by A. Felše with regard to reproaches made by Khrushchev. In his speech, he, among other things, said: "Criticism expressed, in this plenum with regard to the fact that the volume of kg cattle-breeding products achieved by our republic's communal sector is low is, indeed, justified. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses intend to increase in 1962

the yield of milk by 19% but that of meat by 25%....During the next two to three years the specific weight of the communal sector will increase by 86% concerning the milk deliveries to the state or those for meat - by 90%..."

With regard to the agricultural machines in kolkhozes and sovkhoses A. Pelše admitted that the Soviet regime has not been able to supply the latter with the necessary agricultural technique. Speaking about sugar-beets which culture Khrushchev, together with the corn, is propagating for use as cattle fodder, Pelše said :
 "... Due to the fact that we are still lacking technique, cultivation of sugar-beets still requires a large amount of physical labor. To have the fields weeded in time, we have planned to send approximately 100,000 peoples from the cities to help out the kolkhozes and sovkhoses this year..."

Yet, the helpers from the cities have proved to be a bad patch to cover the lack of hands and suitable machines in the country side. The city peoples, first of all, do not know the agricultural work, then they do not have suitable clothing, and living facilities. But the most important thing is that they are not interested to use more efforts in this cooperation in farm labor as absolutely necessary. It is not too seldom that the farmers complain about these helpers who transform such cooperation into debauchery with lot of drinking and invite the kolkhozniks to participate thus achieving quite contrary results.

The Soviet official statistics / Narodnoye Khoziaistvo SSSR, 1959/ has the following figures with regard to agricultural machines:

	Tractors	Combines
in Lithuania	27.9 thous.	1.6 thous.
in Latvia	18.6 "	1.7 "
in Estonia	10.6 "	1.5 "

But there is much more trouble with this agricultural technique than its insufficient numbers and bad quality. Delivered from the factories to the kolkhozes, the age of the machines is shortened by bad upkeep and care. Often good machines are left in the fields where the work has been finished. Sometimes they are taken back to the kolkhoz center or a mechanical shop but are left uncovered, splashed with mud, for rusting under open skies. It is quite naturally that when the time approaches for the next season's work the machines cannot be used without a capital repair. The machines are "collective property" for caring of which nobody is personally interested. It seems that this is a common thing since the Supreme Soviet was forced to issue a decree stipulating strict punishment for damages inflicted to the "technique" and those not caring for it.

How is being kept this "technique" in kolkhozes we see from Ciga of February 2, 1962. ".... A square fenced up by boards reminds us of a real cemetery for the agricultural technique. There are many many things. There are rusted and worn-out ripers for organic fertilizers, there are also old sowing machines and cultivators. But there is also a new technique, as for instance, a corn reaping combine covered with dried up last year's soil, a sugar-beet combine that fell from its rollers. One of its wheels is broken. The order is not better in the middle of the shop's yard. Tractors still waiting for their turn for repairs are covered with frozen mud. Even there was no place in the barn for a harvesting ~~combining~~ machine."

And this description about the ~~starkly neglected~~ neglected "technique" does not refer to a common kolkhoz but to the experimental farm at Skriveri!

The correspondents of "Cina" visited also some kolkhozes with the purpose to learn about them. In the same issue of February 2, 1962, the correspondents reported on the kolkhoz "Lobe": "Both of the grain-sowing machines that are kept under open skies, have not been cleaned. Mouldy grain is still in the sowing devices. Metal parts are covered with rust. Since the harvesting time the new combine SK-3 is left to the mercy of the rain and snow. Its conveyor belts are as tight as they were when it was used in the field... It is quite possible that the chairmen of these kolkhozes have not acquainted themselves with the decree of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet inflicting severe punishments to those spoiling the technique and not taking care of it..." resignedly concludes their feature the correspondent of "Cina"

In. Planning is one thing but the production-another one. ~~xxx~~ this respect the Soviet system has seldom found a balance. And least of all this refers to the agricultural production, and this particularly applies to the Baltic countries which prior to the last war, i.e. occupation, were countries exporting considerable quantities of agricultural products, especially butter and bacon. About the "results" achieved in milk production "Cina" of December 14th, 1961, writes: "... At the present time the yield of milk is not satisfactory in general in our republic. During the period from the beginning of this year we are in red since the yield of milk is a little smaller than during the same period of the last year..." About the results achieved during the first month of the current year "Cina" of March 1st writes: "... The crux of the matter is that the kolkhozes and sov-khozes of our republic did not fulfil their deliveries of meat and milk for the last year. During this month of January we have

produced only 2 % over the last year's first month's milk output. Thus we are just marking time. But particularly deplorable is the fact that we have made a step backwards in our meat production, for we have produced 7% less than during January, 1961..."

Yet the planning is going on. This is the only branch in which the Soviet empire surpasses all scheduled norms. Plans are made by Khrushchev in Moscow, and the same are doing, smaller brains, in all quarters of the red empire. Also in the occupied Baltic countries. They plan how to fulfil the norms, how to organize a happier life, and how to surpass the production achieved by the United States. Plans are also made how to harness the school youths into the back-breaking agricultural work in order, to put it mildly, to produce quantities of food sufficing only for nourishing the famished before they go to sleep every night. And this happens in the most progressive and just state, as the communists like to call their empire. On March 7th, 1962, "Cina" reported that the Central Committee of the Communist Party in a joint meeting with the Council of Ministers of Latvian SSR decided that "... The Ministry of Education of the Republic has the task to organize a special training for the students of the schools for general education with the purpose to ~~acquire~~ ^{instill} knowledge necessary for cultivation of the sugar beets... so that at the end of the school year they /the students/ would be able to help kolkhozes and sovkhoses to cultivate the areas under sugar-beets"

The failures of the kolkhoz system are evident from many examples, from the fact that Khrushchev was forced to call ^{together} a special meeting of the party's central committee dedicated to problems how to increase the output of agricultural products though even not surpassing a level permitting to a very modest degree ^{to} feed the working

peoples in cities and in the rural districts. Only the nearest future will give us the answer to the questions arising from Khrushchev's plans about replacing of sown grass by corn, sugar beets and leguminous plants that ask for more cultivation, more labor, and require better soil and more complicated machines. At the present time we do not know what will give better results. We will see it the next autumn when the harvest comes.

April 21, 1962.

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(When Filled In)

NAME CHECK, DOCUMENT SERVICE, AND PARTIAL CONSOLIDATION REQUEST				
RID CONTROL NO. (Filled in by RID)			DATE (Submitted by requester) 5 APR 1963	
FROM: (Requester name) ①			BI	
TO	ROOM	DATE	INITIALS	SR/3 EXT. 5622 AK-348 580001 TUBE FS-1 69
RID/INDEX		5-11-63		
REQUESTER	5B1	8 Apr 63		
RID/FILES			③	
REQUESTER				
RID/DRS				
RID/201				
RID/ANALYSIS				
RID/MIS				
RID/INDEX				
SUBJECT TO BE CHECKED				
SURNAME		GIVEN NAMES		
GUKSINS,		Boris		
SPELLING VARIATIONS				
AKA, ALIASES		OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA (Occupation, sex, CP membership, I. S. affiliations, etc.)		
KOKS, Peteris CK CHW		alias of Alfreds BERZINS. No traces needed under the name <u>Alfreds BERZINS</u>		
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH		ca 1900, Latvia		
CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCE			
RID/INDEX TO REQUESTER				COMMENTS
NO PERTINENT IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CARD REFERENCES ATTACHED				

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
August 5, 1963

32536

(1)

Heinrichs W. Bagatais

During the early part of 1963 NY T-1 another government agency which conducts security type investigations advised that Heinrichs W. Bagatais a former chairman in 1957 of Daugavas Vanagi (Latvian Veterans Organization), New York City, New York, is suspected of Russian intelligence service involvement by an official German source. Bagatais has spent the past year in Australia and was expected to arrive in New York during the early part of 1963. Some of his personal belongings were known to be stored with Irena Nadzins a nurse who resides at 412 Cathedral Parkway West, New York, New York. NY T-1 described Bagatais as a quiet person, fairly intelligent and likeable and he is on friendly terms with the family of Edgars (or Edwards) Rickstins residing at 101 or 107 West 109th Street, New York, New York. Rickstins is a former captain in the Latvian Army.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records, New York City, New York, reflect Heinrichs Bagatais was admitted to the United States at New York, New York, on December 15, 1951, under the Latvian quota as an eligible displaced person (visa granted under Displaced Persons Act of 1948 as amended). His destination was listed as in care of Mrs. Irene Nadzina, 194 Cherry Street, Waterbury, Connecticut.

The following description of Bagatais was obtained from INS records:

Name	Heinrichs Bagatais
Date of Birth	September 12, 1919 Balvi, Latvia

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

~~SECRET~~

Heinrichs W. Bagatais

Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	Six feet
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Blond (balding)
Complexion	Light
Marks and Scars	Left arm amputated (wears artificial hand)
Marital Status	Single
Parents	Father, Andreas Bagatais- deceased Mother, Emma Bagatais nee Ozolins, High Way Home, Sidney, Australia
Employment	Foux Dist. Company, Incorporated, 1841 Park Avenue, New York City as shipping clerk from 1951 through 1957
Residence	1772 Vyse Avenue, Bronx, New York, 1951 and 1952 410-414 East 163rd Street, Bronx, New York, 1953 to 1955 412 Cathedral Parkway, West, New York, New York, Apartment 2, 1955 to ?
Organizations	Daugavas Vanagi, Incorporated
Citizenship	Naturalized United States citizen, April 22, 1957, United States District Court, Southern District of New York
Certificate number	793782

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Heinrichs W. Bagatais

On June 19, 1963, Mr. Alfred Berzins, Radio Free Europe, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, New York, who is active in Latvian organizations in the United States advised SAS of the FBI that he first met Bagatais during 1957 when Bagatais was Chairman of Daugavas Vanagi. Berzins advised that Daugavas Vanagi is strongly anti-Communist in its beliefs and Bagatais has been very active in this organization during the years that he has been in the United States.

Berzins heard that Bagatais went to Australia for one year during 1962 to visit his mother's home and he returned to the United States during the approximate month of March or April of 1963. Berzins further stated that there had been some talk concerning how Bagatais was able to obtain the large amount of money necessary for travel to Australia. He has learned that Bagatais obtained a loan from a bank for this trip and travelled by merchant ship.

Mr. Berzins stated that he had ascertained that Bagatais is presently residing at 412 Cathedral Parkway, New York, New York.

He also stated that he has heard nothing of a derogatory nature concerning Bagatais and that he is highly respected by Latvians in the New York area. Bagatais is considered a Latvian war hero and was wounded while fighting against the Russians during World War II as a member of the Latvian contingent of

~~SECRET~~

Heinrichs W. Bagatais

the German Army. Mr. Borzins has no reason to doubt the loyalty of Bagatais to the United States.

On July 12, 1963, Reverend Richard Zarins, Pastor of the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church, New York, New York, who resides at 564 Second Street, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by SAS of the FBI. Reverend Zarins stated that he has been acquainted with Bagatais since the latter first came to the United States during 1951. He commented that Bagatais had been an officer in the Latvian contingent of the German Army which fought against Russia during World War II. Since he has been in the United States he has been very active in Daugavas Vanagi. Bagatais attends services of Reverend Zarins church on special holidays but as of this date he has not joined the church.

Reverend Zarins described Bagatais as an individual who is interested in the classics and he is known to have a fine collection of paintings. Zarins had numerous contacts with Bagatais during the time that he was Chairman of the Daugavas Vanagi. During this period of time Daugavas Vanagi sponsored many concerts and as such Reverend Zarins and Bagatais were brought into close contact with each other.

Several years ago Bagatais travelled to Australia as a tourist. Then during 1962 he went to Australia with the intention of remaining in that country. However during April or May of 1963 he returned to the United States. He returned because he was disillusioned with Australia and believed that the United States was a better country in which to live. He further stated that Bagatais is very interested in traveling and would much prefer to spend money for travels than to purchase a car or a house.

Bagatais is highly thought of among Latvians in the New York area and Reverend Zarins has never heard anything of a derogatory nature concerning him and he has no reason to doubt Bagatais' loyalty to the United States.

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Heinrich W. Bagatais

Reverend Zarins was of the opinion that Bagatais is employed in New York City as a shipping clerk however he does not know the name of the firm which employs Bagatais.

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FX-310
11 June 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: ^oAlfreds BERZINS' Application for U.S. Re-entry Permit

1. [] of Alien Affairs, Office of Security, called today to inquire whether I still have an interest in subject. According to his records, I was interested in subject in ca 1954 when he took a trip for us to England and we arranged with I&NS to issue him a U.S. re-entry permit in lieu of passport. As is customary, [] office held the I&NS file in order to protect our covert interest.

2. [] wanted to know of any current interest in subject because I&NS has advised him that subject has applied for a re-entry permit in New York and the local I&NS office there has requested the file. [] said that the OS file showed no current interest by anyone and I told him that I do not know of any, except for the possible CA Staff interest in light of subject's connection with NCFE. I certainly have no interest in him.

3. [] said he would let the file go to the I&NS local office -- if we need the file in the future, we can always get it back. He also said that any Agency material will be removed from the I&NS file and no Agency interest will be evident.

4. I promised [] that I would record this matter in subject's [] file.

Distribution:
Orig. [] File ✓
1 - CI/OA file

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 18, 1964

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54/838

② Alfreds Berzins also known as

NY T-1, another Government agency which conducts security type investigations, by communication dated June 17, 1964, advised that a source, whose reliability is unknown, stated that Alfreds Berzins, a former Latvian Minister, resides in New York City where he works for the "Committee for Free Europe". The source indicated that the Latvian KGB (Committee of State Security) has issued orders not to attack Berzins' in the Soviet Latvian press. Source could not explain why this order was given.

Immigration and Naturalization
Service (INS) Records

On September 16, 1964, Sidney A. Davis, Assistant Chief, Records Administration and Information Section, INS, 20 West Broadway, New York City, New York, made available to Special Agent William F. Martin the INS record of Alfreds Berzins, Alien Registration Number A7845451, which contained the following information:

Alfreds Berzins entered the United States at New York, New York, on August 29, 1950 on the SSNS General Haan.

Berzins' Application for Immigration Visa and Alien Registration, dated July 28, 1950, contained the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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ENCLOSURE

[]

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SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

DECLASSIFIED BY 6039 uetm/bsp/bsp
ON 5/24/07

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Occupation	Minister of State
Last Permanent Address	Displaced Persons Camp Zoo, Hamburg, Germany
Born	October 21, 1899, in Jeri, Latvia
Father's Name	Jekabs Berzins
Mother's Name	Karline nee Peterens, both parents deceased
Previous Residences	1913 - 1918, Karki, Latvia 1918 - 1921, at different places in Latvia 1921 - 1940, Riga, Latvia 1940, Tallinn, Estonia; Helsingfors, Finland; Stockholm, Sweden and Geneva, Switzerland 1941, Rome, Italy 1941 - 1943, Berlin and Sachsenhausen, Germany 1943 - 1947, Berlin, Nausnitz, Luebeck, Brunninghausen, and Hamlen, Germany 1947 - 1948, Hamlen, Germany 1948 - 1950, Blomberg and Hamburg, Germany

- 2 -

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Berzins' wife's name was listed as Aline Berzins nee Saberts, who was born in Auce, Latvia, and whose present residence was unknown. His daughter's name was listed as Maija, who was born December 13, 1933, at Riga, Latvia, and whose present residence was unknown.

The records reflect that Berzins speaks Latvian, Russian, German and some English.

His port of embarkation was Bremerhaven and his passage to the United States was paid by the International Refugee Organization of Geneva, Switzerland.

The INS report also contained a report of the investigation conducted by the United States Displaced Persons Commission, British Zone, Hamburg, Germany, which reflects in part that a thorough investigation was conducted as to the character, history and eligibility of Berzins, and it was established to the satisfaction of the Commission that he is of good character and behavior, that he has never been a member of the Communist, Nazi, or Fascist parties, and does not adhere to or advocate any political or economic system or philosophy directed toward the destruction of free enterprise or the revolutionary overthrow of representative governments. This report also contains a history of Berzins which is set forth as follows:

He was born on October 21, 1899, at Jeri, Latvia. He married Aline Saberts at Riga, Latvia, on November 6, 1932. In December, 1941, he received a letter from his wife's mother that his wife and daughter had been deported to Russia and he has not received any further news from them.

Berzins attended elementary school from 1908 to 1911, at Karki, Latvia; Commercial school 1911 to 1915 at Rujiena, Latvia; the Gymnasium, 1915 to 1918, at Valka, Latvia; and military academy, 1918 to 1920 at Riga, Latvia. He was Minister of the Interior of Latvia when the country was occupied by the Communists in 1940, and he remained at Riga for one month after his removal from office. During July, 1940, he fled via Estonia

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

and Finland to Sweden. He stayed in Stockholm, Sweden from July to December, 1940. In the summer of 1940, Berzins went to Switzerland, where he attended a Latvian conference in Geneva, and from there he went to Rome, Italy, where he attended a Baltic Diplomatic Conference until February, 1941. While en route from Rome to Stockholm, in February, 1941, he was arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned at Berlin, Germany, until July, 1941.

From July, 1941 until November, 1943, he was confined at the concentration camp at Sachsenhausen, Germany, and while there was released to work under police supervision as a clerk for the Building Trade Workers Welfare Association at Berlin. In February, 1945, he fled to Nausnitz, Germany and because of Russian occupation, he fled in July, 1945, to Lubeck, where he entered a Displaced Persons Camp.

Since July, 1945, he resided continuously in Displaced Persons Camps at Lubeck, Brunninghausen, Hamlen, Blomberg and Hamburg, Germany, (where he has been in the "Zoo" Camp since April, 1950 and has been a journalist for Latvian newspapers).

On December 1, 1954, Alfreds Berzins was granted an Application for Permit to Re-Enter the United States. He indicated that he would depart from the United States on December 2, 1954, via Pan American World Airways for one week to visit a sick relative residing at 87 Eton Place, London, England. Berzins was readmitted to the United States at New York City, New York, on December 8, 1954.

On July 2, 1964, Berzins was granted an Application for Permit to Re-Enter the United States. Berzins indicated that he was departing from the United States on August 22, 1964, for one month, to visit Australia as a tourist for the purpose of visiting relatives.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

His mailing address would be in care of Mr. Delins, 38 Longstaff Street, East Ivanhoe, Victoria, Australia.

The following description was noted for the subject in records of INS:

Name	Alfreds Berzins
Date of Birth	October 21, 1899
Place of Birth	Valmiera, Jeri, Latvia
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 8"
Weight	180 pounds
Eyes	Green
Hair	Gray
Current Residence	219 West 81st Street, New York City, New York
Occupation	Senior Editor, Radio Free Europe, 2 Park Avenue, New York, New York

Marriage Records

On May 28, 1964, Investigative Clerk (IC) William J. Paul checked the records of the Marriage Bureau, New York City, and obtained the following information:

Marriage Record Number 30083 reflects that Alfreds Berzins and Kira Birzgalis Adams obtained a marriage license on December 27, 1961 and were married on December 28, 1961, in New York City, by Thomas A. Lenane, Deputy Clerk.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Records reflect that Alfreds Berzins was born October 21, 1899, Valmiera, Latvia. His father was listed as Jekabs Berzins, born in Latvia, and his mother's maiden name was shown as Karlina Peterers, who was also born in Latvia.

Berzins' residence was shown to be 121 West 92nd Street, New York City. His employment was listed as that of a Senior Editor. Records reflect this is the second marriage for Berzins. His first marriage was listed as being to Aline Suberts, and he was divorced on January 29, 1951, in Germany, the divorce being in his favor.

Information concerning Berzins' second wife reflects that she was born October 31, 1917, in Russia. Her father was listed as Eugene Adams, born in Latvia, and her mother's maiden name was shown to be Emily Dumbars, born in Latvia. Records also show that Kira Adams is employed as a dental surgeon and resides at 219 West 81st Street, New York City, New York. This is also a second marriage for Adams and she was divorced from Evald Birzgals on December 5, 1949, in Germany on grounds of desertion.

On August 5, 1964, at the Central Office, INS, Investigative Clerk John D. Bonaccorsy reviewed the file of Kira Berzgalis Adams which revealed that she was born October 31, 1917, in Ossz, Russia and was a national of Latvia. She went to elementary school, high school and a university in Riga, Latvia between 1926 and 1943. In September, 1944, she entered Germany and lived in Moorane, Plauen, and Boosslau practicing dentistry part of the time. In August of 1945, she worked as a dentist for the United States Army and for the International movement office. This necessitated a good deal of travel throughout Germany. She has been in Esslingen, Boeblingen, Bamberg and Cohn, Germany.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

She first entered the United States on August 18, 1947, as a member of the crew of the "U.S.A.T. General St. Heintzmelman" and made several trips to and from the United States between 1947-1949, in this capacity.

She entered the United States for permanent residence on November 9, 1949, at New York City aboard "U.S.A.T. General M.R. Stewart". She was in possession of Immigration Visa #2056/55 issued by the American Foreign Service at Stuttgart, Germany on October 4, 1949, passport requirement waived by Secretary of State under date of September 28, 1948. She filed Petition for Naturalization #661212 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at New York City, on May 4, 1955, with witnesses to Petition being Beruta Grunwald, 42-20 Haight Place, Flushing, New York, (1955) and Velta Haas, 3173 Mark Alan Drive, Wantagh, New York (1955). She was naturalized in the same court on June 6, 1955, under Certificate of Naturalization Number 7 506 415 as Kira Berzgalis Adams.

The file also contained the following pertinent data:

Relatives:

Mother:	Emiliya Adams nee Dumbars, Eslingen, Germany (1950)
Father:	Eizens Adams (deceased)
Husband:	Evalds Berzgalis, born April 4, 1916, in Russia; married October 25, 1941, Riga, Latvia; divorced in 1949. (Husband had never entered United States as of 1955)

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Acquaintance:

Emma Snelders
2902 Cortelyou Road,
Brooklyn, New York

Addresses:
(prior to 1949)

Hotel Pierpont,
Brooklyn, New York;
Latvian Legation,
Washington, D. C.

Addresses:
(subsequent to 1949)

6643 Bergen Place,
Brooklyn, New York (1949);
101 West 52nd Street,
New York, New York
(1949 - 1955)

Employments:

Guggenheim Dental Clinic
422 East 72nd Street,
New York City (1949 -1951)

Jewish Memorial Hospital,
Broadway and 196th Street,
New York City (1951)

Dr. C. C. Jones and
Dr. L. Bluestone (1951-
1953), Brooklyn, New York
(address partially
illegible)

Organizations:

Association of Women
Dentists Sorority
"Imesia"

The file contained no further pertinent or
derogatory information.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

On January 12, 1951, Alfreds Berzins was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. At that time, he stated that he had arrived in the United States as a displaced person on August 29, 1950, and was residing with Mr. Edward Grantskalns at 167 Fairmount Avenue, Chatham, New Jersey. He said he was unemployed at the present time but received monthly subsistence payments from the Latvian Legation. He had no relatives in the United States and his only known living relative was his sister, Milda Anshmitz residing in Surrey, England. He stated that he had applied for his first papers for United States citizenship.

Berzins advised that he was born August 21, 1899, in Latvia. Since high school days, he was active in political organizations and he was an organizer of the Latvian National Guard (Aizsari) and promoted various sports organizations. He became a member of Parliament in Latvia in the Farms Union List. His Cabinet posts included that of Undersecretary of the Interior and from 1934 until the Russian invasion, in 1940, he was Minister of Public Affairs under President Ulmanis. He acted frequently for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and has been a Delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. Following the Russian occupation of Latvia in 1940, Berzins escaped to Sweden and Switzerland but was seized in Germany and placed in a concentration camp at Sachsenhausen where he spent thirty-three months.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Acquaintances

The following listed individuals, who were interviewed during 1951, by Special Agents of the FBI, all of whom have known the subject for more than 20 years, indicated that Berzins had been Minister of the Interior of the Latvian Government from approximately 1935 to 1940, and that he had also held other positions in the Latvian Government. Berzins had been known to be a strong Latvian nationalist who was deeply opposed to Russia and Communism. They stated that when the Russians took over Latvia in 1940, Berzins fled the country and went to Germany, where he was interned by the German Government. Berzins' family was seized by the Russians and reportedly were deported to Russia. All of those individuals considered the subject to be a person of good character, who would be loyal to the United States and a leader in the fight against Communism.

Mr. Raphael Feldhuhn
267 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Reverend Edward Stukels
323 West 23rd Street
New York, New York

Bishop Joseph Rancans
357 Madison, Southeast,
Detroit, Michigan

Jules Feldmans
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Charge d'Affairs of Latvia,
Latvian Legation,
Washington, D. C.

Anatol Dinbergs
First Secretary of the Latvian Legation
Washington, D. C.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Jacob James Brahm
Owner of the Olmstead Restaurant
1336 G Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Peter Lejins
Professor of Sociology
University of Maryland
and former Professor of Law in Latvia

Mrs. Leo Flachte
1020 19th Street, Northwest,
Apartment 308,
Washington, D.C., formerly
Mrs. Ludwig Elcis, whose husband was
a Minister of Finance in Latvia from 1934 to 1938.

Hugo Bergs,
Box 207A, Route 3,
Petaluma, California

Mr. Edward Grantskalns
167 Fairmount Avenue
Chatham, New Jersey

Mr. and Mrs. Janis Slasports
1 Noll Place
Newark, New Jersey

Mrs. Mirdza Seya Liepins, 4248 23rd Street,
San Francisco, California, advised that her father,
Charles Louis Seya was the former Latvian Minister to
Kaunas, Lithuania. She stated that she had no personal
acquaintance with Berzins but that she had heard during
the time that she was in Latvia up until 1940, that
Berzins was considered to be an opportunist who had supported
whatever government was in power in Latvia.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

During August, 1951, Mrs. Wilhelmine Kusse, 44 East 92nd Street, New York City, New York, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she is presently employed as a monitor for the North Europe Section of the Voice of America, New York City, and that it has recently come to her attention that Alfreds Berzins was being used as a writer for the Latvian Section of the Voice of America. Mrs. Kusse described Berzins as a "neo-Fascist" who was the main political power in the overthrow of the Latvian Government in 1934. She does not feel that Berzins is a suitable employee to represent the United States Government in its broadcasts to foreign countries.

Mrs. Kusse is not personally acquainted with Berzins but said that because of his importance in the dictatorial government in Latvia between 1934 and 1940, his activities are well-known to her.

Mrs. Kusse further stated that Berzins is definitely anti-Communist but said this is only because he, himself, is a fascist. In 1940, when the Russians first invaded Latvia, Berzins was forced to flee for his life. He reportedly first went to Sweden and later entered Germany, at a time when the Nazis were still in power. She further stated that although Berzins was an ardent fascist, he was not used by the Nazi Party in Germany since Hitler had already placed a national hero as the puppet ruler of Latvia.

Mrs. Kusse furnished a signed statement concerning her allegations against Berzins:

"I, Wilhelmine Kusse, wish to make the following statement to Special Agent Robert W. Knight concerning Alfreds Berzins, who I understand is the subject of an official inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

"Latvia gained her independence with Anglo-American aid after World War I. On November 18, 1918, Latvia was proclaimed a free and independent nation with a democratic system of government. After 16 years of democratic ruling a selfimposed leader, Karlis Ulmanis, with the military help of 'Aizsargs', a political military organization, and top army men overthrew the government. On May 15, 1934, a free nation ceased to exist. A form of dictatorship was imposed upon the country and nation. Free elections were never held. This dictatorship lasted until spring 1940 when Soviet Union occupied the Baltic States.

"During the six years of totalitarian system, Mr. Alfreds Berzins, was the Head of 'Aizsargs' and the Latvian Propoganda Minister ruling out and oppressing freedom of press, freedom of speech and information.

"It has now come to my attention that Dr. Alfreds Berzins is employed by the State Department, 'Voice of America'. It is hard to see how a man, who cposed with iron rule the very freedoms the Voice of America carries to the whole world could serve the Government of the United States where the principles of free information, speech and press are basic in the structure of this Government and nation.

"I have never known Mr. Alfreds Berzins personally. For a detailed and thorough information regarding the political activities of Mr. Berzins I would like to refer to Mr. Haralds Liepins.

" /s/ Wilhelmine Kusse

"New York
August 6, 1951"

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

During 1951, Mr. Harold Liepens, 2950 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, New York, a night hallman for the apartment house located at 1175 Park Avenue, New York City, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he was formerly Manager for Social Security and Social Medicine in the Ministry of People's Welfare in the democratic government of Latvia prior to 1934, and Manager of Mutual Help Fund in the Labor Camera during the dictatorship between 1934 and 1940.

Mr. Liepens said that he has known Berzins for over thirty years, both during their school days and later as members of the Latvian Government, and said he considers Berzins to be the most dangerous Fascist in the United States today. He related that prior to 1934, Berzins was a member of Parliament in the constitutionally formed government of Latvia, but that by virtue of his leadership in the Aizsargi, which is the Latvian National Guard, he was able, along with others, to overthrow the democratic regime in Latvia.

Mr. Liepens said the overthrow occurred on May 15, 1934, and members of Parliament of the democratic government were arrested and deposed. He said that Berzins, in the new dictatorship, became Propaganda Minister with the title of Minister of Internal Affairs and Social Affairs, and held that position in the dictatorship until June 14, 1940, at which time he was forced to flee to Sweden because of the Soviet invasion.

Mr. Liepens said that Berzins' brother-in-law, Janis Anschmidts, was Chief of the Latvian Police Force and that by virtue of their joint control of the National Guard and the Police Force, they actually controlled the forces necessary for domination of the government under the dictatorship, although Karlis Ulmanis was technically the Fuehrer of Latvia.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Mr. Liepens said that Berzins remained in Sweden for only a short time and went directly to Germany where he was imprisoned by the Germans for a short time. Mr. Liepens said that, although Berzins could generally be described as a Fascist, he was specifically a Nationalist Fascist rather than a Fascist of the German type, which believed in the overall superiority of the Arian race. He explained that Berzins was interested in maintaining a dictatorship in Latvia and in promoting a strong nationalistic spirit, and, therefore, was not at first considered as an ally by the German Fascists. He said that since Hitler had no particular need for Berzins, he was imprisoned for a short time, but later was permitted to work in a bank in Berlin, Germany under the Nazi rule.

Mr. Liepens continued that after the allied victory in Europe, Berzins became a refugee in the British Zone of Germany. He recalled that sometime between the Autumn of 1945 and the Spring of 1946, Berzins was arrested by British Intelligence Officers and held for approximately one month. Mr. Liepens said he does not know the reason for this arrest and has received no further information concerning it.

As an example of the prominence of Berzins in Latvian politics, Liepens related a phrase used by the Latvians to describe the origin and growth of Fascism. He said the phrase was "Mussolini took the picture; Hitler developed it; and Berzins enlarged it." Mr. Liepens said that Berzins should have been offended by such a statement, but that he actually was proud of the fact that he had been capable of enlarging upon the Fascist activities of Mussolini and Hitler.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

Mr. Liepens said that Berzins is presently acting in a number of Latvian organizations here in the United States, and said that a segment of the Latvian population here in New York City is, therefore, under his influence. He said that Berzins urges the Latvians to consider their stay in the United States as only temporary, and urges them to retain their nationalistic spirit and to speak the Latvian language. He discourages them from becoming United States citizens and urges that the ultimate goal of Latvians in America should be that of restoring the Nationalistic-Fascist government in Latvia. He said that Berzins also urges the Latvians to send their children to the parish school in Brooklyn whereby they will learn the Latvian language and retain some Latvian nationalistic spirit, and discourages parents from sending their children to public schools.

Mr. Liepens said that, in view of the above, he does not believe that Berzins is suitable to be a representative of the United States Government in its broadcasts to Latvia, and said he fears that the people in Latvia will thus be given the erroneous impression that the United States supports and sanctions dictatorships. He said he feels certain that the Russians will use Berzins' appearances on the Voice of America for propaganda purposes among the North European countries.

During 1951, NY T-2, who was evaluated by another Government agency which conducts security and personnel investigations, as a person who is fairly reliable and whose information may possibly be true, stated that he was in Riga, Latvia, from April, 1939 to August, 1940. He advised that he is not personally acquainted with Alfreds Berzins but that he had seen him a number of times while in Latvia and it was his opinion that Berzins was Minister of Social Affairs in the Latvian Government of Dr. Karlis Ulmanis.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

NY T-2 informed that Berzins was one of the least-liked persons in the Ulmanis government and was particularly unpopular with the Latvian university students who were very chauvinistically inclined. He said he did not know the exact reasons for Berzins' unpopularity, but pointed out that among other things, Berzins was head of the Aizsargi, which was an elite, armed force or civil guard, and one of the organizations largely responsible for putting the Ulmanis government in power and sustaining it. In this connection, he said that when this government went into power, they jailed some two hundred people, and perhaps some of the persons he heard directing criticism against Berzins had been personally affected at that time. He said that Aizsargi itself was composed of only those Latvians who were proven patriots and was originally founded in 1918. He stated, however, that organizations of this type were common in the Baltic countries at that time and similar organizations existed in Finland, Lithuania, and Estonia, and are necessary in a political state which cannot always trust its army. He said he did not know just what connection Berzins had with the Aizsargi prior to the time the Ulmanis government came into power, but would suppose he was very influential since he was placed in control of it during the Ulmanis regime. He also informed that the propaganda agencies were under the control of Berzins.

NY T-2 said that all of these factors naturally made Berzins subject to criticism and he had heard some of the students with whom he came in contact make accusations that Berzins was fascistic. He said that criticism of this nature was heightened and Berzins became more unpopular with the students because of his fleeing the country when all of the other officials, including Ulmanis, remained and "went down with the government". He added that the fact that Berzins was retained in Nazi hands rather than being released to the Soviets after his escape also apparently caused some people to believe he had powerful connections with the fascists.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

NY T-2 said, however, that he has nothing of his own knowledge to cause him to believe Berzins was definitely fascistic or sympathetic to the Nazis. In this respect, he pointed out that the Ulmanis government was a dictatorship which had the "fascist trappings" of salutes, uniforms, etc., but that these were common at the time in Europe. He said, however, that Ulmanis was a "paternal type dictator" and was described as such by ex-President Herbert Hoover after a trip to Latvia in 1938.

On August 10, 1964, NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he has personally known Berzins for several years and believes that he is presently an employee of Radio Free Europe. He recalled that Berzins divorced his first wife in Latvia and that this wife, along with a daughter, from the marriage, reportedly are presently living in the West German Zone. He further stated that Berzins went to Finland prior to the outbreak of World War II and from there to Sweden and eventually to Germany, where he spent a considerable amount of time in a concentration camp. Following World War II, Berzins did not return to Latvia. Source further advised that Berzins has recently remarried. He also stated that he knows of no information which would cast any doubt on Berzins' loyalty to this country. He further stated that he has no idea why Berzins' first wife was allowed to leave from behind the Iron Curtain and move to West Germany.

On September 16, 1964, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he has been acquainted with Berzins for many years. He stated that Berzins is currently employed by Radio Free Europe in New York City, New York. He commented that he has no reason to doubt Berzins' loyalty to the United States; however, he described him as "glory happy" and that he would use any means to promote his standings. He further advised that Berzins is a very intelligent and shrewd man and he feels that he would not become involved in anything of a pro-Communist nature because of the calculated risk that would become involved.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

NY T-4 further stated that he is quite certain that Berzins is aware of the fact that his first wife is still alive and reportedly Berzins has sent packages to his first wife in Europe.

On August 25, 1964, NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he has been acquainted with Berzins for numerous years and that Berzins was a former member of the Latvian Cabinet during 1934 when President Ulmanis took over the Latvian Government. Of the old Cabinet members, the only ones who were allowed to remain were Berzins and General Balodis. Berzins is considered to be a leader in the New York Latvian Community and it is known among the Latvians in New York that Dr. A. Spelke, Latvian Ambassador to the United States for the old free Latvian Government, who is in Washington, D. C., still obtains advice from Berzins in important matters. Source considers Berzins to be a person who "changes with the tide" and he feels while Berzins is in the United States he would work for the betterment of this government. Source considers Berzins to be loyal to the United States.

Source also advised that Berzins also recently wrote a book in the Latvian language called "The Good Years" and recently this book was publicized in "Voice of the Homeland", a Latvian language newspaper published in Riga, Latvia. Source made available Issue Number 50, dated June, 1964, of "Voice of the Homeland". Page 3 of this issue contains an article entitled "After Reading The Good Years, Remarks About the Book by Emigre A. Berzins." This article is written by Klavs Lorencs, former social democrat leader.

This article by Lorencs is critical of Alfreds Berzins and his book "The Good Years." Parts of this article, which have been translated from the Latvian language to English, are set out as follows:

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

"The Good Years"...A. Berzins has published a book of reminiscences with such a title, and it touches upon more than two decades of the Latvian people's history. I read the 400-page book, as I had been one of the active participants of the events of that period. As many things mentioned in the book are distorted, it is difficult for me to keep silent and not voice my objections. I have asked the editors of "Homeland's Voice" to print these lines of mine in their newspaper.

"The political quintessence of the book, the social sympathies and even future longings of these reminiscences are tied up with the reactionary-fascistic coup-d'etat of May 15, as well as with the regime created by this coup d'etat. Already in the preceding section of the reminiscences, speaking of his life as Deputy of the Saeima and of the order and customs prevailing there, the author is trying to show that the political conditions - as if decreed by fate itself - were leading to this May 15; that the fascistic coup had come like a thunderstorm in the spring, in order to clear the stifling party skies; and that the people enthusiastically had greeted the "day of rebirth" of Latvia.

"I do not want to admit that A. Berzins is such a moronic political ignoramus who would not have understood the true meaning of the May 15 regime, its fascistic character. I should like to ask the author of the reminiscences: wasn't it Fascism which followed the coup - a totalitarian form of state government; a disbanding of the parliament, the destruction of every kind of opposition; the replacement of free public organizations and institutions with corporative chambers, whose management had been assigned and instituted by the government?!

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Alfreds Berzins also known as

"While sitting in America and speculating on Western sympathies, A. Berzins is attempting to give legal sanction to May 15th, putting on it a make-up that is more acceptable to the West. This, so he says, was a people's awakening; the curtailments affected only democracy's exaggerations; expedient changes were brought about, which gained the people's sympathies; a new representation by the people was being planned.

"But what can we ask of a man whose fascistic, anti-democratic sympathies lie in his blood and brain! In his remembrances, talking about the Nazi club's political murder, he can say that "some chance shot had killed the young worker, Masaks"... In the heroic struggle of Republican Spain, A. Berzins sees nothing but a communist plot, and he sees Hitler's Nazism as the smaller of the evils.

"In dramatic strokes, A. Berzins touches upon the "last year" of the May 15th Government, and he is deeply convinced that history will wreath their heads in an aura of heroism. I'll venture the remark that possibly history's inexorable verdict might put a final and fatal cross on this imagined aura.

"A. Berzins' personality is too unimportant, politically of little value, and socially negative to be discussed at such length. If I am doing this, it is only because, on A. Berzins' conscience, there lies the fact of his having helped to betray Latvian democracy, and with it Latvia herself. This supporter of Hitler's Germany and Gestapo politics has now, while an emigre, clothed himself in the toga of a patriot and is fighting for...the people's rights! And one must speak up also because the reactionary emigre circles have lately raised him openly on their banners, and he, himself, is adroitly trying to penetrate into the ranks of their leaders and is attempting to speak in the name of our people.

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Alfreds Berzins also known as


"Note of the Editor's Office. In publishing the remarks by the former Social-Democrat leader, K. Lorencs, regarding A. Berzins' book, "The Good Years", the Editor's Office does not consider that the author has unveiled fully the true essence of the fascistic May 15th coup d'etat; yet it recognizes that his commentaries are of considerable help in the evaluation of the unfolding of the respective events."

NY T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised The Soviet Committee on Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad (formerly known as Committee For A Return to the Homeland and Development of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad) is a Soviet propaganda organization founded in East Berlin, Germany in 1955; and since that time has been headed by various Soviet officials. The committee publishes a magazine entitled "Homeland" and a newspaper "Voice of the Homeland", in the Russian, Byelorussian, Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian, Georgian and other related languages. Such publications, which are mailed to numerous persons having a family origin in countries now under Soviet domination, attempt to entice such individuals to return to their homeland, to praise accomplishments of the current government of their individual countries of origin, and to attack and vilify generally the activities, leaders, and mores of countries in the Free World.

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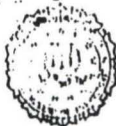
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
September 23, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

○ Latvian Activities in the United States

On September 22, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the following information:

On Saturday afternoon, September 20, 1969, the organization Baltic Appeal to the United Nations (BATUN), held a peaceful demonstration at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, First Avenue, across from the United Nations (UN) Building. The demonstration was entirely peaceful and there were no unusual incidents. The purpose of the demonstration was to publicize the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact which in effect began the Soviet takeover of the Baltic states. The demonstration was also planned to call attention to the plight of the Baltic states under Soviet domination.

The demonstration lasted approximately two hours with about 500 demonstrators in attendance. The program included speeches from various attending dignitaries including Alfreds Berzins, a former Minister of Free Latvia. There were speeches from other individuals representing the Baltic states of Estonia and Lithuania. In attendance also was a representative from the office of the Secretary of Transportation, a United States Congressman from the Bronx, New York and the Chinese Delegate to the UN, Wang Hsiens.

As a result of the demonstration resolutions in regard to the present plight of the Baltic states were adopted. These resolutions are to be sent to the President of the United States and to the UN.

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DBC 62853 26 Sept 69

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Iskylan Activities in the
United States

Shortly before the demonstration broke up, only
as a spontaneous action, some of the demonstrators marched
across First Avenue toward the UN grounds. However,
guards at the UN closed the gates to the various entrances
and there was no trouble. The crowd then dispersed and the
demonstration was over.

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