

Sweden - Iver Olsen's Reports, Vol. 1

Folder 1: 5-12

Reverse Filing Used

000461

SWEDEN - OLSEN'S REPORTS

REPORT ON THE ILLEGAL ROUTE OF THE "STUDENTS" INFORMATION SERVICE	Nov. 3, 1944	1
LETTER TO MR. PEHLE FROM MR. OLSEN, ATTACHING FINAL REPORT RE WRB OPERATIONS FROM SWEDEN	Nov. 22, 1944	2
LETTER TO MR. PEHLE FROM MR. OLSEN, WITH ENCLOSURES, ALSO COPY OF CABLE #4582, 11/27/44 FROM STOCKHOLM	Dec. 4, 1944	3
ADMINISTRATION OF THE EVACUATION FUND		4
SITUATION OF THE ESTONIAN EVACUATION FUND		5
REPORT ON EVACUATION ACTIVITIES DURING JUNE-AUG., 1944		6
EVACUATION OF LATVIAN CITIZENS - REPORT ON THE SITUATION BY OCTOBER, 1944		7
RECORD OF LATVIAN REFUGEES IN SWEDEN		8
SITUATION OF THE EVACUATION FUND UP TO 9/4/44		9
ATTEMPT AT EVACUATION OF LITHUANIAN INTELLECTUALS TO SWEDEN, ENCLOSING LIST OF REFUGEES, ARRIVED IN SWEDEN FROM LITHUANIA, ON AUG. 11, AUG. 9, AND SEPT. 2, 1944, AND OTHER ENCLOSURES		10
MEMORANDUM TO "MR. MINISTER", AND ENCLOSURE, UNDATED AND UNSIGNED		11
FINAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF WAR REFUGEE BOARD FROM SWEDEN	June 15, 1945	12

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date 4-27-72

000462



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

848/100/MFF

AMERICAN LEGATION
Stockholm, Sweden
June 15, 1945

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Final Report of Activities of War Refugee
Board from Sweden.

Dear General O'Dwyer:

In accordance with your instructions, the following is the concluding report covering operations from Sweden of the War Refugee Board. It is intended to supplement and bring up to date my basic report submitted as of November 22, 1944, as well as to provide a final accounting of the funds placed at my disposal.

Since this report covers the period of operations from the date of my return from Washington in January, it is in effect simply a summary of 1945 activities. The scope of operations during the period had, of course, considerably contracted. The Baltic countries had ceased as an area of operations in September, 1944. Hungarian operations came to a close in January, 1945. Consequently, the greatest possible attention was focused on the fate of Jews and other civilian prisoners in Germany, as well as in pressing active rescue and relief operations in Norway. Certain limited activities were continued in Denmark.

A. Operations in Hungary.

Sufficient facts now appear at hand to support the conclusion that Hungarian rescue and relief actions initiated by the War Refugee Board from Sweden were the keystones of the most productive steps taken in that area, and paved the way for saving the lives of perhaps 100,000 Jews. The work of Raoul Wallenberg, actively supported by Minister Daniellson and his staff of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, was nothing short of brilliant - to say nothing of being highly courageous.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Date SEP 27 1972

000463

This group pioneered the program of constant and relentlessly increasing pressure on the Hungarian Government in behalf of the Jews, at the cost of seriously jeopardizing their own personal safety. Minister Daniellson informed Minister Johnson and myself that during their last weeks as officials in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg had to hide in a different house every night, he was so hotly hunted by the Hungarian Fascists and the Germans. The program of issuing Swedish protective passports, of sheltering Jews in Swedish protected dwellings, and similar other activities in itself brought approximately 20,000 Jews under the safety of Swedish protection. At the height of this program, over 550 persons had been recruited to carry out this enormous task. This program set a pattern which soon was followed by the Swiss, Portuguese and the International Red Cross, and in the end produced a combined program which probably afforded the greatest relief and protection to Jews in any European country.

Not until Wallenberg's records become available will the complete story of this program become known. We are informed that he kept extremely complete and documented records of a highly interesting nature, and that these records were still in the Swedish Legation when the staff was forced to leave Budapest.

3. Prisoners in Germany.

Several indirect and informal approaches were made in the hope of securing better treatment of Jews and other civilian prisoners in Germany, and to gain time so that they would not be slaughtered. The first of these approaches was made in July, 1944, in a discussion with a German in Stockholm named Boening. This same contact, which was reported to you in Legation's cable No. 2419 of July 3, 1944, was maintained up to September and was further reported on from time to time. Emphasis was largely on the anger of the United States Government towards these atrocities, and Boening appeared quite impressed. These discussions did not seem to be accomplishing a great deal but it is interesting to note that in May another contact, Kleist, informed me that quite by freak these discussions actually saved the lives of the Jews in Germany. His remarks are advanced for what they may be worth, considering that by this time German collapse was only days away and Kleist might have placed a special value on flattery. He said that Boening's discussions with me had come into Berlin just about the time when it had become more or less officially decided to murder all the Jews in Germany. This conclusion was based on (1) that the Jews were a nuisance, (2) that the

Germans had gone so far that there was no point in stopping now, and (5) that if these Jews were left alive, they would only shout to the world for a thousand years about German barbarism. Kleist said that Boening had blown up his discussions with me to fantastic proportions. He had reported that President Roosevelt had personally sent out two emissaries on this problem (one to Stockholm and one to Ankara); that these two men were constantly in direct contact with the President and responsible only to him. He then reported our rather strong discussion. Kleist said that Kaltenbrunn called him (Kleist) over to Himmler's headquarters and asked him what this report was all about. Kleist more or less confirmed the story, adding that if these personal representatives of President Roosevelt would bother to visit "our insignificant Boening", there must be tremendous importance attached to this subject. Kleist added that shortly thereafter the decision to murder the Jews was abandoned, perhaps on the basis that the Jews were valuable either for bargaining or for good will.

The second major contact was with Dr. Fritz Hesse, reported in Legation's (Top Secret) 932 of March 9, 1945. It was the basis for the "German peace feelers" stories circulating around Stockholm at the time. This discussion was very lengthy, very strong, and most specific. It nearly came to a bad end because Ribbentrop was furious over the press rumors of peace feelers, and the fact that Hesse's presence in Stockholm became public knowledge. However, Hesse was able to convince Ribbentrop that I had not disclosed the discussion, but that it was the fault of certain Swedes. The results of this discussion are obscure but I believe that it accomplished perhaps the most with respect to treatment of prisoners of war, which appeared to be a subject of particular interest to Hesse. It is known that shortly thereafter Ribbentrop sent him to Switzerland. It might also be strongly suspected that there were preliminary "peace" or "surrender" motives behind Hesse making this contact. He was quite nervous, particularly when in the middle of our discussion, for some unexplained reason, my kitchen buzzer jammed and supplied rather startling wireless sound effects.

The third major contact was with Dr. Kleist, obviously connected with the Germans at the highest level. This also was an extremely lengthy discussion reported as Legation's (Top Secret) No. 1356 of April 11, 1945. Like Hesse, Kleist supplied positive assurance that no further steps would be taken to destroy the Jews and other civilian prisoners, and that all possible steps would be taken to protect prisoners of

000465

war. This discussion had clearer marks of "surrender feelers" and was so reported. It was the strongest of the three discussions.

Partly in connection with the foregoing approaches, but also related to certain other indirect contacts of a similar nature, on April 19, a member of the local Mosaic Community flew to Berlin for a meeting with Himmler on the Jewish question. Himmler arrived at the meeting at 2:30 a.m. on April 21, having just driven 80 km. from Hitler's birthday party. Probably no more bizarre scene could be staged to record Himmler's unconditional surrender to world opinion - a two hour drive through wrecked German roads and a conference until dawn with a Jew from Stockholm. The discussion and Himmler's remarks and promises have already been reported to the Board. A direct result of this contact was the release of a few thousand from Ravensbrück. Contrary to reports, Count Bernadotte was in no way involved in the negotiations for the release of these people, but they would never have gotten out if Swedish Red Cross transportation had not been supplied promptly and efficiently. So far as is known, Bernadotte was concentrating exclusively on Danish and Norwegian prisoners.

G. Rescue and Relief Operations in Norway.

These operations were pressed strongly during 1945, although they were temporarily handicapped from time to time because of shortage of funds. The program continued to work smoothly, and the results were extremely good. Perhaps 15,000 Norwegians, in serious jeopardy, were brought to Sweden, with aid of the facilities and financial support that this program supplied. It is no exaggeration to say that these people were in "serious jeopardy", since Norwegians rarely fled from Norway unless they were in serious difficulty with the Gestapo. The same program, financed by American Labor Relief for Norway, also involved an increasingly active shipment of relief supplies to Norway - food, clothing, footwear, medicines, etc. Part of these shipments went into Norway through regular licensing controls of the Swedes, while the other was smuggled in through well established underground channels.

A secondary relief channel, the Norwegian Church in Sweden, also accelerated its program of sending food and clothing into Norway. This also was a combination of regular licensing and underground channels, and was financed through funds supplied by American Relief for Norway, Inc. Although limited in scope, it was a well working program and reached notoriously distressed families.

A third program, for direct relief within Norway, was continued during 1945 with the active cooperation of the Swedish Consul General in Oslo. Also financed through funds supplied by American Relief for Norway, Inc., it was directed to particularly distressed groups who were hard to reach because members of their families had become compromised, imprisoned or shot by the Gestapo.

Numerous reports have already been supplied covering the aforementioned rescue and relief operations in Norway.

D. Food Parcels from Sweden to Germany.

While it became rather certain late in 1944 that the Germans would not make any last minute move to exterminate the Jews, it was also increasingly clear that virtually the same thing was being accomplished through starvation and neglect. Accordingly, efforts were intensified to ship food parcels from Sweden to the various concentration camps in Germany. Rather extensive lists of persons in concentration camps were compiled, and distribution channels arranged. In most cases shipment was made under the auspices of the Swedish Red Cross. The program was greatly strengthened by the availability of approximately 225,000 food packages supplied by the War Refugee Board, which not only afforded a prompt solution of any financing problems but also disposed of the more time consuming problem of food rationing and blockade controls. Fairly good checks were maintained as to the ultimate delivery of these parcels and good results were obtained in that connection. This was one program in which the World Jewish Congress here was rather effective, once they had become properly organized.

By early Spring transportation difficulties had narrowed the area of operations to very few concentration camps - primarily Ravensbrück and Bergen Belsen.

E. Financial Accounting.

Attached are statements covering various confidential funds placed at my disposal by the War Refugee Board. It will be recalled that during my stay in Washington in December, statements were prepared and receipts were supplied covering expenditures up to the end of November, 1944. Accordingly, the attached statements simply bring the various accounts up to date. In accordance with your instructions, outstanding balances will be transferred back to Mr. David White. My account with the American Joint Distribution Committee has

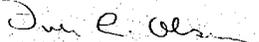
000467

- 6 -

been closed with the transfer of a balance of 218,000 Sw.kr. to the local branch of J.D.C. The balance of funds supplied by American Relief for Norway, Inc. is being transferred to a local organization which has been carrying out other Norwegian relief activities for American Relief for Norway.

With the submission of this final report, and in view of my new assignment at The Hague, I should like to express to you the real satisfaction and pleasure I have experienced in my association with the War Refugee Board. It has been most interesting and a real challenge. The entire program was very much worthwhile and the only regrettable thing is that the War Refugee Board was not established a year or two earlier. I know that I could do much better had I this activity to undertake now, on the basis of experience gained, but the time element in this program afforded no opportunity to profit from experience or to learn from mistakes already made. To anyone here in Europe, however, it is extremely clear that the War Refugee Board accomplished an enormous amount of good.

Sincerely yours,


Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Enclosures - 3

000468



000469



000470

Having for five centuries lived under foreign domination, the Bulgarian people dismembered since 1878 until now have been under the domination of certain foreign states. Thus this nation has had to fight for centuries to obtain at last its independence and its national unity.

Itself reared in the traditions of freedom, the Bulgarian people is refractory to all oppression. For this reason the Bulgarian Government has always respected the human rights of all minorities which have lived on Bulgarian territory.

During the present war, Bulgaria has not sent a single soldier to any front, she has dropped not a single bomb on any of her enemies, but she has ceaselessly striven to mitigate within the limits of possibility the inevitable consequences of war for the Bulgarian populations of Macedonia and Western Thrace which until 1941 were under Serbian and Greek domination.

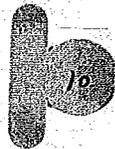
Measures taken against the Jews by Bulgaria have been applied without harshness by all organizations of the administration. It is no secret--and the Bulgarian Jews themselves know it very well--that the late King Boris, as well as the supreme authority of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church have always taken care to see that the Jews were treated without harshness. As for the Bulgarian town and rural populations, these have declared a sympathy for the Jews which the Jews themselves have recognized. At this moment the Jews are living in much better conditions than those enjoyed by the majority of Bulgarian citizens who have been obliged to abandon their towns destroyed by American air raids and have lost everything they possessed.

The Bulgarian Government has never refused to lend an attentive ear to counsels of humanity and tolerance. In Bulgaria everyone knows that the strength of a small nation lies in its moral integrity. Even today they would have been willing to listen to suggestions made in defense of Jews and refugees, but on condition that those responsible for making these suggestions should themselves have given a personal example of humanitarian treatment.

The American Air Forces have carried out acts of the greatest and most arbitrary cruelty against the civilian population of the cities of Sofia, Plovdiv, Skopje, Doupnitza, Velles, Vratza and others. They have done violence to the chateau of Vrana, residence of the Queen, a widow of barely six months' standing, and of her two orphan children aged 12 and 7. The chateau has been totally destroyed, although it is far from any military objective, far from any other habitation.

If the Bulgarian people were to learn that there are still to be found in the United States of America noble souls who deplore these cruelties; if those who preside over the destinies of the Great American nation, instead of addressing threats, were to promise to repair the damage that their cruel military leaders have already done, and never again to permit their Air Force to kill and ruin a harmless and guiltless population, then without a doubt the Bulgaria Government would recognize the moral right of the USA to give humanitarian advice and then the Bulgarian people would fully ratify the execution of such advices.

000477



000472

Attempt to Evacuating Lithuanian Intellectuals to Sweden.

When the necessary means for the evacuation was placed at our disposal, our regular connection with Lithuania was broken on account of the many arrests during May-June 1944 among the leading men in the Lithuanian resistance movement. Even if we were aware of the fact that the most difficult organization work for the evacuation had to be done on the Lithuanian side, it was necessary that someone from this country went to Lithuania to inform the highest liberation committee in Lithuania about the possibilities for evacuation and to form the actual evacuation plan.

In Sweden there was a shortage of men who were willing to cooperate in the evacuation for ideal reasons; we were also short of suitable boats i.e. such boats as attract the least attention on the other side of the Baltic. For that reason we were of the opinion that the best thing would be that Lithuanian fishing boats brought the people from the Lithuanian coast to Gotland and from there returned to Lithuania. This was also considered the best way from the point of view of risk. We have therefore limited ourselves to the purchase of one fishing boat, which in the first place was to take dr. A. Vokietaitis to Lithuania and back.

When dr. A. Vokietaitis did not return, we tried to send over as many boats as we disposed of for evacuation purposes. A shortage of Lithuanian crew and suitable boats was a considerable obstacle in these evacuation efforts.

A. The boat trips conducted from Sweden.

The fishing boat which was purchased in Sweden/ called "the little boat in the below"/ a fishing boat which in July 1943 arrived from Lithuania/ called "the big boat" below/ and a fishing boat which arrived from Lithuania on August 10th/ called "the medium-sized boat"/ have been used for the evacuation.

Table of the Journeys which have been made from Sweden.

Number in the description		Date of arrival and return.	Number of refugees fetched.
The little boat:			
1.	I	14/7 - 16/7	-
2.	II	23/7 - 25/7	-
3.	III	30/7 - 1/8	-
5.	IV	7/8 - 9/8	-
6.	V	11/8 - 18/8	15
8.	VI	23/8 - 26/8	36
10.	VII	10/9 -	-
The big boat:			
4.	I	3/8 -	-
The medium sized boat:			
7.	I	22/8 - 24/8	22
9.	II	27/8 -	-

000473

1. The little boat left Southern Gotland On July 14th for the Lithuanian coast with dr.A.Vokietaitis on board. The journey across ~~mdmxx~~ occurred with no intermezzo. A.Vokietaitis was set ashore and the boat returned. On the way back the boat was stopped in the middle of the Baltic by a German patrolling vessel, the captain of which asked for the papers of the crew. The Swedish sailor, Ahlström, showed his Swedish documents, and the boat was allowed to continue with no further visitation. The fact that there was a Swede among the crew saved the boat and the crew from hailing already on its first journey. Great losses occurred, however, because the three other men, when they saw the German patrolling ship approach, threw overboard the most part of the inventory /a precious binocular, a wireless etc./.

2. On July 23rd. the little boat left Gotland to fetch dr.Vokietaitis who according to agreement was to wait on the same spot where he had gone ashore, three evenings from the 24th of July. The boat returned on July 25th without dr.V. The crew declared that the sight was very good, but that dr.V. was not there.

3. According to agreement with dr.V., he was, in case he or the boat was prevented from coming to the meeting place July 24+27, to wait for the boat three ~~xxxxxxx~~ consecutive nights after a week. The boat was there for sent out again on the 30th and was on the 31st outside the Lithuanian coast. The boat returned without dr.V., however, and the crew again declared that he was not to be found on the agreed spot.

NB. According to refugees which later have arrived from Lithuania, dr.V. did wait for the boat on the agreed evenings and on the agreed place together with the leaderx of the Lithuanian social democrats, who was the chairman of the highest liberation committee and who according to the decision of the committee was to go over to Sweden. The only reason why they did not see the boat must be that the crew did not recognize the spot where dr.V. went ashore and was to return, on account of the flatness of the Lithuanian coast which offers so few fixed mark points.

4. A group of Lithuanian refugees who arrived in Sweden towards the end of July gave a stirring description of the situation on the Lithuanian coast. Thousands of intellectuals from all parts of Lithuania had fled to the coast districts and looked for possibilities for transport to Sweden. The German-Lithuanian border was totally blocked and thereby the last and worst was to escape from immediate destruction. - It was agreed that the big boat was to be sent over instantly.

The crew problem was difficult, for on the one hand the crew had to know the coast well, but on the other hand there were no competent men among the few Lithuanian refugees. The Soviet offensive rolled on towards Lithuania with a surprising speed, and it was generally estimated that the Russians would ~~be~~ reach the Lithuanian coast within a week. Something had to be done, and since there ~~was~~ no choice the crew had to be taken from the newly arrived Lithuanians.

~~The big boat left Vistby on August 3rd, but on account of~~

000474

The big boat left Visby on August 3rd., but on account of some still unknown misfortune it did not reach Palanga on the Lithuanian coast before the 6th. Two men of the crew went ashore to collect people for the evacuation. In the meantime the boat went out from the coast, intending to return the next night, e.i. August 7th. That night some 100-120 intellectuals, among them many scientists and politicians, stood waiting for the boat. Dr. Vokietaitis and the chairman of the committee were also among those waiting. The boat did not return, however. Five to six motor boats went out to look for the boat. An unusually thick fog made the search difficult and it proved futile.

The next night, the 8th of August, the big boat was again expected, but did not come. First on August 9th was the boat found by some Lithuanian fishermen 12-15 sea-miles off the Lithuanian coast. It proved that the boat had had a motor stop, and that the crew could not get the motor going again because the spark-lamp(?) did not function. The fishermen succeeded in getting the motor going again and steered the boat towards the coast. When the boat on August 9th about 22 o'clock ~~xxxxxx~~ reached the coast, the waiting group was gone. Three days waiting of so large a group had attracted the attention of the Germans, and an SS-unit had been sent out to clean up the coast. Nine persons were caught, the rest fled - all this happened just before the boat arrived.

On the afternoon of August 10th. the boat was captured by German submarines, which were sent out after three large Lithuanian fishing boats which on the same day had started in the morning/ see below for more of the fate of these three boats./ The boat was taken into the Memel harbour and has since been there under the watch of the Wehrmacht. The two men of the crew who had remained on board, were handed over to Gestapo, who sent them to the concentration camp at Dimitrava/Western Lithuania./ One of the two men who had been set ashore ~~was~~ caught by the Gestapo some days later. He was cruelly maltreated and finally sent out to the Dimitrava concentration camp. When the Gestapo on October 9th cleared the Dimitrava concentration camp and set half of the surviving prisoners free, the three men from the big boat were held back. Those who were set free believe that the three men were to be shot on August 10th. in the morning. The fourth member of the crew was caught by the Gestapo at the end of September and was sent to Memel /Klaipeda/.

one of
It should be added that the three men who probably have been shot at Dimitrava, has left behind him a family in Sweden, consisting of a wife and two small children.

5. When the big boat did not return, the little boat was sent over on August 7th with one Lithuanian on board, who was to find out what had happened to dr. A. Vokietaitis and bring back to Sweden some 30 people according to a list which had been set up in this country. The Lithuanian was told to contact a man from the national resistance movement.

On August 8th, at about 21 p.m. the Lithuanian got ashore and contacted some Lithuanian fishermen. But neither these nor the Lithuanian who had come ashore dared go to the men on the list in the middle of

the night, for the Gestapo's office lay in the house next door. The man who had been set ashore could not wait until the next day, because the two other members of the crew/non-Lithuanians, who mostly thought about their pay/ refused to wait a whole day and night by the coast. As a result the boat had to return ~~xxxxxxx~~ without having achieved anything.

In the controversy, which naturally arose on the return, the two non-Lithuanian men declared that they could not wait for the man who had been set ashore for as long as a day and a night, because they had not got any drinking water left....

6. On August 11th., the little boat went out to Lithuania with a refugee who had arrived recently and who knew the situation on the coast well, he was to be set ashore. On account of a storm the boat had to anchor near the South of Gotland for some days. On August 16th the boat reached the Lithuanian coast, on August 17th it took on board 15 refugees. - In the good weather the boat could have taken 30-35 people. The fact that the number of the transported was so small was due to a misunderstanding, which we will mention as descriptive of the situation on the other side of the Baltic.

The Lithuanian, ~~whiskxxx~~ who was given the task to go ashore, was here given a letter addressed to a person, who by the highest liberation committee and Dr. V. had been appointed the leader of the evacuation from the Lithuanian coast. This man was, however on a journey on another mission could for this reason not be contacted. The man who was set ashore therefor himself wrote four letters and sent it to four different fishermen, who according to his knowledge housed intellectual refugees. From one of the places he had written to, the refugees came to the boat on the appointed time. In another place the letter was taken for a Gestapo provocation, because the writing paper and the envelope were of German make! No one dared go to the appointed place. In a third place the refugees decided to take the risk. But before they agreed they discussed for many hours, and the refugees, 13 persons, arrived at the spot an hour after the boat had left.

7. On August 21st. two medium sized fishing boats, which recently had fled from Lithuania, went back for evacuation purposes. It was estimated that these two boats should be able to take over 100 persons per journey.

After four hours' journey the boats had to return. For one of them had shortly after the departure from Slite/Gotland/ had a fault in the motor. The crew tried to repair the motor, and in order not to lose any time the one boat ~~xxxxxxx~~ tugged the other. After some hours, however, it proved that the motor could not be got in order and both boats therefore returned.

On August 22nd. the one medium-sized boat again left for Lithuania. On August 24th. the boat was back again with 22 refugees. During the boat's visit near the Lithuanian coast several Soviet Russian aircrafts had circled around it, without attacking it, however. On the way home they met a German patrolling vessel, but it had quietly passed them. The crew returned terrified by their experiences.

000476

5.

The boat could have taken about 50 people, and the fact that the number of the transported only amounted to half of this number, was again due to a misfortune. A large group of refugees, from the Palanga district were on their way to the point of departure near Sventoji, but because they took sideways to avoid the German watches by the crossings, they had gone astray. The group was more than two hours late, and the boat had already left.

8. On August 23, the little boat again went out to Lithuania. This time the leader of the evacuation of the Lithuanian side was informed about its journey.

When the boat, on the evening of the 24th of August, got over to the other side and two men were to go ashore, it was discovered that the boat was South of Memel/Klaipėda/. The incorrect navigation was according to the crew, due to the fact that the compass had got in a wrong position. The boat was steered North some hours and later anchored for the night - without the crew knowing where they were. The next morning they discovered that they were lying outside Palanga. At about 7 a.m. one of the crew went ashore at Sventoji, and in the evening the boat took on board 23 Lithuanians, chiefly intellectuals. This number was considered the maximum, for the wind was increasing. While these Lithuanians were taken onboard, an unknown rowing boat came up to the side of the boat and the people on board it began crawling on to it. When the crew attempted to turn them off they were answered: "Throw us overboard, we are not going to get off!" It was 13 Lettlanders, who in this way got on board. With 36 refugees and a crew of 3 the little boat was quite overloaded.

In order to keep the boat above the ~~water~~ water-line, the crew had to throw suitcases overboard. Consequently some of the refugees arrived only in their clothes and some lost irreplaceable documents. The deck was crammed with people, and this is said to be the reason why the Swedish member of the crew, Ahlström, fell overboard. The attempts at rescue in the stormy sea with 4 "ballars" wind, were futile and Ahlström perished leaving behind him a wife and a four-year-old child.

9. The medium-sized boat left for Lithuania on August 27th. The next night the boat was expected at the appointed place, since a new landing spot had been decided on in the meantime. Despite the signals were not answered to, one of the crew went ashore and collected some 40 people, of whom the most part were Lettlanders/ at that time large number of Lettish refugees were staying on the Lithuanian coast/. The departure of the boat was much delayed, it did not leave till 3 o'clock on August 29th. Some hours after the boat had left the storm began, and the boat which was not strongly built, soon became damaged. Because a total shipwreck was possible at any moment, the crew called for help, when a German boat passed in a Southerly direction. All the people on board were taken care of and sent to Danzig. The boat was left and sank.

The people who were on board were put into compulsory work in Danzig like ordinary refugees. - Among the crew there was a fisherman who is married and who has a family in Sweden without means, consisting of wife and several small children.

000477

10. The little boat left for its last journey on September 10th. and arrived safely at the Lithuanian coast. ~~xxx~~ One of the crew went ashore and returned the next night, i.e. September 12th with about 30 people. On the spot where the refugees gathered / the place which had been decided upon before the boat left Gotland/they did not find the boat. After three hours of waiting, a search for the boat was started in a motorboat. The boat was found about 1 km. further South. The loading of the refugees was not done before 1 o'clock, so the departure of the boat was considerably delayed.

The boat was hailed by the Germans and brought in to Libau. It is reported that the boat was caught in the area which was appointed for the manoeuvres of the German navy. The boat had probably taken to northerly a course and had ~~xx~~ on account of the delay not been able to get out of the area before daylight.

The crew and the refugees were imprisoned just outside Libau. Their treatment is supposed to have been particularly cruel. The crew was tortured by Gestapo. The Gestapo even went to the old mother of one of the crew, who lived in Lithuania, the repeated Gestapo visits nearly killed her. Gestapo even threatened to burn down the farm of this member of the crew. Some people in Lithuania were also arrested, because letters from them had been found with the crew.

B. Journeys made from Lithuania.

1. On August 8th. a small fishing boat with 19 Lithuanian refugees arrived at Gotland. The boat was to be a transfer vessel to the large boat which was being sent out from Sweden. When the latter boat was not found on August 7th, the above mentioned fishing boat continued Westward and reached the coast of Gotland on the next day.

2. On August 10th two medium sized fishing boat came to Gotland with 72 people on board, comprising 66 Lithuanians and 6 Lettish. The flight of these two boats had been inspired by a representative of Lithuania's highest liberation committee.

3. On August 8th the chairman of Lithuania's highest liberation committee, dr.A.Vokietaitis and some 10 other Lithuanians left for Gotland. On account of some fault in the boat, the refugees were captured by a German boat which brought them in to the harbour of Libau. The refugees were put in Libau's big prison, where they were as late as October 8th. Some men in the prison's administration are supposed to have said that these refugees will be set free ~~soon~~ this information dates from the beginning of October.

4. On the initiative of dr.A.Vokietaitis there was in the beginning of August organized a flight in three large Lithuanian fishing boats, which were to bring over to Sweden all ~~those who were included in the lists of the highest liberation committee and who were near the Lithuanian coast, in all with women and children about 160 people.~~ those who were included in the lists of the highest liberation committee and who were near the Lithuanian coast, in all with women and children about 160 people.

On August 10th between 8 and 10 a.m., these three boats left the Lithuanian coast. Just before the last boat left it was shot at by two Gestapo men, who tried to prevent the flight.

000478

The shooting was answered from the Lithuanian boat, and the Gestapo men took cover behind the sand-hills.

On August 10th around 21, i.e. after about 12 hours journey, one of the boats, "SV.2" was stopped by a German mine-sweeper near Gotland, ca. 3 hours off the island. The minesweeper was out convoying a hospital ship the "Berlin", which was on her way from Swinemünde to Riga. As soon as the refugees from "SV.2", some 50 men, had been taken onboard the minesweeper, the boat was sunk with all luggage. - That which had happened had not been observed by the two other boats, and these met one after the other the minesweeper. All attempts at flight in the last minute were futile. First the boat "SV.6" and later also the "SV.1" were caught. All the refugees from the boats, 110-120 people, were taken onboard the hospital ship "Berlin". From the mine-sweeper two naval soldiers were set on board the two boats that had not been sunk and were directed in a South-Eastern course.

The crew on "Berlin" are supposed to have been sorry about that which had happened. The fact that there were so many women and children on board the two last boats may have made a pathetic impression on the German naval soldiers. - The refugees were well treated and were given an ample amount of food.

Gradually it became known why the three boats / which had hidden all refugees under deck / had been hunted and caught. According to the captain on board "Berlin", the German naval units in the Baltic had received a wireless message that same day at 13, saying that some 100 communistic saboteurs, agents and paratroopists are on their way from the Lithuanian coast on three fishing boats. When the first boat, the "SV.2" was caught, with only middleaged men on board, the wireless message could be considered correct, the captain thought. - The captain on the "Berlin" is supposed to have regretted that which had happened.

It should be added that the Gestapo at Sventoji, alarmed Libau immediately after the intermezzo on the boats' departure, and already at 11⁰⁰ two submarines and some aircrafts appeared on the Lithuanian coast and started the hunt. / These efforts were, however, futile. / - In order to make the search more efficient, the Sventoji Gestapo obviously have reported that it was a question of fleeing communists.

When the refugees from the three boats arrived at Riga, the Wehrmacht made a short examination of the owners of the boats. The main interest of the examination seemed to be if there were any militaries among the refugees. When it was found that all the refugees were civilians, the examinations were stopped. / Among the refugees there were some Lithuanian soldiers, headed by a ~~xxx~~ colonel, who had kept watch when the boats had been loaded and was the last man to go on board. It was these militaries who had answered the shooting of the Gestapo. As soon as the boats had left the militaries threw their uniforms, their weapon and documents over board. In this manner they became "civilians" with no legitimization papers. /

In Riga the refugees were placed in the central prison. From there the women and the children were sent to Germany as ordinary refugees.

000479

8.

The Wehrmacht immediately set free the old men among the refugees, for instance one in Lithuania very well-known social democrat, dr. Garmus, former Minister of Agriculture ~~xxxx~~ professor Elisonas etc. The young and middleaged men were handed over to the civilian administration, which has set them to fortification works round Riga and treated them very badly. After some weeks of slave work, also these refugees were set free. They returned to Lithuania, there some have remained, others have gone to Germany as refugees. Some few men from this large group have succeeded in getting across to Sweden by a new flight on October 8th.

Stockholm, October 25th 1944.

000480

List of refugees, arrived in Sweden from Lithuania
on August 11, 1944.

Suenams	Christian name	Date of birth	Family connections	Profession	Nationality
1.	Kregždė Petras	2/I-1894	head of family	Director of bank	Lithuanian
2.	" Marija	28/X-1900	wife	Dentist	"
3.	" Rita	7/IV-1928	daughter	gymn. pupil	"
4.	" Rimas	11/VIII-1933	son	" "	"
5.	Kregždė Jokubas	25/X-1903	head of family	Construct. engineer	"
6.	" Viktorija	19/III-1912	wife	dentist	"
7.	" Jonė	24/VI-1939	daughter		"
8.	Januševičius Petras	17/II-1913	head of family	office clerk	"
9.	" Stefanija	16/X-1919	wife	housewife	"
10.	" Violetta	7/V-1942	daughter		"
11.	Dagienė Matilda	23/IX-1874	mother	housewife	"
12.	Dagys Jonas	20/IV-1902	son	Director of conserve factory	"
13.	Dagys Petras	25/III-1904	"	Priest	"
14.	Niauronienė Matilaa	15/VIII-1908	housewife		"
15.	Niauronytė Anelė	10/VII-1935	daughter		"
16.	" Liūda	10/VI-1938	"		"
17.	Plačas Juozas	19/III-1910	head of family	teacher	"
18.	Plačienė Marija	5/VI-1913	wife	"	"
19.	Kazlauskas Petras	22/X-1903	head of family	Professor Eye Special. Doctor	"
20.	" Zinaida	22/X-1905	wife	Childr. spec. Student of Economics	"
21.	Dapšys Ignas	15/V-1915	bachelor		"
22.	Dankis Jonas	21/III-1921	bachelor	Medical student	"
23.	Gedminas Vacys	17/V-1910	"	" "	"
24.	Čalnaris Povilas	17/XI-1922	"	" "	"
25.	Miškinis Antanas	20/I-1899	head of family	Excise officer	"
26.	" Elena	10/VI-1904	wife	housewife	"
27.	Balvočius Simas	12/II-1896	head of family	Miller	"
28.	" Uršulė	28/XI-1899	wife	housewife	"
29.	" Vitalis	28/III-1923	son	medical stud.	"
30.	" Marija	27/III-1927	daughter	schoolgirl	"
31.	" Danutė	28/XI-1930	"	"	"
32.	Vizgirdaitė Janina	6/VII-1911	spinster	housewife	"
33.	" Jadviga	17/XII-1933	daughter	schoolgirl	"
34.	Chmeliauskienė Rozalija	15/VI-1919	wife	housewife	"
35.	Chmeliauskaitė Regina-Virginija	12/IV-1939	daughter		"
36.	" Ona-Tamara	2/IX-1940	"		"
37.	Klova Romanas	4/II-1911	bachelor	farmer and dealer	"
38.	Rejeris Ancas	9/VIII-1890	head of family	fisherman	Latvian
39.	" Kristė	18/XI-1893	wife	housewife	"
40.	" Niklaus	27/III-1923	son	schoolboy	"

00042

41.	Rejeris Mikelis	10/V-1917	head of fam.	fisherman	Latvian
42.	" Malle	28/VII-1921	wife	housewife	"
43.	Dejus Jonas	10/XI-1899	head of fam.	fisherman	"
44.	" Kersta	8/VII-1899	wife	housewife	"
45.	" Jonas	2/III-1926	son	fisherman	"
46.	" Male	20/III-1927	daughter	"	"
47.	" Mikelis	16/VIII-1928	son	"	"
48.	" Rudolfas	20/IX-1941	son	"	"
49.	Vindigis Niklaus	30/VI-1903	head of fam.	"	"
50.	" Ona	19/IV-1907	wife	housewife	"
51.	" Marija	2/IV-1930	daughter	schoolgirl	"
52.	" Ona	2/VI-1932	"	"	"
53.	" Valdis	16/IX-1942	son	"	"
54.	" Katrina	8/VI-1936	daughter	"	"
55.	Fogelis Niklaus	19/XII-1926	bachelor	fisherman	"
56.	Lipartas Andrius	27/VII-1922	"	"	"
57.	Freimanis Emilis	10/V-1923	"	"	"
58.	Buberis Mikelis	4/I-1923	"	"	"
59.	" Andrius	30/VI-1926	"	"	"
60.	Kikolas Mykolas	2/XII-1925	"	"	"
61.	Tubleris Valdis	28/III-1924	"	"	"
62.	Renkaitis Jonas	13/XI-1925	"	schoolboy	"
63.	Eleris Jonas.	5/III-1885	married	farmer	"

List of refugees, arrived in Sweden from Lithuania
on August 9, 1944, and sent directly to Eskilstuna.

Surname and Christian name	Date of birth	Family connection	Profession	Nationality
1. Variakojis Petras		head of family	Director of bank	Lithuanian
2. Mrs. Variakojis		wife		"
3. Miss "		daughter	gymn. pupil	"
4. Miss "		"	"	"
5. Tamulėnas Motiejus		Agriculturist		"
6. Tamulėnas Kostas				"
7. Mrs. Vileišienė		Pharmaceutist		"
8. Mrs. Klibienė			housewife	"
9. Klibas			student	"
10. Miss Klibaitė			gymn. pupil	"
11. Mrs. Stančikienė			housewife	"
12. Stančikas			student	"
13. Skudikis		head of fam.	fisherman	Latvian
14. Skudikienė		wife	housewife	"
15. Skudikis		son		"
16. Kukukas		head of fam.	fisherman	"
17. Kukukienė		wife	housewife	"
18. Kukukas		son		"

Refugees, arrived on August 18, 1944.

19. Bučys Vincas	6/IV-1901	head of fam.	boatswain	Lithuanian
20. Daukša Juozas	25/II-1905	head of fam.	bookkeeper	"
21. Jocevičius Antanas	26/XII-1896	" " "	dealer	"
22. Kleinas Jonas	28/XI-1922	bachelor	fisherman	"
23. Bertasius Simas	16/I-1923	"	workman	"
24. Bertasiute Petronelė	5/XII-1920	unmarried	telephonist	"
25. Šaulys Jonas	12/X-1918	"	clerk	"
26. Gedgaudas Kazys	20/I-1822	"	workman	"
27. Jocevičius Alfonsas	14/II-1924	"	clerk	"
28. Jurevičius Vincas	1/I-1894	head of fam.	fisherman	"
29. " Salomea	2/II-1930	daughter	schoolgirl	"
30. Murksas Miklovas	5/I-1922	unmarried	fisherman	Latvian
31. Albusis Juris	21/I-1913	"	tailor	"

Refugees, arrived on August 28, 1944.

32. Kazlauskas Vincas	7/IV-1907	head of fam.	advocate	Lithuanian
33. Kazlauskienė Valė	2/VII-1923	wife		"
34. Kazlauskas Ignas	15/IV-1902	head of fam.	judge	"
35. Kazlauskienė Bronė	15/IV-1914	wife	teacher	"
36. Kazlauskaitė Nijolė	11/I-1938	daughter		"
37. Vailokaitis Domas	24/VI-1918	head of fam.	dealer	"
38. Vailokaitienė Antanina	4/XII-1920	wife	clerk	"
39. Vailokaitytė Viktorija	22/I-1915	unmarried	agronomist	"
40. Kiesilyš Jonas	1/VIII-1899	head of fam.	fishing instructor	"
41. Kiesyliene Olimpija	1/VIII-1898	wife	housewife	"

42- Mrs. Butkienė	30/IV-1912	married	housewife	Lithuanian
43. Gečas Petras	8/VII-1911	head of fam.	electrician	"
44. Rymėika Aleksas	20/IX-1924	unmarried	workman	"
45; Venokus Feliksas	2/IV-1922	"	"	"
46. Gedgaudas Mikas	2/VIII-1923	"	"	"
47. Dejus Jonas	26/VI-1921	"	fisherman	"
48. Braksis Niklovas		"	"	"
49. Fugalas Juris		"	"	"
50 Braksytė Katrė	4/IV-1925	"	"	"

7

List of the Lithuanian refugees, arrived in Sweden on September 2, 1944.

Surname Christian name	Date of birth	Family connections	Profession	Nationality
1. Stonkus Benediktas	3/II-1908	head of famil.	Certified dairy special.	Lithuanian
2. Stonkienė Antanina	1/V-1914	wife	housewife	"
3. Stonkus Arvidas	10/IV-1943	son	"	"
4. " Donatas	2/XII-1937	"	"	"
5. Purvinskaitė Kostė	2/X-1901	unmarried	dairy special.	"
6. Misiūnas Vladas	22/III-1900	head of famil.	teacher	"
7. Misiūnienė Elzė	9/II-1903	wife	"	"
8. Misiūnaitė Virginia	16/VI-1935	daughter	schoolgirl	"
9. Arūnas Balys	4/III-1913	head of family	officer	"
10. Arūnienė Adele	25/VII-1914	wife	bookkeeper	"
11. Petrauskas Stasys	14/IX-1909	head of famil.	doct. med.	"
12. Petrauskienė Ona	15/VIII-1912	wife	housewife	"
13. Petrauskaitė Laimutė	11/VIII-1939	daughter	"	"
14. Bagdonavičius Pranas-Julius	5/VI-1912	head of fam.	surgeon	"
15. Bagdonavičienė Jonė	22/XI-1914	wife	student	"
16. Stonkus Jonas	3/X-1915	head of family	farmer	"
17. Stonkienė Anelė	3/VIII-1919	wife	midwife	"
18. Kiesionas Antanas	16/VIII-1922	bachelor	founder	"
19. Tadaraukas Juozas	23/X-1913	"	priest	"
20. Zabulionis Napoleonas	11/II-1894	widower	house owner	"
21. Strikauskas Eduardas	2/VI-1914	head of family	teacher	"
22. Statkevičius Mečislavas	13/VII-1912	bachelor	student	"

Stockholm, on September 7, 1944.

000485

+	Boat	6.000,-
+	Reparations	560,-
(-200)	Implements for four boats, clothing for sailors, etc.	1.850,-
+	Salaries for 3 sailors for seven journeys	5.100,-
+	Volodaitis' journeys to Visby and Eskilstuna. Zilinski's journeys - 5 times to Visby and transport of 6 persons	1.370,-
+	Food for sailors on seven journeys	410,-
(-500)	Swedish collaboration	820,-
-	Gifts taken to Lithuania	9.062,-
+	" " " "	286,-
		<hr/>
		kr. 25.458,-

Stockholm on August 31, 1944.

K Ö P E K O N T R A K T .

Jag Erik Eklund försäljer härmed min ägandes fiskebåt (storl. 26 . 9,5 tio månader gammal) till hr. Algirdas Vokietaitis mot en köpesumma allt för allt av

S E X T U S E N (6000:-) Kronor

Utav detta belopp betales (2000) TVÅTUSEN kronor kontant och återstoden då båten skall övertagas. Båten förblir i min ägo tills den är till fullo betald.

Båten levereras i nu befintligt skick med motor och allt övrigt, såsom ombord befintliga inventarier med undantag av en befintlig rulle för skötarna, vilken säljaren äger rätt att ilandföra och behålla.

Vidare förbinder sig säljaren att vid anfordran provköra motorn mot skälig ersättning under en längre tur för att sätta köparen in i motorns skötsel.

Med denna överenskommelse förklara vi undertecknade säljare och köpare oss tillfullo nöjda.

Visby den 15 juni 1944

Erik Eklund.
Säljare

Algirdas Vokietaitis.
Köpare

Ekelunds och Vokietaities egenhändiga namnteckningar bevitna

Kr. TVÅTUSEN (2000:-) kvitteras härmed.

Visby den 15 juni 1944.

Erik Eklund

Kvitto.

Av Algirdas Vokietaitis har jag denna dag emottagit
kronor Fyratusen /4.000/
utgörande full likvid för den av mig till honom försälda motorbåten.
Från och med dagen övergår således äganderätten till båten till
köparen.

Visby den 7 juli 1944.

000488

Kvitto

(denne dag) Av Helgirdas Vokietaitis har
jag remottagit Mr. Fyrakusen (4000)
utgörande full likvid för den av mig
till honom försälda motorbåten.
Fram och med dagen övergår
således äganderätten till båten till
köparen.

Visby den 7 juli 1944
Erik Eklund.

PLAN OF THE EVACUATION OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF THE LITHUANIANS.

I. Some introductory observations.

The evacuation from Lithuania is more difficult, than from Latvia and Estonia, for several reasons:

1. The political, cultural, and economic centres of Lithuania, like Kaunas and Vilnius, the population of which will be evacuated mostly, are situated in the middle of the country, about 200 - 300 kilometres from the coast of the Baltic Sea. Therefore the evacuation is to be organized not only by sea, but by the Lithuanian roads too - from Kaunas and Vilnius. The distance from these cities to the Baltic coast is as long, as the sea route.
2. The sea route between Lithuania and Sweden is longer than that between Sweden and the other Baltic States, the distance between the Lithuanian coast and Gotland being about 200 kilometres. Besides, this route is most dangerous for secret traffic, as it crosses the German lines to Hepaya, Ventspils, Riga, Tallinn, and to all the Finnish harbours. Finally this route passes the areas, without fishing zones.
3. The Lithuanian shore is very shallow, its landing places cannot be used by the full-laden motor boats and therefore cargo is to be despatched from the coast by smaller boats.
4. There is only one motor-cutter at the disposal of the Lithuanians here. It may be eventually used only conditionally.
5. There is no choice of crew among the Lithuanian refugees in Sweden and only not more than three men might be used for this purpose. The crew for the other ~~two~~ boats should be engaged from among the Latvian and Estonian sailors.

Conclusion. Taking in consideration all these special circumstances, the evacuation from Lithuania would require at least twice more expences, than the evacuation on the same scale from Estonia or Latvia.

II. The real possibilities of the evacuation.

This plan has been based on the possibilities, which are at the disposal of the Lithuanians here. It foresees the transportation of certain number of people from Lithuania to Sweden.

1. The evacuation would be organized and carried out by a special group of the local secret organizations, being in a close collaboration with the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania.

All the questions in this matter in Sweden would be completed by two reliable persons, which would collaborate with the Lithuanian Minister in Stockholm.

2. The evacuation would be carried out:
 - a/ by motor boats, sent to Lithuania from Sweden to bring to Sweden the evacuated people, and
 - b/ by the Lithuanian fishing boats /cutters/, transporting refugees to Sweden, and then returning to Lithuania.
3. The categories of the Lithuanians, supposed to be evacuated to Sweden: first of all, all those, who because of their political activity are threatened by the invaders, then the intellectual class, and Jews, who may be found and saved. The final decision about the categories of persons, who are to be evacuated, their number, and selection would be reserved for the local underground organizations, joint in the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania.

III. The estimate of expences in Sweden.

	Sw. crown.
1. A high-speed motor boat /30-40 knots an hour/	25.000
2. Two bigger fishing boats à 9.000,- cr.	18.000
3. six rubber boats /to land/ à 800 cr.	4.800
4. expences for reparations	5.000
5. clothing for the crew, nautical instruments, lamps, etc.	6.000
6. fuel /for 24 crossings from Sweden to Lithuania and back and for 10 crossings from Lithuania to Sweden and back, total 34 crossings à 650 litres à 3 crowns/	66.300
7. oil /34 crossings à 80 litres = 2.720 litr. à 4 cr./	10.880
8. wages and premiums for the crew during three months, 10 persons à 700 crowns monthly	21.000
9. trips to Gotland and other expences in connection with them	1.800
10. unforeseen expenditures	4.000
	cr. 162.780

Expences in Lithuania.

1. Three motor lorries à 2.600 cr.	7.800
2. two motor cars à 2.000 cr.	4.000
3. two motor cycles à 900 cr.	1.800
4. two bigger fishing-cutters à 4.000 cr.	8.000
5. benzine, naphta, oil	25.000
6. hiring 8 little boats for 10 transportings à 300 cr.	3.000
7. wages and premiums for the special guarding of the transported people and technical service	25.000
8. Unforeseen expenditure.	15.000
	cr. 79.600
	Total crowns 242.380,-

000491

7

9

000492

AKTIEBOLAGET
BOLINDER-MUNKTELL
 FILIALEN  STOCKHOLM
 TEL. 53 73 04 53 26 70

Nr 3

1702

Till Carl S. Jellin

Order av den 10/9/44

Boströmstrågen 11

Exp. av 9/9/44

Stockholm

Avsänt: Genast

Antal	Varuslag	Pris
	<u>Rollinslämna B 9 411 bal. N° 3558</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>4 brändskylor längd 950 mm K 229</u>	<u>15.-</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>16 regnregnfädder N° 1960 K 210</u>	
	<u>pr. st. 4.10</u>	<u>3.-</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>229 sugreningsfädder N° 1936 K 494</u>	
	<u>pr. st. 0.75</u>	<u>1.50 -</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>290 tryckeribuffadur N° 1935 K 564</u>	
	<u>pr. st. 0.85</u>	<u>1.70</u>
		<u>2 1.20</u>
	<u>Om skatt</u>	<u>1.13</u>
	<u>Skatt</u>	<u>22.83</u>

Kvitteras
 Stockholm den 28/10 1944
Aktiebolaget Bolinder-Munktell
 Filialen Stockholm

E. Medvedson
 Stockholm den _____ 194

A.-B. BOLINDER-MUNKTELL
 Stockholms-Filialen

000493

3270 - 4 VII 44

Nr 15 Ellem 34973

EXHIBIT
Ellem
Soc. ...
To ...

Namn
Adress

* D 018580 S

F. 1829 b. 10584. PARAGON, STYLM

Expedi	Datum	å	Kr.	Öre
<i>1st. märke</i>	<i>7/7-44</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>1st. bekl.</i>			<i>35</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>1st. bekl.</i>			<i>20</i>	<i>-</i>
			<i>165</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>30ms. MUX</i>	<i>- 38</i>		<i>10</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>4ms. märke bekl.</i>	<i>1:70</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>10st. bekl.</i>			<i>3</i>	<i>50</i>
			<i>185</i>	<i>80</i>



Butiken i S. Kungstornet
Kungsgatan 33. Tel. 21 28 11 eller
namnanrop "Ellem, Kungstornet"

000494

Räkning Skite den 10/7 1944
 till Götlands Kommun Skite

1st Skipta	9: =		
beläskad	1.15		
		10.15	
Konvoj		10.15	
Skite den 10/7-44 Göt. Kommun g.m. A. Rydén			

Slite Färghandel
Tel. 122

K 26.92 0860

L. Hillius

11 VII

Rabattkvitto

Thorvald Carlsson
Spöeri- & Skeppshandel
Slite

S-4.90 1679

L. Hillius

11 VII

Tel: 30

G. Blomstrands Cykel- & Sportaffär
Tel. 31
SLITE

No Svenska Keltiska Hjälphemmet
emottagit

Kronor ~~10.00~~ *fyra kronor 4.00* *L. Hillius*

som gälla för

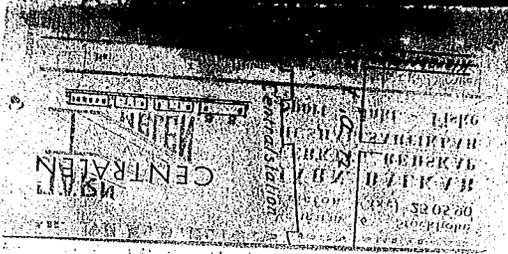
Kronor ~~10.00~~ vilket härmed erkännes.

1	Modbatt	17 95
2	Stjälmskott	1 50
2	Hjellampor	0 80
Hs.		2 085

Slite den 18/8 1944

G. Blomstrand

000497



Mr. Lilius

Exped.	Datum	Kr.	öre
<i>100</i>	<i>10/10</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>-</i>



Name: *STOCKHOLM 1910 10 48*
 Adress: *[Handwritten address]*

PARAGON-STÅL
 Lagerbok nr 82.

1944 JUN 28

Nr 2

Liljus

WAHLÉN & BLOCK
ALLA SLAGS MASKINFÖRÖDENHETER & GLJOR

TELEFONER: **KONTOR och LAGER** DIREKT TELEFON:
Namnanrop **7 Stora Nygatan 7** Lagret 20 27 70
"Wahlén & Block" **STOCKHOLM**

Wahlén & Block Debet

Exped.	Datum	à pris	Kr.	öre
	28/6			
<i>3 kg. Graf. & Resor...</i>				
<i>12</i>				
<i>ant. metall</i>				
<i>24</i>				

BETALT
28 JUN 1944
A.B. WAHLÉN & BLOCK
EXPEDITION&VD.

F 000983

000501

Rikstelefon No: 9.

Nr 16

Postgiro 26846

Slite den

191

Debet

Ragnar Ekbon.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

<i>Mr. Sot. Stalbristen</i>	
<i>Kronan 975</i>	
BETALT <i>Slite den 16/10 1914</i> RAGNAR EKBOM <i>RE</i>	
<small>WEDERHÅLLNINGEN</small>	

WEDERHÅLLNINGEN

000503

Rikstelefon N:o 9.

No 17

Postgiro 20048.

Slite den

194

Delat

Ragnar Ekbohm.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

<i>1/2 galv. plåt</i>	<i>12-</i>
<i>2000 1. " spik</i>	<i>4 80</i>
<i>1 - Plåtase</i>	<i>6 10</i>
<i>Kvarts</i>	<i>22. 90</i>
BETALT	
<i>Slite den 16/8 1944</i>	
RAGNAR EKBOM	
<i>R</i>	

HESSEMAN & PETERSSON, VISBY

000504

Rikstelefon N:o 9.

Postgiro 26048.

Slita den

194

Debet

Kruus
Ragnar Ekbon.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

<i>1/2 Kopparsmjöl</i>	<i>5 60</i>
<i>" 1-6 år. flöt</i>	<i>6 -</i>
<i>" 4.8 K. Jön</i>	<i>2 16</i>
<i>" 1-3 Salt</i>	<i>- 23</i>
<i>Kruus 13.99</i>	

BETALT

Slita den 17/8 1944
RAGNAR EKBO

Rikstelefon N:o 9.

Postgiro 26848.

Skicka
Slite den 18 Aug 1948

Franss
No 21

Debet

Ragnar Ekbon.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

Om 1.17. Falt Rät	6: -
1000 1.4.8. Spis	2: 40
4.8.22.27	8: 40
BETALT Slite den 17 Aug 1948 RAGNAR EKBOM <i>Ragnar Ekbon</i>	

WESSMAN & PETERSSON, VISBY

000500

Rikstelefon No 9.

Postgiro 268487

Handwritten: No 23 Ragnars Ekbom

Slite den 191

Delbet

Ragnar Ekbom.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

<i>Handwritten:</i> 1000.- i guldspår		
	<i>Handwritten:</i> Kl.	
	<i>Handwritten:</i> Kurs	<i>Handwritten:</i> 2,40
BETALT		
Slite den <i>Handwritten:</i> 21/8 1911		
RAGNAR EKBOM		
<i>Handwritten signature:</i>		

WEGMAN & PETERSSON, VISBY

000500

Rikstelefon No

Post giro 26848

Örebro

Slita den

194

*No 27
Hansson*

Debet

Ragnar Ekbon.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

<i>1/2 st Jil</i>			
	<i>Kross</i>	<i>1.50</i>	
BETALT Slita den <i>28/8 1944</i> RAGNAR EKBO <i>gd</i>			

HESSEBY & PETERSSON, VISBY

000510

Rikstelefon N:o 9.

Postgäto 26840.

Stille den 28 Aug 1917

Debet

*17228
Kronans*

Ragnar Ekbon.

Järn- och Kruthandel.

An 1.7 hgr Platta	2125
" 1 16 alqam	295
Kronan	2420

*Retort
Ragnar Ekbon*

000511

Räkning
 Nr 34
Andersson

Slite den 24 augusti 1914.

Revakningschefen, Gotlands Länindistrikt, Visb v.

Debet

Slite Hamndirektion, Slite.

Upstagning och sjösättning av Wi 22 "Everita"	20:--
"- " " Wi 62 "Ronis"	20:--
Kronor	40:--
Kvitteras:	
Slit. d. 21/8 1914.	
... av Founge.	
<i>Andersson</i>	
	S

000513

No 35
Wansars
Bouma

SLITE CEMENT och KALK AKTIEBOLAG



TELEGRAMADRESS: SLITECEMENT / RIKSTELEFON SLITECEMENT
 POSTGIROKONTO 23131

Vår ref. 12/2 132

SLITE DEN 25 aug. 1944.

Bevakningschefen, Gotlands Marindistrikt, V i s b y.

1944 aug	21	Reparation av ^{Estiska} Estnisk båt Everita W 22			debet
		Material			17:96
		Arbete			145:92
				K r o n o r	163:90
				Per extra kontant netto	

Vid
angivna

Kvitteras

31 AUG. 1944

Slite Cement och Kalk Aktieföretag
 Söndra Ås, Jönköping

Fr. Sjöström

000514

17/2 36

SLITE CEMENT och KALK AKTIEBOLAG



TELEGRAMADRESS: SLITECEMENT / RIKSTELEFON SLITECEMENT
POSTGIROKONTO 23131

Vår ref. 12/2 L3X

SLITE DEN 25 AUG. 1944.

Bevakningschefen, Gotlands Marindistrikt, V i s b y.

1944 AUG. 17	Reparation och tätning av slips båt Ronis W 62 <i>Elliska</i> Material Arbete		debet 13:-- 88:95
		K r o n o r	101:95
		Per extra kontant netto	



Kvitteras

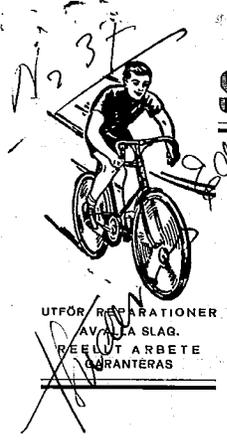
31 AUG 1944

Slite Cement och Kalk Aktiefbolag

Årslut da 1944

Devilliam

000515



SLITE REPARATIONSVERKSTAD



Tel. 241 Engström & Nilsson Tel. 241

SLITE

SLITE den 31/8. 44.

UTFÖR REPARATIONER
AV ALLA SLAG.
REKUT ARBETE
GARANTERAS

DEBET

Augusti	20	Övervning av 1 st bult. Svetsning och övervning av propellerblad. Metall Gas	30:25 14:50 <u>9:00</u>	102	75
"	29	Övervning av kon till vattenrör fötsvetsning av dito. Övervning av toppstycke till motor. rusvetsning av stoppattar till slifer samt filning av dito. Gas och brons till svetsning av rör.	38:65 <u>2:00</u>	40	63
				143	38
			Oms. skatt.	7	60
			<u>K r o n o r</u>	150	98

Kvitteras den 31/8 1944
Slite Reparationsverkstad
[Signature]

000516



SLITE REPARATIONSVERKSTAD



Tel. 241 Engström & Nilsson Tel. 241

SLITE

SLITE den 21/8. 44.

UTFÖR REPARATIONER
AV ALLA SKAG.
REELLT ARBETE
GARANTERAS

Till/
Kapten Johansson.

DEBET

Juli	27	an	Svarvning och svetsning av fläns till kylvattenspump. Svetsning och svarvning av ventil till kylvattenspump. Tillverkning av 4 st tryckfjädrar. metall Gas	45:00 1:00 2:00		
					48	00
			Oms. skatt	48:00	48	00
					50	55
			Aronor		50	55

Kvitteras den 31/8 1944
Slite Reparationsverkstad

000517

Debet

Situation of the Evacuation Fund

up to September 4th, 1944.

June 9th, 1944

Received from the representative of the
American War Relief Administration,

Mr. Iver Christian Olsen Sw.Kr. 30 000.--

July 29th, 1944

Received from the representative of the
American War Relief Administration,

Mr. Iver Christian Olsen Sw.Kr. 20 000.--

50 000.++

T r a n s p o r t

Sw.Kr. 50 000.--

000518

Situation of the Evacuation Fund

up to September 4th, 1944.

Credit

1. Boats.

Paid to Harry Wallin for motorboat "Toni"	9500.--
---	---------

2. Boat components.

Paid to Wallenborgs Motor A/B for 2 Ocean Ford Marinmotors	6400.--
---	---------

3. Tools, spyglasses etc.

Paid to Melens Järnvaruaffär /knife/	8.50	
" " Rudolf Wennberg /alarm clock/	14.--	
" " Magnus Storm /spyglass/	150.--	
		172.50

4. Reparations of boats and motors,
materials and small utensils for this purpose.

Paid to Wahlén & Block A/B	24.--	
" " Bolinder-Munktell A/B	22.33	
" " L.M.Ericsson	185.80	
" " National Radiofabrik	30.33	
" " Gotlands Konsum	10.15	
" " Slite Fårghandel	26.92	
" " Thorvald Carlsson	4.90	
" " G.Blomstrands Cykel & Sportaffär	20.25	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	3.25	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	9.75	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	22.90	
" 9 Ragnar Ekbon	13.99	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	2.76	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	8.40	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	2.40	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	43.75	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	1.50	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	24.20	
" " Ragnar Ekbon	14.29	

Transport

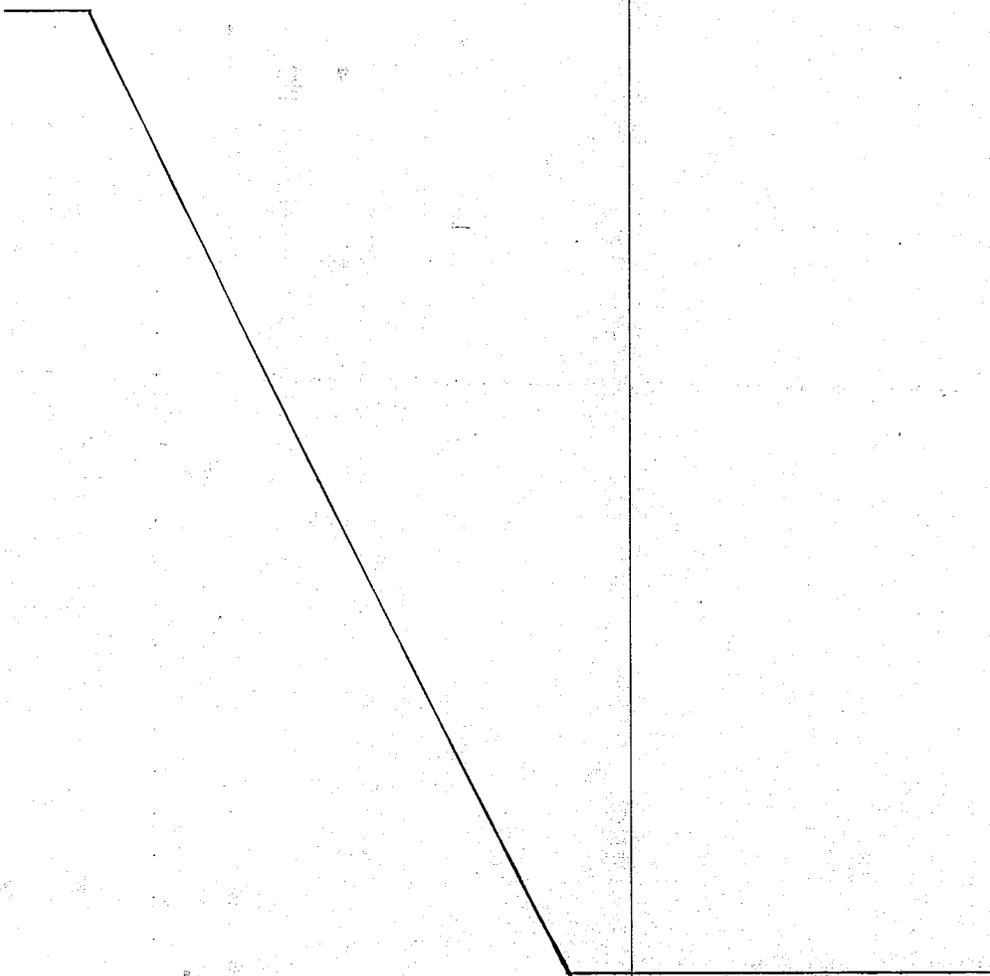
16072.50

000519

Debet

Transport

50.000.--



Sw.Kr. 50.000.--

000520

	<u>Credit</u>
Transport	16072.50
Paid to Slite Hamndirektion	40.-
" " Slite Cement & Kalk Aktiebolag	163.90
" " Slite Cement & Kalk Aktiebolag	101.95
" " Slite Reparationsverkstad	150.98
" " Slite Reparationsverkstad	50.55
	979.25
5. <u>Methyl oil transports</u> of boats, crews etc.	3155.85
6. <u>Provisions for trips</u> /clothing, food, medicaments etc. for people on sea/	648.64
7. <u>Wages for crews, salaries.</u> x/	9975.-
8. <u>Housing of crews</u>	1811.69
9. <u>Financial support</u> /in goods etc./ to homlands organization	2044.52
10. <u>Presents and recompensations</u> to various officials for their services to the evacuation cause	1141.45
11. <u>Various e-xpenses</u>	259.52
T o t a l	Sw.Kr. 36 088.42
S a l d o	13 911.58
	Sw.Kr. 50 000.--

x/ During the period of three month, 11 persons were occupied altogether on wages and salaries. Supposing, that everyone of them had been on work the whole month around, the average wage to one occupied person equals Sw.Kr.302,27, being thus considerably lower than that, which was planned before, i.e. Sw.Kr.500.- monthly.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

8

000522

Record of Latvian Refugees in Sweden

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
1.	ASINIS, Ferdinands		railway-man
2.	ANDERSONS, Imants		agricultural worker
3.	APSE, Krista		fisherman
4.	ANDERSONS, Voldemars		bookkeeper
5.	AUNS, Olga		
6.	ANDERSONS, Karlis	23.6.1898	fisherman
7.	ANDERSONS, Edvins	1921	stud. mech.
8.	BUNGMESTERS, Janis		peasant, farmer
9.	BILLESKALNS, Aleksandrs		tinman
10.	BILLESKALNS, Olga		housekeeper
11.	BILLESKALNS, Eduards		fisherman
12.	BILLESKALNS, Arturs		fisherman
13.	BERZINS, Karlis		fisherman
14.	BERZINS, Elza		housekeeper
15.	BERZINS, Viesturs		child
16.	BAIDINS, Meta		
17.	BAIDINS, Zigurds		child
18.	BELTE, Ernests	5.11.1912	peasant, farmer
19.	BUMESTERS, Janis	6.11.1907	mason
20.	BELTE, Janis	4.11.1907	agricultural worker
21.	BUBERIS, Anna	3.4.1924	agricultural worker
22.	BAZBAUERS, Ernests	9.1.1922	railway-man
23.	BERKOVICS, Aleksandrs	28.1.1912	worker

000523

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
24.	BERKOVICS, Anna	29.1.1921	worker
25.	BILESKAJNS, Fridr.	22.12.1893	fisherman
26.	BIRKMANIS, Rudolfs	23.1.1901	building ing.
27.	BERNIKS, Valdemars	1920	post-employee
28.	BREKŠ, Stefans		agricultural worker
29.	CERBACHS, Armands	1925	fisherman
20.	CERBACHS, Edwards	1923	dairy-man
31.	CABELIS, Oskars	1914	technician
32.	ČIMA, Janis	5.5. 1917	worker
23.	DAUGMANIS, Jazeps	22.11.1908	middleschool teacher
34.	DIDRICHSONS, Ansis	4.3.1905	fisherman
35.	DOVERIS, Katrine	14.4.1926	agricultural worker
36.	DOVERIS, Janis	6.6.1910	farmer
37.	DOVERIS, Olga	31.1.1911	farmer
38.	DOVERIS, Zeltite	19.8.1938	
29.	DUMPIS, Alfreds	27.9.1905	fisherman
40.	DUMPIS, Hilda	22.6.1909	housekeeper
41.	DUMPIS, Leonhards	21.8.1929	pupil
42.	DARVNIĒKS, Heinrichs	1909	farmer
43.	DIČIS, Leonards	1921	stud. of Academy of Arts
44.	DANIELSONS, Janis	1919	stud. of Academy of Arts
45.	EINBERGS, Arnolds	26.3.1912	fisherman
46.	ERDMANIS, Adolfs	26.7.1920	farmer
47.	FELDMANIS, Indriķis		steersman
48.	FELDMANIS, Irma		housekeeper

000524

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
49.	FEJDMANIS, Rasma		child
50.	FEJDMANIS, Parsla		child
51.	FRERIENBERGS, Peteris	17.12.1912	fisherman
52.	FRERIENBERGS, Janis	23.2.1915	motorman
53.	FEJDMANIS, Klara	4.4.1907	clerk
54.	FEJDMANIS, Oskars	29.4.1910	butcher
55.	GULBIS, Fricis		railway-man
56.	GULBIS, Erne		housekeeper
57.	GULBIS, Andris		child
58.	GUSTAVA, Valda		middleschool teacher
59.	GRIVAINIS, Anna		
60.	GRINFELDS, Janis	28.9.1901	fisherman - farmer
61.	GOLDMANIS, Heinrichs	17.7.1908	butcher
62.	GIZE, Alberts	10.11.1906	functionary
63.	GIZE, Melizanda	11.7.1920	housekeeper
64.	GIZE, Ariana	18.10.1941	
65.	HENKRUZENS, Valentins		architect
66.	HENKRUZENS, Stefanijs		dentist
67.	HEIBERGA, Lena		
68.	HELMSTEINS, Alfreds	6.3. 1914	fisher-woman teacher
69.	HELMSTEINS, Nigrida	29.10.1925	
70.	JAUNUPE, Valdemars	4.4. 1913	motor-car driver
71.	JAUNUPE, Adolfs	18.6.1916	worker
72.	JANCOVS, Karlis	28.4.1898	owner of houses

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
73.	JASUNAS, Anna	1906	telephone employee
74.	JASUNAS, Adolfs	1901	head-clerk
75.	JAUNUPE, Einars	1924	fisherman
76.	JANSONS, Janis	1908	forester
77.	ĶĪTS, Janis		fisherman
78.	KRASTS, Alfreds		post-master
79.	KRASTS, Irma		housekeeper
80.	KRASTS, Ruta		telephone employee
81.	KALMIŅA, Klauda		telephone employee
82.	ĶESTERE, Amande		
83.	KADIČIS, Elizabete		
84.	KADIČIS, Biruta		
85.	KRAULE, Aina		teacher of English
86.	KRAULE, Ilze		child
87.	KALMIŅŠ, Velta		
88.	KALMIŅŠ, Maija		child
89.	KLAVE, Daumants	23.3.1919	stud. oec., chief of the section
90.	KERVIS, Miķelis	4.12.1923	agricultural worker
91.	KRAUZE, Imants	16.6.1922	agricultural worker
92.	KRIŅĶELIS, Antons	16.2.1909	fisherman
93.	KANBERGS, Alfreds	11.7.1926	fisherman
94.	KRISTINŠ, Valdis	5.2.1925	seller
95.	KRISTINŠ, Eriks	27.7.1927	fisherman
96.	KRINKELS, Zanis	1.10.1915	engine-driver

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
97.	KARLSONS, Zanis	25.1.1897	physician
98.	KARLSONS, Emils	9.3.1899	merchant
99.	KARKLINŠ, Rudolfs	28.1.1908	fisherman
100.	KARKLINŠ, Zelma	18.11.1906	housekeeper
101.	KARKLINŠ, Arvids	12.1.1929	pupil
102.	KREBS, Krišs	31.8.1908	fisherman
103.	KREICBURGS, Janis	9.8.1898	customer
104.	KREICBURGS, Matilda	20.5.1896	housekeeper
105.	KARLSONS, Haralds	10.12.1921	student
106.	KARLSONS, Ruta	1924	student
107.	KARLSONS, Marta	1899	housekeeper
108.	Karklinš, Arvids	14.10.1925	shoemaker
109.	KARLSONS, Askolds	16.1.1944	
110.	KALAIŠS, Otilija	1912	housekeeper
111.	KENIGSVALDS, Karlis	1907	farmer
112.	KLAVIŠS, Augusts	1906	farmer
113.	KALAIŠS, Karlis	1917	motor-car driver
114.	KALAIŠS, Austra	31.8.1939	
115.	KREICBERGS, Janis	24.7.1864	Notary public and writer
116.	KREICBERGS, Dagnija	12.5.1907	stud. phil.
117.	KREICBERGS, Zigrīda	1921	stud. phil.
118.	LUIDMANIS, Arnoldis		merchant, economist
119.	LUIDMANE, Erna		teacher of English

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
120.	LUIDMARE, Ligita		child
121.	LIEPINS, Karlis		timber merchant
122.	LIEPINS, Olga		housekeeper
123.	LIEPINS, Gunars		child
124.	LIEPINS, Velta		child
125.	LAUBERTE, Dzidra		
126.	LAUBERTS, Andris		child
127.	LEJINS, Zenta		
128.	LEJINS, Aivars		child
129.	LEJINS, Ojars		child
130.	LAUKSTEIRS, Rudolfs	3.5. 1925	mechanic
131.	LORENCS, Osvalds	1.10.1907	fisherman
132.	LANDMANIS, Vilma	1911	housekeeper
133.	LANDMANIS, Valdis	1906	director, clergyman
134.	LANDMANIS, Aivars	27.12.1943	
135.	MIZELSONS, Alfreds		architect, technician
136.	MIZELSONE, Elvira		functionary
137.	MENCIS, Alfreds		railway-man
138.	MARTINSONS, Fricis		fisherman
139.	MARTINSONS, Nikolajs		son
140.	MEZAKS, Peteris		veterinary surgeon
141.	MEZAKS, Berta		housekeeper

000528

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
142.	MEŽAKS, Astrida		child
143.	MEŽAKS, Diana		child
144.	MEŽAKS, Juris		child
145.	MITULE, Anna		housekeeper
146.	MUIŽNIEKS, Valentins		stud. ing.
147.	MUIŽNIEKS, Galina		child
148.	MUIŽNIEKS, Valentins		child
149.	MUIŽNIEKS, Kira		child
150.	MIEZĪTIS, Ernests		child
151.	MIEZĪTIS, Smaida		child
152.	MITREVICA, Elizabete		
153.	MILLERS, Janis	22.2.1893	machinist
154.	MILLERS, Eliza	25.12.1890	
155.	MILLERS, Arvids	19.11.1936	
156.	MARTINIĒKS, Lucija	12.3.1912	photography employee
157.	MANTINIĒKS, Džerijs	29.3.1932	pupil
158.	MAURERIS, Anna	1902	housekeeper
159.	MAURERIS, Žanis	1900	joiner
160.	MAURERIS, Janis	22.3.1944	
161.	MAURERIS, Andrejs	5.1.1939	
162.	OSTROVSKIS, Rudolfs		agricultural worker
163.	OZOLIŅŠ, Teodors		fisherman

000529

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
164.	OZOLIŅŠ, Anete		housekeeper
165.	OZOLIŅŠ, Aivars		child
166.	OZOLIŅŠ, Gunita		child
167.	OZOLIŅŠ, Skaidrite		child
168.	OZOLIŅŠ, Janis		child
169.	OZOLIŅŠ, Veikla		child
170.	OZOLIŅA, Ella		dentist
171.	OZOLIŅŠ, Arno		child
172.	OZORE, Anna		child
173.	OZORE, Guna		child
174.	OZORE, Anna		child
175.	Ozore, Janis		child
176.	OZORE, Maris		child
177.	PRINCIS, Janis		fisherman
178.	PRINCIS, Pauline		agricultural worker
179.	PRINCIS, Edgars		child
180.	PETERSONS, Janis	26. 1.1915	seaman
181.	PEMPERIS, Janis	23. 3.1924	farmer
182.	PAVELSONS, Andrejs	15.12.1919	railway-man
183.	PILIPS, Vilis	16.11.1919	agricultural worker
184.	PAVULS, Valentins	17. 4.1905	diver
185.	PAVULS, Hermine	1908	pharmacist
186.	PAVULS, Valentins	1935	

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
187.	PAVULS, Laila	1938	
188.	PUPOLS, Elza	1910	housekeeper
189.	PUPOLS, Augusts	1904	fisherman
190.	PUPOLS, Sigurds	1936	
191.	PUPOLS, Aivars	1934	
192.	RASA, Arnolds		fishculturist
193.	ROTENBERGS, Pauls		railway-man
194.	RUDVECHS, Bertulis		fisherman
195.	ROZENSTEINS, Alfreds		railway commercial agent
196.	ROZENFELDS, Peteris		fisherman
197.	ROZENFELDS, Osvalds	25. 1. 1925	fisherman
198.	RIBAKS, Zanis	21. 6. 1922	farmer
199.	REINHOLDS, Karlis	1875	merchant
200.	REINHOLDS, Lote	1878	housekeeper
201.	RIEKSTINS, Ilgvars	1926	motorman
202.	RUDZITIS, Georgs	4. 7. 1907	stud. chem.
203.	RUDZITIS, Elfrida	25. 3. 1903.	typist
204.	RUDZITIS, Mara	4. 3. 1939	child
205.	SILINS, Karlis		architectt. technician
206.	SILINS, Helene		bookkeeper
207.	SILINS, Vilnis		pupil
208.	SILINS, Dzidris		pupil
209.	SILINS, Janis		child
210.	SADOVSKIS, Janis		head-director, economist
211.	SADOVSKA, Austra		teacher

000531

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
212.	SAMITIS, Nikolajs		fisherman
213.	SERIJŠ, Pricis		railway-man fisherman
214.	SECIS, Janis-Ludvigs		captain of a merchant vessel
215.	SECIS, Tekla		housekeeper
216.	SECIS, Talivaldis		child
217.	SECIS, Andris		child
218.	SECIS, Skaidrite		child
219.	SIMSONE, Anna		
220.	SIMSONE, Andrejs		child
221.	SIMSONE, Ivars		child
222.	STRAUBERGS, Karlis	14. 6. 1890	professor of the Latvian University
223.	STRADNIEKS, Ernests	3. 9. 1905	metalist
224.	STRANDERS, Karlis	30. 12. 1906	fisherman
225.	SATIS, Oto	5. 5. 1907	farmer
226.	SESKIS, Janis	10. 2. 1896	fisherman
222.	SESKIS, Vilhelmine	18. 3. 1904	housekeeper
228.	SESKIS, Ausma	15. 7. 1928	pupil
229.	SILIŅŠ, Lillija	1916	functionary
230.	SILNIEKS, Alberts	1917	canalization worker
231.	SILIŅŠ, Valentina	13. 1. 1929	
232.	Šimis, Janis		clergyman, bookkeeper
233.	ŠULPS, Teodors		sea-captain

000532

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
234.	SULTS, Pauline		housekeeper
235.	STRAUCHS, Vilhelms		sea-captain
236.	STRAUCHS, Zelma		
237.	STRAUCHS, Marisa		
238.	STRAUCHS, Arija		
239.	SMITS, Elza		veterinary surgeon
240.	Sablovskis, Adolfs	26. 8.1909	timber-breaker
241.	SPRECHTS, Karlis	1921	canalization worker
242.	ŠKUCINS, Julijans	1921	joiner
243.	ŅUKLEPIS, Miķelis	4. 8.1912	fisherman
244.	TILS, Karlis	26. 8.1904	fisherman
245.	TILS, Anna	9.11.1912	housekeeper
246.	TENES, Vilhelmine	1914	seamstress
247.	TURŠIS, Arijs	1917	student
248.	TENESS, Janis	1912	technician
249.	TENES, Vilma	2. 1.1937	
250.	URGO, Eriks		agricultural worker
251.	UZPILS, Fricis	1903	fisherman
252.	VALDMANE, Antonija		bookkeeper
253.	VALDMANIS, Krišs		architect
254.	VALDMANIS, Sigurds		pupil
255.	VIRBULIS, Alfreds		turner
256.	VEINBERGS, Vilis	13. 1.1898	agricultural worker

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
257.	VEINBERGS, Julija	12. 3.1893	
258.	VEINBERGS, Lidijs	24.10.1932	
259.	VEINBERGS, Alfreds	18. 2.1905	fisherman
260.	VEINBERGS, Vilis	1926	fisherman
261.	VILCHERS, Karlis	1898	fisherman
262.	ZEMDEKS, Janis		telephone technician
263.	ZIVERTS, Fricis		agricultural worker
264.	ZEMJANIS, Raimunds		stud. med.vet.
265.	ZEMJANIS, Helene		housekeeper
266.	ZEMJANIS, Ilze		child
267.	ZALITIS, Herberts		mag. phil.
268.	ZALITIS, Nellija		stud. phil.
269.	ZIBERTS, Zanis	8.12.1914	engine-driver
270.	ZAKS, Emma	1914	housekeeper
271.	ZIEMEŠALIS, Arvids	1920	agricultural worker
272.	ZAKS, Mikēlis	1912	motorman
273.	ZAKS, Vesma	1. 4.1932	
274.	ZAKS, Brusvaldis	5. 6.1942	

000534

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
1.	BAIDIŅŠ, Aleksandrs		gynecologist
2.	BALOČIS, Janis		engineer
2.	BALOČIS, Arija		housekeeper
3.	BALOČIS, Juris		child
4.	BARKIŅŠ, Valdis		functionary
5.	BRIEDIŠ, Evalds	28. 6.1903	functionary farmer
6.	BRIEDIŠ, Mirdza	17. 3.1900	notary public jurist
7.	CELMŠ, Augusta	1897	agriculturist
8.	CELMŠ, Ella	1903	housekeeper
9.	CELMŠ, Parsla		child
10.	CELMŠ, Juris		child
11.	GROSMANIS-ERMANIS, Gustavs		jurist
12.	GIRTENS, Modris		clergyman
13.	GRIVANE, Olga		bookkeeper
14.	GROSBACHS, Elvira		wife of clergyman
15.	GROSBACHS, Rasma		child
16.	GROSBACHS, Daina		child
17.	LIEPIŅŠ, Karlis		functionary
18.	OZOLIŅŠ, Arvids		physician
19.	PADELS, Arvids and		director of the
20.	his wife Marta		Forest Department
21.	STAKS, Edgars		jurist
22.	STRAUCHS, Vilhelms		functionary

000533

A M E A No. 2

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
1.	AZMENS, Pauls	1. 3.1905	fisherman
2.	ABOLS, Kristis	26. 3.1902	chief of the community fisherman
3.	AUNINS, Edwards	1. 5.1911	housekeeper
4.	AUNINS, Elma	5. 11.1916	child
5.	AUBINS, Vineta	4. 6.1943	transport worker
6.	ADLERS, Bertulis	27. 9.1912	agricultural worker
7.	ABSEVICIS, Marta Emilija	12. 9.1925	farmer
8.	AMBISS, Eriks	24.12.1925	Dr. med.
9.	ABOLINS, Janis Arvids	12. 5.1906	pupil
10.	ABOLINS, Arnolds	29.11.1930	worker
11.	BRANTS, Laimonis	5. 10.1926	police functionary
12.	BILANS, Karlis	20.11.1911	housekeeper
13.	BILANS, Marta	23.12.1907	
14.	BILANS, Janis	17. 4.1939	director
15.	BERZIJS, Voldemars	9. 1.1918	middle school
16.	BERZIJS, Irene	30. 3.1907	
17.	BERZIJS, Vairis	9. 7.1937	
18.	BERZIJS, Kristaps	16. 3.1909	
19.	BRIEDIS, Voldemars	1. 4.1908	
20.	BERZIJS, Arturs	6. 22.1882	director of theater
21.	BERZIJS, Marta	12. 2.1886	teacher
22.	BORBALS, Stanislavs		architect - assistant of the Latvian Univ.
23.	BERKE, Melita	24. 4.1921	teacher

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
24.	BERZIŅŠ, Ilga	10. 4.1923	student
25.	BERZIŅŠ, Fanni	6. 1.1889	wife
26.	BERZIŅŠ, Viesturs	12. 4.1944	
27.	BERZIŅŠ, Kaspars	18. 4.1940	
28.	BERZIŅŠ, Milda Pauline	8. 10.1912	teacher
29.	BIRĶEMANIS, Lucija D.M.	22. 7. 1927	employee of
30.	BLUMFELDS, Ilga Alma	24. 2.1925	the post clerk
31.	BORIŠS, Emma	21.11.1912	bookkeeper
32.	BORIŠS, Uldis	9. 1.1942	
33.	BORIŠS, Eugenija	2. 5.1923	teacher
34.	BORIŠS, Nikolajs	1. 4.1913	manager of a land estate
35.	BERTUŠS, Konrads	17. 8.1915	agricultural worker
36.	BARDIŅŠ, Janis	3. 10.1904	judge of peace, compl.Univ.
37.	BARDIŅŠ, Herta	21. 9.1909	housekeeper , middle school
38.	BARDIŅŠ, Ligita		child
39.	BARDIŅŠ, Ruta		child
40.	ČEPLIŅIS, Arturs	25. 3.1918	bookkeeper, unaccompl.Inst. of English
41.	ČUSKA, Fricis	24.10.1894	fisherman
42.	ČIESA, Janis	28.10.1916	cook element. school
43.	ČIČANOVICS, Pauls	20. 5.1924	mechanic
44.	ČIESA, Dzeši	11.11.1915	manager of a restaurant
45.	CIRULIS, Janis	8. 2.1920	pianist
46.	CIRULIS, Auseklis	3. 4.1924	journalist
47.	DAIGA, Janis	16. 3.1926	pupil
48.	DANILSONS, Konrads	16.10.1910	electr. technician

Nr.	N a m e	Date of birth	Profession
49.	DAVIDS, Andrejs	26. 8.1902	fisherman
50.	DICMANIS, Valda	30. 9.1920	
51.	DICMANIS, Dzintra	10. 2.1943	
52.	DICMANIS, Andrejs	26.10.1908	
53.	DAVIDSONS, Aleksandrs	25. 2.1880	
54.	DEEGUZEIS, Alfreds	27. 4.1907	fisherman element.school
55.	DEEGUZIS, Hilda	12.11.1909	housekeeper, elem.school
56.	DEEGUZIS, Astrida	5. 3.1936	child
57.	DEEGUZIS, Raimonds	15. 7.1937	child
58.	DUNKELS, Alfreds	14. 6.1907	musician, jurist
59.	DUNKELS, Elza	17. 6.1908	wife
60.	DUNKELS, Astrida	6. 6., 932	pupil
61.	DUNKELS, Ruta	21.10.1936	pupil
62.	DUNKELS, Andrejs	15.10.1939	
63.	DAREKINCS, Eduards Arturs	4. 5.1913	farmer
64.	DIMITERS, Skaidrite	22. 3.1920	danseuse
65.	DOLIETIS, Karlis Voldemars	8. 8.1900	surgeon
66.	DOLIETIS, Zelma Elizabete	12.10.1903	wife
67.	DOLIETIS, Janis Uldis	22. 6.1936	pupil
68.	DOLIETIS, Karlis Arvids	18. 2.0935	pupil
69.	DOLIETIS, Valdis Andris	20.10.1942	son
70.	DZENIS, Rudolfs	23.12.1909	forester
71.	DIMITERS, Edgars	9. 9.1918	opera-musician
72.	EICHE, Vilis	29. 6.1903	docent of the Latvian University
73.	EICHE, Aleksandra	17. 7.1905	lecturer of the Latv. University

000538

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
74.	EICHE, Inara	16. 7.1930	pupil
75.	EICHE, Andreas	10. 5.1934	
76.	EICHE, Imants	25. 3.1939	
77.	EGLE, Pauls	8. 8.1910	fisherman
78.	EGLE, Alma	22. 3.1904	housekeeper
79.	EGLE, Aina	16.11.1936	
80.	EGLE, Gunars	30.10.1935	
81.	EGLE, Karlis	29.11.1905	fisherman
82.	EGLE, Cerons	17. 9.1938	
83.	ENKURS, Kris.	6. 8.1906	police-officer elem. school
84.	ENKURS, Malvine	18.10.1905	housekeeper elem. school
85.	ENKURS, Skaidrite	12. 2.1925	commissioner elem. school
86.	ENKURS, Zanis	1. 9.1927	railway worker elem. school
87.	ENKURS, Aldons	30.11.1928	pupil
88.	ENKURS, Vijs	10.12.1931	pupil
89.	ENKURS, Indriķis	4. 11.1906	fisherman elem. school
90.	ENKURS, Luocija	11.10.1909	elem. school
91.	ENKURS, Nineta	11.12.1936	pupil
92.	ENKURS, Jusma	3. 8.1938	child
93.	ENKURS, Ilgmuņds	27. 9.1942	child
94.	ENKURS, Peters	1. 2.1896	fisherman elem. school
95.	ENKURS, Anna	24. 2.1894	housekeeper elem. school
96.	ENKURS, Zenija	7. 7.1920	housekeeper elem. school
97.	ENKURS, Zina	22. 4.1926	bookkeeper elem. school
98.	ENKURS, Harijs	9. 11.1927	pupil

000539

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
99.	ELKSNIS, Karlis	21. 12. 1908	agriculturist
100.	ELKSNIS, Peteris	14. 8. 1900	chief censor
101.	ELKSNIS, Erna	12. 2. 1906	functionary
102.	ELKSNIS, Helena	11. 3. 1914	bookkeeper
103.	ERMANSONS, Olga	11. 5. 1923	agricultural worker
104.	EKMANIS, Anna	12. 1. 1912	wife
105.	EKMANIS, Ira Vigda	7. 10. 1932	pupil
106.	ERDMANIS, Olga	10. 2. 1900	seller
107.	ERDMANIS, Zigrīda	27. 7. 1934	pupil
108.	EŠENVALDS, Marta	13. 4. 1900	wife
109.	EŠENVALDS, Gaida Marta	21. 11. 1943	
110.	EŠENVALDS, Fricis	6. 4. 1995	bookkeeper
111.	EŠENVALDS, Laimonis	17. 6. 1928	student
112.	EČMANIS, Vilhelms	12. 9. 1902	fisherman
113.	EŠENTALS, Aleksandrs	17. 9. 1925	fisherman elem. school
114.	ERDMANIS, Fricis	14. 1. 1901	merchant elem. school
115.	EZERINŠ, Valda	13. 1. 1921	seller elem. school
116.	EŠENTALS, Eriks	9. 8. 1928	pupil elem. school
117.	ERDMANIS, Irina	1. 10. 1912	clerk middle school
118.	ERDMANIS, Inara		daughter
119.	EŠENTALS, Aleksejs	13. 8. 1907	fisherman
120.	EŠENTALS, Emilija	23. 1. 1908	housekeeper
121.	FLANKOVSKIS, Juris	11. 1. 1905	hairdresser
122.	FREIBERGS, Vilis	20. 7. 1909	
123.	FOGELS, Janis	11. 9. 1912	

000540

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession	
124.	FREIMANE, Erika	16.11.1911	music teacher	Conserva - tory
125.	FRIJA, Oskars	25. 1.1922	farmer	elem. school
126.	FREIMANIS, Karlis	24. 4.1909	forest-watcher	elem. school
127.	FREJS, Julija Elza	18. 8.1907	fisherwoman	
128.	FRES, Gunta	29. 6.1929	pupil	
129.	FRANCIS, Gunars	25.10.1920	pupil	
130.	FERSTERS, Martinš	17. 5.1908	agricultural worker	
131.	FRIBERGS, Karlis	24. 3.1923	agricultural worker	
132.	FRIBERGS, Imants	20.11.1923	agricultural worker	
133.	FRIBERGS, Alberts	21. 5.1927	fisherman	elem. school
134.	FREIMANIS, Alberts	31.12.1926	mechanist	profession. school
135.	FREIMANIS, Francis	22. 3.1904	seaman	
136.	GUTMANIS, Pauls	9. 8.1912	cond. judge	Latvian University
137.	GUTMANIS, Erna	3. 12.1917	stud. pharm.	
138.	GINTERS, Milija	16. 7.1909	housekeeper	unaccompl. University
139.	GINTERS, Ligita	9. 6.1938		
140.	GOLDMANIS, Helena	19. 8.1915		
141.	GOLDMANIS, Alfreds	25. 5.1939		
142.	GOLDMANIS, Ilga	12. 4.1942		
143.	GROSS, Janis	11.12.1887		
144.	GROSS, Lina	24. 4.1897		
145.	GRAUDINŠ, Arturs	2. 1.1918	middle-school teacher	
146.	GRINPOGELS, Karlis	5. 9.1899	farmer	

000541

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
147.	GRIVANS, Maija	12. 7. 1928	pupil
148.	GRIVANS, Sibilla	19. 9. 1890	elem. school teacher
149.	GRIVANS, Berta	4. 6. 1900	elem. school teacher
150.	GRIVANS, Andrejs	17. 7. 1933	pupil
151.	GRIVANS, Juris	28. 1. 1932	pupil
152.	GRIVANS, Marta	9. 12. 1915	wife
152.	GRIVANS, Kristina		
152.	GRIVANS, Valdis	20. 3. 1936	pupil
153.	GRIVANS, Irma	19. 4. 1938	pupil
154.	GRIVANS, Zenija	14. 9. 1914	wife
	Lizete		
155.	GRIVANS, Aina Berta	1. 1. 1939	
156.	GRIVANS, Ruta	12. 6. 1941	
157.	GRINBERGS, Elza	3. 12. 1909	dentist
158.	GRINBERGS, Herta	17. 3. 1925	daughter
	Emma		
159.	GRINFOGELS, Elvira	25. 6. 1913	wife
160.	GRINFOGELS, Vaira	12. 6. 1940	
161.	GRINFOGELS, Indra	29. 11. 1942	
162.	GRIVANS, Katrine	30. 9. 1889	wife
163.	GRUNTE, Nikolajs	15. 10. 1923	electro-technician
164.	GRUNDIS, Arvids	12. 10. 1921	agricultural worker
165.	GRIVANS, Rudolfs	15. 11. 1893	pharmacist
166.	GRIVANS, Aleksandrs	14. 9. 1906	horticulturist
167.	GRIVANS, Valters	20. 8. 1905	farmer
168.	GRINFELDS, Viktors	19. 6. 1915	fisherman

000542

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
169.	GRINFIELDS, Alvine	22. 8.1884	fisherwoman
170.	HEINS, Karlis	22. 4.1905	fisherman
171.	HEINS, Anna	15. 2.1908	wife
172.	HEINS, Rudolfs	3. 2.1938	
173.	INDUS, Janis Elmars	26. 8.1907	painter
174.	INDUS, Marija	17. 8.1904	artist
175.	INDUS, Janis	19. 1.1939	
176.	INDUS, Ilze	17.12.1940	
177.	INDUS, Ivars	1. 9.1944	
178.	IRBE, Aleksandre	29. 2.1905	farmer
179.	JANSONS, Janis	25. 3.1891	fisherman
180.	JURJAKS, Raisa	12. 2.1919	
181.	JURJAKS, Lizete	17.12.1888	
182.	JURJAKS, Andris	28. 6.1942	
183.	JAVALDS, Francis Vilh.	5. 4.1896	farmer
184.	JIRGENSONS, Janis Eduards	7. 2.1912	farmer
185.	JAVALDS, Reinhards	13.11.1917	agriculturist
186.	JANSONS, Pricis	11.12.1906	farmer
187.	JANSONS, Anna	4. 7.1905	farmer
188.	JANSONS, Velta	3. 8.1931	
189.	JANKEVICS, Valija Alise	2. 11.1907	elem. school teacher
190.	JAVALDS, Olga	13. 5.1889	housekeeper
191.	JAVALDS, Elza Lucija	16. 3.1922	housekeeper
192.	JANKEVICS, Pauls	17.12.1909	business manager
193.	KAPA, Roberts	9. 11.1918	clerk

000543

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
194.	KANIŅŠ, Lucija	20.12.1908	teacher
195.	KANTS, Konrads	31. 5.1940	
196	KNEĻŠ, Līva	22. 1.1915	
197.	KABARS, Ansis		engineer assistant of housekeeper the Latv. Univ.
198.	KABAKS, Meta		
199.	KABAKS, Helgija	6 years	
200.	KABAKS, Andris	4 years	
201.	KABAKS, Līvija	2 years	
202.	KOPELIS, Jekabs		merchant
203.	KOPELIS, Leopolds		stud. ing.
204.	KREICBERĢIS, Mirdza	2. 2.1924	weaver elem.school
205.	KRUMS, Anna	10. 6.1907	housekeeper elem.school
206.	KRAGIS, Janis	16. 9.1908	fisherman elem.school
207.	KRAGIS, Lillija	23.12.1913	housekeeper elem.school
208.	KRASTIŅŠ, Feliks	17. 3.1909	bookkeeper
209.	KRASTIŅŠ, Eriks	19. 9.1916	student
210.	KRUMIŅŠ, Ernests Alfreds	1. 2.1913	dairy-man
211.	KLEINROFS, Frīcis	18. 2.1887	farmer
212.	KLAPKALNS, Alfons Gusts	26. 2.1908	chief of the railway station
213.	KRUMS, Oto	12. 2.1916	business manager
214.	KRONBERGS, Austra Vera	13. 3.1913	bookkeeper
215.	KRONBERGS, Atis	22. 8.1944	
216.	KRAGIS, Milda	5. 5.1925	agricultural worker
217.	KALNIŅŠ, Marta Helene	5. 9.1922	wife
218.	KALNIŅŠ, Miervaldis	17. 6.1943	

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
219.	KANEPS, Nina Milda	8. 9.1922	wife
220.	KUDINS, Leons	1. 5.1918	farmer
221.	KRUMIŅŠ, Antonija	25. 3.1898	wife
222.	KRUMIŅŠ, Dzidra	24.12.1931	pupil
223.	KRUMIŅŠ, Aina	2. 8.1924	student
224.	KRUMIŅŠ, Rita	15. 1.1927	pupil
225.	KRUMIŅŠ, Elma	18. 2.1922	student
226.	KANEPS, Mara Dzidra	30. 1.1943	
227.	KARLSBERGS, Irma	26. 8.1892	wife
228.	KLAPKAĻŠ, Jochana Valda	2. 5.1911	post-functionary
229.	KLAPKAĻŠ, Juris	22.11.1943	
230.	KOPMAIŠ, Liba	1. 5.1883	wife
231.	KRASTIŅŠ, Lucija	13. 9.1895	seller
232.	KALIŅŠ, Vilis	28. 7.1904	dairy-men
233.	KVITS, Herberts	8. 10.1918	farmer
234.	KARLSBERGS, Fricis	16. 6.1898	apothecary
235.	KARLSBERGS, Gastons	24. 4.1926	student
236.	KALIŅŠ, Karlis	5. 7.1910	fisherman
237.	KRUMIŅŠ, Janis	19. 9.1883	miller
238.	KANEPS, Janis	24.10.1914	joiner
239.	KUVALDS, Edgars	6. 3.1914	seaman
240.	KRONBERGS, Karlis	19. 6.1911	functionary commercial school
241.	KAJAKS, Arvids	7. 9.1902	
242.	KAJAKS, Herta	9. 3.1913	
243.	KAJAKS, Valda		child

000545

Nr.	H a m o	Date of birth	Profession
244.	KAJAPS, Ilga		child
245.	KERANS, Adolfs	8. 12.1913	forester
246.	KERANS, Laima	24. 5.1908	bookkeeper
247.	LANDORPS, Janis	23. 3.1902	commercial director
248.	LANGBERGS, Emma	9. 2.1912	
249.	LACIS, Krista	24. 7.1904	
250.	LIEKNA, Marcella	6. 10.1924	telephone employee
251.	LIEPINS, Osvalds	17. 8.1918	farmer
252.	LATVIŅŠ, Janis	26. 8.1915	agriculturist
253.	LIEPA, Karlis Alfreds	2. 9.1917	baker
254.	LAUCIS, Arvids	18.12.1915	electro-technician
255.	LANDEMANIS, Laimonis	5. 2.1927	fisherman
256.	LAUCIS, Velta	6. 2.1921	wife
257.	LAUCIS, Maija	16. 3.1944	daughter
258.	LECEDIŅŠ, Gaida	30. 5.1938	child
259.	LECEDIŅŠ, Alise	30.10.1897	wife
260.	LATVIŅŠ, Ilga	4. 2.1925	cashier
261.	LAPSEVSKIS, Emma	2. 4.1897	wife
262.	LIBIETIS, Alma Elza	16.10.1912	nurse
263.	LIBIETIS, Mara	3. 2.1942	daughter
264.	LUDAVICS, Arnolds	6. 7.1911	fisherman
265.	LUDAVICS, Juliija	14. 6.1906	housekeeper
266.	LUDAVICS, Arvids		child
267.	LUDAVICS, Liliija		child

000546

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession	
268.	LUDAVIGS, Aldonis	14. 6.1925	fisherman	elem. school
269.	LIDAKS, Pavils	17. 6.1910	engineer	Univ. educ.
270.	MARGOLDS, Boriss	6.1919	technician	student
271.	MARGOLDS, Ilga	31.10.1931	hospital nurse	
272.	MARGOLDS, Ruta	4. 9.1943		
273.	MORS, Karlis	21.11.1903	timber breaker	2 cl. middle school
274.	MORS, Alise	2. 12.1912	functionary	elem. school
275.	MORS, Senta	18.11.1938	child	
276.	MORS, Brigita	17. 3.1936	child	
277.	MORS, Valdis	27. 3.1938	child	
278.	MORS, Hugo	17. 9.1912	forester	Agricult. Academy
279.	MORS, Vera	27. 10.1917	functionary	middle school
280.	MORS, Juris	24.14.1940	child	
281.	MORS, Milda	28. 2.1888	housekeeper	elem. school
282.	MIKELBRENČIS,	23. 9.1920	worker	elem. school
283.	MIKELBRENČIS, Elza	13. 9.1924	housekeeper	elem. school
284.	MATSONS, Voldemars	16.10.1918	artist, musician	
285.	MATSONS, Klara	30. 6.1922	danseuse	
286.	MECIS, Auseklis	27.12.1902	decent of the University	highschool education
287.	MECIS, Benita	4. 3.1901	middle-school teacher	highschool education
288.	MECIS, Olita	21. 8.1930	pupil	
289.	MECIS, Ieva	28. 4.1940	child	
290.	NILSONS, Velta	16.12.1919	horticulturist	middle school
291.	NILSONS, Ieva	27. 1.1942	child	
292.	NILSONS, Inga	31.10.1943	child	

000547

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
293.	OZOLS, Janis	16. 3. 1914	building student
294.	OZOLINS, Aleksandrs	19. 1. 1903	technician chief of the highschool and Criminal Dept.
295.	OZOLS, Mirdza	17. 12. 1917	
296.	OZOLS, Alma	23. 10. 1920	
297.	OSIS, Elizabete	10. 10. 1911	
298.	OSIS, Andrejs	17. 5. 1913	
299.	OSIS, Liza	26. 8. 1910	
300.	OS, Erna		
301.	ODERS, Augusts	23. 9. 1920	agricultural elem. school worker
302.	ODERS, Milda	15. 10. 1922	housekeeper elem. school
303.	ODERS, Karlis	27. 2. 1943	child
304.	OZOLINS, Hugo	27. 9. 1903	dentist
305.	OZOLS, Vilis	21. 3. 1919	conductor
306.	OZOLINS, Janis Alberts	29. 9. 1919	musician
307.	OZOLS, Vera	28. 1. 1916	wife
308.	OZOLS, Karlis	10. 4. 1941	
309.	OZOLS, Maris	18. 10. 1943	
310.	OZOLINS, Olga	15. 4. 1900	kashier
311.	POGIJA, Anna	10. 5. 1877	housekeeper
312.	POGIJA, Venta	24. 5. 1907	teacher Institute of English
313.	POGIJS, Jekabs	5. 4. 1878	dairy-man
314.	PINNIS, Malvine	22. 4. 1880	housekeeper
315.	PAIPALIS, Ernests	5. 5. 1901	
316.	PAIPALIS, Zenta	8. 2. 1912	
317.	PETROVSKIS, Fricis	23. 4. 1902	
318.	PEDINS, Alberts	8. 7. 1912	

000548

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
319.	PILMANIS, Janis	1. 7.1907	clerk, yman highschool education
320.	PETERSONS, Pauls	20. 9.1910	judge
321.	PARCELE, Janis Alberts	8. 10.1898	post-master
322.	PARCELE, Olga	30. 1.1906	telephone employee
323.	PARCELE, Ilga Zenija	25. 1.1931	pupil
324.	PARCELE, Janis	7. 7.1935	son
325.	PARCELE, Parsla Nlza	19. 9.1937	daughter
326.	PETERSONS, Beatrise Regina	18. 6.1911	teacher
327.	PATMALNIEKS, Mikolis	10. 7.1907	lawyer univers. educ.
328.	PATMALNIEKS, Valentine	19.11.1912	sister middle school
329.	RASA, Aleksandrs	8. 9.1912	electro-technician
330.	ROSENFELDS, Peteris	7. 8.1902	
331.	REINICIDS, Gunars	21.12.1926	farmer elem. school
332.	REINBERGS, Eduards	23.11.1891	dairy-manager
333.	REINBERGS, Hilda Velta	7. 11.1928	housekeeper
334.	ROSENBERGS, Karlis Hugo	26. 2.1902	functionary
335.	RAUDIS, Margrieta	23. 8.1896	elem. school teacher
336.	REINBERGS, Alma Lucija	26.12.1909	bookkeeper
337.	REINBERGS, Milda	5. 4.1912	
338.	REINBERGS, Modris	19. 7.1941	son
339.	RODELIS, Edgars	19. 6.1923	worker elem. school
340.	RODELIS, Manija	1. 2.1925	telephone employee unaccompl. middle school
341.	SPRINCIS, Karlis	21. 8.1916	clerk
342.	SPRINCIS, Aleksandrs	25. 7.1916	farmer

000549

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession	
343.	SILIŅŠ, Konrāds	9. 12.1904	dairy-manager	
344.	SEDLIŅŠ, Augusts	9. 5.1911	conductor	
345.	SANDFELDS, Karlis Augusts	2. 9.1924	fisherman	
346.	SICEVS, Miķelis	16. 1.1914	functionary	
347.	GAULITIS, Janis Rudolfs	5. 7.1919	journalist	
348.	ŠMIERS, Georgs	4. 8.1917	journalist	
349.	STRAUTIŅŠ, Janis	8. 5.1917	mechanist	
350.	STEINBERGS, Zelma	12. 2.1932	pharmacist	
351.	STEINBERGS, Ieva	7. 1.1937	daughter	
352.	SAUSIŅŠ, Valija	26. 1.1921	bookkeeper	
353.	ŠENSTERS, Lizete	17. 2.1895	seamstress	
354.	STAPRANS, Berta	25. 1.1909	telephone employee	
355.	SILIŅŠ, Milda Hedviga	17. 7.1911	wife	
356.	ŠMIERS, Dagnija Marija	17. 7.1911	wife	
357.	ŠMIERS, Guna	29.11.1940	daughter	
358.	ŠMIERS, Maris	4. 6.1942	son	
359.	ŠVERNS, Lote	1. 8.1895	bookkeeper	
360.	ŠIRONS, Teofanija	24.11.1910	housekeeper	middle school
361.	ŠIRONS, Brigita		daughter	
362.	TEPFERS, Aldona	6. 1.1893	teacher	unaccompl. Latv. Univ.
363.	TEPFERS, Barbara	6. 11.1931	pupil	
364.	TEPFERS, Jana	28. 9.1934	pupil	
365.	TEPFERS, Aldona	9. 2.1939		
366.	TEPFERS, Ieva	1. 6.1907	housekeeper	

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
367.	TEPFERS, Ralejs	28.12.1933	pupil
368.	TEPFERS, Arleta	9. 5.1936	pupil
369.	TEIKMANIS, Andrejs	22. 9.1877	professor of the Latv. Univ.
370.	TEIKMANIS, Elza	19. 7.1912	housekeeper
371.	TEIKMANIS, Andrejs	20. 8.1939	
372.	TEIKMANIS, Marija	22. 5.1942	
373.	TANCKERS, Milda	11. 8.1936	housekeeper
374.	TANCKERS, Anna	21. 5.1933	pupil
375.	TETERIS, Karlis	10. 8.1914	
376.	TETERIS, Liza	30. 3.1900	
377.	TILMANIS, Karlis	11. 8.1902	fisherman
378.	TILMANIS, Zelma	17. 1.1930	knitter
379.	TILMANIS, Zigurds		son
380.	TRAUTMANIS, Lidija	14. 9.1926	housekeeper
381.	URKIS, Heinriche	14.11.1911	jurist
382.	UDRIS, Janis	23. 2.1910	agriculturist
383.	UDRIS, Milda Marija	24.11.1916	agriculturist
384.	UPHACIS, Ernests Alfreds	9. 7.1915	farmer
385.	VEINBERGS, Margariete	14. 8.1910	steno-typist
386.	VADZEMNIEKS, Alfreds	30. 5.1909	functionary
387.	VADZEMNIEKS, Livijs	24. 1.1914	housekeeper
388.	VADZEMNIEKS, Maija	17. 1.1941	
389.	VADZEMNIEKS, Marn	29. 3.1944	
390.	VIDNERS, Alfreds	5. 6.1912	manager of an electric power-station

000551

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
391.	VANDZBERGS, Zanis	28. 2.1907	motor-car driver
392.	VANDZBERGS, Lidija	20. 5.1916	housekeeper
393.	VEINBERGS, Janis	24. 1.1924	pupil
394.	VELDRE, Rudolfs	4. 3.1909	architect
395.	VELDRE, Mirdza	20. 2.1916	high school education, unaccompl., univ. educ.
396.	VELDRE, Ziedonis	4. 1.1942	child
397.	VILCIŅŠ, Aina	18. 1.1927	2 cl. middle school
398.	VIRBERGS, Arturs Zanis	13. 4.1919	farmer
399.	VEISS, Vilhelms Alb.	28. 9.1905	fisherman
400.	VIKLANDS, Talivaldis	1. 8.1914	surgeon
401.	VIKLANDS, Lidija	8. 7.1918	wife
402.	VIKLANDS, Juris	21. 6.1941	child
403.	VIKLANDS, Peteris	15.11.1942	child
404.	VAVULS, Katrina	4. 10.1864	wife
405.	VAVULS, Pauline	15.12.1905	housekeeper
406.	VEMANIS, Alise	4. 3.1915	functionary
407.	VEMANIS, Alvine	29.11.1914	seamstress
408.	VEMANIS, Astrida	10. 1.1938	
409.	VEMANIS, Martis	2. 1.1940	
410.	VEMANIS, Liviija	4. 5.1944	
411.	VIDASS, Verena Apolonija	11. 2.1908	wife
412.	VIDASS, Andris	20. 1.1942	son
413.	VIDASS, Janis	25. 3.1943	son
414.	VETRA, Irene	25.12.1910	wife

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
415.	VETRA, Peteris	18.10.1936	son
416.	VETRA, Andre	10. 9.1938	son
417.	VEJANTS, Krišs	18. 1.1908	seaman
418.	VIDUŠIS, Saša	6. 7.1908	agriculturist
419.	VIKSNĀ, Otto	1. 4.1917	business manager
420.	VINTERS, Alfreds	15. 9.1908	musician, artist
421.	VETRA, Mariss	19. 7.1901	opera-singer
422.	VAVULS, Teofilis	2. 10.1899	fisherman
423.	ZALKIS, Janis	29. 6.1907	
424.	ZARIŅŠ, Arvids	5. 7.1907	
425.	ZEMITIS, Arturs	29. 6.1914	dairy-man
426.	ZIEDS, Alfreds	27. 8.1911	artist
427.	ZARIŅŠ, Karlis	3. 2.1903	musician
428.	ZARIŅŠ, Elfrīde	4. 12.1900	wife
429.	ZARIŅŠ, Ilze	15. 5.1944	daughter
430.	ZAGRE, Alvine	24.12.1892	dentist
431.	ZIRIŅŠ, Lucija Ludmila	23. 6.1908	seamstress
432.	ZIRIŅŠ, Dzidra Skaidrite	21. 2.1930	pupil
433.	ZIRIŅŠ, Rudolfs Arturs	2. 1.1907	forest-watcher
434.	ZALESKIS, Janis	29.10.1914	farmer
435.	ZANDBERGS, Raimunds	3. 3.1926	fisherman
436.	ZANDBERGS, Austra	10. 6.1923	housekeeper
437.	ZANDBERGS, Anita		child
438.	ZANDBERGS, Uldis		child

439. = 4152.

000550

A R H I V A No.3

Nr.	Name	Date of birth	Profession
1.	PONZUVS, Matis	16. 9.1890	fisherman elem.school
2.	PONZUVS, Marija	23. 8.1895	housekeeper elem.school
3.	PONZUVS, Vilma	3. 7.1922	housekeeper elem.school
4.	LEGLDIŠS, Eduards	23.11.1891	farmer
5.	SUDRABIS, Anna	13.11.1904	bookkeeper

000554

11



000555

English

EVACUATION OF LATVIAN CITIZENS
REPORT
ON THE SITUATION BY OCTOBER
1944.

The systematic evacuation of Latvian citizens may be considered at present, at the time of writing this report, as discontinued. Conditions on the sea and on the Latvian coast are now such as to preclude sending boats to the other shore. Now the boats not only come under German fire - such was the state of conditions till mid-September - but also are exposed to aerial and other attacks by the Soviets. The local authorities also have adopted an extremely unfavorable attitude toward the evacuation activities of late. It will, moreover, be recalled that as early as September 28, 1944 Mr. Olsen of the American War Refugees' Administration had requested to cease all traffic with vessels purchased with the means of the Fund. This request has been scrupulously complied with.

The total number of refugees from Latvia amounts to 3,500-4,000. How many and who among them owe their arrival exclusively to the evacuation organization, how many of them made for Sweden partly as a result of the activities of the organization and how many are those who have come entirely on their own initiative and risk are questions which cannot yet be answered. It is extremely difficult to obtain exact and comprehensive figures concerning this point since at present the refugees are scattered over numerous camps throughout Sweden. To carry out complete interrogations while in transit, in the boats, has been possible only in single instances and even then all persons could not be listed.

It may, however, be asserted that most refugees referred to above would not have reached this country and would have perished at the hands of the

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

000550

the occupation powers ravaging our country but for the generous aid given by the United States. Moreover, the number of those who have come here on their own initiative had been much smaller if the evacuation organization had not commenced its activities. As late as July, 1944 it was, namely, generally believed in Latvia that it was dangerous to flee to Sweden because, it was said, Sweden extradited the refugees to the occupation power. This belief largely accounts for the fact that up to then so few Latvian refugees came to Sweden. It was not until the second half of July and particularly in August - when the evacuation organization had somewhat consolidated its base on the other coast - that there came a stream of Latvian refugees who fled on their own risk without having any direct connection with the evacuation organization or its activities. The first who, in spite of the strict conspiracy, learned from the organization's agents that Sweden was not surrendering the refugees were the people living on and near the coast. This circumstance explains, among other things, why, at the outset, the groups of refugees arriving on their own initiative were almost exclusively composed of coastal residents - mainly fishermen and farmers from near-by parishes.

Thus, it is no exaggeration to state that the aid given by the United States alone made it possible an evacuation of Latvian refugees on a larger scale.

To date we have received lists over 740 refugees arrived during September 1944. Of this number only 5 percent are persons who have come entirely on their own initiative. (It is not known yet who of the refugees listed are these persons.) Since their number is so small, it will not be excluded in the following calculations, i.e. it will be assumed that all 740 persons have been taken over to Sweden by the evacuation organization.

Of these 740 persons 188 or 25.4 percent are children and/or youth while the number of women amounts to 208 (28 percent). Thus women and children amount to 396, or 53.5 percent of the total number. There are 344 men, or

only 46.5 percent. Among the adults of both sexes, there are 306, or 56.4 percent fishermen, farmers, workers, household servants, et cetera; professors, students, lawyers, agriculturists, teachers, architects, physicians, et cetera total 246, or 44.6 percent of the total number of adults, or only one third, i.e. 33.1 percent of the total number of all refugees.

Male professors, lawyers, architects, teachers, physicians, students, et cetera total 106 or 29.4 percent of all adults or only 14.3 percent of all refugees included in the enclosed list. Of business men and owners of larger urban real estate only a few are found among the refugees.

It is not likely that this general proportion will change to any sizable extent even when exhaustive information is collected about all refugees transported in one way or another with the means of the evacuation organization.

The refugee traffic in September was not much easier than in July and August. Only during a period at the end of July and in the beginning of August considerable confusion existed among the ranks of the Nazi administration, obviously a result of the first major successes of the Soviet armed forces on Latvian territory. Conditions were thus more favorable for the assemblage of refugees from distant regions on the Courland coast. However, the German administration soon recuperated from the first shock, and the coastal patrol service was even reinforced and made more efficient. It is true that at some places the Germans did not watch too closely boats departing from the Latvian coast, but, on the other hand, supervision of the approaches to the coast was made much more close. Conditions on the sea had considerably deteriorated. Storms were frequent and after Estonia's occupation one had to be constantly on the outlook not only against German patrol boats, but also Bolshevik attacks.

To illustrate transportation conditions during September, descriptions of the most critical cases of the September traffic are given below.

a/ On September 2, 1944 a boat sails in order to carry to the other

side a number of the organization's agents and carry back a larger number of 4. refugees. The boat is caught in a storm. The crew and the manager of the evacuation activities in Latvia make a narrow escape reaching the shore swimming. The boat is, however, shattered to pieces. The crew manages to come back in a small boat (4 meters in length, 3 HP motor) which they get hold of on the other shore. The voyage takes 30 hours.

b/ On September 10, 1944 another boat leaves. Its crew is composed of three men. It has to bring to Sweden people assembled at a place N. in Latvia. However, about 50 miles off Gotland the boat is captured by a German patroller and taken to Tallinn. The crew is imprisoned. During the Bolshevik attack on Tallinn the crew, together with other prisoners, manages to free themselves. They reach the harbor and escape in their own boat. They bring over 35 refugees, of whom 16 Latvians. The Bolsheviks fire at the boat some 15 salvoes, missing their mark, however, and the boat returns safe home.

c/ On September 14, 1944, near the point M. in Latvia German guards discover a speed boat which has come close to the shore. The German patrol boat commences to hunt the boat and to fire at it from machine-guns. The boat escapes owing to its superior speed. However, since during the flight it must change the course several times, fuel is soon exhausted and some 10 miles off Gotland the boat becomes prey of the waves. After six days' drifting the boat is eventually driven against the Swedish coast.

d/ On September 15, 1944 a boat (30 years old, no better is available) is sent forth with 3 men's crew. On the other shore it takes onboard 50 persons, including the President of the last Latvian Parliament. Some 15 miles off the other coast the boat is captured by a German patrol boat and taken to Gdynia. Four manage to escape in Gdynia, but the rest is sent to a concentration camp in Germany.

e/ On September 17, 1944 a larger boat which has been sent from here is caught in a storm and is wrecked off Oesel and thrown on the shore. The motor is seriously damaged. After two days' efforts in very hazardous conditions the crew succeeds in repairing the motor and the boat returns carrying 250 persons.

These five examples adequately characterize the different difficulties, technical, military, political, weather and other, which beset the evacuation in its ultimate stages.

The conditions have been extremely difficult. No praise is, therefore, too high for the technical personnel of the traffic. Their enterprises, magnificent courage, dauntlessness and spirit of sacrifice alone have made it possible to carry out, in practice, the evacuation action.

During September and in the beginning of October a total of 24 persons have served as crews, for longer or shorter periods. As much as one third, i.e. 8 men have not returned and are missing.

With regard to the political views held by the refugees which have been

evacuated with the aid of the amounts supplied by the American War Refugees Relief Administration little is to be added to what we have stated in our report of September 4, 1944. It may, however, be said that the extremely violent malicious campaign which the local Communist press has been carrying on of late against the Baltic refugees in general with a view to brand them as Fascists and Nazis is void of any foundation. The social status of the refugees, their distribution according to sex and age are clear evidence of how unfounded are the attacks directed against our refugees.

It is entirely possible that among the thousands of refugees arrived in Sweden there may be - and there certainly are - individual paid Nazi or Communist agents and even purely criminal elements. This, however by no means can discredit the mass of the refugees.

This is a general statement. With respect to people brought over by the evacuation organization the statement included in our first report fully holds good: these refugees are both anti-Nazis and anti-Communists, they thorough, honest democrats and true friends of the United States.



000561

R E P O R T

on Evacuation Activities during June - August 1944.

Already in the second half of May the objective political circumstances were such as to demand, urgently and without delay, the starting of evacuation of certain categories of the Latvian population.

Accordingly, following upon an agreement reached with the representative of the American War Relief Administration, early in June all steps were taken with the view to accomplish, on this shore as well as on the other, all necessary organizational acquirements, and to carry on parallelly to this task, as far as possible, the evacuation proper.

Without awaiting the acquisition of entirely suited crafts for communication with the other shore - such acquisition being very difficult owing to different reasons, but mainly because of scarcity of proper types - use was made temporarily of boats which were most easily available, i.e. fishing boats of Latvian citizens who had escaped on them to Sweden previously.

Since June 12th following expeditions to Latvia were arranged, everyone, of course, with different and sometimes even quite opposite results.

- 1) The first trip to Latvia was started on June 12th with the purpose to establish assembly points for the refugees and bases for the boats as well as to accomplish other organizational tasks. This trip was, however, a failure, as the boat had to return the same day because of damage to an essential part of its motor.
- 2) On June 15th, the motor having been repaired, a second trip was made for the same purpose mentioned above. This time the expedition

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

000560

was successful, as it succeeded to set out on the other shore several liaison agents and other persons with organizational tasks. The boat returned to its base, although the course had been comparatively difficult especially therefore that the state of the boat was by no means ideal: while on sea, the motor was to be repaired four times.

The task itself was also carried out under very difficult circumstances. The landing fell practically on full daylight and not far from a vessel of the coastal guard. Fortunately the men and their baggage were brought to the shore without being noticed by the coastal guard and were conducted into safety.

3) The next trip took place on June 29th. It was planned for June 27th, i.e. two days earlier, but had to be postponed because of slowness of certain local administrative authorities, and this postponement made the trip a failure.

The purpose of this trip was to fetch several of the men set out on the shore on the previous trip and bring them back together with about 15 refugees. It was, however, impossible to carry out this plan because of a Bolshevik airraid which took place over the other coast, and at about half an hour's distance from the shore the boat came into the firing zone. As landing in these circumstances was out of question, the expedition had to turn back, and after a delay of 27 hours the boat reached its base on this shore.

4) On July 12th, at 2 o'clock p.m., a boat was started again with a three men crew and three persons for special tasks aboard. The main purpose, set for this trip, was: a) to establish impartation of news from the other coast regarding actual situation on the shore, b) to settle definitely the problem of assembly points for the refugees, and c) to bring back the liaison men left on the shore previously, as well as refugees.

000563

This trip, too, was unfortunately a failure. The boat had long been standing in the sun and was dried up. About 30 kilometers from the starting place it commenced to take in water which stopped the motor. After several hours of strenuous efforts as to keep the boat afloat, the crew, by using both sails and oars, succeeded to bring the boat back to its base.

5) Having lined, the same day, the boat with sheet iron so as to make it fit, the crew started on a new trip the next day, i.e. the 13th of July. This trip was very difficult and entailed even a casualty. After a four hours course the boat came into a storm. Still, thanks to the efficiency of the chief of the crew, the boat reached the Latvian coast, although some 55 kilometers aside from the planned landing place. On the shore, however, it came to firing between the crew and the German coastal guards, and although the latter were compelled to flee, one man of the crew was wounded. The two other members of the crew as well as the three liaison men succeeded to escape and to bring into safety their very important cargo, too. The wounded member of the crew, as it was learnt subsequently, was found by the Germans in the forest and arrested. According to later reports, although unconfirmed, he has been taken to a hospital.

The results of this trip, as far as organization aims are considered, were considerable. More or less regular news service was established which is absolutely indispensable for systematic evacuation and, in the same time, other important organizational work was completed. Thus, thanks to these preparatory steps, during August a rather considerable number of refugees could be brought over.

6) On August 1st, one boat carrying a crew of two men was started, although according to an urgent message received from the other coast, two speed-boats should have been sent over to fetch the refugees

000567

waiting on the shore. Yet, as it had not been succeeded to find and purchase such boats, and as all the available fishing boats were undergoing repairs, the first best of the latter was made afloat and started. This trip was, however, a failure. Off the other coast, the boat got into a storm. Near the shore its motor stopped. With great difficulties the crew themselves reached the shore, but must abandon the boat in the sea, hoping to bring it later to a safe place and to repair it. Yet, the coast guards had noticed it and took it into the harbor. This boat must be considered as lost.

7) On August 6th two boats went out and returned on August 8th with 66 refugees. This trip was comparatively successful, although, owing to the coastal supervision, only those refugees who were on the shore at the very moment of the arrival of the boat, could be fetched, while those who were assembled in the forest at a certain distance from the coast, had to be left for the next trip.

8) On August 11th two boats started again, but owing to a serious damage to motors had to return to their base.

9) Motors having been repaired by the crew, both boats made a renewed attempt to reach the other coast, but were forced to return by a storm.

10) On August 19th one boat went out, reached fortunately the other coast and returned with 58 refugees.

11) On August 23rd one boat started again and brought over from the other coast 60 refugees.

Besides, taking advantage of the initiative of private persons who were arranging the flight on the other coast by themselves, the organization succeeded to bring over with their help about 30 persons.

It can be estimated that up to August 31st more than 200 persons were brought over by aid of the Evacuation Fund.

Owing to certain administrative difficulties at the landing places, quaranteens etc., it has been possible to gather definite information as to their professions etc. only in regard to 130 persons. Amongst the latter there are about 15% children and 29% adult women. The number of persons belonging to the intellectual classes amounts to 30%; amongst them there are professors of the Latvian University and the Agricultural Accademy, several lutherian clergymen, physicians, architects etc.

As to the political credo of the refugees, the fact, that they had been chosen to be sent over by the Latvian National Liberation Committee, must be taken as guarantee, that they are antagonists to the Nazi, and, of course, to a l l oppression, and that they are standing for the victory of the Anglo-Saxons, same as the Committee itself which embraces Latvian politicians well known by their Anglo-Saxon orientation already before. And not the slightest doubt can exist regarding the attitude of the Latvian refugees in respect to the USA - it is definitively friendly.

More exact and detailed lists of the evacuated persons shall be handed in as soon as the necessary information will stand at our disposal.

At last, it must be stated in regard to the evacuation organization, that, since August 2nd, it holds in ownership a speed-boat with two motors. On the other coast several heavy lorries and light automobiles, as well as modern appliances for news-service stand at the disposal of the organization.

Stenholm:

6/9 1944.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

000566



000567