

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION Secret	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. OSSA-8534
TO INFO	Chief, WE Chief, SR		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. []
FROM	[]	DATE	28 April 1959
SUBJECT	REDWOOD/AERHARSH/Operations BI Data on Bruno KALNINS		RE "S-3" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
			<input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	None. For information		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY
REFERENCES			
<p>1. During last autumn [] spent some time searching for a new asset in the field of Latvian operations. One of the persons given consideration, reconsideration may be more accurate, was Bruno KALNINS. To this end biographic sketches of the man were obtained from [] and [] enclosed as Attachments A and B, respectively. Further, [] also knows the man personally through membership in the Foreign Press Association. On pretext of association business he had the man to his apartment for luncheon, where as a come-on he dropped the information about his recent trip to Riga. As was anticipated, KALNINS was very intrigued and spent a good deal of time discussing Latvia and the problems of contacts with persons now residing there. Apparently KALNINS is in overt mail contact with people living there, but there was no inkling in his conversation with TIGHAR/1 or from other [] sources that he has clandestine contacts there. All agree that he is an intelligence, capable man, but that he is a controversial figure in the Latvian exile community still.</p> <p>2. After gathering information, oral and written, from a number of sources about KALNINS, [] concluded that he has no clandestine operational potential for KUBARK. Interest in developing him has been dropped. For future reference, the written material collected about him is forwarded to Headquarters for recording and filing.</p>			
<p>Attachments: 2 Rpts on KALNINS</p> <p>28 April 1959</p> <p>Distribution: 3 - []/atts (Orig.) 1 - []/atts (1 cy each) 2 - []/atts (1 cy each)</p>			
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 2828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007</p>			
FORM 10-57 53		USE PREVIOUS EDITION REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTINUED PAGE NO.

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28 APR 59

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ATTACH "A"
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Dr. Bruno Kalniņš is born 6.5.1899 in Riga, Latvia. His father Dr. Paul Kalniņš is Latvian great old man in social-democratic movement and studied in Estonia in Tartu (Dorpat) university. Young Bruno Kalniņš travelled together with his father and was at school in Zürich in Switzerland 1905 and finished gymnasium in Helsingfors, where his father was mobilised as military surgeon. He was engaged already in school years in the politics. In 1917 he began his study in university in Petrograd-Leningrad but already in 1918 he was in Riga and was engaged in Latvian fight for independence - ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~declaration~~ of Latvia as independent state and belonged to provisional "parliament" or national council which was composed of 40 representatives of 8 different parties. This was in 1920. He was member of all Latvian parliaments to 1934, but never in government. He established in 1917 Latvian Young Socialist Union and was even party secretary in 1920. He was long time chairman of the Latvian Workers Sport Organisation and chairman of the Latvian Workers Defensive Forces (Schutzbund). In trade union movement he was not active with the exception that he was member in Riga's first trade union local committee.

When Ulmanis carried out his coup d'état in May 1934 he was arrested as leader of Latvian Schutzbund and sentenced for 3 years in prison. In 1937 he was liberated and after liberation he moved to Finland where he was active as Latvian party representative in abroad, learned Swedish and was engaged even for Spanish Republican government during its war against Franco.

In 1940 he came back to Latvia and was 6 weeks engaged by Riga's university as docent or something like that. During the Russian first occupation he was engaged as first politruk of the Latvian army with general degree but after some time he was disengaged. In the beginning of the German occupation he was arrested immediately but after shorter imprisonment he was liberated because higher Latvian officers witnessed that he had taken the place as 1-st politruk of the army on the urgent request of the Latvian General Staff as the only suitable man in this situation. He was libested even because the occupants had not accusing materials against him.

In 1943 he was imprisoned again by Germans because he was engaged in fight against Germans as member of the Latvian illegal Council where all democratic parties in resistance movement were represented. He was imprisoned and concentration camp in Latvia and later in Germany in Suttthof and was evacuated to West-Germany where the American troops liberated them. Through Denmark after some trouble and sickness he came to Sweden. He was engaged as archiver and later received later scholarship for scientific work, studied at the same time in university by Prof. Hästad - wellknown Swedish conservative leader and now landshövding in Uppsala, did his doctor graduation work - in 1957 Soviet as a propaganda State, he knows well Russian constitutional law because he studied state law and political science. He is leader of the Latvian Social-democracy in full active, ~~clearly~~ ~~ambitious~~ ~~flexible~~ has written some pamphlets but are inclination to believe the ~~hard~~ changes in Soviet a little ~~over with~~

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15. November 1958.

Report on the Latvian social-democrat leader Bruno KALNINS.

Bruno KALNINS, DOB 7 May 1899, POB Tukums, Latvia. Son of Pauls K., who was one of the first prominent leaders of the Latvian soc. dem.

Bruno K. has studied law in Petersburg 1916-17, 1937 he finished the Latvian University. Founder of the Union of Latvian soc. dem. youth. 1917-22 chairman of this union. 1917 member of the editorial staff of Iskolastrel and Brivais strēlnieks, both soldier newspapers. 1918-34 member of the soc. dem. central committee. 1918-25 party secretary. 1925-34 chairman of the half-military socialist org. Stradnieku sports und sargs /SSS/Workers sport and guard/. 1919 B. fought in the Latvian national army against Bermont troops. Has been a member of the Peoples' council, the constituent assembly and of all parliaments. After 15 May 1934, the coup-d'etat, he was tried to 3 years of imprisonment. 1937-40 in exile in Finland. In Finland he worked at Spanish (republican) Legation. One of his duties; it is said, has been to find recruits for the International Brigade, however personally could not check this information. Short after Soviet occupation of Latvia Bruno Kalnins returns home, and during 6 weeks is chief of political propaganda branch in Latvian Peoples Army, with generals rank, in Latvian National army however he was just lieutenant. After German occupation of Latvia mr K. spends 6 month in prison, but with assistance of several Latvian officers, who were helped by K. during Soviet occupation, he becomes free again. 1943-44 K. is vice chairman of the illegal Latvian Central Council (LCP). 1944-45 imprisoned in Stuthofs concentration camp. After in exile in Sweden

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-2-

In Sweden K. is president of Latvian soc.-dem. parties foreign section active in several organisations (Latvian Relief committee, Union of East European Socialists, etc.) Have published many articles in Swedish press, have offered more than 300 speeches (mostly for Swedish workers), have published several booklets and 3 books (Is Soviet Union a Socialistic State?; The Independence fight of the Baltic States; The Propaganda State Soviet Union etc.) Mr K. has also taken fil. dr. degree at Stockholms University.

Mr Bruno Kalnins is grown up in an extreme political milieu, not only his father even his mother was socialist leader. K. has to little met life as a normal child. He has always looked on life and problems from political ^{or} rather party-political point of view. He has always had ~~lack~~ ^{lack} of balance and tolerance, he has never been too popular in own party (but respected for his knowledge and ability), and too often hated in the opposite camp. Latvian youth from 30-ies and 40-ies (people who now are 30-40 years old) have too difficult to forgive him his collaboration with Soviet occupation power 1940. The old generation seeing in K. the strongest potential antagonist in future have nothing against to spread rumors that he even today has contacts with Soviet authorities. I personally don't believe in that. The fact that K. is extremely active today as always in his life means much for the youngest generation. This generation has less sentimental aspects in their political thinking, but respects K. for his political ability.

Mr K. speaks Latvian, Russian, German, Swedish, little English, French, Spanish and Finnish.

RECEIVED FROM [] ON 20 NOV 1958.

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