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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SECURITY INFORMATION - SECRET

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REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 6 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-8-9-12/53	REPORT MADE BY CHRISTOPHER H. KOWLANDS
TITLE VOLDENARS LAMBERGS, aka, Valdemars Lambergs, wa. V. Vachemicks, Saturns		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R & LA CHANGED	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: left; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> CENTRAL RECORDS SECTION 100-62-288 INDEXED </div> <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, "Latiks," published in New York City, and anti-Communist, do not consider subject a Communist or pro-Russian. They advised BRUNO KALINS and LAMBERGS have been accusing each other of Communist sentiments and believe their opinions are motivated by personal grievances arising out of political ambitions. ALFRED BERZINS, a former Latvian official in the U. S. interviewed in New York City stated he knew LAMBERGS in Latvia and was aware he collaborated with Russians in 1940 under duress. LAMBERGS definitely not considered a Communist by BERZINS. Information about KALINS' and LAMBERGS' activities in Europe set forth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-- 0 --</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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ENCL.

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

BS 100-26311

DETAILS: The title of this report is being marked "Changed" to include the alias of V. VACHSWIERS and Saturns. The subject advised Boston Informant T-1, another Governmental agency engaged in intelligence type investigations, on January 6, 1953 that he utilized the name of V. VACHSWIERS while he was chief of the Latvian Information in Germany and also he utilized the name of SATURNS as a pen name in his writings in the United States.

Boston Informant T-2, of unknown reliability, and who is acquainted with many Latvian Nationals in the U. S., advised during August, 1952 that he knew the subject slightly prior to 1940, when the subject was practicing law in Latvia. Prior to 1940, according to T-2, he knew the subject so slightly that he could not say exactly what the subject's attitude towards Communism was at that time. Since 1950, T-2 stated he has known LAMBEROS to a greater degree inasmuch as LAMBEROS has held an office in the American-Latvian Association since that time. T-2 stated that this was the same association in which the informant holds an executive position. T-2 stated he does not think the subject is a Communist or is a pro-Communist sympathizer, but would classify him as an opportunist.

T-2 said it was his belief that LAMBEROS had at one time admitted at a meeting of the American-Latvian Association that he had collaborated with the Russians in Latvia during 1940. T-2 stated he did not remember exactly how the issue was raised during the meeting of the American-Latvian Association but believed that someone present had heard a rumor that LAMBEROS had collaborated with the Russians during their occupation of Latvia and he openly approached the subject at this meeting with this allegation. At that time, LAMBEROS stated that he had collaborated with the Russians in 1940, but he stated that the amount of his collaboration was no greater than that of thousands of other Latvians who wished to live in peace with the Russians.

T-2 further stated he had no other information concerning the extent of the subject's collaboration with the Russians, but advised that he knew for a fact that many Latvians who had no sympathy whatsoever with the Russians, or Communism in general, had collaborated with the Russians for fear of their own safety as well as the safety of their families. T-2 stated that it would be his guess if the subject did collaborate with the Russians he gave them nothing more than token collaboration.

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T-2 further stated that he believed the subject to be definitely anti-Communist, and he based this belief upon the fact that the subject at American-Latvian Association meetings constantly talks of taking active measures in order to drive the Communists out of Latvia. T-2 stated that other members of this American-Latvian Association do not advocate such an extreme policy of action because it obviously is not practical.

T-2 stated that the American-Latvian Association is an association opposed to Communism. T-2 advised that the majority of the members of the American-Latvian Association realize that the Russians dominate Latvia and it would take probably another world war or a revolution within Russia itself to rid Latvia of Russian domination. Consequently, the American-Latvian Association, according to T-2, concerns itself with attempting to distribute literature to the Latvians inside Latvia informing them of the diabolical action of the Russians in attempting to educate Latvians wherever they may be, and also of the fact that Russian domination offers no future for Latvia.

In regard to BRUNO KALINIS (not Kalinis as previously reported), T-2 stated he was familiar with the activities of this individual, and regarded him as a Marxist and a Communist who left Latvia prior to the Soviet occupation but returned when RUSSIA came to Latvia and, at that time, the Russians gave him a high position as the political head of a section of the Latvian Army. T-2 stated that at the present time, it is his understanding that KALINIS is in Sweden and has been there since 1941 when the Germans occupied Latvia.

Mr. BRUNO ALBATS, Executive Secretary of American-Latvian Association located at 3220 17th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised the Washington Field Office that he has known the subject as a vice-chairman of the American-Latvian Association. He stated he first knew about the subject prior to the subject's coming to the U. S. when he was in a Displaced Persons Camp in Germany. While there, LAMBERG had been active among Latvian Displaced Persons. Mr. ALBATS advised that during the time that he has been acquainted with LAMBERG in connection with the American-Latvian Association, he has never heard him say anything or heard of his doing anything which might indicate that he possesses any pro-Russian sympathies. Mr. ALBATS explained that the American-Latvian Association is an organization which is totally opposed to Communism, and the fact that the subject is a vice-chairman of this association would seem of itself to indicate that he is opposed to Communism.

Boston Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, but who has furnished reliable information in the past regarding Latvian matters, advised the Chicago Office on August 29, 1952 that he was not personally acquainted with LAMBEROS but intimated to the best of his knowledge that LAMBEROS was anti-Communist. T-3 stated he arrived at this opinion because of LAMBEROS participation in anti-Communist organizations and because of the accounts published in Latvian language newspapers by LAMBEROS.

T-3 was of the opinion that the allegations against LAMBEROS were made by someone envious of his position or influence.

T-3 stated that any information furnished by BRUNO KALNINS should be questioned because, according to T-3, it was known among Latvians that KALNINS was elevated to the rank of General in the Latvian Army from a Reserve Lieutenant when the Russian Army occupied Latvia in 1940. T-3 stated that KALNINS was made head of Political Education and Security by the Latvian Army. T-3 stated that KALNINS was head of the Politruks (ph) Political Education for a period of approximately four to six months. T-3 stated that as far back as 1924 and 1925, BRUNO KALNINS was an ardent student of MARI and LENIN.

T-3 stated that KALNINS is presently residing in Stockholm, Sweden, where he is an exponent of the Latvian Social Democratic Party abroad. According to T-3, KALNINS' attitude toward the Russian Communists appears to have changed since KALNINS has now taken up the fight against the Communists. T-3 stated that KALNINS still adheres to the teachings of MARI and LENIN and any information furnished by KALNINS should be questioned as to its reliability.

T-3 further stated that he was aware that LAMBEROS was vice chairman of the American-Latvian Association and he considered this organization as anti-Communist.

Boston Informant T-4, of unknown reliability, but familiar with Latvian activities, advised the Chicago Office on October 6, 1952 that he was familiar with LAMBEROS' activities in Latvia. T-4 stated that he obtained his information regarding LAMBEROS from articles in Latvian newspapers and acquaintances. T-4 remarked that he had heard that LAMBEROS was requested by the Communist authorities to furnish information concerning activities of his associates in the same profession. T-4 stated that LAMBEROS was at that time an attorney in Latvia. The amount of information furnished and the results of this information were unknown to T-4.

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T-4 stated that many individuals in various positions were required to furnish similar information in compliance with the requests of the Soviet authorities. Many complied by furnishing incomplete information or no information whatsoever and it was T-4's opinion that LAMBERG fell in this category.

T-4 stated that he did not consider BRUNO KALNINS as a trustworthy individual and that any information furnished by him should be carefully evaluated. T-4 stated that he had seen a photograph of KALNINS in a Latvian publication which showed that KALNINS, who was dressed in a Russian uniform, was a member of the Russian Politruks in 1940 during the Soviet occupation of LATVIA.

Boston Informant T-5, of unknown reliability, but who is familiar with Latvian activities, advised the Chicago Office on October 14, 1952 that to the best of his knowledge LAMBERG was a trustworthy individual and knew of no derogatory information concerning LAMBERG's activities in Latvia.

T-5 stated that any information furnished by BRUNO KALNINS should be questioned as to its reliability as KALNINS, according to T-5, was associated with Soviet authorities in Latvia in 1940. T-5 stated that KALNINS became a professor at the University of Riga in Latvia after he was relieved of his position with the Politruks.

Boston Informant T-6, of known reliability, made available information to the New York Office on October 2, 1952 that he was personally acquainted with LAMBERG and T-6 stated he had no personal dealings with LAMBERG that would lead him to believe he was a Communist or Communistically inclined. However, T-6 did state that among Latvian people, LAMBERG had the reputation of having collaborated with the Russians during the time the Russians occupied Latvia in 1940 and 1941.

Boston Informant T-6 stated that LAMBERG's reputation was such that he was considered an opportunist and not actually a Communist or one who was pro-Russian. T-6 stated that it was his opinion LAMBERG collaborated with the Russians because he felt that at the time it was the thing to do, although LAMBERG personally may not have been in sympathy with the Russian regime or with the Communist actions that were taking place at that time in Latvia.

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Mr. KEMARS VUDZITIS, publisher of the Latvian newspaper, "Laike," was interviewed at the office of his newspaper, 212 76th Street, Brooklyn, New York by the New York Office. He stated he had met LAMBEROS on several occasions in the U. S. and knew that LAMBEROS had been an attorney in Latvia prior to going to Germany and subsequently to the U. S.

He stated LAMBEROS had the reputation of being an anti-Communist and that when LAMBEROS resided in Germany, he was the editor of an anti-Communist newspaper called "Latvia." He stated that LAMBEROS presently writes for a Latvian newspaper published in Toronto, Canada, which also has the reputation of being anti-Communist.

Mr. VUDZITIS stated that he was aware that there had been published in the Swedish-Latvian newspaper known as "Latvju Zinas," an article stating that LAMBEROS had been a Communist informant in 1940 and 1941. Mr. VUDZITIS stated that he felt that this Swedish publication is leftist in its leanings, and that he paid very little attention to the allegations made in this newspaper against LAMBEROS.

Mr. CARLOS BARACS, editor of the newspaper, "Laike," was interviewed at his office, 5915 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York by the New York Office. Mr. BARACS stated he was well acquainted with LAMBEROS and knew him while in Germany from 1947 to 1949. He stated at that time LAMBEROS was chairman of the Displaced Persons Central Committee of Latvia and from 1949 to 1951, LAMBEROS was editor of an anti-Communist newspaper published by the Latvian people in Germany.

Mr. BARACS stated he was aware that BRUNO KALNINS had claimed that LAMBEROS was a Communist. Mr. BARACS stated that he understood that LAMBEROS from time to time was also claiming that Mr. KALNINS was the one who was a Communist and collaborated with the Russians when they occupied Latvia in 1940.

Mr. BARACS stated that KALNINS is the publisher of a Swedish-Latvian newspaper which he considered to be a Social Liberal paper. He stated he did not feel that this paper was either pro-Russian or pro-Communist. He did state that KALNINS and his newspaper have accused others in the U. S. of being Communists but who, according to BARACS, were not Communists.

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

Mr. RABACS stated that this was the farthest thing from the truth and that because of the many accusations that had been made by KALVINS and his newspaper, he placed little faith in the accusations that have been made concerning individuals that they believe to be Communists or pro-Russian.

Mr. LASAR EPSTEIN, chairman of the Relief Department, Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York City, was interviewed by the New York Office. He advised, after checking the files at the Jewish Labor Committee, there was no information in the files pertaining to VOLDEMAR LAMBERGS. However, Mr. EPSTEIN stated that he was aware that Mrs. BELLA MEIKSIN had turned over to IRVING SALERT certain letters pertaining to LAMBERGS. He stated that both Mr. SALERT and Mrs. MEIKSIN were no longer connected with the Jewish Labor Committee in New York.

Mr. EPSTEIN advised that IRVING SALERT is presently Labor Attache for the U. S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He advised that Mrs. BELLA MEIKSIN is presently studying in Los Angeles, California, and her home address is 261 South Doheny Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

Mr. ALFRED BERZINS of the Latvian Consultative Panel, 4 West 47th Street, New York City, advised the New York Office that he has known LAMBERGS for many years and he stated LAMBERGS was practicing law in Latvia prior to World War II. BERZINS stated that in 1940 when the Russians first occupied Latvia, LAMBERGS was forced by the Russians to work as an agent for them.

BERZINS stated that it was felt by those Latvians who remained loyal that LAMBERGS had only one alternative and that was to cooperate with the Russians or be sent to Siberia. Moreover, BERZINS said he knew of no case where LAMBERGS caused 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 LAMBERGS 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 ARNO KALVINS. BERZINS considered KALVINS to be a former Marxist who in 1940 was Military Commissar of Latvia under the Russians. BERZINS said that KALVINS today lives in Sweden and is known as a real anti-Communist now.

He said he was aware of a personal fight going on between LAIBERIS and KILMINS. He also stated that he was aware that KILMINS had in the past accused LAIBERIS of being pro-Communist and also that LAIBERIS had expressed the same opinion of KILMINS.

THEODORE PETERSON, 922 East Duapp Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his wife, ANNET PETERSON, advised the Milwaukee Office that they were acquainted with LAIBERIS when he was a leader in a Displaced Persons Camp in Germany.

Mrs. ANNA PETERSON stated that she knew LAIBERIS better than her husband inasmuch as she resided in the Displaced Persons Camp at that time. She stated that LAIBERIS was certainly opposed to Communism as he expressed this in his talks to the inmates of the Displaced Persons Camp at Koenigsberg, Germany. She stated that if there had been the slightest rumor of suspicion that LAIBERIS was or had been a Communist he would never have been elected as a camp leader by the thousand or more Displaced Persons in that camp.

(Dr.) FRANK LEJINS, (Dr.) professor of Sociology at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, advised the Baltimore Office on November 16, 1952 that he is National President of the American-Latvian Association and he was on the faculty of the University of Maryland for 11 years and is a naturalized citizen of the U. S.

Dr. LEJINS explained that when he was studying in the U. S. he married an American girl and later when the Russians occupied Latvia in 1940, he and his wife pulled out of Latvia with the American Legation and came to the U. S. Dr. LEJINS stated he became a naturalized citizen in 1946 and because of having obtained American citizenship and being on the faculty of one of the American universities, he began to receive many letters from Latvian refugees asking assistance. He obtained that he received close to 1,000 letters from Latvian refugees and in many of these letters, the writers brought up the name of VILHJELM LAIBERIS, who was chief of information bureau in Europe assisting Displaced Persons and was recognized by Latvians as one of the leading persons dealing with the Latvian refugee problem.

Dr. LEJINS contended that whenever LAIBERIS was mentioned in these letters he was spoken of very well and none of the Latvian refugees in touch with LEJINS expressed any suspicion of LAIBERIS being a Communist Party collaborator or Russian agent.

Professor LAJINS stated that the American-Latvian Association was founded in 1951 and he was named to be National President and LAJINS was made one of the six vice-presidents of the association. His only personal contact with LAJINS has been confined to seeing him 6 or 10 times a year over a period of the last two years at several meetings of the association.

Dr. LAJINS pointed out that, according to the aims of the American-Latvian Association, which are entirely contrary to the Russian viewpoint, it would be inconceivable to him that LAJINS in any sense of the word could be an undercover agent for the Russians because LAJINS' open activities against Russia would far outweigh any possible value to them as an undercover collaborator.

He also commented that there is a Latvian fraternity known as Prelatnatsas Metropolitanians which is a social fraternity of university students. This fraternity was always very important in Latvia and all of those members are decided conservatives, so much so that no one who is even a Social Democrat was ever taken into the fraternity.

Professor LAJINS stated that a Social Democrat generally leaned to the left rather than the right but was not to be considered in the same light as the Communist. In the fraternity, Communists were directly abhorred. Dr. LAJINS stated that LAJINS is currently the American National President of this alumni club and if any of the fraternity members had the slightest suspicion that LAJINS was a Communist or Russian collaborator, they would have ousted him in the past.

Dr. LAJINS stated he was personally acquainted with BURRO HILTING and knew him to be the International Leader of the Social Democrats.

Professor LAJINS commented that there are numerous intrigues current in Latvian circles dealing with the struggle by the Latvians to obtain prominence in foreign organizations. Many Latvian nationalists hope that, should a war develop between the U. S. and Russia and Latvian independence thereby be restored, they might be given high offices in the newly created Latvian Government. On this account, he has noted in his travels about the U. S. and meeting with numerous Latvian organizations that following a meeting someone will come up to him and complain about another Latvian and sometimes without just cause or good reason denounce him as a Communist or use some other term of opprobrium. He suggested that it may be an account of some such political verbiage someone like HILTING might have seen fit to denounce LAJINS and in his opinion such a charge would be entirely without foundation.

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Boston Informant T-1, another Governmental agency engaged in intelligence investigations, made available information which disclosed that VOLDEMARS LAMBEROS advised this informant on January 6, 1953 that he presently resides at 90 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass., and that he is currently employed as a lead man at the New England Metalurgical Corporation, Alger Street, South Boston, Mass.

LAMBEROS advised T-1 that he has previously been a member of the Parliament of Latvia and that he was an attorney in Latvia. LAMBEROS advised T-1 that he has used the name of SATURIS as a pen name for his writings while in the U. S. and that he was also known as V. VACZEMIERIS while he served as chief of the Latvian Information Bureau in Germany and that it was while he was with this organization that he utilized this name. He stated he also used the name of VOLDEMARS LAMBEROS. He did not state to T-1 why he had utilized the name of VACZEMIERIS while he was in Germany.

LAMBEROS advised T-1 that he had belonged to the Latvian National Council and the Latvian Central Committee when he was in Germany. He stated that the Latvian Central Committee had as its main purpose the education of Latvians, preservation of Latvian culture and bringing about relief to the Latvian aged. He also stated that the Latvian National Council was a political organization in Germany made up of Latvians who had as their main purpose the liberation of Latvia and the restoration of a free democratic Latvia. He stated to T-1 that he never belonged to the Social Democrat party in Latvia. He said that BRUNO KALNINS is considered the leader of the Social Democrat party and that he resides in Stockholm, Sweden. He advised T-1 that he was unable to say whether KALNINS was a Communist but that he did know that KALNINS did collaborate with the Russians during 1940 and 1941 in Latvia. LAMBEROS told T-1 that KALNINS was not a friend of his but he considered him to be an enemy because KALNINS is a Social Democrat and that the Social Democrats wanted the Latvians to collaborate with the Russians. LAMBEROS stated he was against collaboration on the part of the Latvians with the Russians.

LAMBEROS told T-1 that he had been accused of being a collaborator of the Russians by the Social Democratic Bulletin and a Latvian newspaper published in Sweden known as "Latvju Zinas." He stated that BRUNO KALNINS was responsible for these newspapers accusing him of being a Russian collaborator because he felt that since he was a political enemy of the Social Democrats the Social Democrats could cause him harm by claiming he was a Russian collaborator.

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LAMBERG stated to T-1 that he was a political enemy of the Social Democrats but he did state that the group that he was a member of and the Social Democrats were both looking forward to the liberation of Latvia. He said he has been extremely active among Latvians both in Germany and the U. S. and was looking forward to the day of Latvian liberation and that a new constitution will be written in which Latvia would have the form of government similar to the U. S. LAMBERG stated that the Social Democrats are also working for the liberation of Latvia but that they want a form of government which closely resembles the Soviet Union.

It is noted that Boston Informants T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6 and BRUNO ALBATS, previously mentioned, stated that the Latvian Central Committee and the Latvian National Council are known to them as strong anti-Communist Latvian organizations.

Boston Informant T-7, another Governmental agency engaged in intelligence investigations, made available information on January 12, 1952 whereby this informant furnished background information pertaining to BRUNO KALNINS and VOLFGANG LAMBERG.

With regard to BRUNO KALNINS, T-7 considered him to be a controversial personality among Latvian emigres who, according to information received by T-7, currently resides in Sweden.

T-7 stated that in its war of liberation (1918 to 1918) the Latvian Army fought two occupying powers, the Germans and the Russians. In the latter part of this war, it was rumored that BRUNO KALNINS acted as an agitator attempting to sway Latvian sources to the Bolshevik Army. KALNIN's father, who was a Social Democrat speaker of the Latvian Parliament, PAUL KALNINS, was ostracized, not only in his country but in Europe as a whole. According to T-7, it was assumed that because of the popularity of his father and because his father served as speaker of the Latvian Parliament, BRUNO KALNINS was elected as a senator in the Latvian Parliament.

However, probably because of the influence of his mother, BERTA KALNINS, who was a member of the extreme left wing of the Social Democratic Party in Latvia, BRUNO KALNINS, because such a radical socialist that the Latvian people assumed that both BRUNO and his mother were, if not outright Communists, at least Communist sympathizers. The animosity of the Latvian people toward BRUNO KALNINS and his mother was evidenced by the fact that in the 1930's a parody on a popular song ridiculed as well as accused them of Communist sympathies and connections.

In the late 1920's (approximately 1928) BRUNO KALNINS, still a member of the left wing faction of the Social Democrats and still a speaker in the Latvian Parliament, organized the so-called SSS Organized or (Strucholka Sports or Sergs - Workers Sport and Proletary). A great number of Latvians were, and still are, absolutely certain that while Order of the SSS, KALNINS was either directly in the employ of the Soviet Union or acted in their behalf. Several indications which may be taken as evidence of this hold held by many Latvians, was the fact that members of the SSS were organized, and acted as a part-time organization. They wore blue shirts and trousers, with red ties as their uniforms, and at all functions and demonstrations carried a red flag.

On May 15, 1934, KARLIS URSKINS, with the aid of General JANIS BALODIS and ALFREDS BERZINS, executed a coup d'etat and gave as the reason for this coup the fact that between the pro-Communist SSS and the pro-fascist PERKONKARNIS, as well as the numerous printers within the Latvian Democratic Government, the country was not only doomed to go into bankruptcy, but also on the verge of being sold to the Soviet Union or Nazi Germany whatever of those latter was able to outsmart the other.

ALFREDS BERZINS, having been placed in charge of security, was instructed in getting KALNINS and at the same time raiding his headquarters which disclosed a great amount of pro-Communist literature, Russian manufactured weapons and great amounts of Latvian as well as Russian currency. In addition there were rumors to the effect that KALNINS was preparing to overthrow the Latvian Government by force with the support of the Soviet Union on some date later than the URSINS coup of May 15, 1934. Having served approximately two years in jail, KALNINS was believed to have been deported from Latvia and probably went to Finland and Sweden. It was rumored that KALNINS finally located in Norway where he supposedly joined the Norwegian Communist Party and as a representative of this party, KALNINS was believed to have been sent to Spain where he became this party's representative to the Communist Government of Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

Subsequent to this until June, 1940, there was no known information regarding KALNINS.

On June 14, 1940, when the Russians occupied Latvia, KALNINS suddenly appeared on the scene as the Political Commissar, or so-called Politruk, of the Latvian Army which was completely immune under Soviet domination.

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In this position, KILNINS was instrumental in the following:

- A. Executing orders from the Russian Army concerning the Latvian Army.
- B. The supervision of the political reliability of all members of the Latvian Army. It was rumored that KILNINS was instrumental in the arrest of Latvian Army officers who were believed by the Russians to be politically unreliable.
- C. Making numerous speeches extolling the greatness of the Soviet Union, all of which were readily published by the pro-Russian Latvian newspaper, Cina.

Even though KILNINS claims that he accepted his role of Political Commissar of the Latvian Army as a possible means of aiding the Latvian people, especially since he had been requested to do this by General BALODIS, and even though he claims that his position as Political Commissar was only of six weeks duration, such claims appear contrary to fact. The Latvian Army under Soviet domination existed for a period of three months during which time KILNINS was Political Commissar. Subsequently, the Latvian Army as such was disbanded, however, a number of soldiers and officers were automatically transferred into the regular Russian Army. Having been relieved of his duties as Political Commissar - more so because of the lack of a Latvian Army - KILNINS became a lecturer at the University of Riga where he lectured on the subjects of Marxism and Leninism and how those theories are applied in the Soviet Union.

KILNINS' whereabouts during the German occupation of Latvia (1941 to 1945) cannot be established with accuracy. However, upon cessation of hostilities he began to rise in Sweden as a very influential Social Democrat and as a Latvian who was engaged in assisting his fellow-countrymen in Sweden, providing they support his pretensions of becoming one of the great Latvian emigre leaders. KILNINS' connection with various Latvian emigre organizations appears to stem from the fact that, upon his father's death, he inherited his father's position as leader of the Latvian Social Democrats. In this position he was expected to supply and approve the Social Democrat Representatives in the Latvian emigre organizations, many of which are striving for a united emigre representation.

The majority of Latvians outside of their home country are both amazed and puzzled by the immensity of power and influence which KILNINS possesses.

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 KALVINS derives his power from Communist interests. The Latvian Police is substantiated in part by the fact that KALVINS has no visible means of support.

Part as well as present opponents of KALVINS are the victims of vicious slanders heaped upon them by KALVINS 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 ~~WOLFFER~~ at present between KALVINS and REZINS. KALVINS alleged that REZINS was one of the extremists who participated in the coup in 1944 and had opposed and undermined all principles of democracy in Latvia. The apparent truth of the matter is that REZINS, at present a member of the Latvian central Latvian panel of the NRP (National Committee for a Free Latvia) and a person who is convinced that KALVINS is in the employ of the Committee, is attempting to discredit him by all possible legal means. It is noteworthy that KALVINS 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 NRP. KALVINS has attempted to accomplish the same in regard to REZINS but to date has been unable to do so.

Portion Document T-7 also made available information pertaining to the background of Voldemars LAIBENIS which is set forth as follows:

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

"Larvin Zinas," in an article on November 23, 1950, asserted that they would be glad to go before a law court since they possessed positive proof of their occupation. Inquiries made among former members of the Latvian Central Council in Tampa revealed that LAMBERG's claims were untrue. A "well-informed Latvian resident of Stockholm stated the following facts to be the case. Through threats and possibly, "third degree methods," LAMBERG was intimidated into consenting to become an informant. However, the information he furnished was evidently without value to the Goble. (Even his political opponents among the Latvians do not claim that he has betrayed any secrets or that as a result of his infraction any Latvian has been or could have been arrested by the Goble.) In the spring of 1941, the Goble had gradually become more exacting and, failing to receive valuable information from LAMBERG, had expelled him to prolonged hearings. Shortly before the outbreak of the Russo-German War, LAMBERG took to the woods and hid until the Soviets had been expelled from Latvia.

A 1950 report states that when the Soviets had overrun Latvia, all lawyers were arrested or prevented from following their profession. LAMBERG was permitted during this period of the Soviet occupation, to continue his law practice, a situation which has never been explained. Goble's trial before a German military court whose findings stated that LAMBERG had given information to the Soviet Secret Police, but because of the relative unimportance of the information, he was released. Source of this information had considered LAMBERG to be a man of considerable integrity, and perhaps even an agent of the Soviets, although he (source of the information) had no personal dealings.

Other unconfirmed 1950 information stated that LAMBERG's brother was given a post as station-master during the occupation and the brother's son, VAIKIS LAMBERG, was a "Swedish agent" who held a high political position during 1940-41, subsequently fleeing from the Germans to Russia where he is presently alleged to be. During 1940-41, KUDIS was reported to have a strong leaning for Communism. Also it was rumored that KUDIS was paraded into Latvia by the Russians during the German occupation. LAMBERG reportedly had no connection with his nephew.

LAMBERG visited Sweden in connection with his position in the Latvian Information Bureau. Funds of the newspaper "Larvin's" were at his disposal. Upon LAMBERG's return to Germany, it was discovered that much of the money could not be accounted for and that the newspaper was in danger of bankruptcy. At the next meeting it was decided to make Latvian accounts, ALVARIS BOJINS, director and editor of the newspaper to prevent bankruptcy of the paper. The explanation offered for the use the money was

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put to in Sweden, was that "a traveling editor has many duties and responsibilities in the entertainment line" and made it appear that he had spent the money in this manner. Subject had also published propaganda pamphlets which had reduced the working capital of the newspaper by a considerable amount. This was done without the approval of the Latvian Central Committee and has caused Subject to stand in disfavor with many of the Latvians.

Subject claimed to have received reports of a positive intelligence nature from sources in Sweden. These reports were written in either English or Latvian and concerned the situation in Russian-occupied Latvia at the time. These reports allegedly contained first-hand information obtained from within Latvia. They were sent to LAMBERG from Sweden, where it is believed they were composed. Also subject allegedly received mail under the cover name V. VIGORINIIS addressed to the Information Bureau of the Latvian Central Committee. The mail received under this name was alleged to be espionage reports. LAMBERG maintained correspondence with BRUNO KALNINS in Sweden, both belong to the Social Democrats.

LAMBERG was a minor, controversial personality among Latvian emigres and was not too well regarded by any one group. While the accusations of his too close collaboration from 1940-41 with the Soviets may have contained some truth it was not considered necessarily derogatory when viewed in the context of events at that time.

LAMBERG has in the U. S., suggested at one of the meetings of the American-Latvian Association (ALA) that all Latvians in the U. S. leave their present church affiliations and support a Latvian church in the U. S. In view of the fact that many Latvian emigres in the U. S. were sponsored by local churches, this suggestion was strongly opposed.

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