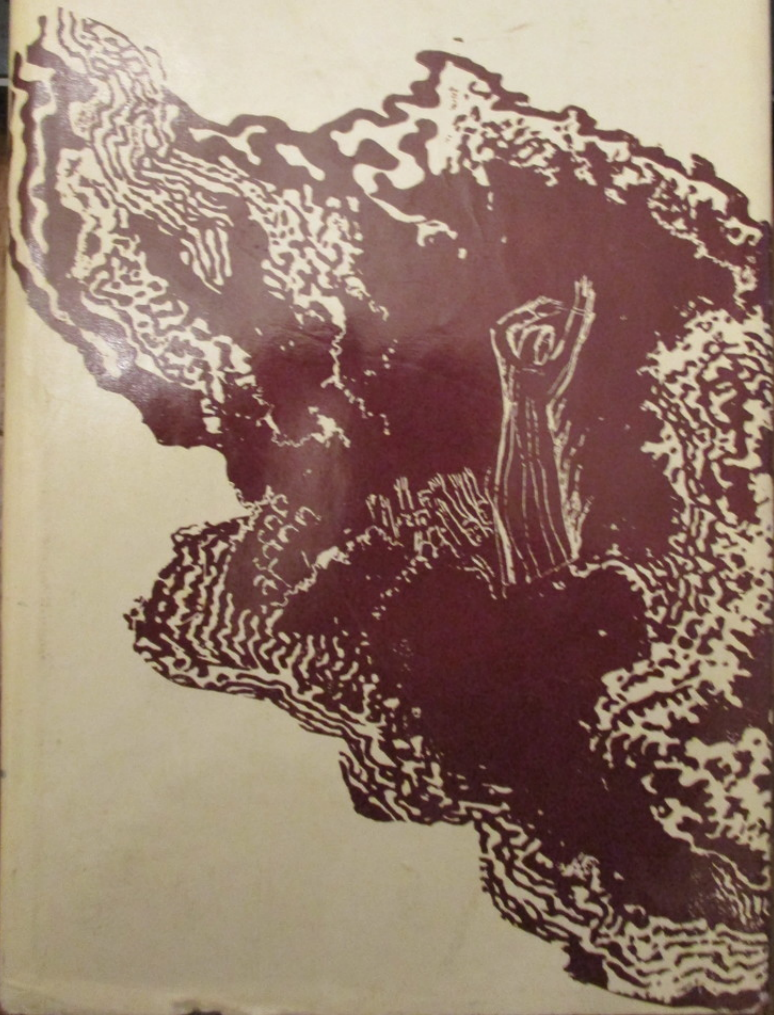


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GINTARAS VILNIUS 1970

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Compiled and commented  
by B. BARANAUSKAS and K. RUKŠENAS  
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## FOREWORD

During Lithuania's occupation the nazis killed here hundreds of thousands of people. The following figures alone show the mass character of the extermination of people: in the mass grave near the town of Kapsukas there are buried 13,000 people, in Tauragė 10,000, in Ukmergė 12,500, in Utena 14,500, in Panevėžys 18,000, near the town of Alytus 60,000, in the Kaunas forts 80,000 to 90,000, in Paneriai not far from Vilnius 100,000.

Members of the fifth column in Lithuania took an active part and helped the nazis greatly in perpetrating this crime. The nazi fifth column in Lithuania consisted of Lithuanian fascist nationalists and German residents in Lithuania. The first of them had been united by nazis into the organization "The Lithuanian Activist Front" (LAF) while still in Berlin. The second were repatriated from Soviet Lithuania to Germany early in 1941. In the first days of the occupation some part of them, especially more active members of the nazi "Kulturverband" organization which had acted in bourgeois Lithuania, came back to Lithuania together with the invading German troops as officials of the Gestapo and other occupation authorities. The members of the nazi fifth column knew both our country and its population very well. They knew quite well the Lithuanian patriots who were ready or able to organize a resistance to the invaders. The fifth column helped the Gestapo and the SS men in detecting and arresting the people whom the nazis had foreseen to imprison and to kill off. Moreover the Lithuanian fascists themselves persecuted and murdered Soviet active workers and helped the nazi Einsatzkommandos (operative groups) in this respect a great deal. They took an active part in exterminating Jews too.

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The Lithuanian fascist nationalists who had assisted the Nazi occupationists were not a chance phenomenon in Lithuanian history. Their fascist outlook and relations with the Nazis had been developing for quite a number of years.

The nationalist leaders' narrow reactionary views had developed and manifested themselves as far back as czarist times when Lithuania was part and parcel of the Russian empire (since the end of the 18th century). At the end of the 19th century, when the social and national liberation movement had spread, the nationalists' first aim was to use the watchword of independence to strengthen their own social and economic position but not to use it in the people's interests. Whenever it could profit them the nationalists used to come to an understanding with the worst enemies of the Lithuanian people. During World War I after the troops of Kaiser Germany had occupied Lithuania, a part of the nationalist leaders collaborated with the occupation authorities with whose support in 1918 they proclaimed Lithuania a monarchy, constituting part of the Kaiser empire, and elected the German Duke Ulrich king of Lithuania under the name of Mindaugas\* II. The organizers of monarchist Lithuania considered such a regime to be the most useful in order to curb the people's revolutionary movement against the occupationists and the capitalist system. They gave up monarchy only when a revolution took place in Germany in 1918, too, which did away with the Kaiser and when the Lithuanian people condemned resolutely the collaboration with Kaiser occupationists as well as the form of state government that had been thrust upon it. The nationalists had to adjust by pretending to be democrats and defenders of a democratic government in Lithuania.

At that time when the nationalists tried their best to set up a monarchy in Lithuania, the working people and all the progressive strata of society were fighting for Soviet power in Lithuania. In December 1918 there was formed in Vilnius the Provisional Government of the working people with V. Mickevičius-Kapsukas at its head. Soon it

\* Mindaugas — a Lithuanian duke who united all Lithuanian lands and founded a single Lithuanian state in the first half of the 13th century.



proclaimed the Manifesto about the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania. Soviet bodies that had been created late in 1918 and early in 1919 in the greater part of Lithuania began carrying out far-reaching social reforms which had to improve the poor living conditions of the urban and rural working people. The Soviet government tackled also cultural and public education problems. But its activities were interrupted in the second half of 1919 by interventionists called in for help against the people by Lithuanian reactionary strata. The armed forces of the Poland of that time have played an especially fatal role in keeping down the gains of the Lithuanian people. A reign of terror set in. Hundreds of people who had taken part in establishing Soviet power, sympathized with it, were killed off.

In order to turn the people off the resolute social struggle the Lithuanian ruling strata did their best to win the people's favour by various promises. They not only gave up monarchy which had only earned the people's hatred but also promised to arrange the social life in such a way that all would be equal before the law. The promises were deceptive, however, and their authors did not even think to carry them out, especially those of them which could improve the social and economic conditions of the working people, and could raise their cultural level.

During the first years until the ruling strata did not consolidate their positions, the Lithuanian people had some civil rights, though curtailed by martial law (despite the fact, that Lithuania did not wage war against any country!).

Martial law was the main means that let the government of that time hinder any meetings of citizens, limit freedom of speech, press and organizations. The working people began expressing their rising dissatisfaction because no measures had been taken in order to improve their living conditions and the regime was getting stricter from day to day. In order to keep down dissatisfaction the ruling strata began eliminating the last civil rights that were still existing. The Lithuanian Christian Democratic party that was in power till the spring of 1926 began

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(especially after 1923) eulogizing Italian fascism and trying its methods in ruling the country. It was at that time that they started to inculcate doctrines of Italian fascism upon the young people through the school and the press.

During the electoral campaign to the Sejm in 1926 the Christian Democratic government resorted to open terror and intimidation of the electorate. A secret fascist organization, "The White Steed", established by this party began publishing ostensibly secret proclamations with threats addressed to all the oppositionists that fascist dictatorship would be brought into practice in case the Christian Democrats fail to win the election. The Christian Democrats quite openly confessed in these proclamations they were fascists, and in one of them they even wrote:

"...The fascists are quite ready. We have thousands of people who are used to wield a gun. We have soldiers, we have officers and generals. We have weapons too."

But the indignation of the electorate at the repressive regime, at its ignorance of the people's interests and the wide-spread corruption was so tremendous that in spite of all the restrictions of the electoral campaign and all threats the Christian Democrats suffered a complete defeat in the election. They did not dare even to carry out their threat to set up a fascist dictatorship in the country.

The majority in the new Sejm belonged to liberal bourgeois parties — the *Valstiečiai liaudininkai* (Peasant Populists) and the Social Democrats — which formed a coalition government. These parties had achieved their victory at the election only because they had raised the catchword to re-create civil rights in the country, to do away with corruption and other evils left after the previous regime. While carrying out their electoral promises the new government had to take into consideration the mood of the population and to soften the regime in the country. The working people made use of it in defending their rights for improving their economic conditions and satisfying their cultural interests.

Having lost power the Christian Democrats decided to regain it by force. They formed a bloc with the most reactionary party of the rich strata, the *Tautininkai* (National-

ists), and started hatching a plot against the new government in common. The plotters began attacking the government in the press asserting that the Populists and Social Democrats were giving the working class too much freedom, that the danger of Bolshevism threatened Lithuania, and proposed to save Lithuania from anarchy and other dangers. The reactionary forces not only criticized the government but even did not hide their plans to overthrow it. Instead of restraining the rebellious fascists, the Populist and Social Democratic government restricted the activities of working class organizations, and limited the freedom of speech and the press but did not hinder the reactionaries from developing their anti-national and anti-state actions on an even larger scale.

On the 17th of December 1926, the Christian Democrats together with Nationalists supported by a group of reactionary officers, carried out a fascist coup d'état and overthrew the government of Populists and Social Democrats. Though the overturn had been prepared and carried out by the mentioned parties in common and the largest party among them was that of the Christian Democrats nevertheless the most reactionary party, the Nationalists, got a dominating role in the government formed after the coup d'état. One of their leaders, A. Smetona, who was known because of his chauvinistic activities since 1918—19, was unconstitutionally "elected" State President (he got in the Sejm only 38 votes out of 80 required) while A. Voldemaras, another Nationalist, was appointed Prime Minister. The Christian Democrats as politically compromised were pushed by the Nationalists to the background, and were given only some ministries of minor importance. All the power was usurped by the Nationalists though they had only three representatives in the Sejm.

The fascist government at once brought into practice a regime of open terror. It turned over four leaders of the Communist Party and other anti-fascist organizations (K. Požela, K. Giedrys, J. Greifenbergeris and R. Čarnas) to the court-martial which sentenced them to death, without troubling for any proof. It was the first death sentence, to be followed by many others. The workers' trade-

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unions and other progressive organizations were closed down, their leaders and more active members were arrested, sentenced to death, imprisoned for long years or put into concentration camps without any trial, the camps being established just after the coup d'état.

The union of the Nationalists and the Christian Democrats held out for a couple of months only. After the overturn they got into difference over matters of power. The Christian Democrats resented to have been given only some ministries though they formed one of the largest factions in the Sejm. They tried their best either to force the Nationalists out of the government or to get at least some position of more weight. The Nationalists, however, who occupied such important state posts as President, Prime Minister and others, dissolved the Sejm, ousted the Christian Democrats from the government and began ruling the country alone along the lines of fascist dictatorship. For ten years they did not convoke the Sejm. During this time the Nationalists changed the Constitution, promulgated the Presidential Election Law (the President had to be elected by an electoral college appointed by the government), they prepared a new Sejm Election Law which deprived a great part of the population of the right to participate in the Sejm elections. Only in 1936 did they at last convoked the Sejm and that after having falsified its election return though the Sejm Election Law was such that only persons acceptable to the Nationalists could be elected in any case, thus legalizing their usurpation of power.

While being in power the Nationalists relied upon the police and reactionary officers. Moreover late in 1927 they set up a terrorist organization, The Iron Wolf, similar to the fascist organizations SA and SS. The aim of this organization was to terrorize everyone who was in the opposition. Founders of The Iron Wolf were the leaders of the Nationalist party and its government. President A. Smetona himself had the patronage of it, and its direct chief was Prime Minister A. Voldemaras.

But soon the leaders of the Nationalists got at variance among themselves concerning their personal influence in



the party as well as concerning home policy and foreign affairs. A. Voldemaras seized the most important posts in the state machinery — those of Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finances and Minister of Lithuania's dictatorship. He was a supporter of Italian fascist and later on of nazi methods of government. He wanted to liquidate all the remains of democracy, and was against any compromise with other parties. In foreign affairs he stood for the closest contacts with the nazis, who were at that time striving for power in Germany. Voldemaras was ready to make concessions to them in order to strengthen with their help the fascist and his own dictatorship in Lithuania even if these concessions would be detrimental to Lithuania's sovereignty.

A. Smetona imitated both Italian and nazi fascism though he pretended to create his own national one. He was a somewhat more moderate fascist than A. Voldemaras and he had left some democracy attributes or at least their vestiges which were of use for the fascist direction he represented. As concerns foreign affairs both he and his supporters orientated themselves towards Great Britain and France. They tried their best to derive benefit from the contradictions that prevailed among the big powers for their own home policy and foreign affairs. The Nationalists called A. Smetona leader of the nation and the party. He was Lithuania's dictator and watched with suspicion A. Voldemaras's efforts to win over from him state and party posts.

In 1929 the relations between the two pretenders to the post of Lithuania's dictator got so strained that they both could not well remain in the same party as well as in its government. A. Voldemaras's mainstay in his struggle against Smetona and his supporters was The Iron Wolf and a group of officers with whose help he hoped to remove his rival, Smetona. At last in the second half of 1929 the struggle for power was won by Smetona's supporters when they ousted A. Voldemaras from all the high posts he had occupied up till then. But the struggle for power

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between Smetona's men and those of Voldemaras did not cease.

The Iron Wolf did its utmost to make the Nationalists return its leader A. Voldemaras back to the government. As a dangerous competitor The Iron Wolf was closed down by Smetona's supporters in 1930, but it continued its activities illegally, trying by way of putsches not only to return A. Voldemaras to his previous posts but also to make him Lithuania's dictator. A putsch of some consequence was staged by The Iron Wolf on June 7, 1934, when they succeeded in taking over several institutions important from a strategic point of view. The leader of this putsch was General P. Kubiliūnas, Chief of Army General Staff, who as early as that period had quite close connections with the Intelligence Service of nazi Germany with whose knowledge preparations for the putsch were made and the putsch itself was carried out (later on, during the nazi occupation, P. Kubiliūnas was appointed First Councillor General of the occupationist government, as he had won the confidence of the nazis). The putsch did not turn out well and was liquidated because Smetona succeeded in deceiving the putschists by promising them to satisfy all their demands. After he had concentrated sufficient large military forces for suppressing the putsch he did not fulfil his promises of course.

The Wolves and the Voldemarites founded the Lithuanian Activist Union (LAU) in Klaipėda at the end of 1938 (doc. Nos 10, 11 and 12). One of the leaders of the right Peasant Populists, J. Pajaujis, and the leaders of the Christian Democratic party joined the LAU. Using the LAU for their aims and being actively supported by the Klaipėda nazis they cherished the hope to make the Nationalists form a coalition government whose member A. Voldemaras would be able to become. In due course the Voldemarites hoped to force their partners out of the government for good. In those days the Voldemarites were backed not only by the nazis of the Klaipėda District but also by the Intelligence Service of nazi Germany (doc. No. 13). The partners of the Voldemarites including a representative of the Christian Democratic party, L. Prapuolenis, knew



that the Voldemarites were financed by the nazi Intelligence Service as well as by other German state institutions. The political factions constituting the LAU strove to enter the Lithuanian government with the help of nazi Germany and later on to establish close contacts with the nazis on a state level.

The LAU disintegrated in 1939, when nazi Germany occupied the Klaipėda District and the Nationalists had *volens volens* to let the Christian Democrats and Populists enter the government. Voldemaras's supporters did not cease their traitorous activities, they only concealed their relations with the nazis more carefully as the Lithuanian people were very indignant at the nazi agents as well as at their fifth column in Lithuania. When nazi Germany invaded Poland in 1939, the Voldemarites laid themselves out to make the Nationalist, Christian Democratic and Populist coalition government accept an offer made by nazi Germany which they had received through the Lithuanian minister in Berlin, K. Škirpa, an old nazi agent and the future founder of the Lithuanian Activist Front (doc. No. 14), and which contained the proposal to attack Poland with joint forces. Up to the very abolition of the fascist regime in Lithuania in 1940, Voldemaras's supporters were preparing putsches in order to form such a government which would enter into immediate relations with the nazis and would ask for their help in the fight against the revolutionary movement of the Lithuanian people. During the nazi occupation The Iron Wolf assumed the name of the Lithuanian Nationalist party and was the most diligent assistant of the invaders.

During the years of the Nationalist government in Lithuania broad sections of the society were immoderately exploited by banks, monopolies and big landlords. In order that the people could not resist such an exploitation they were deprived of their democratic rights. Workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, small petty traders and others demanded social reforms, and civil rights. The Nationalists, however, ruled over the country following the example of the Italians and the nazis using cruel compulsion means. In 1935-36 they shot at the demonstrations of striking

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peasants, while the peasant leaders were tried and imprisoned for long years or sentenced to death by gassing in a gas cell. In 1936 they shot at workers demonstrating in support of demands both for better living conditions and civil rights. In 1936 the Nationalist government sent a group of its officials to Germany to get acquainted with nazi concentration camps, for it envisaged the setting up of nazi-type concentration camps in Lithuania. In the same year the government passed a law for setting up a new concentration camp where everyone who dared to criticize the Nationalist regime and demanded reforms improving the people conditions, especially in such fields as social insurance, public health, education and others, was to be imprisoned without any trial. On seeing in 1940 that the forces striving to overthrow the fascist dictatorship were growing quite rapidly the Nationalists turned for aid to nazi Germany. President Smetona himself sent the Director of the State Security Department, A. Povilaitis, to Germany where the latter met high-ranking Gestapo officials and explored the possibility of Germany supporting the Lithuanian fascists by taking Lithuania under its trusteeship. Because of the international situation at that time the nazis could not support the Nationalists openly, nevertheless the danger of nazi occupation became quite imminent for Lithuania.

In spite of the repression policy and the social demagoguery the Nationalists were carrying out, in spite of the frequent change of cabinets, the anti-fascist movement continued to grow from day to day. The working people, all the progressive society demanded quite openly to liquidate the fascist dictatorship and to form a really democratic government, to reintroduce civil rights, and to abolish social oppression. In June 1940, the fascist regime collapsed. In July the People's Sejm elected on the basis of broad election rights, proclaimed Lithuania a Soviet Socialist Republic.

Afraid of popular wrath Smetona fled to nazi Germany. Following suit the pillars of fascist dictatorship in Lithuania, the leaders of reactionary parties and other high officials found themselves in Germany too, for they were

afraid of amenability for their activities hostile to the nation's interests. Together with the nazi Intelligence Service (*Abwehr*) the fugitives founded the Lithuanian Activist Front (LAF) in Berlin which turned into the general staff of the nazi fifth column in Lithuania (document No. 14). When the war broke out the members of the LAF became active assistants of the nazis in Lithuania: they helped the invaders to massacre the population, to fight against the resistance movement, to exploit the country's resources and labour force for the purposes of nazi Germany. The documents in the collection bear a clear evidence to this.

During the years of their domination in Lithuania the Nationalists used the press and other mass media for a wide fascist propaganda, and educated the youth in the fascist spirit. The Union of Business Men (*Verslininkų sąjunga*) founded by the Nationalists and directed by them acted with extreme impudence. Their weekly *Verslas* (*Business*) made itself conspicuous by its violent racial and anti-Semitic propaganda. The paper used to publish such articles which both in contents and even in their headings reminded one of the newspaper *Der Stürmer*, issued in nazi Germany by J. Streicher. For instance: "The Jews themselves are responsible for the anti-Semitism which has begun in Germany", "Use the principle of proportion towards the Jews", "Let us not allow the Jews to build their schools", "Jew, wake up until it's not too late". Entire pages of the weekly were devoted to similar raving. The weekly suggested not only limiting the civil rights of the Jews but even exterminating them taking advantage of the occasion that they are being cruelly persecuted and murdered in nazi Germany. On January 20, 1939, the *Verslas* published in its No. 3 (No. 361) an article under the following heading: "Let us not adjourn solving the Jewish problem!" The article said:

"The Jewish problem must be solved in Lithuania at the same time as it is being solved in other countries. We shall not astonish the world very much having done the necessary operations to-

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wards the Jews as we shall not be the first to do so.

It would not be wise to linger with solving the Jewish problem until the time the Jews will be done with everywhere and there will be no noise anywhere, because under the conditions of silence the Jews' screams will be stronger and more important than now when it is being done everywhere."

The chief leaders and supporters of the business men were the pillars of the Nationalists, their ministers and other high officials so that the point of view of the business men was at the same time that of the Nationalists. The leaders of the Catholic Church, too, gave their blessing to the business men's activities and opinions.

Organized and directed by the Nationalists the business men tried their best to force the Jews out of industry, trade, handicraft and other fields of Lithuanian economics. They wanted to achieve this aim not by the usual way of competition but by much faster means, and they were just waiting for the occasion. 1939 was not the time for achieving their aim though already then they spoke about it quite openly. The time came for them as well as for other local fascists when the nazi occupation began; so they helped the nazis to kill the Jews.

The Lithuanian fascists and nazi collaborators who succeeded in fleeing from Lithuania and migrating to the USA or other countries either keep secret their crimes committed in collaborating with the invaders or they do their best to lay the blame on others. They say that their only aim was to re-create the Lithuanian statehood and with this aim in view they were forced to collaborate with the invaders but as a matter of fact they even resisted the occupiers. In this respect the Lithuanian assistants of the nazis are not original. Nazi collaborators in other countries also tried their best to mask their crimes in a similar way. The documents in the present publication prove beyond any doubt that they are war criminals responsible for the crimes they committed together with the nazis.



The compilers of the publication you have in hand did not pursue the aim of producing documents about all the crimes committed by the nazis and their henchmen in Lithuania. Such an aim would require scores of volumes folio. The nazis ruined our industry, by taking away machinery and raw materials; they robbed farmers of products and cattle; they impaired public education and culture by closing down higher educational establishments and cultural institutions, taking away premises from secondary and elementary schools, destroying or taking with them innumerable cultural treasures. They deported Lithuania's people to forced labour to the *Reich*, they did their utmost to recruit men to the *Wehrmacht*, and its auxiliary detachments, they evicted peasants from their farms which they turned over to German colonists. They cruelly suppressed the resistance movement, exterminated the population. Nazi collaborators — Lithuanian fascists helped the nazis in committing these crimes. They took an especially active part in the mass extermination of people and in suppressing the resistance movement. Quite a lot of documentary material revealing the crimes committed by the nazi invaders and their Lithuanian henchmen has been published in Lithuania. A great deal of such material still awaits analysis and publication.

The present publication presents only documents bearing on the nazi plans of colonizing Lithuania and the mass extermination of the civil population. This latter crime of the nazis was the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation. There is hardly a village in Lithuania without a common grave of the victims of mass extermination.

As generally known the nazis tortured to death and killed off some million prisoners of war during World War II. In Lithuania alone there were buried more than 200,000 of them. Documents about the extermination of prisoners of war are not represented in the publication, for the subject requires a special study and a separate big collection.

For lack of space the compilers could not publish in this collection all the numerous documents about the organiz-

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ers and executors of the mass exterminations. Among these criminals one ought to name first and foremost the Commissar General of occupied Lithuania Renteln, the Police and SS chiefs Wysocki and Harm, the chiefs of Security Police and SD in Lithuania Jäger, Fuchs and Böhme. The latter was the chief of *Sonderkommando* in Tilsit, which under his leadership killed 5,500 people on the German-Lithuanian frontier. The mass exterminations and the suppression of the resistance movement was guided by the chiefs of the public police in Lithuania Engel, Denicke, and Musil, the military commandant of the Lithuanian protective zone Just, the SS and Gestapo officials Schmitz, Hamann, Lechthaler, Müller, Wolf, Neugebauer, Weis, Grabsdorf, Ditz, Kittel, Rauca, Geringer, Schweinberger, Faulhaber and many others.

As it is episodically seen from the documents published in the present collection the Lithuanian people were fighting against the nazi invaders and their collaborators quite actively. But the main documents giving a comprehensive coverage of the heroic struggle of the Lithuanian people are a theme for themselves and require a separate collection.

The documents published here have been put at our disposal by the Lithuanian Central State Archives (LTSR CVA, from the initials of its name in Lithuanian), the USSR Central State Archives of the October Revolution (ЦГАОП СССР, initials of its name in Russian), and the Archives Publication Board of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR (ADSR, from the initials of its name in Lithuanian), and were taken also from the material of the Nuremberg process, from the issues *Nürnberger Prozess*, 2 Bände, Berlin, Rütten & Loening, 1963, and *Fall 9. Das Urteil im SS-Einsatzgruppenprozess*. Berlin, Rütten & Loening, 1963.

Most of the documents published in the collection have been written by the nazis and their collaborators themselves.

Within the sections of the collection the documents are arranged in chronological order. Their text and headings have been left without any correction, except for display



type and spacing-out which have been disregarded and are reproduced in ordinary type. The names and surnames are given in their original form. If some paragraphs have nothing to do with the theme of the collection they are omitted, and dots are put instead. If a document is printed not in full the circumstance is indicated in its heading provided by the compilers.

Brackets have been used to set off inserted matter as extraneous or merely incidental to the context, esp. editorial interpolations and other comments originally not contained in the text.

All the documents are numbered in succession. The place of preservation, the classification mark, the originality, and the medium of production are indicated at the bottom of the document. The absence of the indication of the medium of production is indicative of the document being typed.

Documents Nos 1, 3, 6 to 9, 13, 21, 23, 25 to 28, 30 to 35, 38, 41, 43, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 59, 63, 64, 65, 67 to 71, 73, 77, 80, 84, 85, 86, 91, 101 to 107, 109 to 115, 117 to 120, 122 to 125, 130, 131, 133 to 139 have been translated from German, and all the others from Lithuanian.

The informative introductions to separate sections give the historical and political background as well as some information about the events, institutions of persons spoken about in the documents.

An index of select names and an index of the documents published are appended to the collection.

**III. DIRECTIVES  
TO MASS KILLINGS AND PERSECUTIONS**



Directives to kill and persecute Communists, supporters of socialist order and other patriots as well as Jews in Lithuania had been worked out in nazi Germany. The LAF had also contributed to the preparation of the directives by helping the Gestapo to determine the categories of people to be persecuted and killed. The war had not started, when the LAF instructed its secret organizations, set up in Soviet Lithuania, to attack at the outbreak of the war Soviet Army units, occupy objects of strategic importance, kill Communists, antifascists and Jews. Such instructions were sent in secret to Soviet Lithuania long before the war began (Doc. Nos 36 and 37).

As soon as the nazi troops invaded Lithuania, Pohl, von Ostman and other nazi chiefs (Doc. No. 38) permitted the LAF, the Provisional Government (PG), the Vilnius City Committee (VCC), which were formed by the LAF, to organize armed detachments, police battalions (Doc. No. 40), whose duty was to effect the directives worked out both by the nazi Intelligence Service and the LAF. These directives were later supplemented and specified. Such directives to persecute Soviet activists and Soviet militants, encircled by the fascists, were issued by the nazi Security Police (Doc. No. 46), the LAF PG Minister for Internal Affairs, J. Šlepetyš (Doc. Nos 48 and 53), the Acting Chief of Internal Affairs Dept., K. Kalendra (appointed by VCC), the Chief of Vilnius City and District Police, A. Iškauskas (Doc. Nos 39, 41 and 44), the Commandant of the Rokiškis district, Žukas (appointed by the LAF PG; Doc. No. 54). Similar orders were issued by District and Police Chiefs, appointed by the LAF Provisional Government.

The press published by the LAF in the years of the occupation carried on a large campaign against Commu-

nists, Soviet officials, cultural workers, calling on people to report them to the police (Doc. No. 42). The press did its best in publicising the Hitlerite national socialism, persuading the Lithuanian reader to give up his national patriotism, become a patriot of the race and believe in the racial gibberish advocated by the nazis (Doc. No. 66).

If at the start of the occupation Jewish Communists and activists were killed along with other nationals of the same category, so later the Reichswehr and Gestapo began persecuting and exterminating people on a large scale solely because they were Jews. An active part in this anti-Jewish campaign initiated by the nazis was played by the LAF, its PG and their subordinate offices. It was already on June 30, 1941, that the PG adopted a decision to organize a concentration camp-ghetto for Jews (Doc. No. 40). Carrying out the above decision, the Kaunas Commandant and the Mayor of Kaunas, K. Palčiauskas, signed the order No. 15, by which Kaunas Jews were robbed and driven into the ghetto (Doc. No. 45). On July 25, 1941, an interdepartmental conference took place in the office of the Kaunas Commandant. It was attended by the Mayor of Kaunas, K. Palčiauskas, a subordinate of the PG, the Director of the Security Department, V. Reivytyis, the Director of the Police Department, I. Taunys, the Chief of the Kaunas Police, K. Renigeris, and others. The conference adopted and issued an order of the Kaunas Commandant and Mayor of Kaunas, as well as instructions of the Chief of the Kaunas Police on the restriction of Jews to the ghetto. On August 1, 1941, the LAF PG passed a resolution signed by the PG Prime Minister, J. Ambrazevičius, and the Minister for Internal Affairs, J. Slepetyis, on the disfranchisement of Jews. According to the resolution Jews were deprived of all civil rights, robbed and driven into the ghetto. Following the PG resolution, the Director of the Police Department sent out a highly confidential circular (Doc. No. 58) to chiefs of the district police instructing them to arrest all Jews, in some localities to imprison them in ghettos, in others to assemble them at main roads from where they were to be taken to ghettos or driven to be shot.



The Vilnius City Committee, following instructions issued by the nazi military commandants, also robbed Jews and restricted their civil rights. Appropriate orders were signed by the Chairman of the Vilnius City Committee, S. Žakevičius-Žymantas, the Chief of the Vilnius City and District Auxiliary Police, A. Iškauskas (Doc. No. 43). Documents Nos 61, 62 and 63 show how offices, organized in the Vilnius district by the LAF, down to the lowest section—district chiefs, mayors, police chiefs, parish chiefs,—by order of the nazis, throughout the entire Vilnius district arrested, robbed and imprisoned Jews in ghettos.

Leaders of the LAF and its PG, who have found refuge abroad, now claim that in the first days of the war the PG restored the bourgeois regime and acted in accordance with the laws practised in bourgeois Lithuania until June 15, 1940. This is however denied by Document No. 49, which proves that they were to carry out the laws of nazi Germany and were absolutely subordinate to the nazi army and intelligence bodies. They also try to present the mass persecution, robbing and extermination of Jews as one of the crimes perpetrated by the nazis alone as if they had nothing to do with it. The documents published in this book show, however, that the LAF with all its bodies showed great activity by issuing orders, decrees, instructions for persecuting antifascists and Jews on a large scale.

The letter of the Ostland's Reichskommissar Lohse shows that the nazi military commandants, and occupation authorities, along with their subordinate bodies were the initiators of the mass persecutions and extermination of people (Doc. No. 57). General directives issued by Ostland's Reichskommissar were specified and given concrete expression by Gebietskommissars in Lithuania (Doc. Nos 50, 56, 59, 64 and others). The LAF and its bodies, of course, carried out the nazi criminal instructions, but they did it willingly, even showed initiative. Documents Nos 65 and 69 also corroborate the above statement. According to the documents, Buragas, Vilnius City Council Executive for Jewish Affairs, was instructed by the representative of the Gebietskommissar of the City of Vilnius

for Jewish affairs, Murer, to persecute the Jews, to control the Vilnius ghetto and its supervision by police. With no less enthusiasm nazi orders to persecute members of the resistance movements were repeated by Councillors General, including former LAF PG ministers. Ostland's Reichskommissar Lohse and Gebietskommissar Wilna-Land Wulff (Doc. Nos 67, 68 and 71) issued orders to crush the resistance movement by the most cruel means. Kubiliūnas, Chief Councillor General of the occupation authorities, kept up with them. He gave instructions to offices under his authority to take measures against members of the resistance movement, warning people that the population of entire localities would be held responsible for acts of sabotage committed in their vicinity (Doc. No. 72).



No. 36

From a leaflet issued by the LAF

Lithuanian Information Bureau\* in Berlin, March 19th, 1941

.....

2. As has been mentioned, the hour of Lithuania's liberation is close at hand. Immediately the campaign from the West starts you shall be informed of it over the radio and otherwise. Local uprising must be started in the enslaved cities, towns and villages of Lithuania or, to put it more exactly, all power must be seized the moment the war begins. Local Communists and other traitors of Lithuania must be arrested at once, so that they may not escape just punishment for their crimes. (The traitor will be pardoned only provided he proves beyond doubt that he has killed one Jew at least).

3. We feel certain that you are quite ready for the hour. In places where proper arrangements have not been made yet, small secret groups must be set up. You know by experience that there are a lot of traitors among Lithuanians, too, therefore we ask you to use caution at the decisive moment.

.....

5. As soon as the action starts\*\*, capture bridges, main railway junctions, airports, factories, etc. Do not destroy them and prevent the Russians from destroying them, especially bridges in particular, since they are of great strategic and economical importance.

\* LAF propaganda office.

\*\* i. e. as soon as the war breaks out.

6. Already today inform the Jews that their fate has been decided upon. So that those who can had better get out of Lithuania now, to avoid unnecessary victims.
7. As soon as fighting starts, paratroopers will be landed in the enemy's rear. Immediately establish contact with them and, should the necessity arise, give help to them.
8. German troops will soon be marching through villages, towns and cities. In their ranks you will see many of your fellow-countrymen. Make them welcome and give all help they may need. By this time the organization of the Lithuanian Provisional Government must be completed in the whole of Lithuania.

Lithuanian Information Bureau

P. S. This report must, orally or in writing, reach the remotest corners of Lithuania.

ADSR I., r. 54, I. 226.

## No. 37

From a leaflet issued by the LAF in Berlin

[Not later than June 22, 1941]

Dear Compatriots, brothers and sisters!

The crucial day of reckoning has come for the Jews at last. Lithuania must be liberated not only from the asiatic Bolshevik slavery but also from the Jewish yoke of long standing.

The Lithuanian Activist Front on behalf of the Lithuanian people solemnly declares:

1. The old rights of sanctuary granted to Jews in Lithuania by Vytautas the Great\* are abolished for ever and without reservation.

\* Lithuanian Duke who ruled from 1392 to 1430.

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2. Hereby all Jews, without any exception, are strictly ordered to immediately leave Lithuania.

3. All Jews who have singled themselves out by betraying Lithuania, and persecuting and torturing Lithuanians shall be separately brought to trail and receive condign punishment. Should it become known that at the decisive hour of retribution and Lithuania's resurrection Jews, guilty of grave crimes, manage to escape in secret, the duty of all honest Lithuanians is to take measures on their own initiative to stop such Jews and, if necessary, punish them.

.....

The new Lithuanian state will be rebuilt by Lithuanians themselves, by their energy, heart and wisdom. All Jews are excluded from Lithuania for ever. Should anyone of them dare to expect any refuge in new Lithuania, let him know the irrevocable sentence passed on them: not a single Jew shall have any citizenship rights nor any means of sustenance in Lithuania reborn. Hereby the errors of the past and evils committed by the Jews will be set right and a firm foundation for the happy tomorrow and creative work of our own Aryan nation will be laid.

Thus we all must prepare for the struggle and a victory for the freedom of Lithuania, the purification of the nation, the independent Lithuanian state, and for a happy future.

Lithuanian Activist Front

LTSR CVA, f. 1398, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 102—104. Copy.

## No. 38

Public Notice of the  
Military Commandant  
of Vilnius

1. The German Wehrmacht has been welcomed by the Lithuanian population as a liberator and therefore expects its men to act accordingly towards the population.

2. Arbitrary requisition or destruction of any goods is forbidden, and is liable to severe military punishment. Offices and field post units are not entitled to carry out any requisitions.

All bulk buying requires the Military Commander's permission. Buying of small quantities by individual soldiers is not objected to.

3. The rate of exchange has been fixed by the Commander-in-Chief at one to ten (1 mark = 10 roubles). Buying on the basis of some other rate of exchange undermines the prestige of the Wehrmacht. The prices are frozen at the present level of prices expressed in roubles. Arbitrary raising of prices is forbidden. The prices are under control and any offences against the price control entails punishment.

4. Quarters are assigned exclusively by the Commander's Office. Arbitrary taking up of quarters makes orderly billeting impossible. Wehrmacht men who have taken up their quarters prior to the present public notice inform the Commander's Office about it at once. Moving out of quarters is to be reported to the Commander's Office by noon the day before leaving.

5. By my order Lithuanian servicemen and civilians perform protection duties. They have to wear a white armband on the left upper arm bearing the imprint 'Militärbefehlshaber von Wilna' and the swastika in the centre. These men are partially to be armed with rifles and pistols. They are to be given arms-licences entitling them to carry arms.

6. For the city of Vilnius curfew is fixed at 11 p. m. German street patrols will control the observance of the curfew.

*von Ostman*  
Military Commandant of  
the City of Vilnius

Vilnius, June 26, 1941.

LTSR CVA, f. 577, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 1. Original, printed at the press.



## Skelbimas

Via komunistų partijos, komunistinio jaunimo ir mopru\* organizacijų nariams ir kandidatams iki 8 m. birželio mėnesio 28 dienos 20 valandos privalo registruotis savo policijos nuovadosse.

Neįregistravę nusitaisyti terminu bus visu griežtumu baudžiami.

### Kalendra

Vilniaus Raikalų Valdytojas

### Iškauskas

Vilniaus Miesto Policijos  
Vadas

1941 m. birželio m. 27 d.  
Vilnius

## Obwieszczenie

Wszyscy członkowie i kandydaci komunistycznej partii, organizacji komsomolu i mopru muszą zarejestrować się w swoich obwodach policji do dnia 28 czerwca do godziny 20.

Niezarejestrowani w ustalonym terminie będą karani z całą surowością.

### Kalendra

Naczelnik Spraw Wewnętrznych

### Iškauskas

Dowódca  
Policji Miasta Wilnia

Wilnius,  
Dn. 27 Czerwieca 1941 r.

## No. 39

### Public Notice

All members and candidates of the Communist party, Young Communist League and the MOPR\* must register at their police station until 8 p. m. June 28th, 1941.

Those who will not obey the above order, shall be punished with all severity of the law.

### Kalendra

Acting Chief, Internal Affairs Dept.

### Iškauskas

Vilnius City Police Chief

June 27th, 1941.

Vilnius

LTSR CVA, f. 677, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 4. Original, printed at the press.

\* International Organization for Helping the Fighters for Revolution (initial letters of Russian name).

*1941 m. birželio 30 d. Ministrų Kabineto posėdis*

*26*

IŠTRAUKA

16 Laikinojo Lietuvos Ministerių Kabineto  
1941 m. birželio mėn. 30 d. rytinio posėdžio  
protokolas

4. Miestviškojo bataliono išlaikymas ir šydų koncentracijos stovykloms steigimas.
4. Išklamąsą Kauno Komendantų pulk. Bobelio pranešimo formuojamojo bataliono (Milsopoliseidienst-batalion) ir šydų koncentracijos stovykloms įsteigimo reikalui, Ministerių Kabinetas nutarė:
- 1) suteikti 10 dienų avansą bataliono išlaikymo reikalams, skaitant po 7492 rb. į dieną; atšity lėšas šiam reikalui assignuoti pagal sąmatą, kuri bus pateikta.
  - 2) šydų koncentracijos stovykloms steigimui pritarti ir jos steigimui rūpintis pavesti p.Švipai, Komunalinio Ūkio Viceministeriui kontakte su p.pulk.Bobelium.
- Sekantį Ministerių Kabineto posėdį paskirti šiandien, 19 val.

(pas.) ABRASVICIUS,  
L.v. Ministerio Pirmininko p.

(pas.) J.ŠVELIKAS,  
Ministerių Kabineto Reikalų  
Vedėjas

1941 m. birželio 30 d.

Ministerių Kabineto Reikalų  
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*J.Švelikas*



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Extract

From the Record of Proceedings of the Morning Meeting  
of the Provisional Lithuanian Cabinet of Ministers held on  
June 30th, 1941

.....

4. The maintenance of the Lithuanian Battalion and the establishment of a concentration camp for Jews
4. Having listened to the report made by the Kaunas Commandant, Colonel Bobelis, on the organization of the battalion (Hilfspolizeidienstbatalion) and the establishment of a concentration camp for Jews, the Cabinet decided the following:

- (1) to give a 10 day advance for the maintenance of the battalion, reckoning 7,492 roubles a day; in the future to allocate funds for the matter in accordance with the estimate;
- (2) to approve the establishment of a concentration camp for Jews and to authorize Mr. Švipa, Deputy Minister of Municipal Economy, in co-operation with Colonel Bobelis, to take care of the above.

To hold the next Cabinet meeting today, at 7 p. m.

(signed) *Ambrasevičius*  
Acting Prime Minister

(signed) *J. Švelnikas*  
Manager of Cabinet Affairs

LTSR CVA, f. 969, ap. 1, b. 39, l. 25. Certified copy.

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I S T R A U K A

is Laikinojo Lietuvos Ministerių Kabineto  
1941 m. birželio mėn. 30 d. ryšinio posėdžio  
protokolo

4. Miestuviškojo bataliono išlaikymas ir žydų koncentracijos stovykloms steigimas.

4. Iškilusią Kauno Komendantų pulk. Bobelio pranešimo formuojamojo bataliono (Hilfspolizeinheitenbatalion) ir žydų koncentracijos stovykloms steigimo reikalą, Ministerių Kabinetas nutarė:

- 1) suteikti 10 dienų avansą bataliono išlaikymo reikalams, skaitant po 7492 rb. į dieną; atlikti išsiaiškinimą pagal reikalą, kuri bus pateikti.
- 2) žydų koncentracijos stovykloms steigimui pritarė ir jos steigimą rūpintis pavedė p. Švilpui, Komunalinio ūkio viceministeriui kontakte su p. pulk. Bobeliu.

Sekantį Ministerių Kabineto posėdį paskirti šiandien, 19 val.

(pas.) ANBRAŠVICIUS,  
L. v. Ministerio Pirmininko p.

(pas.) J. ŠVILPIS,  
Ministerių Kabineto Reikalų  
Vadovas

IŠTARUKA TIKRO

Ministerių Kabineto Reikalų  
Vadovas

*J. Švilpis*



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Extract

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- (1) to give a 10 day advance for the maintenance of the battalion, reckoning 7,492 roubles a day; in the future to allocate funds for the matter in accordance with the estimate;
- (2) to approve the establishment of a concentration camp for Jews and to authorize Mr. Švipa, Deputy Minister of Municipal Economy, in co-operation with Colonel Bobelis, to take care of the above.

To hold the next Cabinet meeting today, at 7 p. m.

(signed) *Ambrazevičius*  
Acting Prime Minister

(signed) *J. Švelnikas*  
Manager of Cabinet Affairs

LTSR CVA, f. 969, ap. 1, b. 39, l. 25. Certified copy.

No. 41

ORDER

No. 5

In the city of Vilnius and its vicinities Communists, YCLers, Red Army men as well as Gpu\* and NKVD\*\* officials are in hiding. By their subversive activity they try to undermine normal life. To rid the country of these subversive elements I order all householders, caretakers, house-porters, house-owners and landlords the following:

1. Communists, YCLers, Red Army men, Gpu and NKVD officials and the like hiding somewhere in houses are not to be given any shelter.

2. Dubious people living in the house are to be reported at once to the police station or to the security police.

3. All families of Soviet officials are to be reported to the police stations by July 7 and appropriate lists of names are to be handed in.

4. Noncompliance with the present order is punishable by martial law.

Iškauskas

Chief of Auxiliary Police,  
City & District of Vilnius

Vilnius, July 4, 1941.

LTSR CVA, f. 677, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 8. Original, printed at the press.

No. 42

Immediately inform the Editorial Board, terse and clear, of shock workers or other persons active under the Bolsheviks, indicating how long, when, where the person

\* Gpu — Soviet organization for combating counter-revolutionary activities in the USSR.

\*\* NKVD — People's Commissariat for Interior Affairs (initial letters of Russian name).

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in question participated in Bolshevik subbotniks; what lectures he delivered, what role he played in organizing the Red Rooms, what wall newspapers he organized and contributed to, what newspapers he contributed to, what orders he gave, what Bolshevik songs he sang himself and taught young people to sing etc.

*Išlaisvintas Panevėžietis\**, No. 1, July 4th, 1941.

## No. 43

### PUBLIC NOTICE

In conformity with the order of the German Field Commandant of July 3, 1941, the following is being decreed:

1. All Jews, men and women alike, irrespective of age are to wear on the chest and on the back a sign 10 centimetres across the specimen of which is obtainable in all the police stations of the city of Vilnius.
2. All Jews are forbidden to enter the streets from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. German summer time.
3. The present order is to be implemented by July 8, 1941.

Noncompliance entails the severest punishment.

*St. Žakevičius*  
Chairman of the Citizen  
Committee, City & District  
of Vilnius

*A. Iškauskas*  
Chief of Auxiliary Police,  
City & District of Vilnius

Vilnius, July 4, 1941.

LTSR CVA, f. 677, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 11. Original, printed at the press.

\* Newspaper published by Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists at the beginning of the war.

# SKELBIMAS

Šiuo skelbiamu, kad einant Vokiečių Karuomenės Karo Komendanto įsakymu 1941. 7. 3:

1) Visi vyriškosios ir moteriškosios lyties žydai, neatsitvelgiant jų amžiaus, turi nešioti matomoje vietoje — ant krūtines ir ant nugaros — 10 cm. skersinio ženklą, kurio pavyzdys yra išskabintas visose Vilniaus m. policijos nuovadose;

2) Vistiems žydams nuo 18 val. ligi 6 val. (vokiečių vasaros laiku) draudžiama vaikščioti gatvėse.

3) Šis įsakymas Vilniuje turi būti įvykdytas ligi 3. m. liepos mėn. 8 d.

Nevykde šio įsakymo bus kuo griežčiausiai baudžiami.

ST. ŽAKEVIČIUS A. IŠKAUSKAS

Uždavinys: Miesto T. Vokietų Pagalbininkas

Uždavinys: 1941 m. liepos mėn. 4 d.

# Bekanntmachung

Gemäss Befehl des deutschen Feldkommandanten vom 3. 7. 1941 wird folgendes angeordnet:

1) Alle Juden, männlichen und weiblichen Geschlechts, gleich welchen Alters, haben an sichtbarer Stelle auf der Brust und auf dem Rücken ein im Durchmesser 10 cm. grosses Abzeichen zu tragen. Das Muster des Abzeichens ist in jedem Polizeibezirk der Stadt Wilnius zu finden.

2) Allen Juden ist das Betreten der Strasse ab 18 Uhr abends bis 6 Uhr früh (deutsche Sommerzeit) verboten.

3) Dieser Befehl muss in Wilnius bis zum 8. Juli 1941 durchgeführt sein.

Zu widerhandlungen werden aufs scharfste bestrafft.

ST. ŽAKEVIČIUS A. ISCHKAUSKAS

Verordnungsgeber: Kommandant der Division  
von Litauen und Ostpreussen

Wilnius, der 3. Juli, 1941.

Top secret.  
Vilnius,  
August 6th

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No. 44

Chief of Vilnius City and District  
Auxiliary Police  
No. 40 Sl.

Top secret. Urgent.  
Vilnius,  
August 6th, 1941.

To the Chiefs of the Police Stations of the  
Vilnius District

I instruct you to immediately ascertain within the area of your police station all Polish and Bolshevik agitators, former Communists and Bolshevik-minded people.

The lists containing name, surname, patronymic, domicile, brief character, are to be forwarded to my office.

For Chief of the Police  
(Signature illegible)

LTSR CVA, f. 684, ap. 1, b. 4, l. 2. Office copy.

No. 45

Order No. 15

of the Commandant of Kaunas and Mayor of Kaunas

§ 1

Persons of Jewish nationality, who have fled Kaunas, have no right to return; those, who will attempt to, shall be arrested.

House-owners, managers of nationalized houses and other actual house managers, who will shelter such Jews at the houses owned or managed by them, shall be punished.

§ 2

All Jews in Kaunas, irrespective of age and sex, from July 12th, 1941, must wear, on the left side of the chest, a yellow star of David measuring 8 to 10 cm across. The signs are to be procured by the Jews themselves.

Jews noticed without the signs shall be arrested.

§ 3

Jews may walk in the streets and appear in public from 6 a. m. till 8 p. m. Those noticed at other time shall be arrested.

§ 4

Jews residing in Kaunas, irrespective of age and sex, must move from July 15th till August 15th to Vilijampolė, a suburb of Kaunas. The families receive displacement orders.

§ 5

To ensure an accurate fulfilment of the order, the House Management Office of Kaunas, along with representatives of the Jewish community, work out the conditions, order and course of the displacement.

The course of the displacement is supervised by functionaries of the Kaunas Commandant's Office and the Kaunas police. Jews who will not have removed within the aforesaid time shall be arrested.

§ 6

The displacement is carried out at the expense of the Jews.

§ 7

Non-Jews residing in Vilijampolė may move to other quarters in Kaunas, places of residence being arranged through the Kaunas House Management Office.

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Jews possessing immovables in other parts of Kaunas must liquidate them, by trying to exchange it first with Lithuanians who wish to move out of Viliampolė. For this purpose a special Bureau has been set up by the Kaunas City Council. Immovables not disposed of according to this order are taken over by the Kaunas City Council.

Jews who possess arms immediately hand them over at the Commandant's Office (34 Gediminas Street) and radio-sets at the House Management Office (9 Laisvės alėja, 2nd floor). A severe punishment will be meted out to those who will disobey the order.

§ 9

Jews may not use the labour of non-Jews.

Kaunas, July 10th, 1941.

Commandant of Kaunas

Mayor of Kaunas

LTSR CVA, f. 1444, ap. 1, b. 6, l. 5. Certified copy.

**No. 46**

Public Notice

1. Some Jewish Bolshevik officials and other people who used to work for the Bolsheviks are still at large in town and country.

Everyone is enjoined herewith to forward to the German Security Police any information which could lead to the apprehension of the above destructive elements.

2. In former Soviet offices and private premises there can still be found important political documents and propaganda material. All persons knowing of such documents and material as well as of possible caches are enjoined to report to the German Security Police.

3. Those who give shelter to the elements referred to in par. 1 or support them in any way or let other people

support them, as well as those who know of the documents and material mentioned in par. 2 and do not report as ordered in the present public notice are liable to severe punishment.

Vilnius, July 17, 1941.  
4 Vasaris Street

The German Security Police

LTSR CVA, f. 677, ap. 7, b. 1, l. 21. Original, printed at a press.

## No. 47

### Record of Proceedings

Kaunas, July 25th, 1941.

An interdepartmental conference on the displacement of the Jews to Vilijampolė was held at the Kaunas Commandant's Office.

It was attended by the Commandant of Kaunas, Captain Kviecinkas, the Assistant Commandant, Colonel Kalmantas, the Mayor of Kaunas, Palčiauskas, the Director of the Security Department, Reivytiš, the Director of the Police Department, Taunys, the Chief of the Kaunas Police, Renigeris, and the Chief of the Organization Department of the Kaunas Commandant's Office, Major Biknaitis.

Chairman: Captain Kviecinkas. Recorder: Major Biknaitis. The conference began at 5 p. m., ended at 7 p. m.

### Order of Business:

1. The displacement of Jews of Kaunas and its suburbs to a Jewish quarter in Vilijampolė.

### Decided:

To issue the order and instructions hereunder. The order will be made public by the Commandant of Kaunas



support them, as well as those who know of the documents and material mentioned in par. 2 and do not report as ordered in the present public notice are liable to severe punishment.

Vilnius, July 17, 1941.  
4 Vasaris Street

The German Security Police

LTSR CVA, f. 677, ap. 7, b. 1, l. 21. Original, printed at a press.

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Chairman: Captain Kviecinskas. Recorder: Major Biknaitis. The conference began at 5 p. m., ended at 7 p. m.

#### Order of Business:

1. The displacement of Jews of Kaunas and its suburbs to a Jewish quarter in Vilijampolė.

#### Decided:

To issue the order and instructions hereunder. The order will be made public by the Commandant of Kaunas

and Mayor of  
Kaunas Police

It has been  
instructions

Jews residing  
Order No. 15

The displacement  
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and Mayor of Kaunas, the instructions by the Chief of the Kaunas Police.

It has been decided to issue the following order and instructions:

### **Order**

#### **§ 1**

Jews residing in Kaunas must, until the time fixed in Order No. 15, move to a quarter for Jews in Vilijampolė.

The displacement of the Jews, the time, the course and its order for separate families are decided by the Chief of the Kaunas Police. Places of residence are provided for by the City Council of Kaunas.

#### **§ 2**

The quarter set aside for the Jews in Vilijampolė is indicated in a special plan.

#### **§ 3**

Jews are prohibited to sell, mortgage or exchange movable and immovable property as well as to engage in commerce.

#### **§ 4**

Jews moving to Vilijampolė may take only tools of their trade and other things necessary for new living conditions.

The things are listed in special instructions, which will be announced to the Jews by the police. All other property is to be put in care of the Kaunas City Council.

The flats and property left by the Jews will be protected by persons appointed by the police.

### **Instructions**

#### **§ 1**

The Jews moving to their quarter in Vilijampolė are allowed to take with them the following:

1. Kitchen utensils:

All kitchen utensils, except electric ones.



2. Dining-room outfit:

One dining table for a family, one chair for each member of the family, two plates apiece, one glass or cup with a saucer, one table knife and fork, one spoon, one tea-spoon and one cruet-stand each.

Note: Expensive plates and dishes must be left behind. Only inexpensive plates and dishes are subject to the foregoing.

3. Bed-room articles:

One bed, one set of bedding and three sets of sheets apiece.

4. Clothes and footwear:

(a) each man may take two suits, two coats (one for winter and one for summer wear), two pairs of shoes, four sets of linen;

(b) each woman may take four dresses, two coats (one for winter and one for summer wear), three pairs of shoes, eight sets of linen;

(c) children under 14 may take all their clothes and footwear; children over 14 are allowed only the amount of a grown-up.

Besides, one may take tools, except stationary equipment and other expensive apparatuses (X-ray, diathermy equipment, etc.).

§ 2

The articles indicated in § 1 are to be taken during the time fixed for the displacement of a family.

Families who fail to take the articles within the fixed time, lose the right to them. They must be left in the flats. Articles not mentioned in § 1 are subject to the foregoing, too. Police functionaries list them and appoint persons to guard the flats and belongings.

Two copies of the above list are made for each flat: one is sent to the Mayor of Kaunas, the other to the appropriate police station chief.

Blanks of lists are provided by the City Council of Kaunas.

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§ 3

Persons appointed to guard the flats and belongings may transfer the flat and its property to other people only with the knowledge of the chief of the appropriate police station.

§ 4

The property left by the Jews is liquidated by the Mayor of Kaunas by making proper arrangements with the Chief of the Kaunas Police.

2. Determination of the boundaries of the Jewish quarter in Vilijampolė.

The boundaries of the Jewish quarter in Vilijampolė are as follows:

In the south-west and west:

From the Neris river, across Krikščiukaitis Street between plots 4—6 and 3—5, along Veliuona Street, across Paneriai Street between plots 5 and 7 to Naujalis Street between plots 6 and 8, along Naujalis Street to Dvaras Street, along Dvaras Street up to Kelmė Street.

In the north-west and north:

Along Kelmė Street to Goštautai Street, along Goštautai Street to Stulginskis Street, along Stulginskis Street to Linkuva Street, along Linkuva Street and Žemaičiai Highway to Kaltinėnai Street, along Kaltinėnai Street to the point where Paneriai Street is perpendicular to plot 140. Along Kuršėnai Street to the Neris. Plot 14 in Kuršėnai Street and plot 21 in Ramygala Street are outside the boundary.

In the east and south-east:

The boundary goes along the Neris bank.

Chairman *Kviecinskas*  
Members *Kalmantas*  
*Palčiauskas*  
*Reivytis*  
*Taunys*  
*Renigeris*  
Secretary *Biknaitis*



No. 48

Ministry for Internal Affairs  
of Lithuania

Kaunas, July 25th, 1941.

To District Chiefs, to District Councils and  
to City Mayors

Circular No. 5

Part of the former Bolsheviks has left the territory of Lithuania and their domicile, while others have found refuge with their relatives or acquaintances. To detect them we instruct you to start effecting the Inhabitants Movement Registration Act (*Vyriausybės žinios\**, No. 653) as well as the Rules interpreting the Act (*Vyriausybės žinios*, No. 684) as follows:

1. The District Chief, through notices, the police or local municipal councils, according to local conditions, announces that newcomers must be registered according to the established order and those departing checked out, warning the inhabitants that a severe punishment awaits those who will not comply with the Registration Act.
2. Call upon the inhabitants, especially upon house-owners, house-managers and village elders, to report to the police or other government bodies all strangers who have arrived after June 21, 1941.
3. Each newcomer must be thoroughly examined — what he is; where he lived; what his activity under the Bolsheviks was and why he has changed his domicile. Should he prove suspicious, hand him over to the nearest police station.

\* The official gazette of bourgeois Lithuania's government containing government acts, laws etc.

4. Should the necessity arise, order all the inhabitants or separate categories of them to register themselves anew or resort to other measures.

*J. Šlepetys*  
Minister for Internal Affairs

*J. Undraitis*  
Acting Director, Administration Dep.

LTSR CVA, f. 1476, ap. 1, b. 2, l. 22. Printed by rotary stencil duplicator.

### No. 49

Commander, Rear Area  
Army Group "Centre"  
Dep. III  
A./L. 5/41

To the CO of 403 Security Division

Unit B II (SD) reports that the Lithuanian public prosecutor's offices and civil courts have resumed work, temporarily applying and, if necessary, invalidating the laws that had been in force before the Russian occupation. The laws, applied by the above bodies, must not contradict the judicial feelings of the Germans and German laws.

The German Military Command does not object to the activity of the Lithuanian civil judicial bodies as long as they are guided by the civil code of Lithuania and observe the following:

1. German citizens or German nationals are exempt from the jurisdiction of Lithuanian courts.
2. The German Army and German security offices (SP and SD) are superior to Lithuanian courts.
3. The detained, at the instance of the Army security offices (SP or SD), must be immediately handed over to the latter.



4. All acts of offence against Germany or the German Army (in particular, partisan activity, sabotage or Communist propaganda), and all instances of inobservance of the orders of the Military Command must be reported to the appropriate local or commandant's office of the battle field (SP or SD) with proper files attached.

Care must be taken that all Lithuanian judicial bodies should be acquainted with the above order and its execution carried out.

*von Schenckendorff*  
General of the Infantry

LTSR CVA, f. 1436, ap. 1, b. 9, l. 44. Copy of the translation.

## No. 50

### Public Notice

#### No. 2

1. That part of the Jewish population which fled from Kaunas at the outbreak of the war or during it and has not yet returned is banned from re-entering the city from today. All house-owners and caretakers are herewith forbidden to give shelter to returning Jews.

2. Irrespective of age and sex the Jews are obliged to wear on the left side of the chest and on the back a yellow star of David 8 to 10 centimetre across.

3. The resettlement of Jews from the inner districts of the city to the suburb of Vilijampolė, started in compliance with the order of the Mayor of Kaunas No. 15 of July 10, 1941, is to be completed by August 15, 1941, at the latest. Detailed information can be obtained at the City Housing Office.

4. The Jews are forbidden to sell, to exchange or to convert in some other way any of their movables and real estates as well as to destroy equipment and other objects of value.

5. The curfew imposed for Jews by order of the Mayor of Kaunas No. 15 of July 10, 1941, is herewith extended to the suburb of Vilijampolé including the Jews' ghetto.

6. The order No. 15 of the Mayor of Kaunas of July 10, 1941, is cancelled in other respects than mentioned in par. 5 of present notice.

7. Offence against the present order entails the severest punishment.

8. The present regulations come into effect from today on.

The Gebietskommissar of the City  
of Kaunas

(signed) Cramer  
SA.-Oberführer

Kaunas, July 31, 1941.

*Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in Kauen* No. 1, of Sept.  
1, 1941.

## No. 51

### Order No. 1

1. All Jews irrespective of sex residing in Vilnius are to wear on the left side of the chest and on the back a yellow six-pointed star.

2. Jews are forbidden to use the pavement (sidewalk). They are obliged to walk the right side of the roadway one after the other.

3. Jews are banned from promenades and all other public gardens. Moreover Jews are forbidden to sit on benches in parks, public gardens and the like.

4. Jews are forbidden to use all means of public conveyance such as taxi cabs, cabs, buses, steamers etc. The owners and managers of means of public conveyance are obliged to hang out in a well visible place of their vehicles a notice with the inscription 'For non-Jews only'.



5. Noncompliance with the present regulations entails the severest punishment.

6. The present regulations come into effect from today on.

The Gebietskommissar of the City  
of Vilnius  
(signed) Hingst

Vilnius, August 2, 1941.

*Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in Kauen*, No. 1, of Sept. 1, 1941.

## No. 52

### Jewish Statute

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#### 1

All Jews in Lithuania fall under the following categories:

Category I. Members of Communist organizations or all other persons who were active under the Bolsheviks. They must be arrested and brought to trial.

Category II. Other Jews who do not come into the first category. They must be settled in special places assigned to them, and they must wear on the left side of the chest an oval piece of yellow cloth measuring 8 cm across with the capital J\* in the centre of it.

The places for the lodging of the Jews are to be chosen in separate quarters of the suburbs or farmsteads in accordance with local conditions, which is the responsibility of the chief of the district, who, in his turn, makes proper arrangements with the mayor of the town and other local government bodies.

#### 2

Jews are prohibited to leave the appointed areas without a special permit given by the police.

\* Initial letter of the German *Jude* which means Jew.

They can possess movable property only in the prescribed places of their residence. All property kept in other places must be liquidated within two weeks of the approval of the present statute. Otherwise it will be confiscated and turned over for public use.

Jews are forbidden to keep:

- a) radio receivers;
- b) printing machines, type-writers and other printing and multiplying devices;
- c) cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and other mechanized means of communication;
- d) pianos and pianolas;
- e) cameras.

Surgeries, X-ray apparatuses, physiotherapy equipment, instruments and medicine are examined by a special commission appointed by the Minister of Health and, if found suitable, are taken for public use.

At home the Jews may not use the services of non-Jews.

Those guilty of the violation of the present Statute, par. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and also all Jews who constitute a danger to public order, peace and security, in accordance with the decision of the chief of the district, may be sent to hard labour camps for a term of up to one year, if other paragraphs do not provide a more severe punishment for the offence.



The Statute does not apply to persons decorated with the Cross of Vytis or who volunteered for the Lithuanian Army prior to March 5th, 1919, provided they did not participate in any activity directed against the interests of Lithuania later on.

## 9

For the fulfilment and interpretation of the Statute the Minister for Internal Affairs issues instructions. All complaints in this regard are decided by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

## 10

The Statute comes into effect from the day of its adoption.

Kaunas, August 1st, 1941.

*J. Ambrazevičius*  
Acting Prime Minister

*J. Šlepetys*  
Minister of Internal Affairs

*Laikinosios Lietuvos vyriausybės įstatymai, nutarimai ir potvarkiai*, Kaunas, 1941, p. 99—100.

## No. 52a

[Not earlier than August 2nd, 1941]

To all the Chiefs of Vilnius Police Stations

By order of the Gebietskommissar of the City of Vilnius all Jews are prohibited from walking in the streets listed below: Gediminas, Basanavičius, Savanoriai Avenue, Traikai, Domininkonai, Šv. Jonas, Didžioji, Kalvarijos, Pylikas, Magdalena, Vokiečiai, Jogaila, Sodai, Stotis, Aušros vartai, Bazilionai.

The above streets may be only crossed by Jews. Those Jews who live there are allowed to walk as far as the nearest side-street.

\* This paragraph remained without application.

5. Noncompliance with the present regulations entails the severest punishment.

6. The present regulations come into effect from today on.

The Gebietskommissar of the City  
of Vilnius  
(signed) Hingst

Vilnius, August 2, 1941.

*Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in Kauon*, No. 1, of Sept. 1, 1941.

## No. 52

### Jewish Statute

#### 1

All Jews in Lithuania fall under the following categories:

Category I. Members of Communist organizations or all other persons who were active under the Bolsheviks. They must be arrested and brought to trial.

Category II. Other Jews who do not come into the first category. They must be settled in special places assigned to them, and they must wear on the left side of the chest an oval piece of yellow cloth measuring 8 cm across with the capital J\* in the centre of it.

The places for the lodging of the Jews are to be chosen in separate quarters of the suburbs or farmsteads in accordance with local conditions, which is the responsibility of the chief of the district, who, in his turn, makes proper arrangements with the mayor of the town and other local government bodies.

#### 2

Jews are prohibited to leave the appointed areas without a special permit given by the police.

\* Initial letter of the German Jude which means Jew.



They can possess movable property only in the prescribed places of their residence. All property kept in other places must be liquidated within two weeks of the approval of the present statute. Otherwise it will be confiscated and turned over for public use.

Jews are forbidden to keep:

- a) radio receivers;
- b) printing machines, type-writers and other printing and multiplying devices;
- c) cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and other mechanized means of communication;
- d) pianos and pianolas;
- e) cameras.

Surgeries, X-ray apparatuses, physiotherapy equipment, instruments and medicine are examined by a special commission appointed by the Minister of Health and, if found suitable, are taken for public use.

At home the Jews may not use the services of non-Jews.

Those guilty of the violation of the present Statute, par. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and also all Jews who constitute a danger to public order, peace and security, in accordance with the decision of the chief of the district, may be sent to hard labour camps for a term of up to one year, if other paragraphs do not provide a more severe punishment for the offence.

The Statute does not apply to persons decorated with the Cross of Vytis or who volunteered for the Lithuanian Army prior to March 5th, 1919, provided they did not participate in any activity directed against the interests of Lithuania later on.

## 9

For the fulfilment and interpretation of the Statute the Minister for Internal Affairs issues instructions. All complaints in this regard are decided by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

## 10

The Statute comes into effect from the day of its adoption.

Kaunas, August 1st, 1941.

*J. Ambrazevičius*  
Acting Prime Minister

*J. Šlepetys*  
Minister of Internal Affairs

*Laikinios Lietuvos vyriausybės įstatymai, nutarimai ir potvarkiai*, Kaunas, 1941, p. 99—100.

### No. 52a

[Not earlier than August 2nd, 1941]

To all the Chiefs of Vilnius Police Stations

By order of the Gebietskommissar of the City of Vilnius all Jews are prohibited from walking in the streets listed below: Gediminas, Basanavičius, Savanoriai Avenue, Trakai, Domininkonai, Šv. Jonas, Didžioji, Kalvarijos, Pylimas, Magdalena, Vokiečiai, Jogaila, Sodai, Stotis, Aušros vartai, Bazilionai.

The above streets may be only crossed by Jews. Those Jews who live there are allowed to walk as far as the nearest side-street.

\* This paragraph remained without application.



The chief of the 4th police station must immediately notify the Jewish Committee of the order, so that all the Jews may be in the know.

All the chiefs of police stations are obliged to acquaint police officials with the above and take care the prohibition is put into effect.

*Iškauskas*

[Signed by 36 police officials  
notified of the order]

LTSR CVA, f. 692, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 4. Manuscript original.

### No. 53

Ministry for Internal  
Affairs

Kaunas, August 2nd, 1941.

To District Chiefs, to District Councils and to City Mayors

### Circular No. 7

In some parts of Lithuania there have remained a number of families of former Bolshevik soldiers and other persons who came to our country from different places of the U.S.S.R. All the above persons must be registered as follows:

1. Through notices, or over the radio, or through district councils, according to local conditions, the district chiefs enjoin all persons, who came to Lithuania in the years of the Bolshevik occupation, to register at the police.

2. Local police stations are obliged to make lists of the aforesaid persons (in an alphabetic order or one after another). Such lists must contain the following information: name, surname, patronymic; birth-place; birth-date; service in the Bolshevik army — if so, duration from until when and in what units and in what rank; party membership; place of residence and place of job in Lithuania dur-

ing the Bolshevik occupation; present address; the name and the surname of the landlord.

Appropriate forms can be made and used as registers. After filling them in, keep them in one place and in good condition.

3. As there may be some former soldiers disguised in civilian clothes or persons who, in the years of the Bolshevik occupation acted against the interests of Lithuania, their past must be well looked into. Former soldiers disguised in civilian clothes must be treated as war prisoners, while those who worked to the detriment of Lithuania must be handed over to the Security Department.

4. The foreigners in question must be used for physical labour. Should there be many of the kind, send them all to labour camps.

The settling of the persons (in groups or separately) mentioned in this circular, and their use for labour are decided upon by the chief of the district, considering local conditions and making proper arrangements with local councils and other offices.

5. Were the above persons allowed to set up separate residences, no documents must be given to them. All documents they have at present must be taken away. They are to be kept under police surveillance without permission to leave their place of residence and they must register regularly at the police.

6. Were such persons suspected of any kind of resistance activity, of agitation or some other suspicious acts, arrest them at once.

7. District chiefs are to specify the directions according to local conditions.

8. Inform the Administrative Department of the number of the persons in question residing in your district and measures taken to settle the matter.

*J. Undraitis*  
Acting Director, Administrative  
Department

*J. Šlepetys*  
Minister for Internal  
Affairs

LTSR CVA, f. 685, ap. 5, b. 2, l. 24. Certified copy.



## No. 54

### Order No. 5

of the Commandant of the Rokiškis District

1

In view of the incessant Communist attempts to mislead the public by false and plaguy propaganda broadcast over Communist radio transmitters, which constitutes a danger to public peace and order, I order herewith:

a) all people listening in to radio stations sited outside Germany shall be tried by court-martial and shot.

b) those who spread false news and agitate others by using information obtained over enemy radio transmitters shall also be tried by court-martial.

2

Russians and Poles must hand in their radio sets at the police till noon on August 10th, 1941.

Radio sets must be also confiscated from all who sympathize with Communists.

3

In the course of 48 hours following the announcement of this order all Russian soldiers and Communists who are in hiding must be taken to the local police or to the commandant's office.

All sheltering and not reporting such persons or giving them shelter in some other way shall be tried by court-martial and shot.

4

There are citizens who upon taking Jews for labour do not use them for the purpose, but allow them to move to other places, thus creating favourable conditions or helping them in other ways to avoid work.

Moreover, there are people who upon taking Jews for labour do not use them for the purpose, but take a bribe or some payment instead.

Therefore, I wish to announce that all persons who will not use the Jews for labour or will create favourable conditions for them to loaf and avoid work shall be punished as saboteurs of the state with all severity of the law and enlisted as supporters of Jews.

5

Farmers who keep interned Russian labourers (kolkhozniks) bear full responsibility for them and in case of their escape shall be brought to court.

Should the kolkhozniks start running away on a large scale, all of them in the affected locality shall be taken away and moved to prisoner camps.

6

All property, personal and public, left by the Soviets and Germans and all means of communication and their parts must be returned to the local police or commandant's office by noon on August 10th, 1941. Those who will not return shall be court-martialed.

7

The execution of the above order is to be supervised by the police, auxiliary police, town and parish councils, state employees and persons instructed so.

Rokiškis, August 6th, 1941.

Lieut. Žukas  
Military Commandant

LTSR CVA, f. 708, ap. 1, b. 1, l. 2. Original, printed at a press.

**No. 55**

**ORDER**

1. Anyone who gives shelter, food or other aid to soldiers of the Red Army and to political commissars in hiding will be punished with death.

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2. Those who inform German military offices of illegal possession of arms or munitions, of caches of victuals or raw materials, of Russian soldiers and officers in hiding so that seizure or apprehension results will get a reward.

3. The reward may amount in special cases to 5,000 roubles or a corresponding ration of victuals.

4. In case the information is made by several people simultaneously the reward can be divided at the discretion of the authorities concerned. The decision is final.

Gebietskommissar of the City of Vilnius

Vilnius, August 9, 1941.

*Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in Kauen*, No. 1, of Sept. 1, 1941.

### No. 56

The Gebietskommissar of  
Kauen-Land

Kaunas, August 9, 1941.

To  
the District President  
in Kaunas

For the uniform treatment of the Jewish problem Herr Commissar General has issued the following regulations:

Jews who are German subjects as well as those Jews who are subjects of states occupied by Germany are to be treated quite like all the other Jews, i. e. they are subject to the marking and ghetto regulations.

The same regulations are also to be applied to semi-Jews, i. e. such Jews whose one parent is a full Jew. Mixed families are to be treated as follows:

The Jewish partner is treated as a Jew, sent to the ghetto etc., i. e. is subject to all regulations covering the Jewish problem. The Aryan partner is not to be treated

as Jew in case of divorce from the Jewish partner; otherwise he or she is to be sent to the ghetto and is then subject to all regulations covering the Jewish problem.

The present regulation is to be adequately applied in all Jewish affairs.

*Lentzen*  
S.A.-Oberführer

To all rural district chiefs  
and chiefs of police stations  
for strict execution

August 12, 1941.

(signature illegible)\*

LTSR CVA, f. 1534, ap. 1, b. 186, l. 1. Original.

### No. 57

Reichskommissar for  
the Ostland in  
Riga

Riga, August 13, 1941.

Secret

To  
the Reichsminister  
for the Occupied Eastern Territories  
Berlin W 35

With the present enclosure I inform you of the provisional directives for the treatment of Jews in the Reichskommissariat Ostland.

*Lohse*

\* The document runs parallel in German and Lithuanian; the minute is in Lithuanian.



Provisional Directives for the Treatment of Jews in the  
Reichskommissariat Ostland.

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For the ultimate solution\* of the Jewish problem in the territory of the Reichskommissariat Ostland my directions contained in my speech in Kaunas on July 27, 1941, are to be implicitly followed.

If in the course of implementation of my oral directions further measures are taken, especially by the Security Police, they are not affected by the following provisional directives. The aim of the **provisional** directives is only to guarantee the minimum measures taken by Commissars General and Gebietskommissars there and so long where and as long as extensive measures for the ultimate solution of the Jewish problem are impossible.

- I a The present directives cover to begin with only the Jews who are subjects of the German Reich, the Protectorate of Bohemia & Moravia, former republics of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the USSR, or their member states, or who are stateless.
- I b Other alien Jews, various half-breeds and partners of Jews who do not want to share the fate of their Jewish partner, are not to be given an exit permit to leave the Reichskommissariat as a war-zone. They are to be watched. With this end in view the following can be imposed on them: daily compulsory registration, prohibition of changing their domicile, assignation of specified domicile, prohibition of leaving the town or city area, confinement to domicile. If necessary they are to be taken in custody until further decision.

\* Read: the extermination of all Jews.

II Jew or Jewess is he or she who is descended at least from three racially pure Hebrew grandparents. Moreover Jew or Jewess is he or she who is descended from one or two racially pure Hebrew grandparents and

- a) is or was member of the Judaic religious community, or
- b) was married on June 20, 1941, or later on to a person which is a Jew or Jewess in the meaning of the present directives, or lived, lives now or will live in future in conjugal community with such a person.

III In case of doubt the Gebiet (City) Commissar decides as in duty bound who is a Jew in the meaning of the present directives.

IV The Commissars General order at once the following measures provided that civil administration has been set up in their areas:

- a) Through compulsory registration all Jews have to be registered with indication of name, sex, age, and residence. Full coverage is secured by using also the lists of Jewish communities and the evidence of reliable local people.
- b) The Jews are to be ordered to wear a distinctive mark — a jellow six-pointed star not less than 10 cm across — on the left side of the chest and on the middle of the back.
- c) Jews are to be forbidden:
  - (1) to change their place of permanent residence and their domicile without the permission of the Gebiet (City) Commissar,
  - (2) to use the pavement (sidewalk), means of public conveyance (railway, trams, buses, steamers, cabs etc.) and motor cars,
  - (3) to use public rest and recreation areas, e. g. bathing places, parks, sports and playing grounds etc.,



- (4) to visit theaters, cinemas, libraries and museums,  
(5) to attend schools whatsoever,  
(6) to own cars and radio sets,  
(7) to butcher according to Jewish rites.
- d) Jewish physicians and dentists are allowed to treat Jews only. If ghettos or camps are set up Jewish physicians and dentists are to be distributed there for care of the inmates. Jewish apothecaries are to be allowed to practice their trade only in ghettos or camps. Apothecary's shops hitherto managed by Jews are to be turned over to Aryan management. Jewish veterinaries are prohibited their trade.
- e) Jews are barred from the following professions and occupations:
- (1) solicitor, lawyer, barrister,
  - (2) notary public, counsel, legal adviser,
  - (3) banker, money-changer, pawnbroker,
  - (4) agent, middleman, broker,
  - (5) real-estate agent,
  - (6) any itinerant trade.
- f) For the handling of Jewish property the following is to be ordered:

### 1. General

Jewish property is to be seized and secured. From the moment of seizure the former Jewish proprietor loses all rights to his property. Transactions violating the present regulations are invalid and are declared null and void.

### 2. Compulsory Registration

All Jewish property is to be registered at once. The term of registration is to be set by Commissars General or by Gebietskommissars. Every-

one who is in possession or in charge of Jewish property as well as all who without being owner, possessor or care-taker or custodian dispose legally or actually or can so dispose of Jewish property are obliged to register that property. Thus compulsory registration affects not only Jewish owners but also all those who manage Jewish property, or have taken it in safe-keeping, or have gained possession of it in any other way.

Jewish property is to be registered on special blanks a specimen of which is appended.

The Commissars General order the procedure of registration with regard to local conditions and name the office which is to accept the filled registration sheets. If possible the registration should take place at the offices of the Gebietskommissars. But the Gebietskommissars should be also empowered to authorize non-German offices to issue and accept registration blanks. These offices have to forward the handed-in registration sheets to the Gebietskommissars.

### 3. Compulsory Handing-over

The Jewish property is to be handed over at first notice. The handing-over notification can be made by way of a public appeal or by personal order to individuals. The Commissars General order by a public appeal the immediate handing-over of the following objects:

- a) home and foreign currency,
- b) bonds, securities, effects and evidence documents of any kind (e. g. shares, debentures, IOUs, promissary notes, bank books and savings-bank books),
- c) valuables and jewellery (e. g. coined and uncoined gold and silver, other noble metals, jewels, gems etc.).



The objects handed over are to be registered in a continuously numbered acceptance ledger in duplicate (copy) according to appended sample. The registration entry is to be signed by the person delivering the objects and by the office accepting them. The copy of the entry is to be forwarded by the accepting office to the Gebietskommissar without any delay. The objects handed over are to be sent to the pay-office of the Gebietskommissar and secured there. Special directions will be issued concerning the realization of the objects in question.

#### 4. To meet the living expenses

the Jewish population is allowed to keep:

- a) the part of their household articles needed for bare subsistence (e. g. furniture, clothes and linen)
  - b) a daily sum of money of .20 Reichsmark (2 roubles) for every Jewish family member. The monthly sum is to be released in advance.
- V The following additional measures with regard to local conditions, especially economic ones, are to be vigorously aimed at:
- a) The countryside is to be cleared of Jews.
  - b) Jews are to be ousted from all trade, especially from trading with agricultural produce and other food-stuffs.
  - c) Jews are to be banned from places which are important from the economic, military or ideal point of view or are watering places and health resorts.
  - d) The Jews are to be concentrated in towns or quarters of big cities with a predominant Jewish population where ghettos are to be set up. Jews are to be prohibited from leaving the ghettos. In their ghettos they are to be given only such an amount of food-stuffs which the population at

large can do without but not more than is needed for scanty feeding of the ghetto inmates. The same applies to other necessities of life.

The ghetto inmates arrange their interior affairs by self-government which is supervised by the Gebiet or City Commissar or his deputy. For the maintenance of public order in the ghettos one may select a force from among the Jewish inmates themselves. They can be armed with rubber truncheons or with sticks at best, and have to wear on the right upper arm a white armlet with a yellow six-pointed star on it.

For sealing off the ghettos hermetically from without it is expedient to use auxiliary police from among the local population.

Entering the ghetto is to be made subject to permission by the Gebietskommissar.

Able-bodied Jews are to be put to forced labour according with the demand for labour. The economic interests of local people worthy of furtherance may not be impaired through Jewish forced labour. The forced labour can be performed by Jewish teams in ghettos, outside of ghettos or by individual Jews outside of ghettos where such had not been yet set up (e. g. in the workshop of the Jew). The remuneration has not to correspond to the work performed, it has only to serve for the bare subsistence of the forced labourer and his disabled family members taking into account his other ready money (cf. IV f 4 b). The private enterprises and persons for whose benefit the forced labour is performed pay in an adequate sum of money at the pay-office of the Gebietskommissar which in its turn pays out an adequate remuneration to the forced labourers. Special directions will be issued as to the balancing of the incoming sums of money.

Document

Police D

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It is left to the discretion of the Commissars General to uniformly introduce the measures enumerated under number V in their respective territories or to authorize their Gebietskommissars to introduce them individually. The Commissars General are also empowered to give more detailed directions in keeping with the present directives or to authorize their Gebietskommissars to do so.

Document No. PS—1138 in the Nuremberg trial.

### No. 58

Police Department

Top secret

No. 3 sl.

Kaunas, August . . . , 1941.

To the Chief of the Police of the Šakiai District

Upon receipt of this circular, we direct you, in the places indicated at the bottom of the page, to immediately arrest all male Jews from 15 years of age and all women, who, in the years of the Russian occupation, worked for the Bolsheviks and are known to be engaged in the same impudent activity at present. Assemble all detained persons at trunk roads and by the most speedy means inform the Police Department, specifying the place and number of the arrested Jews of this category.

Take care they are supplied with food and properly guarded. Use the auxiliary police, if necessary.

The order must be carried out within two days of receipt of this circular. The detained Jews must be under guard up to the moment of their transportation to camps.

[Receipt Note:]

Received at 1:35 p. m.

August 16th, 1941.

V. Reivytis

Director, Police Department

LTSR CVA, f. 683, ap. 2, b. 2, l. 48. Original.

No. 59

The Gebietskommissar of  
the City of Vilnius  
Reichskommissariat for  
Ostland  
No. M/K

Vilnius, September 10, 1941.

To  
the SS & Police Chief  
To the hands of  
Herr Major Stützel  
Vilnius

Re: non-Jewish spouses of Jews.

In accordance with the directives of Herr Reich Commissar of August 18, 1941, section I b, non-Jewish spouses of Jews who do not want to share the fate of their Jewish partner, are to be kept under surveillance. The same applies to alien Jews with the exception of those who hail from, or reside in, areas occupied by the German Wehrmacht.

In view of the circumstance that I begin to get reports dealing with non-Jewish partners I ask you to order the Lithuanian police to ascertain these people and to keep them under surveillance. Moreover I ask you to forward to me the list of the identified people.

The Gebietskommissar of  
the City of Vilnius

p. p. *Murer*  
Adjutant

LTSR CVA, I. 689, ap. 1, b. 10, l. 481. Original.

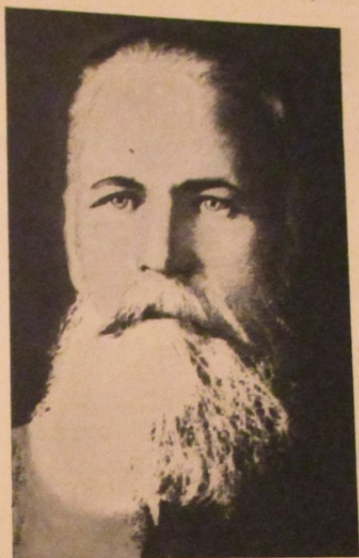
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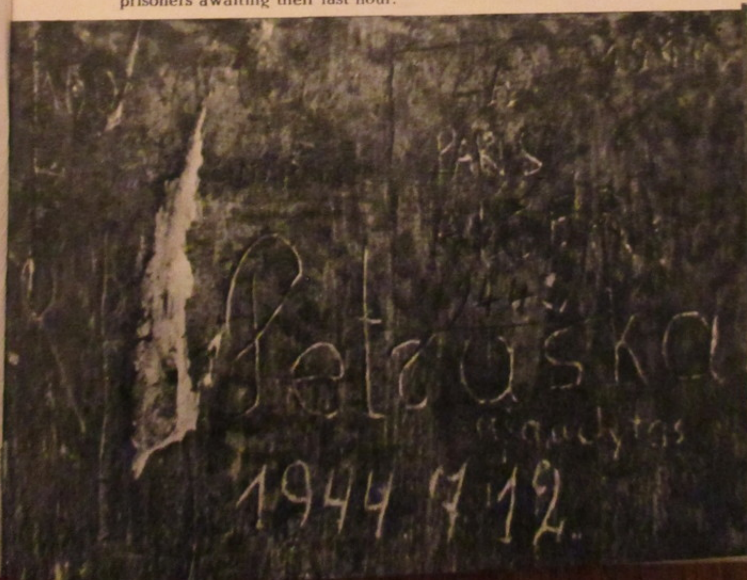


by Chan  
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C

Ludus Adomaskas, well-known public figure and one-time Chairman of the People's Seym, killed at Panerai.



Inscriptions in many languages were left on the walls of the 9th fort by prisoners awaiting their last hour.





Some 80,000 people were killed by the nazis and their collaborators at the 9th fort in Kaunas.



Starting with  
600 corpses

The Memo







Starting with October 1943 the nazis burnt the corpses on huge piles — some 600 corpses a day.

The Memorial Museum at the fort preserves relics of the killed.



## INDEX OF SELECT NAMES

(The figures and letters at the end of each entry refer to the place in the Collection where the name is mentioned, so F stands for general Foreword to the Collection, I for introduction to Section I, II for introduction to Section II, III for introduction to Section III, IV for introduction to Section IV, and Ph for photograph captions. The Arabic numerals refer to numbers of documents).

### A

ADOMASKAS, Liudas (1880—1941) — a progressive Lithuanian public figure, participant of the revolutionary movement. In 1940, President of the People's Seym. On August 16, 1941, shot dead by the nazis at Paneriai (near Vilnius).

87

AMBRAZEVIČIUS, Juozas (1903) — one of the leaders of clerical organizations in bourgeois Lithuania, an active contributor to their press, member of the LAF, Education Minister of its Provisional Government, temporarily acted as Premier at the beginning of the nazi occupation.

II, III, 24, 40, 52

### B

BARZDA, Juozas (1910—1944) — lieutenant, company commander of the first police battalion in Kaunas, later on Second-in-Command of the second police battalion. Instructor at a nazi school training intelligence men and saboteurs.

31

BIKNAITIS, Antanas (1896) — major of bourgeois Lithuania's army, chief of the Training Department of the collaborationist Kaunas Military Commandant's Office.

33, 47

BOBELIS, Jurgis (1895) — colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army, Kaunas City and District Military Commandant, appointed by the LAF Provisional Government to the post of Kaunas Military Commandant. In 1942, the chief of a commission formed by the invaders which evicted Lithuanian farmers from their farmsteads and



townspeople from their flats settling there German colonists. Later on chief of the housing office which took over the flats of killed people. After the war he found refuge in the USA.

15, 18, 40

BOHME, Joachim — chief of the State Police Department in Tilsit. In 1958, he was sentenced in Ulm (West Germany) to 15 years of prison for the slaughter he had organized and carried out in the Lithuanian-German borderland.

F

BOHNKE, Oskar (1912, Kybartai, Lithuania) — SS man, translator of the Security Police and SD in Vilnius, chief of guard at the place for mass extermination of people in Paneriai (near Vilnius).

F

BRIZGYS, Vincentas (1903) — bishop, member of the Catholic Action board in bourgeois Lithuania, a candidate from the invaders to the post of the first councillor general of the occupation power. After the war he found refuge in the USA.

22

BROGMUS, Nikolaus — gendarmerie captain, chief of German gendarmerie in Lithuania.

F, Ph

BUDŽINSKIENĖ, Jadvyga (1909—1941) — a worker of the Kauno Audiniai Silk-weaving Factory, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. On July 19, 1941, murdered by the nazis in the 7th fort of Kaunas.

80

BULOTA, Andrius (1872—1941) — lawyer, well-known Lithuanian public man and cultural worker, representative of the State Duma (parliament) in tsarist Russia; in 1940—41, he headed the Juridical Department of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. On August 16, 1941, together with his wife Alexandra he was killed by the nazis at Paneriai.

87

BURAGAS, Petras (1899) — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's army. During the occupation, in charge of the Department for Jewish Affairs in the Vilnius City Council.

F, II, 65, 69

### C

CENKUS, Stasys (1901) — in bourgeois Lithuania an official of the State Security Police in the Marijampolė District. In 1940, fled to nazi Germany. During the occupation, chief of the collaborator department of the nazi Security Police and SD.

34, 112

CHMIELIAUSKAS, Jonas (1899) — during the occupation, chief of the Trakai District.

35

CRAMER — SA Oberführer, Kaunas City Gebietskommissar.

26, 50

DABULEVIČIUS, Karolis (1898) — lieutenant colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army, at the beginning of the occupation Chief of Staff of the Vilnius police battalions, later on Vilnius City Mayor and counsellor to the Vilnius City Gebietskommissar. After the war he found refuge in the USA.

II, 94, 101

DENICKE, — police lieutenant colonel, chief of German public police in Lithuania in 1942—43, as well as of the nazi collaborators' police battalions.

F, Ph

DITFURTH, Wolfgang (1879—1946) — lieutenant general of the nazi army, commander of the security division No. 403, later on Kursk City Commandant. In 1946 sentenced to death by the Military Tribunal in Riga as war criminal and hanged.

II, 23

DITZ, Heinrich Fritz Johann (1897, Harmshagen (Wismar) — Hauptscharführer of SS, official of the Vilnius Department of Security Police and SD.

F

DRAUGELIS, Bronius (1896) — officer of bourgeois Lithuania's army, at different time chief of various districts and head of district police, member of the Iron Wolf organization; during the occupation, chief of the Vilnius and Trakai Districts.

II, 17, 61, 84

## E

ENGEL — nazi police major, chief of the Public Police in Lithuania in 1941.

F, 32

## F

FAULHABER — Oberscharführer of SS, an official of the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD.

F

FUCHS — Obersturmführer of SS, chief of the Security Police and SD in Lithuania in 1943—44.

F

## G

GAUŠA, Antanas (1901) — colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army. During the occupation, commander of the battle detachments of the Lithuanian Nationalist party, chief of the Panevėžys District.

35



- GENS, Jacob — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's army, chief of the Jewish police of the Vilnius ghetto. 70
- GERECAS (Gurevičius), Zigmās (1897) — colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army. During the occupation, chief of the Svyriai District. 35
- GERTH, Hermann Gotthold James Leo Artur (1901, Berlin) — Hauptsturmführer of SS, chief of the main Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD in 1941—42. 122
- GERINGER, — an official of the Security Police and SD in Vilnius, chief of the collaborationist *Sonderkommando* in Vilnius. F
- GERMANAS, Kazys (1897) — engineer, Councillor General for Communication of the occupation authorities. 27
- GERMANTAS-MESKAUSKAS, Pranas (1903—1945) — Councillor General for Education of the occupation authorities in 1941—43. 27
- GEWECKE, — Šiauliai Gebietskommissar. 26
- GLAZMAN, — chairman of the Jewish Council of the Vilnius ghetto. 65
- GOŠTAUTAS, Vaclovas (1900) — during the occupation, chief of the Marijampolė (now Kapsukas) District. 35
- GRABSDORF, Gerhard (1902, Berlin) — police-sergeant, served with the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD. F
- GREFFE, — chief of the Gestapo in East Prussia, an official of the Ministry of the Interior of the nazi Reich. 22
- GRINIUS, Kazys (1866—1950) — physician, President of Lithuania in 1926. F
- GROSS, Max Walter (1910, Johannegeorgenstadt, Saar) — served with the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD, as examining magistrate for participants of the resistance movement, especially Soviet partisans. After the war he found refuge in West Germany. 122
- von GRUNDHERR, — courier of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of nazi Germany. 14

## H

- HAMANN, — Obersturmführer of SS, C.I.D. commissar, at the beginning of the occupation — chief of the flying squad of the Operative Detachment 3/A of Security Police and SD.

80, 91, 107

70 HARM,—Brigadeführer of SS and police major general, chief of SS and police in Lithuania in 1943—44.

35 HIMMLER, Heinrich (1900) — leader of the nazi party, chief of SS in Germany since 1929. Since 1936 appointed by Hitler to the post of the chief of SS and German police, the organizer and leader of Gestapo. After the war, being arrested by the English as a war criminal, he committed suicide by taking poison.

F

122 HINGST, Hans (1895) — Sturmabannführer of SA, Vilnius City Gebietskommissar.

5, 9

II, 26, 51, 94

I

27 IMPULEVIČIUS, Antanas (1907—1971) — major of bourgeois Lithuania's army. During the nazi occupation at first Second-in-Command of the first police battalion, then Commander of the 2nd police battalion. He was residing in the USA. After the US government had refused to extradite him as a war criminal the board of the Supreme Court of the Lithuanian SSR tried him *in absentia* in 1962, and passed sentence of death on him. In February 1964, the Philadelphia Federal Court granted Impulevičius civic rights of the USA. He was known as Impulionis.

30, 33

F 22 IŠKAUSKAS, Antanas (1898) — officer of bourgeois Lithuania's army, at different time the police chief of several districts, a member of the Iron Wolf organization, during the occupation was appointed by the LAF police chief of the City and District of Vilnius.

II, III, 39, 41, 43, 93

J

JÄGER,—Standartenführer of SS, chief of the Einsatzkommando EK/3A of the Security Police; till September, 1943, chief of the Security Police and SD in Lithuania.

F, IV, 107, 123, 128

122 JANUŠONIS, Antanas (1901) — during the occupation chief of the Raseiniai District.

35

14 JECKELN, Friedrich (1885) — Obergruppenführer of SS and police general, Higher Chief of SS and Police in Ostland. As a war criminal according to the sentence of the Military Tribunal in Riga in 1946 he was hanged.

I, 9

107 JEDICKE — Gruppenführer of SS, police lieutenant general, chief of the German Public Police in Ostland.

109



JURGUTIS, Vladas (1885—1966) — a priest, professor of economics, Councillor General for the country's economy. In 1943, he was sent to Stutthof concentration camp because of dissident views. After the war he lectured at Vilnius University.

27

JUST, Emil — major general, German military attaché in bourgeois Lithuania. During the occupation, military commandant of the Lithuanian protective zone.

F

## K

KALENDRA, Kostas (1898) — officer first of the white guards in Russia, then of bourgeois Lithuania's army, several times chief of district; during the occupation, the VCC Internal Affairs Dept. Acting Chief, later on counsellor to the Gebietskommissar Wilna-Land. After the war he found refuge in Canada.

II, III, 17, 35, 39

KALMANTAS-KALMANTAVIČIUS, Mykolas (1895) — colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army. At the beginning of the occupation, assistant to the Kaunas City collaborationist commandant. After the war he found refuge in the USA.

47

KARALIUS, Vincas (1902) — during the occupation, chief of the Sakiai District.

35, 88, 99

KAZAKEVIČIUS, Povilas (1901) — during the occupation, chief of the Eišiškės District.

35

KEITEL, Wilhelm (1882—1946) — Chief of Staff of the nazi armed forces, Chief of the General Headquarters, Field-Marshal General; as a war criminal sentenced to death by the International Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1946 and hanged.

II

KIAULĖNAS, Romas (1905) — major of Department II of the General Headquarters of bourgeois Lithuania's army.

IV, 110

KIPP, Johann (1884) — officer of the kaiser army, a Jesuit, chief of the Lithuanian Jesuits.

22

KITTEL — an official of the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD, former cinema actor; under his guidance the nazis liquidated the Riga and Vilnius ghettos.

F

KLIMAITIS (Klimavičius), Jonas — lieutenant of bourgeois Lithuania's army; at the beginning of the war was commander of an armed unit of the collaborators; on the instigation of the nazis organized the first Jewish pogroms in Kaunas, killed people in the 4th and 7th forts.

73

- KLIMAVIČIUS, Antanas (1904) — captain, commander of the 4th police battalion of the collaborators.
- KNYVA, Valerijonas (1909—1941) — journalist, participant in the underground activity against the fascist power in Lithuania; in 1940—41, the People's Commissar of Municipal Economy of the Lithuanian SSR. On October 2, 1941, was shot at Paneriai. 33
- F KOCH, Erich — first Reichskommissar of the Ukraine and later of Ostland; sentenced to death by a Polish court for crimes against humanity, for the organization of the mass extermination of people. 103
- KRASNICKAS-AUDRONIS, Antanas (1910) — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's air force; in 1941, chief of the Alytus District. 9
- KRASNICKAS-KROSNIŪNAS, Stasys (1915) — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's air force; during the occupation, chief of the Alytus District police. 49
- 35, 39 KRIEG, Paul Reinhard Bernhard (1901, Berlin) — Obersturmbannführer then Standartenführer of SS, chief of the Vilnius City and District Police and SS. 95, 97, 98
- 47 KRYGERIS, Matas (1905) — lawyer, in 1934 investigating magistrate in the case against the nazi organization whose aim was to tear the Klaipėda District away from Lithuania and annex it to Germany. During the occupation, public prosecutor of the Šiauliai Circuit. He did his best to stop the mass extermination of anti-fascists and Soviet active workers in 1941. That was why the collaborators informed the Gestapo about him. He was imprisoned for more than a year and tortured. Now Krygeris lives in Kaunas, and works as a jurisconsult at the Drobė Textiles Factory. 63, 119
- 3, 99 11 KRIŠČIŪNAS, Jonas — captain, commander of the 5th police battalion. IV, 82
- 110 22 KRUOPYS, Alfonsas (1913) — during the occupation, chief of the Telšiai District. 33 35
- F KUBILIŪNAS, Petras (1894—1946) — general of bourgeois Lithuania's army, for some time Chief of the Army General Headquarters, member of the Iron Wolf organization, one of the organizers of the putsch of the 7th of June, 1934, against the government of that period. During the occupation, one of the leaders of the Iron Wolf, the First Councillor General of the occupation power. II, III, 27, 72
- 73



- KUKUTIS, Mikas (1900) — during the occupation, chief of the Švenčionys District. 35
- KVICINSKAS, Stasys (1900) — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's army, member of the Iron Wolf organization; during the occupation, Kaunas military commandant (after J. Bobelis), the commander of police battalions in Kaunas. 28, 30, 31, 33, 47

## L

- LECHTHALER, Franz — major, commander of the 11th battalion of the nazi reserve police; in July 1941 appointed chief of all the armed LAF units. For mass-murder in the town of Sluck he was sentenced to three and a half years of prison on probation in Federal Germany in 1962. F, II, 28, 30, 31, 32
- LENTZEN, — Oberführer of SA, Gebietskommissar Kauen-Land, disseminated the nazi racial ideology and propaganda in Lithuania. 26, 56
- LICHTENSTEIN, Ernst — lawyer in bourgeois Lithuania, then nazi public prosecutor in Kaunas. IV, 136
- LILEIKIS, Aleksandras (1907) — an official of the State Security Police in bourgeois Lithuania. In 1940, after the overturn of the fascist government he fled to nazi Germany and served with the Gestapo. During the occupation, chief of the collaborationist Security Police of Wilna Gebiet 92
- LOHSE, Heinrich (1896) — member of the nazi party, appointed by Hitler Reichskommissar of Ostland in 1941. II, III, 9, 25, 37, 67, 68

## M

- MACKEVIČIUS, Mečislovas (1906) — lawyer, Minister of Justice of the LAF Provisional Government, in 1941—43 Councillor General for Justice. After the war he found refuge in the USA. 27
- MALIAUSKAS, Stepas (1892) — during the occupation, chief of the Alytus and Ašmena Districts. 35, 96
- MAŠALAITIS, Petras (1907) — lawyer, from 1943 on director of the collaborationists' Prison Department. After the war he found refuge in Great Britain. 137, 138
- MATULIONIS, Jonas (1898) — a financier, Minister of Finances in the LAF Provisional Government, later on Councillor General for Finance. After the war he found refuge in Canada. II, 27
- MATULIONIS, Teofilis (1873—1962) — Catholic bishop. F

MIKENAS, Balys (1897) — during the occupation, chief of the Rokiškis District.

MONTVILA, Vytautas (1902—1941) — an outstanding Lithuanian poet, shot by the nazis at the 7th fort in Kaunas on July 19, 1941.

MORKUS, Pranas (1892) — during the occupation, chief of the Kėdainiai District.

MULLER, — Obersturmführer of SS, chief of Jewish Department of the central establishment of the Security Police and SD in Kaunas.

MURER, Franz (1912) — hailing from Austria, province of Styria; member of the nazi party, an officer of the nazi armed forces, an SS man, adjutant of the Vilnius City Gebietskommissar; in 1947, he was arrested by the British occupation authorities in Germany as a war criminal and handed over to the Soviet bodies of justice, and the latter sentenced him to imprisonment. In 1963, he was tried in Austria for the second time, and pronounced non guilty.

MUSIL, — chief of the German police in Lithuania in 1943.

## N

NEUGEBAUER, Rolf — Obersturmführer of SS, an official of the Security Police and SD in Vilnius, and in 1943, chief of the main department of this establishment in Vilnius, later on transferred to Kaunas and then to Budapest.

NEUM, Walter — Obersturmführer of SS, Gebietskommissar of Panevėžys Gebiet.

## O

OSTMAN, von — at the beginning of the occupation Vilnius military commandant.

## P

PALCIAUSKAS, Kazys (1907) — during the occupation, Kaunas city mayor and counsellor to Kaunas City Gebietskommissar. After the war he found refuge in the USA.

PAUKŠTYS, Jonas (1904) — Councillor General for Labour and Social Affairs of the occupation power. After the war he found refuge in South America.

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27



- POHL.—Wehrmacht general, commandant of the Lithuanian protective zone. II, III, 22, 24
- POVILAITIS, Augustinas (1900) — director of the Security Department of bourgeois Lithuania. F, 11
- PULKAUNINKAS, Bronius (1891) — during the occupation, chief of the Biržai District. 35
- PUNDZEVIČIUS, Stasys (1893) — division general of bourgeois Lithuania's army; at the beginning of the occupation member of the Country Defence Council formed by the LAF. II
- PUODŽIUS, Stasys — major of bourgeois Lithuania's air force, an adherent of Voldemaras, one of the leaders of the Lithuanian Nationalist Party during the occupation, Councillor General for Administrative Control. 27
- PRAPUOLENIS, Leonas (1913) — one of the leaders of the nazi fifth column in Lithuania. F, II, 11
- PYRAGIUS, Jonas — major of bourgeois Lithuania's air force, an adherent of Voldemaras. During the occupation, Deputy Councillor General for Internal Affairs. After the war he found refuge in Australia. 24

## R

- RAŠTIKIS, Stasys (1896) — division general of bourgeois Lithuania's army, for some time Army Commander, Minister of the Country's Defence in the LAF Provisional Government. After the war he found refuge in the USA. 13, 24
- RAUCA,—Hauptscharführer of SS, an official of the Kaunas Department of the Security Police and the SD. F, 112
- REIVYTIS, Vytautas — served with the police in bourgeois Lithuania, agent of the Gestapo; at the beginning of the occupation chief of the LAF Provisional Government's Security Department, later on director of the collaborationist Police Department, Chief of Staff of the auxiliary police. Ph, II, III, 47, 58, 91
- REKLAITIS, Antanas (1897) — colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army; during the occupation, Chief of Staff of the collaborationist police battalions. II
- RENIGERIS, Kęstutis — chief of the collaborationist public police in Kaunas. III, 47
- RENTELN, Theodor Adrian (1897) — veteran member of the nazi party, a high official in nazi Germany; in 1941—44, Generalkommissar in occupied Lithuania. II, 25, 26, 27, 94

ROSENBERG, Alfred (1893—1946) — a politician of the nazi party, Hitler's assistant for the ideological education of the members of the party, Reichminister for the occupied Eastern zones, "theoretician" of nazi fascism. Sentenced to death by the International Tribunal in Nuremberg as a war criminal and hanged in 1946.

RUGYS, Antanas (1901) — during the occupation, chief of the Lazdijai District.

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S

SAULYS, Kazimieras (1872) — a prelate, vicar-general of Bishop Skvireckas.

SCHMITZ, Heinrich — Hauptsturmführer of SS, chief of the Gestapo Departments II and IV of the Central Establishment of the Security Police and SD in Lithuania (in Kaunas).

22

SCHWEINBERGER, — an official of the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD, headed the collaborationist special detachment in Vilnius.

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ŠEŠPLAUKIS, Ignas (1897) — during the occupation, chief of the Šiauliai District.

35

ŠIDLAUSKAS, Balys-Jonas (1913) — lieutenant of bourgeois Lithuania's army, commander of the collaborationist special detachment in Vilnius.

87

ŠIMKUS, Kazys (1905) — major of bourgeois Lithuania's army, member of the Iron Wolf, during the occupation, commander of the first police battalion in Kaunas, later on chief of the Kaunas police battalions. After the war he found refuge in Australia.

30, 32, 33

ŠIMKUS, Mečys (1910) — during the occupation, chief of the Kretinga District.

35

SKIPITIS, Rapolas (1887) — lawyer, in 1941—45 chairman of the pro-nazi Lithuanian Union in Berlin, he had been foreseen to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the LAF Provisional Government. After the war he found refuge in the USA.

24

ŠKIRPA, Kazys (1895) — colonel of the General Headquarters of bourgeois Lithuania's army, ambassador and minister plenipotentiary of bourgeois Lithuania in Poland and nazi Germany (in 1938 to 1940), founder of the LAF.

F, II, 14, 24

ŠKIRPSTŪNAS, Antanas (1894) — during the occupation, chief of the Kaunas District.

35



- SKVIRECKAS, Juozapas (1873—1953) — metropolitan archbishop in Kaunas, Roman count, prelate of papal palace; during the occupation a collaborator. He died in Austria. II, 22
- SLEPETYS, Jonas (1892) — colonel of bourgeois Lithuania's army, former chief of various districts at different time; at the beginning of the occupation Minister of Internal Affairs in the LAF Provisional Government. After the war he found refuge in the USA. II, III, 48, 52, 53
- SLIESORAITIS, Algirdas (1900) — Chief of Staff of the Iron Wolf, chairman and general secretary of the Lithuanian Activist Front. II, 11
- SMETONA, Antanas (1874—1944) — president of bourgeois Lithuania since the fascist overturn in 1926 till 1940. F, 10, 13
- SONGINAS, Genrikas (1891) — major of bourgeois Lithuania's army, collaborationist police liaison officer in the Headquarters of the Chief of SS and Police in Lithuania. Ph
- SOPAGA, Pranas (1911) — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's army; during the occupation, second in command of the third police battalion in Kaunas, and later on chief of the Kretinga District. 29, 31
- STALECKER, Walter — Brigadeführer of SS, commander of the Operative Group A of the Security Police and SD, chief of the Security Police and SD in Ostland. Killed by Soviet partisans in 1942. IV, 73
- STEPULIS, Kazys (1887) — during the occupation, chief of the Vilkaviškis District. 35
- STREICHER, Julius — one of the founders of the Nazi party, Gauleiter of Franconia, organizer of Jewish pogroms in Nuremberg, publisher of the anti-Semitic daily *Der Stürmer*. F
- SVILPA, Antanas (1907) — captain of bourgeois Lithuania's army, commander of the third collaborationist police battalion in Kaunas. 31, 33

## T

- TAUNYS, Ignas (1911) — a member of the Iron Wolf. During the first year of occupation director of the collaborationist Public Police Department, later on deputy chief warden of the Kaunas prison, director of the Labour Department of the Labour and Social Affairs Management. One of the most active officials of the collaborationist Nationalist Party. After the war he found refuge in Australia. II, III, 29, 47, 66

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## U

URACH, Wilhelm von,— duke, count of Württemberg, in 1918 elected king of Lithuania (under the name of Mindaugas II) by the Country Council (Vertrauensrat) of the kaiser occupation authorities.

## V

VALIULIS, Pranas — director of the office of bourgeois Lithuania's Seym; during the occupation, director of the collaborationist Law Courts Department.

VITKUS, Balys (1898) — agronomist, Minister of Agriculture in the LAF Provisional Government, collaborationist Councillor General for Agriculture.

VOLDEMARAS, Augustinas (1883—1944) — publicist, historian; after the fascist coup d'état in 1926 Prime Minister and minister of several ministries at one and the same time; adherent of Italian and German fascist terrorist methods of government, aimed at close contacts between Lithuania and nazi Germany; leader of the Iron Wolf and Voldemarite organization modelled on the SS and SA. The members of the Iron Wolf were the nazi fifth column in Lithuania. During the occupation, they assumed the name of Lithuanian Nationalist Party and collaborated with the nazis very actively.

## W

WEISS, Martin (1903, Karlsruhe) — reporting official of the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD, chief of all Vilnius prisons, commander of the Vilnius collaborationist special detachment.

WOLF, Ernst — Obersturmführer of SS, chief of the Vilnius Department of the Security Police and SD in the first occupation year.

WULFF, Horst (1907, Mülheim an der Ruhr) — Sturmbannführer of SS with the Personalhauptamt Staff of SS in nazi Germany. Since the end of July, 1941, Gebietskommissar Wilna-Land.

WYSOCKI,— police major-general, chief of SS and police at first in Vilnius and later on of all Lithuania till mid-1943.

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Z

ZAKEVIČIUS, Stasys (1908) — inveterate nationalist, in the very first days of the occupation set up the Vilnius City Committee (VCC), and was its chairman. One of the organizers of the mass extermination of people in the Vilnius District. Now he is residing in the USA under the name of Zymantas.

II, III, 16, 24, 43,  
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ZEHNPFENNING, — Wehrmacht lieutenant-colonel, Vilnius City military commandant.

II, 21

ZUKAS, — lieutenant of bourgeois Lithuania's army; at the beginning of the occupation commandant of the Rokiškis District, later on chief of the Utena District.

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